

WELCOME TO PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2001

Welcome to the 2001 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). We have redesigned the cover of this year's publication to convey the Bureau's complex and varied mission using visual imagery. The 80-plus tables inside the document tell the story of the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments using numerical data and detailed footnotes.

This year's edition includes one new table: Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management. This table replaces last year's Table 1-3, U.S. General Services Administration Table: Comparison of Federally Owned Land with Total Acreage by State. Also, included are four new maps: Public Lands On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S., Responsibilities of BLM – Lower 48 States; Public Lands On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S., Responsibilities of BLM – Alaska; Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Acquisitions – Round 1: Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions; and the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Acquisitions – Round 2: Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions.

Public Land Statistics is available on the Internet. Please visit our national homepage at:

<http://www.blm.gov/nhp/browse.htm>

Note that the data present in the 2001 Public Land Statistics tables may not exactly match the data in other BLM publications covering Fiscal Year 2001 operations and accomplishments. This occurs because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year. We have presented the most current data available in this edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Your feedback and suggestions are always appreciated. We have included a comment card that you can cut out of the document, fold, and mail to our Headquarter Office. Any comments you provide will be used to help make *Public Land Statistics* as responsive to your needs as possible.

We remain committed to publishing a *Public Land Statistics* each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to our readers.

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PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.3 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to surrender to the Federal government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example and, by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal government acquiring over 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands.

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, the Continental Congress adopted an ordinance setting up a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office (predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management) was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Various public land laws were enacted by Congress to accomplish these disposals. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one Nation. To raise money to repay Revolutionary War debts and encourage settlement of new territories, the Federal government sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new States entering the Union, railroads, Agricultural and Mechanical colleges and universities, and private companies. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal government ownership.

Congress recognized the need to protect the Nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for National Parks, National Forests, National Monuments, National Wildlife Refuges, National Trails, and National Wild and Scenic Rivers. Some of the best-known Congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Monument.

The Nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). This Act declares that, with the exception for individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in Federal ownership. The Act mandates that the Bureau of Land Management administer the public lands under the concept of multiple use, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the Bureau of Land Management administers about 261.8 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are utilized in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the Nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal government during the course of national expansion. Thirty states commonly called the "public land States" were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, includes summary data for public lands disposed of by the Federal government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new States entering the union, as well as for the creation of Agricultural and Mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in this table is subject to little or no change.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data on the mineral estate administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This table replaces the table entitled "U.S. General Services Administration Table: Comparison of Federally Owned Land with Total Acreage by State."

Table 1-4, Public Lands Under Exclusive Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of public lands in each State that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management.

Table 1-5, Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands, depicts data on revested (Oregon & California Railroad) lands and reconveyed (Coos Bay Wagon Road Company) lands. These lands are administered under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).

Table 1-6, Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, and Extensions, presents a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. Withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to as many as 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management during the past year. In order to effectively manage the public lands, areas must be identified both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished through cadastral surveys, an exclusive and major responsibility of the Bureau of Land Management. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries for public land subdivisions in units suitable for management; these are identified in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes cadastral surveys the Bureau of Land Management has completed on lands managed by other Federal agencies.

Table 1-8, Obligations of Appropriations Received, contains a summary of obligations of appropriations made to the Bureau of Land Management during Fiscal Year 2001, as well as a summary of obligations of appropriations transferred from other bureaus and agencies to the Bureau. This table summarizes all funds that were obligated to manage the Bureau's lands and assist other agencies.

Table 1-1.

ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-1867

Acquisition	Area			Percent of Total U.S. Land /a/	Cost /b/
	Land	Water	Total		
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>		
State Cessions (1781-1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	10.4	\$ 6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23.3	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782-1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.3	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	2.0	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	8.1	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	14.9	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.5	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	16.7	7,200,000
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	81.0	\$ 85,079,222

Note: Alaska has been adjusted for the re-computation of the areas of the United States that was made for the 1980 decennial census.

/a/ Represents percent of total U.S. land acreage, which is 2,271,343,360 acres. This figure excludes U.S. Territories and Possessions; the 1998 and earlier editions of *Public Land Statistics* included Territories and Possessions in calculating the percentage.

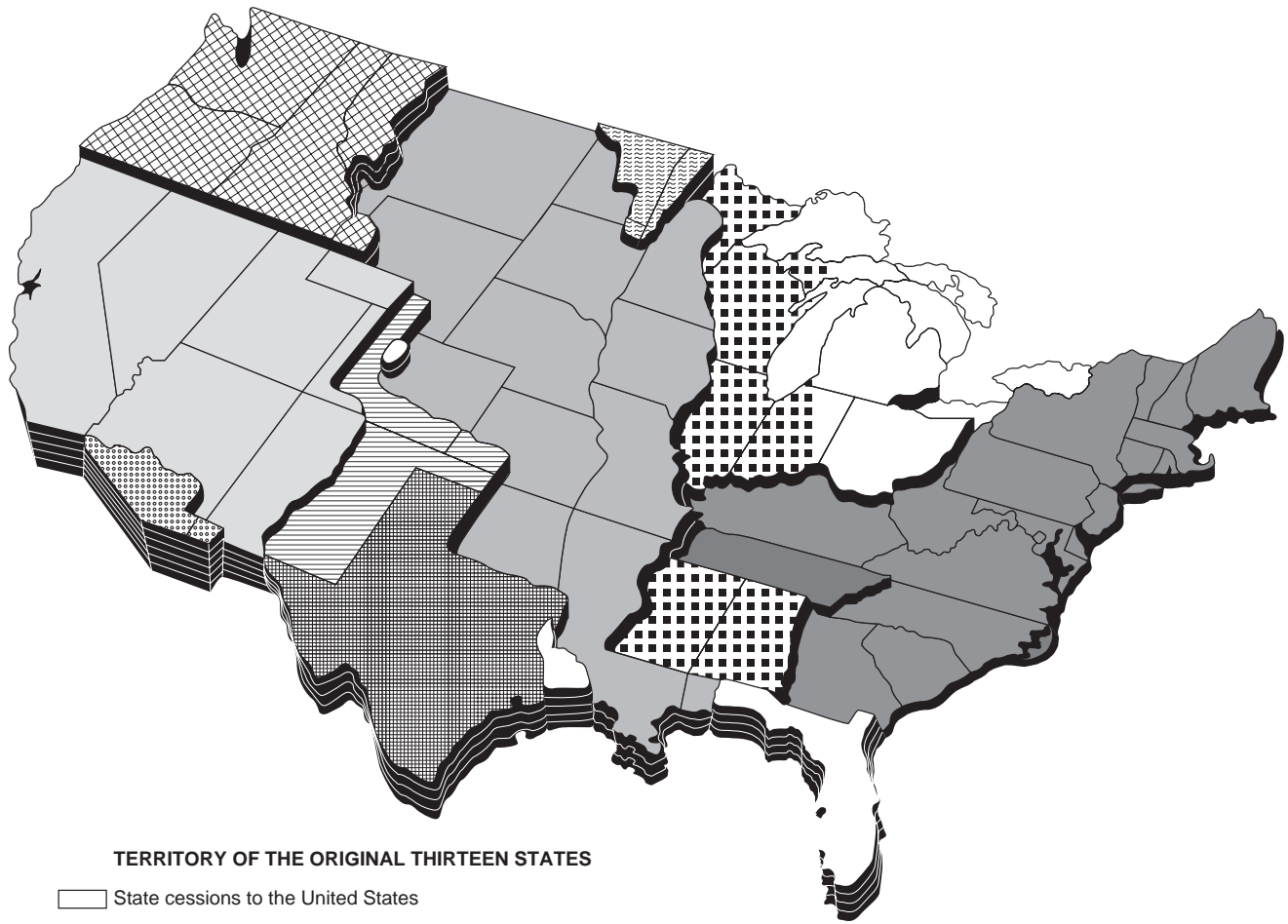
/b/ Cost data for all except "State Cessions" obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Area, Geographic Centers* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), pp. 249-251.

/c/ Georgia Cession, 1802 (56,689,920 acres), See Donaldson, Thomas, *The Public Domain, Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1884), p.11.




/d/ Excludes areas eliminated by treaty of 1819 with Spain.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of the Secretary, *Areas of Acquisition to the Territory of the United States . . .* (Washington, D.C., U.S. Government Printing Office, 1992). Acreages therein are based on findings adopted February 2, 1912, by the Secretary of the Interior.



ACQUISITIONS








TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

-  State cessions to the United States
-  North Carolina cession to the United States, 1790
United States cession to Tennessee, 1806 and 1846
-  The Original Thirteen States (present area) plus the District of Columbia

TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF TEXAS (Annexation of Texas, 1845)

-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

-  Louisiana Purchase from France, 1803
-  Treaties with Great Britain, 1783 and 1817
Treaty with Spain (cession of Florida and adjustment of claims), 1819
-  Oregon Compromise with Great Britain, 1846
-  Cession from Mexico, 1848
-  Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853

ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867

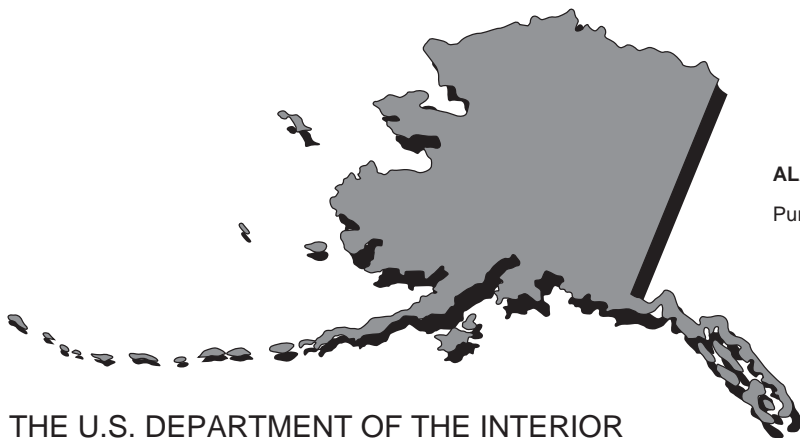


Table 1-2.

DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2001

Type of Disposition	Acres
Disposition by methods not elsewhere classified /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
<hr/>	
Granted to States for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not elsewhere classified /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
<hr/>	
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
<hr/>	
Granted to State of Alaska	
State Selections /i/	90,100,000
Native Selections /j/	37,400,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	127,500,000
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Grand Total	1,271,880,000

Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781-2001 – concluded

Note: Data are estimated from available records.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions.
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone laws provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture laws provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land laws provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 338), as amended.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601).

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

State	Land Total	Federal Minerals <i>/a/</i>	Federal Surface Lands <i>/b/</i>	Split-Estate Federal Minerals <i>/c/</i>	BLM Public Lands <i>/d/</i>	Indian Trust Minerals <i>/e/</i>
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska	365.48	237.0	237.0	0.0	86.5	1.2
Arizona	72.69	35.8	33.0	3.0	14.3	20.7 <i>/f/</i>
California	100.21	47.5	45.0	2.5	14.6	0.6
Colorado	66.49	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.4	0.8 <i>/g/</i>
Eastern States <i>/h/</i>	-----	40.0	40.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
Hawaii	4.11	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Idaho	52.93	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.9	0.6
Kansas	52.51	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
Montana	93.27	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
Nebraska	49.03	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Nevada	70.26	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.9	1.2
New Mexico	77.77	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 <i>/f/</i>
North Dakota	44.45	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
Oklahoma	44.09	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1
Oregon	61.60	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.2	0.8
South Dakota	48.88	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
Texas	168.22	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Utah	52.70	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 <i>/f/</i>
Washington	42.69	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
Wyoming	62.34	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.4	1.9
Total		699.7	643.2	57.2	264.2	56.0

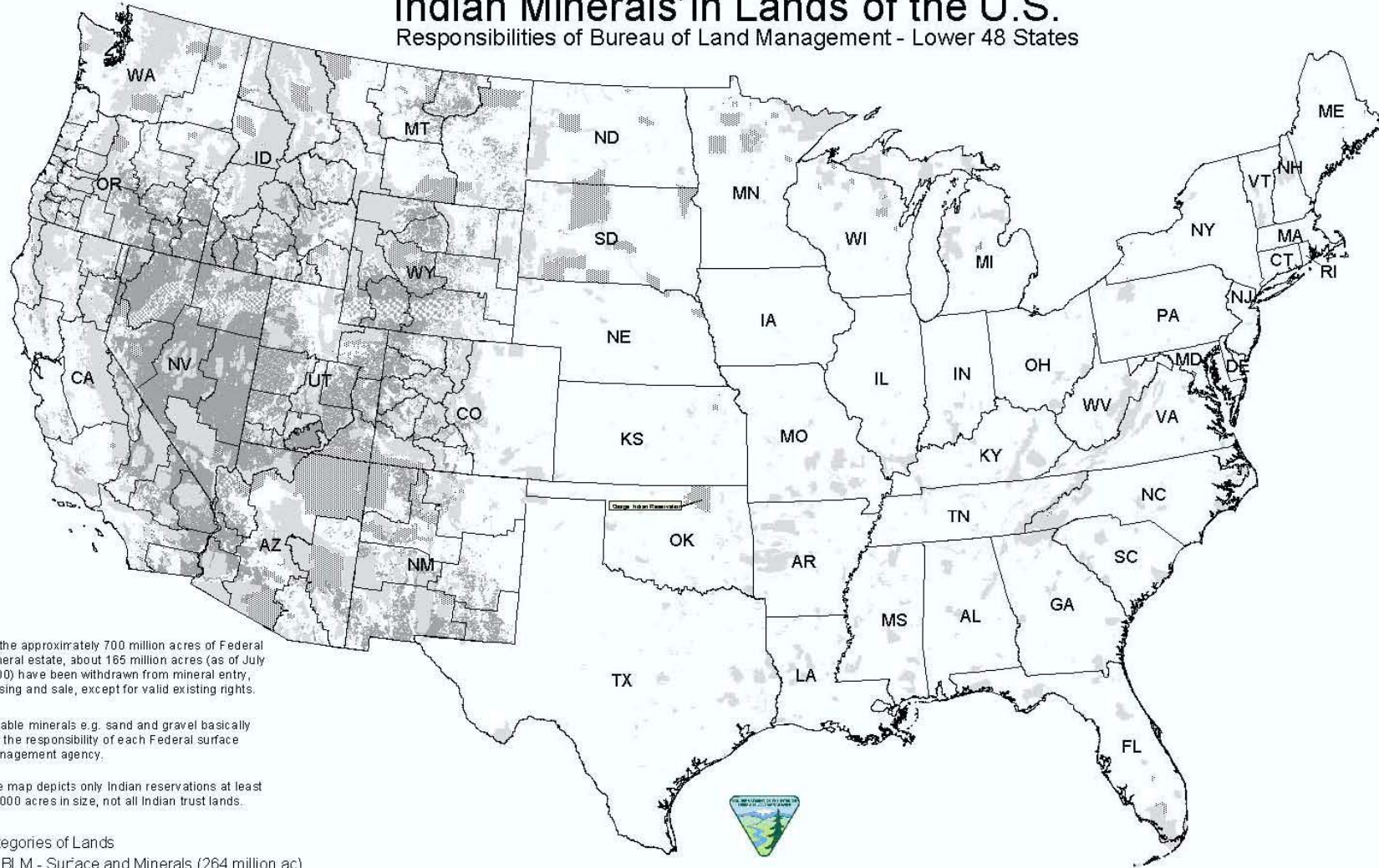
Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT – concluded

Note: Estimated acreages were based on various sources of published and unpublished data. The rationale used to develop these data is presented in “Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals in Lands of the U.S.,” prepared by Sie Ling Chiang of BLM’s Washington Office in 2000. The first column, Land Total, is taken from Table 1-3 and the fifth column, BLM Public Lands, from Table 1-4, both from *Public Land Statistics*, 1999.

- /a/ The term Federal Minerals refers to on-shore Federal minerals that are part of BLM’s responsibilities. The on-shore Federal mineral acreage approximates the sum of Federal Surface Lands acres and Split-Estate Federal Minerals acres shown in the next two columns. As of 1999, the total was *approximately* 700 million acres.
- /b/ Federal Surface Lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all Federal agencies. With the exception of an estimated 4 million acres of the acquired lands, Federal mineral rights exist in all Federal lands.
- /c/ The term Split-Estate Federal Minerals refers to Federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the U.S. Reservations may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The 58 million acres is the mid-point of estimates ranging from 55 to 60 million acres (provided by the Colorado State Office). This results in a significantly lower acreage than that shown in Table 3-2; future updates will address this inconsistency.
- /d/ On these public lands, BLM manages both surface resources and subsurface minerals. The surface acreage is part of the Federal Surface Lands shown in the third column. The mineral acreage is part of the Federal Mineral estate included in the second column. As of 1999, BLM’s public lands comprised 264 million surface acres. For an annual update, refer to Table 1-4 of *Public Land Statistics*.
- /e/ As part of its trust management responsibility, BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands except for Osage lands. All minerals in Indian trust lands are “leasable.” Acreage information was obtained in 1999 from the Real Estate Services staff of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- /f/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah are managed by New Mexico BLM.
- /g/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico are managed by Colorado BLM.
- /h/ BLM’s Eastern States (ES) is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River.

Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Lower 48 States



* Of the approximately 700 million acres of Federal mineral estate, about 165 million acres (as of July 2000) have been withdrawn from mineral entry, leasing and sale, except for valid existing rights.

* Salable minerals e.g. sand and gravel basically are the responsibility of each Federal surface management agency.

* The map depicts only Indian reservations at least 23,000 acres in size, not all Indian trust lands.

Categories of Lands

- BLM - Surface and Minerals (264 million ac)
- Other Federal Lands - Minerals (380 million ac)
- Non-Federal Surface (includes 58 million ac of Split - Estate Federal Minerals)
- ▨ Indian Trust Lands (56 million ac) except Mineral Operations for Osage Minerals
- - - BLM Administration Boundaries

No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. Spatial information may not meet National Map Accuracy Standards. This information may be updated without notification.

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 Documentation available in file
 June 2001

Estimated Acreage d/ for Categories of Lands by BLM State (in million acres)

State	Federal Minerals	Federal Lands	Split Estate- Fed. Mineral	BLM Public Lands	Indian Trust Minerals
AK	237.0	237.0	0.0	86.5	1.2
AZ	35.8	33.0	3.0	14.3	20.7 b/
CA	47.5	45.0	2.5	14.6	0.6
CO	29.0	24.1	5.2	8.4	0.8 c/
ES a/	40.0	40.0	0.3	1.0	2.3
ID	36.5	33.1	3.4	11.9	0.6
MT	37.8	26.1	11.7	8.0	5.5
ND	5.6	1.1	4.5	0.1	0.9
SD	3.7	2.1	1.6	0.3	5.0
NV	58.7	58.4	0.3	47.9	1.2
NM	36.0	26.5	9.5	13.4	8.4 b/
OK	2.3	1.7	0.5	0.0	1.1
TX	4.5	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
KS	0.8	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0
OR	33.9	32.4	1.5	16.2	0.8
WA	12.5	12.2	0.3	0.4	2.6
UT	35.2	34.0	1.2	22.8	2.3 b/
WY	41.6	30.0	11.6	18.4	1.9
NE	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
HI	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	699.7	643.2	57.2	264.2	56.0

a/ BLM's Eastern States is responsible for Federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River.

b/ Navajo and Hopi oil and gas in Arizona and Utah is managed by New Mexico.

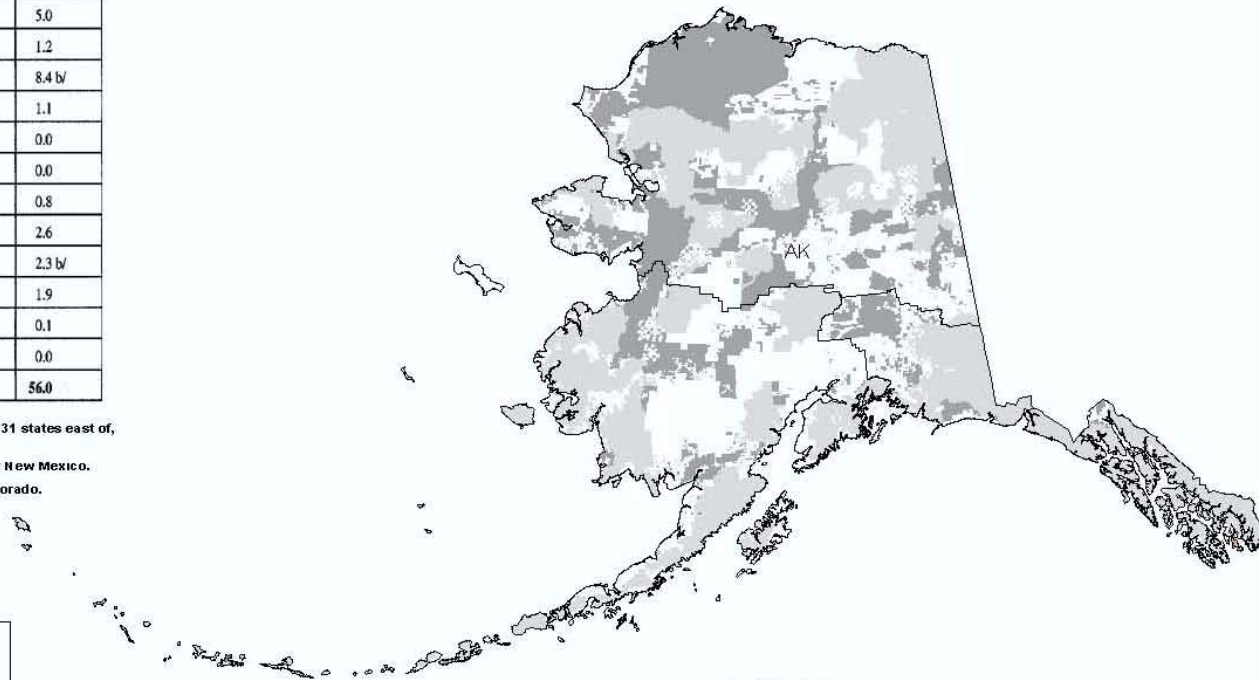
c/ Ute Mountain Ute oil and gas in New Mexico is managed by Colorado.

d/ Estimated acreage are based on various sources of published and unpublished data such as GSA's Federal land acres, BLM's Public Land Statistics, BIA trust land acres, etc...



Public Lands, On-Shore Federal and Indian Minerals* in Lands of the U.S.

Responsibilities of Bureau of Land Management - Alaska



NOTE:

The Federal lands in Alaska shown here include about 20 million acres of Native and State selected lands yet to be conveyed out of Federal ownership.

Table 1-4.

**PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing Districts	Within Grazing Districts	Total	LU /b/	Other	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alabama	3,077	0	3,077	0	107,846	110,923
Alaska /c/	86,292,713	0	86,292,713	0	0	86,292,713
Arizona /d/	1,072,454	7,384,005	8,456,459	32,321	3,162,410	11,651,190
Arkansas	2,002	0	2,002	0	289,107	291,109
California /e/	7,796,110	1,738,938	9,535,048	0	5,472,427	15,007,475
Colorado /f/	481,173	6,630,057	7,111,230	36,206	1,222,076	8,369,512
Florida	1,512	0	1,512	0	23,765	25,277
Idaho /g/	422,810	10,718,262	11,141,072	72,276	633,486	11,846,834
Illinois	1	0	1	0	224	225
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	378	378
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	4,351	0	4,351	0	305,260	309,611
Michigan	47	0	47	0	74,807	74,854
Minnesota	5,917	0	5,917	0	145,211	151,128
Mississippi	1,200	0	1,200	0	55,971	57,171
Missouri	67	0	67	0	2,094	2,161
Montana /h/	1,115,858	4,920,259	6,036,117	1,776,584	171,558	7,984,259
Nebraska /i/	6,434	0	6,434	0	0	6,434
Nevada /j/	3,101,271	44,559,614	47,660,885	3,127	207,299	47,871,311

Table 1-4.

**PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

State	Vacant Public Lands /a/			Reserved Lands		Grand Total
	Outside Grazing Districts	Within Grazing Districts	Total	LU /b/	Other	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
New Mexico /k/	1,346,229	11,011,290	12,357,519	229,500	791,379	13,378,398
North Dakota /l/	59,461	0	59,461	0	181	59,642
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2,126	0	2,126	0	0	2,126
Oregon /m/	577,874	12,438,691	13,016,565	78,124	3,105,404	16,200,093
South Dakota /n/	267,605	0	267,605	0	7,401	275,006
Utah /o/	0	21,144,937	21,144,937	45,033	1,677,604	22,867,574
Washington /p/	396,725	0	396,725	0	3,225	399,950
Wisconsin	2,490	0	2,490	0	157,616	160,106
Wyoming /q/	3,892,957	11,273,540	15,166,497	10,434	3,189,004	18,365,935
Total	106,852,464	131,819,593	238,672,057	2,283,605	20,805,733	261,761,395

Note: Lands under BLM's exclusive jurisdiction are those lands (and resources) managed solely by the Bureau of Land Management. Table includes all unperfected entries except for those involving reclamation and forest homesteads.

/a/ The following types of surveyed and unsurveyed public and ceded Indian lands are included: Areas withdrawn under the Executive Orders of November 26, 1934, and February 5, 1935 (43 CFR 2400.0-3 et seq.); areas embraced in mineral withdrawals and classifications; areas withdrawn for survey; and areas restored to entry within national forests (Act of June 11, 1906, 34 Stat. 233, 16 U.S.C. 506-509), within reclamation projects (Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388), and within power site reserves (Act of June 10, 1920, 41 Stat. 1063; 16 U.S.C. 791). These lands are not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

- /b/ "Land Utilization Project" lands, purchased by the Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive Orders between 1941 and 1958 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Acreages are within grazing districts unless otherwise noted.
- /c/ Alaska: Decrease of 158,561 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 158,568 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws, while 7 acres were added as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /d/ Arizona: Decrease of 2,605,469 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 2,689 acres of acquired lands received by the BLM; 17,948 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 14,606 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; 1,042 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 2,610,458 acres subtracted because the lands are part of the Barry Goldwater Air Force Range, which is under the exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Air Force.
- /e/ California: Increase of 109,420 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 114,482 acres of acquired lands received by the BLM; 7,733 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 6,158 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; and 6,637 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /f/ Colorado: Decrease of 1,734 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 2,718 acres of acquired lands received by the BLM; 845 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 1,557 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; 439 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; 4,132 acres transferred to the U.S. Forest Service and the National Park Service by an Act of Congress; and 831 acres added as a result of adjustments from resurveys.
- /g/ Idaho: Decrease of 950 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 90 acres of acquired lands received by the BLM; 1,044 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 6 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; and 2,078 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /h/ Montana: Decrease of 16,137 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 4,256 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 22,345 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; 682 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 2,634 acres added as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /i/ Nebraska: Decrease of 146 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 120 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws, while 26 acres were subtracted as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER EXCLUSIVE JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

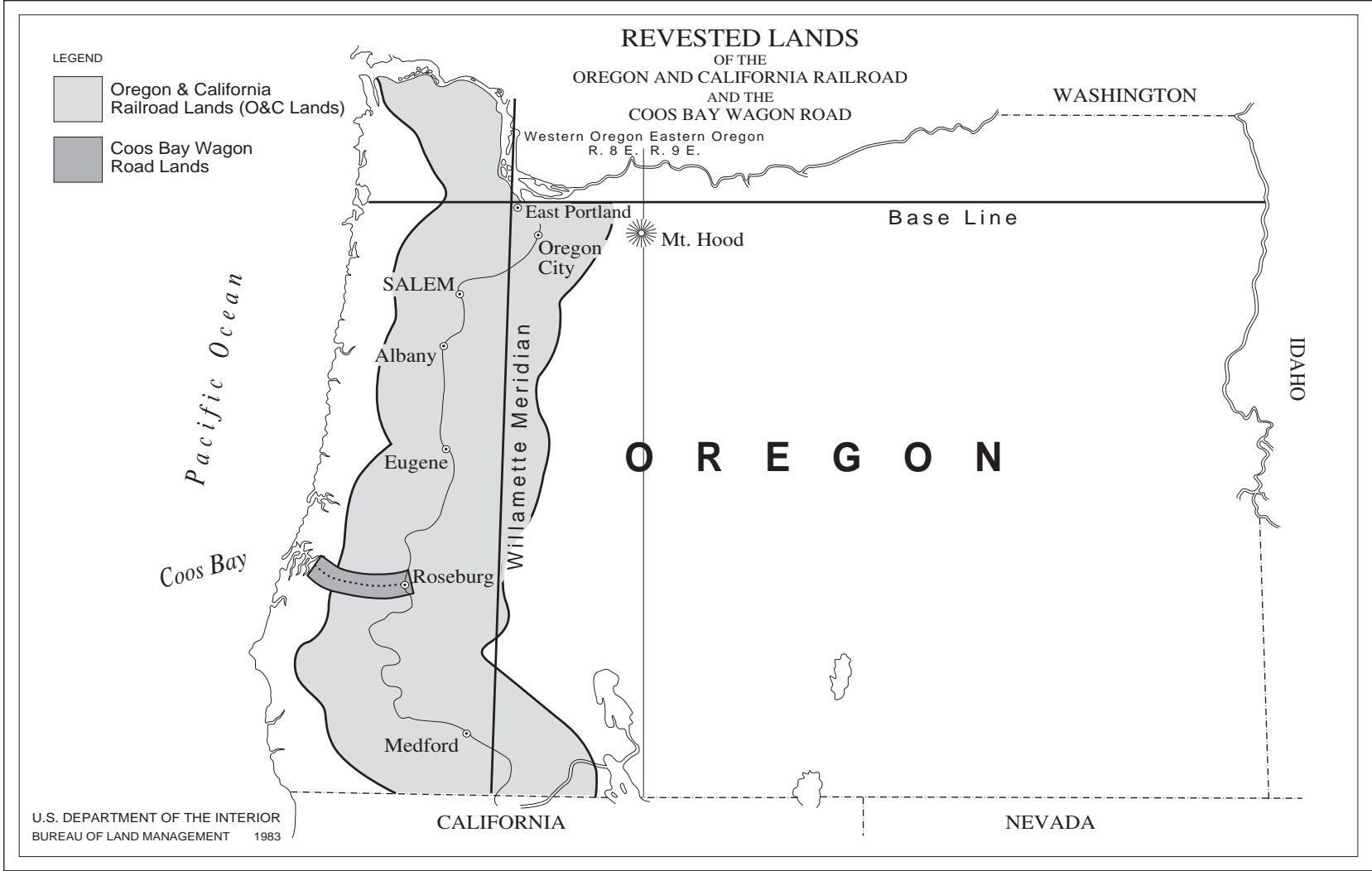
- /j/ Nevada: Increase of 5,649 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 20,837 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 7,359 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; and 7,829 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /k/ New Mexico: Increase of 1,535 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 2,164 acres of acquired lands received by the BLM; 340 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 40 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; 929 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; 199 acres BLM temporarily relinquished jurisdiction of under various public land law; and 199 acres restored to BLM’s jurisdiction upon the expiration of the temporary relinquishment period.
- /l/ North Dakota: Decrease of 75 acres in the "Grand Total" column from the previous year is due to 75 acres subtracted as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /m/ Oregon: Decrease of 24,913 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 428 acres of acquired lands received by the BLM; 42,155 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 64,780 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; and 2,716 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /n/ South Dakota: Decrease of 4,672 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 1,432 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 3,712 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; and 2,392 acres subtracted as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /o/ Utah: Increase of 53,368 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 106,735 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 106,455 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; 656 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws; and 53,744 acres added as a result of an audit and review of the acreage data.
- /p/ Washington: Increase of 6,948 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 529 acres of acquired lands received by the BLM; 6,580 acres of exchange land received by the BLM; 120 acres of exchange land (surface estate only) patented out by the BLM; and 41 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.
- /q/ Wyoming: Decrease of 1,001 acres in the “Grand Total” column from the previous year is due to 1,001 acres of land patented out by the BLM under various public land laws.

Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,710	95,641	0	14,633	727,984
Jackson	389,564	25,332	20,971	0	435,867
Josephine	259,123	109,244	182	0	368,549
Klamath	46,202	20,962	0	0	67,164
Lane	279,557	95,293	0	0	374,850
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,856	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,802

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the Bureau of Land Management. They include O&C timber on non-Federal land on 322 acres in Columbia County and 243 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with National Forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various Acts of Congress to be administered by the Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the Bureau of Land Management; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of non-Federal land in Coos County.



Western Oregon Eastern Oregon
R. 8 E. R. 9 E.

WASHINGTON

Base Line

O R E G O N

IDAHO

CALIFORNIA

NEVADA

Pacific Ocean
Coos Bay

SALEM
Albany
Eugene
Roseburg
Medford
Willamette Meridian

East Portland
Oregon City
Mt. Hood

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	730
United States Coast Guard	0	98	0	0
Total	0	98	0	730
Arizona				
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	120	0	0
Bureau of Prisons	0	0	0	70
United States Forest Service	74,381	0	0	0
Total	74,381	120	0	70
California				
Bureau of Land Management	9,381	0	0	0
United States Coast Guard	0	20	0	0
Total	9,381	20	0	0
Colorado				
Bureau of Land Management	13,257	0	40	2
Bureau of Reclamation	0	11,268	0	1,263
United States Forest Service	0	2	0	4,584
Total	13,257	11,270	40	5,849
Idaho				
Bureau of Reclamation	0	155,665	0	0
Total	0	155,665	0	0
Montana				
Bureau of Land Management	3,009	0	0	0
United States Forest Service	405,000	0	0	0
Total	408,009	0	0	0
Nevada				
Bureau of Land Management	182,950	0	0	0
Total	182,950	0	0	0

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

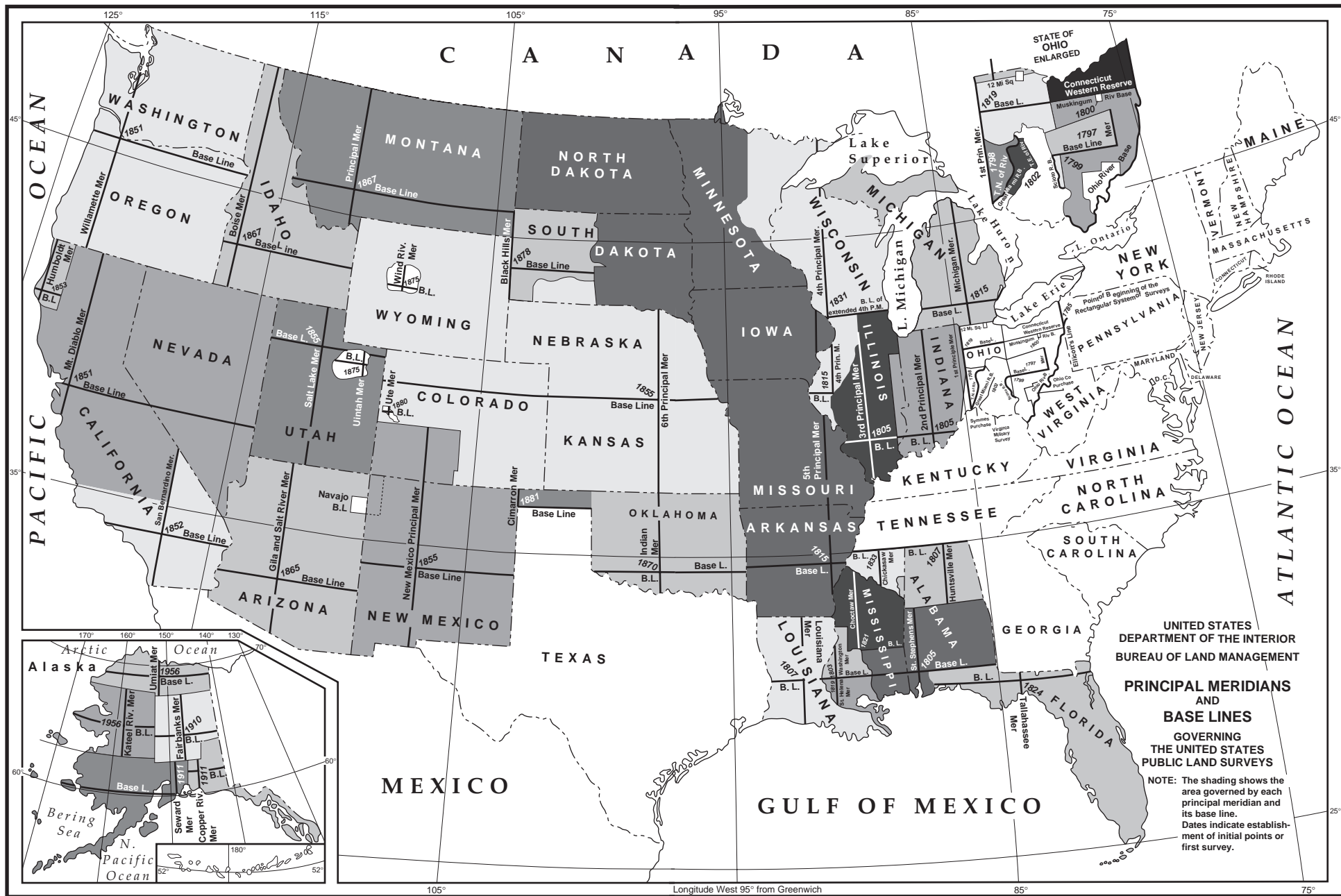
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
New Mexico				
Bureau of Land Management	116	40	0	0
Bureau of Indian Affairs	903	0	0	0
United States Air Force	6,714	0	0	0
United States Forest Service	27,299	0	0	0
Total	35,032	40	0	0
Oregon				
Bureau of Land Management	0	520	0	0
Total	0	520	0	0
South Dakota				
United States forest Service	0	0	0	25
Total	0	0	0	25
Utah				
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	161	3,542
Total	0	0	161	3,542
Washington				
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,160	0	0
United States Army	6,640	0	0	0
Total	6,640	1,160	0	0
Wyoming				
Bureau of Land Management	0	9,560	0	0
Total	0	9,560	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	729,650	178,453	201	10,216

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
AND EXTENSIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Summary by Agency				
Bureau of Land Management	208,713	11,280	201	4,274
Bureau of Indian Affairs	903	120	0	0
Bureau of Prisons	0	0	0	70
Bureau of Reclamation	0	166,933	0	1,263
United States Air Force	6,714	0	0	0
United States Army	6,640	0	0	0
United States Coast Guard	0	118	0	0
United States Forest Service	506,680	2	0	4,609
AGENCY TOTALS	729,650	178,453	201	10,216

Note: The above figures are a compilation of withdrawals, revocations, modifications, and extensions that were administratively made by the Secretary of the Interior. The withdrawals are for a specific duration that can vary from less than 1 year to 50 years, with a provision for extension if the withdrawal is still needed.



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**PRINCIPAL MERIDIANS
AND
BASE LINES**

GOVERNING
THE UNITED STATES
PUBLIC LAND SURVEYS

NOTE: The shading shows the area governed by each principal meridian and its base line. Dates indicate establishment of initial points or first survey.

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Bureau of Land Management Lands
Field Accomplishments /a/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	0	19	0
Alaska	1,409	250	814	4,636
Arizona	80	131	0	315
Arkansas	0	5	4	0
California	0	164	62	251
Colorado	0	470	27	506
Idaho	0	559	0	750
Missouri	0	4	10	0
Montana	0	29	0	35
Nevada	8	226	0	411
New Mexico	3	99	9	122
Oregon	0	250	0	333
Utah	37	200	0	368
Wisconsin	0	0	9	0
Wyoming	0	276	0	485
Total	1,537	2,663	954	8,212

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands
Office Accomplishments /b/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	19
Alaska	220,377	0	43,231	1,453
Arizona	0	27,040	0	136
California	0	15,421	0	118
Colorado	0	26,287	0	382
Florida	0	0	0	1
Idaho	12	22,945	0	287
Michigan	0	0	0	2
Mississippi	0	0	0	8
Montana	0	1,200	0	40
Nevada	0	33,697	0	237
New Mexico	690	1,496	0	23
Oregon	0	54,560	0	341
Utah	0	83,680	0	501
Washington	0	2,240	0	14
Wyoming	0	112,194	0	430
Total	221,079	380,760	43,231	3,992

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	USDA Forest Service Lands Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Arizona	16	17	0	36
California	0	57	19	103
Colorado	0	40	62	139
New Mexico	0	15	0	14
Oregon	0	48	0	126
South Dakota	0	59	0	97
Utah	0	14	0	22
Washington	0	14	0	18
Wyoming	0	7	0	4
Total	16	271	81	559

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	USDA Forest Service Office Accomplishments /b/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	40	0	2
California	0	7,040	0	66
Colorado	6	7,282	0	114
Florida	0	0	0	8
Michigan	0	0	0	23
Minnesota	0	0	0	7
Montana	0	320	0	7
Nevada	0	6,378	0	23
New Mexico	0	160	10	4
South Dakota	0	12,880	0	103
Utah	0	3,200	0	27
Washington	0	800	0	5
Wyoming	0	5,240	0	41
Total	6	43,340	10	430

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands
Field Accomplishments /a/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	0	289	825
Arizona	810	120	0	1,505
California	0	111	41	259
Colorado	0	78	0	98
Idaho	0	76	0	338
Maine	0	9	13	12
Montana	0	94	0	244
Nebraska	0	15	0	49
Nevada	0	13	0	8
New Mexico	7	11	0	34
North Dakota	0	31	0	107
Oklahoma	0	72	0	71
South Dakota	0	58	0	207
Utah	0	68	0	174
Washington	0	37	0	492
Wisconsin	0	50	17	49
Total	817	843	360	4,472

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands
Office Accomplishments /b/

	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	215,290	38,815	0	855
Colorado	0	9,310	0	55
Idaho	0	2,121	0	30
Montana	0	320	0	3
New Mexico	0	6,400	0	50
North Dakota	0	1,230	0	10
Oklahoma	35	4,320	0	48
Utah	0	11,040	0	88
Washington	0	14,240	0	89
Wisconsin	0	0	0	29
Total	215,325	87,796	0	1,257

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Other Lands Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /d/	0	8	8	68
Arizona /e/	10	4	0	28
Arizona /f/	6	12	0	15
Arizona /g/	1	1	0	2
Arkansas /d/	0	44	18	47
California /d/	0	19	3	20
Colorado /g/	0	22	0	24
Colorado /h/	0	18	0	71
District of Columbia /d/	0	1	1	22
Idaho /i/	0	34	0	10
Idaho /j/	2	1	0	6
Illinois /k/	0	3	3	77
Maryland /d/	0	2	4	0
Missouri /k/	1	55	11	155
Nevada /l/	31	0	0	53
New Mexico /d/	0	33	0	24
Oklahoma /d/	0	2	0	12
Texas /d/	0	145	0	155
Utah /m/	0	108	0	114
Virginia /d/	0	3	5	41
Washington /n/	0	38	0	50
Washington /k/	0	3	0	2
Washington /o/	0	22	0	38
Washington /p/	0	32	0	36
Total	51	610	53	1,070

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Other Lands Office Accomplishments /b/			Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Arizona	0	800	0	13
California	0	1,392	0	14
Colorado	0	40	0	4
District of Columbia	0	0	0	3
Maryland	0	0	0	19
Nebraska	564	0	0	7
New Mexico	36,923	2,347	0	183
Oklahoma	0	640	0	4
Texas	0	130,557	0	145
Virginia	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	800	0	5
West Virginia	0	0	0	6
Total	37,487	136,576	0	404

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Grand Totals			
	Field Accomplishments /a/			
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	0	19	0
Alaska	1,409	258	1,103	5,529
Arizona	923	285	0	1,901
Arkansas	0	49	22	47
California	0	351	125	633
Colorado	0	628	89	838
District of Columbia	0	1	1	22
Idaho	2	670	0	1,104
Illinois	0	3	3	77
Maine	0	9	13	12
Maryland	0	2	4	0
Missouri	1	59	21	155
Montana	0	123	0	279
Nebraska	0	15	0	49
Nevada	39	239	0	472
New Mexico	10	158	9	194
North Dakota	0	31	0	107
Oklahoma	0	74	0	83
Oregon	0	298	0	459
South Dakota	0	117	0	304
Texas	0	145	0	155
Utah	37	390	0	678
Virginia	0	3	5	41
Washington	0	146	0	636
Wisconsin	0	50	26	49
Wyoming	0	283	0	489
Total	2,421	4,387	1,440	14,313

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Grand Totals Office Accomplishments /b/			Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed
	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alabama	0	0	0	19
Alaska	220,377	0	43,231	1,453
Arizona	215,290	66,695	0	1,006
California	0	23,853	0	198
Colorado	6	42,919	0	555
District of Columbia	0	0	0	3
Florida	0	0	0	9
Idaho	12	25,066	0	317
Maryland	0	0	0	19
Michigan	0	0	0	25
Minnesota	0	0	0	7
Mississippi	0	0	0	8
Montana	0	1,840	0	50
Nebraska	564	0	0	7
Nevada	0	40,075	0	260
New Mexico	37,613	10,403	10	260
North Dakota	0	1,230	0	10
Oklahoma	35	4,960	0	52
Oregon	0	54,560	0	341
South Dakota	0	12,880	0	103
Texas	0	130,557	0	145
Utah	0	97,920	0	616
Virginia	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	18,080	0	113
West Virginia	0	0	0	6
Wisconsin	0	0	0	29
Wyoming	0	117,434	0	471
Total	473,897	648,472	43,241	6,083

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Plats Accepted		
	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved <i>lc/</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alabama	0	1	0
Alaska	360	38	0
Arizona	56	0	0
California	15	13	19
Colorado	66	8	5
District of Columbia	4	0	0
Florida	5	1	0
Idaho	18	5	19
Maryland	9	0	0
Michigan	2	0	0
Minnesota	0	1	0
Mississippi	0	1	0
Montana	14	1	72
Nebraska	1	0	0
Nevada	24	10	0
New Mexico	23	2	8
North Dakota	2	0	0
Oklahoma	3	0	0
Oregon	40	3	0
South Dakota	16	2	0
Texas	11	0	0
Utah	26	8	36
Virginia	1	0	0
Washington	13	3	0
West Virginia	5	0	0
Wisconsin	1	0	0
Wyoming	17	5	0
Total	732	102	159

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Mineral Surveys			
	Number of Surveys	Lode Claims	Placer Claims	Millsite Claims
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Utah	1	2		
Total	1	2		

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Geographic Coordinate Data Base /q/
Cumulative Accomplishments

	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed	LLD Linked
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>/r/</i>	<i>/s/</i>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	21,535	2,825	2,825	2,825
Arizona	3,363	3,257	3,221	2,868
California	4,815	4,665	2,911	2,687
Colorado	3,059	2,905	2,718	2,618
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,061	2,048
Montana/North Dakota	4,357	3,889	4,153	3,893
Nevada	3,359	3,219	3,108	3,108
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	2,936	2,936
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,431	2,250
Utah	2,565	2,515	2,435	2,379
Washington	2,087	421	421	13
Wyoming	2,814	2,486	2,555	2,555
Subtotals /t/	35,094	32,032	28,950	27,355
Total	56,629	34,857	31,775	30,180

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

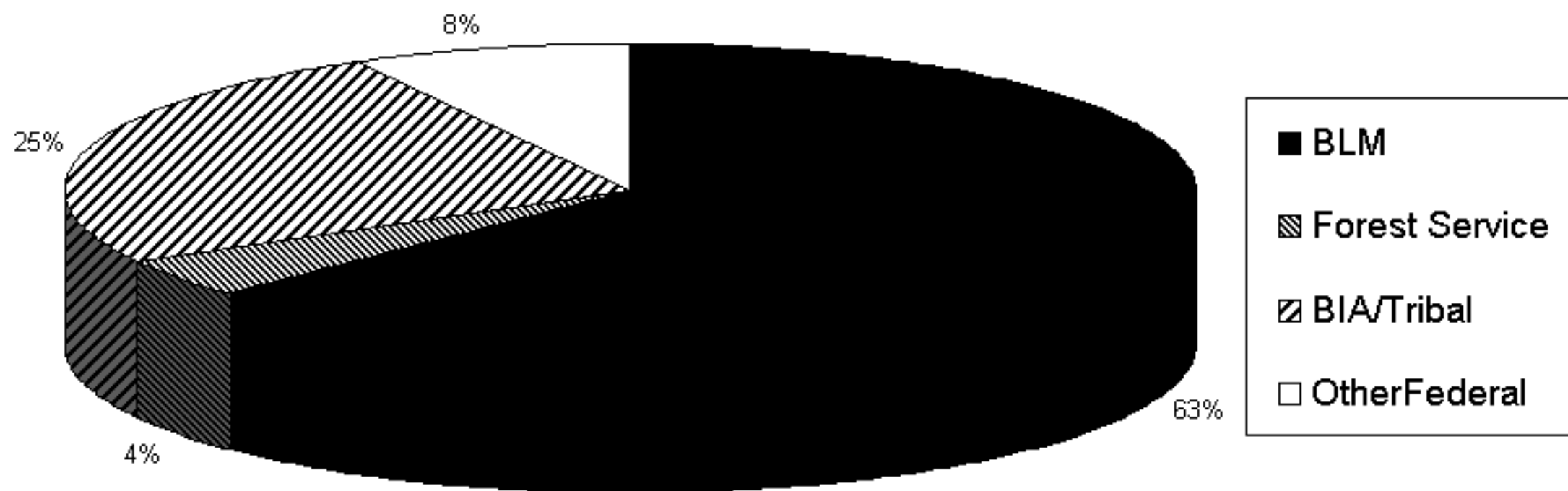
- /a/ The accomplishments reported under Field Accomplishments are those miles and monuments that are reported during the actual field survey process.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under Office Accomplishments are those acres and miles that are reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes.
- /c/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the Forest Service.
- /d/ National Park Service
- /e/ Draw Homeowners Association (Arizona)
- /f/ Arizona State Game and Fish
- /g/ Private Donations
- /h/ Boulder County, Colorado
- /i/ Bureau of Reclamation
- /j/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- /k/ Corps of Engineers
- /l/ U.S. Navy
- /m/ U. S. Army
- /n/ Bonneville Power Administration
- /o/ Colville Indian Nation

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /p/ Quinault Indian Nation
- /q/ The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) involves the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, for corners of the Public Land Survey system and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination. Township totals are cumulative from all years.
- /r/ Townships for which all coordinate data has been computed.
- /s/ Computed townships that have legal land description (LLD) attributes assigned.
- /t/ Alaska and Eastern States are not included in the subtotals. Alaska’s work primarily involves using alternative sources of coordinate information, while Eastern States primarily dedicates time to provide training and technical assistance to other organizations in their data collection efforts.

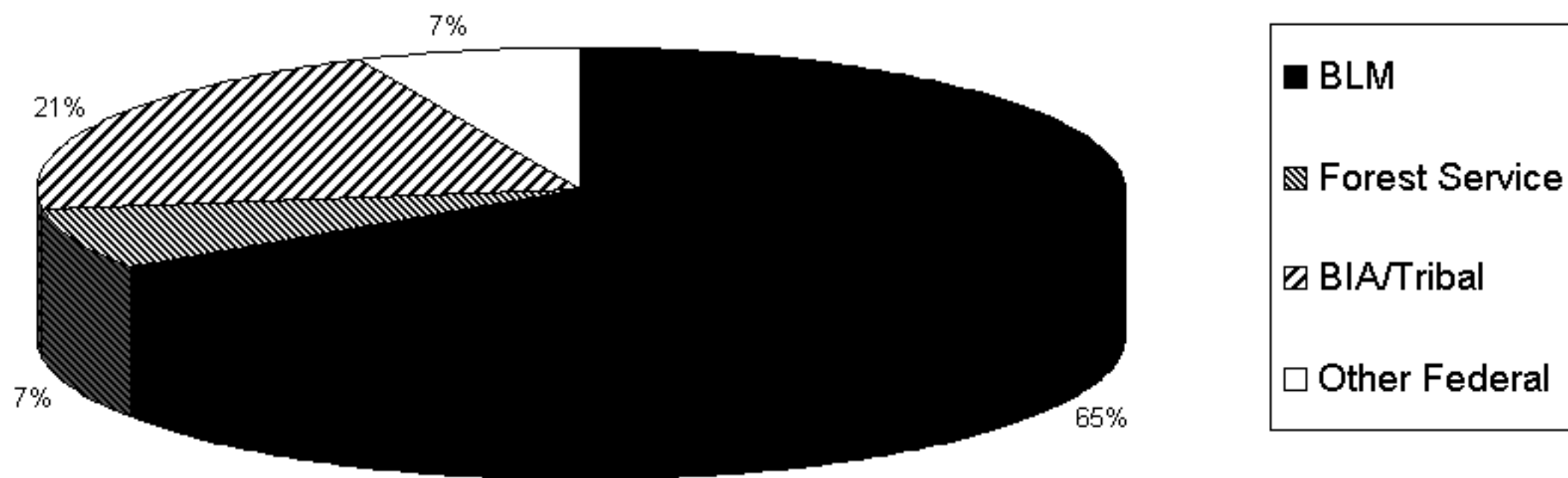
Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



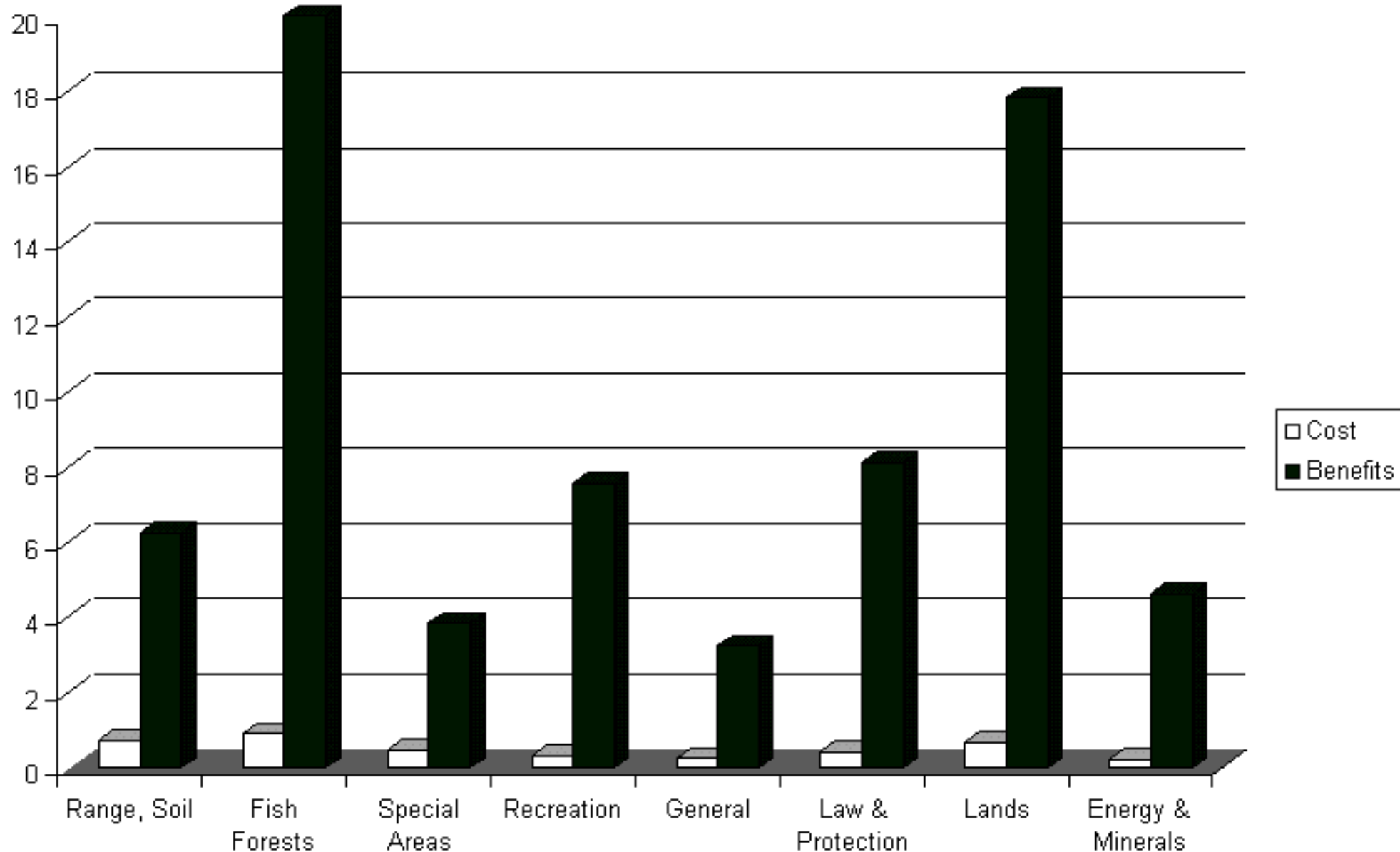
Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



Cadastral Survey Costs & Benefits to BLM-FY 2001

Reported in millions of dollars



Actual reported value to BLM's Fish, Forestry, and Wildlife programs exceeds \$76 million

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$ 799,992,095
Federal Firefighting	498,792,072
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	201,084,667
Oregon and California Grant Lands	103,992,286
Land Acquisition	50,580,629
Working Capital	48,231,270
Southern Nevada Public Land Management /a/	19,146,249
Federal Infrastructure Improvement, from the Land, Water, and Conservation Fund (LWCF) /b/	16,772,580
Cost Recovery	14,904,379
Forest Recovery and Restoration	13,067,807
Trust	12,951,081
Calista Corporation Property Act /c/	8,949,770
Range Improvements	8,439,716
Construction and Access	8,214,252
Recreation, Support of Public Lands /d/	6,955,674
Helium	6,047,510
Payments to States	5,324,181
Hazardous Materials	3,240,709
Road Maintenance	1,939,741
Interest on Escrowed Funds, National Petroleum Reserve /e/ Quarters	1,865,970 344,923
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$ 1,830,837,561

**Obligation of Appropriations Transferred from other Bureaus
and Agencies to the Bureau of Land Management**

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Forest Protection & Utilization	\$ 1,612,644
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /f/	191,367
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$ 1,804,011
Grand Total of Obligations	\$ 1,832,641,572

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, with the proceeds distributed as follows: 5 percent for education in the State of Nevada; 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority; and 85 percent for (1) the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, (2) capital improvements to areas in Clark County, (3) development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County, (4) development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, and (5) BLM costs incurred for arranged sales and exchanges
- /b/ For activities authorized for the acquisition, conservation, and maintenance of Federal lands and resources by Public Law 106-291 (114 Stat. 1025), as amended, and by Public Law 106-554, Sec.121 (114 Stat. 2763A-229).
- /c/ Calista Corporation Property Act was added to the table for Fiscal Year 2001. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) requires the Department of the Treasury to establish a property account to facilitate land exchanges.
- /d/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in Management of Lands and Resources.
- /e/ Public Law 106-291 authorized appropriation equal to amount of interest income that would have been earned from Federal investment of the Native Alaska Escrow account for mineral and other revenue on National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska (NPRA) lands withdrawn for selection.
- /f/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY PRODUCTIVE LANDS

Healthy and productive public lands and waters support and sustain natural ecological communities providing numerous benefits for the American people, including open space, recreational opportunities, wildlife habitat, clean water, clean air, energy and minerals, livestock forage, and other economic, environmental, and social benefits. Under its multiple use mandate, the BLM manages a range of activities to ensure the long-term health and productivity of the public lands and waters under its jurisdiction.

To effectively fulfill its mission, the BLM implements sound management prescriptions to (1) assess the conditions and trends of public land resources, (2) identify risks to these resources and their condition, (3) restore resources that are in a deteriorated, undesirable condition, and/or (4) maintain resources that are in healthy condition. The BLM works closely with other Federal agencies, American Indian Tribes, local and State agencies, constituent groups, other public and private partners, and the general public in developing programs and projects to restore, maintain, protect, and preserve public land resources and their values for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Land resource condition is sometimes defined in Federal and State laws, such as those related to air and water quality. Condition can also be defined in more general terms, requiring subsequent interpretation, and the development of measurable standards on a regional basis, such as the BLM's rangeland health standards. The BLM manages the public lands by balancing resource use with resource protection to achieve long-term public land health and stability.

Table 2-1, Percent of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological site inventories conducted by the BLM over the years. This table is updated annually to reflect new inventory work and changes in the ecological status. Ecological site inventories provide land managers with useful information for determining site capability and for assessing the implementation of resource management objectives.

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, was first reported in PLS in 1995. Riparian-wetland areas comprise less than 10 percent of the public lands administered by the BLM. The benefits of these vital oases, however, far exceed their relatively small acreage. In September 1991, the BLM launched its "Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990s," a program to restore and maintain these vital areas in proper functioning condition. A riparian-wetland area is functioning properly when adequate vegetation, land form, or large woody debris is present to dissipate the energy associated with high waterflows.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, is a summary of the many conservation, rehabilitation, and development projects completed on the BLM public lands during the past year. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, mitigate siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site condition, promoting healthy riparian areas and wetlands, and enhancing overall watershed health.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, shows the numerous reforestation and improvement projects completed during Fiscal Year 2001 for restoring forest health conditions on the BLM public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands, describes the various types of wildlife habitats that exist on the BLM public lands. No single Federal or state agency manages more fish and wildlife habitat than the BLM. As the quality and quantity of the fish and wildlife habitats decrease across the country, the varied habitats on the BLM public lands become increasingly important in maintaining the Nation's fish and wildlife heritage.

Table 2-6, Estimated Number of Big Game Animals on Public Lands, shows an estimate of the numbers of big game species located on the BLM public lands. Most of this information is provided by the various state wildlife agencies.

Table 2-7, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Improvements Completed, portrays the variety of improvement projects used to enhance fish and wildlife habitats on public land over the past year. Habitat quality and quantity are the key to the future of wildlife. On-the-ground activities to preserve, enhance, or restore wildlife habitat represent a wise investment in the future. Most habitat improvement efforts are accomplished in cooperation with state wildlife agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of other public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Rehabilitation Projects, displays the BLM's fire rehabilitation projects to stabilize soils and restore watersheds after wildfires have occurred. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects vary yearly, depending on the severity of the wildfire season occurring on BLM-managed public lands.

Table 2-9, Prescribed Fire Projects, outlines the BLM's efforts to use prescribed fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore fire-dependent ecosystems, to reduce the hazardous buildup of wildland fuels threatening healthy lands, and to ensure the safety of firefighters and general public. Responding to the 1995 Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy, the BLM has revised Fire Management Plans, and land use plans, as appropriate, to incorporate the use of prescribed fire as a management tool to protect, maintain, and enhance natural resources. Prescribed fire projects are often accomplished in cooperation with other Federal agencies, as well as state and local partners.

Table 2-10, Non-Fire Fuels Treatment, shows additional fuels treatments. The BLM's Fuels Management Program is not limited to prescribed fire. Some fuels management projects are accomplished through chemical, mechanical, or hand treatments. These types of treatments are usually a precursor to the use of prescribed fire. Often, they occur in areas where the use of prescribed fire is not appropriate.

Table 2-1.

**PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

	Percent by Ecological Status /a/					
	Percent Acres Inventoried	Potential Natural Community	Late Seral	Mid Seral	Early Seral	Unclassified /b/
Arizona /c/	76	6	30	25	7	32
California	16	3	21	42	30	4
Colorado /d/	55	4	18	30	19	29
Idaho	42	4	31	35	21	9
Montana, North and South Dakota /e/	79	7	55	22	2	14
Nevada	52	2	22	36	10	30
New Mexico /f/	80	4	30	42	22	2
Oregon and Washington	82	1	21	45	11	22
Utah	62	11	29	43	12	5
Wyoming	51	6	43	33	6	12
Total Bureauwide	59	5	29	36	12	18

Table 2-1. PERCENT OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Note: The first column is the percent of each state that has been inventoried using Ecological Site Inventories (ESI) or the Soil-Vegetation Inventory Method. Ecological Site Inventories are being conducted to fill in data gaps. This table will be updated annually to reflect new data and changes in seral stages.

/a/ Expressed in degree of similarity of present vegetation to the potential natural, or climax, plant community: potential natural community = 76-100% similarity; Late Seral = 51-75% similarity; Mid Seral = 26-50% similarity; Early Seral = 0-25% similarity.

/b/ This category includes rangelands for which neither data nor estimates are available.

/c/ Arizona field offices determined that 2.16 million acres in previous years should have been in the ESI totals. Additional acres shifted percentages from Potential Natural Community (PNC) and Late Seral to unclassified.

/d/ Colorado - Field offices completed 331,000 acres of new inventory, changing the total percent inventoried and causing the ecological condition to shift slightly from early seral and unclassified to PNC, late and mid seral.

/e/ Montana - The decrease in percent inventoried is due to an increase in the total acreage base for the state by 420,000 acres.

/f/ New Mexico - Changes in percent in each ecological status class are a result of a reevaluation of existing ESI data.

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning-At-Risk /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total
		<i>Trend Up</i>	<i>Trend Not Apparent</i>	<i>Trend Down</i>	<i>Total</i>			
Alaska	132,023 (91%)	35 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	35 (0%)	812 (1%)	11,434 (8%)	144,304
Arizona	325 (37%)	167 (19%)	144 (16%)	68 (8%)	379 (43%)	21 (2%)	154 (18%)	879
California	922 (37%)	465 (19%)	494 (20%)	91 (4%)	1,050 (42%)	84 (3%)	453 (18%)	2,509
Colorado	2,219 (53%)	409 (10%)	741 (18%)	101 (2%)	1,251 (30%)	692 (16%)	36 (1%)	4,198
Eastern States	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	10
Idaho	1,883 (48%)	252 (6%)	1,094 (28%)	104 (3%)	1,450 (37%)	399 (10%)	151 (4%)	3,883
Montana	1,378 (35%)	151 (4%)	1,597 (41%)	96 (2%)	1,844 (47%)	646 (17%)	28 (1%)	3,896
Nevada	825 (32%)	430 (17%)	511 (20%)	284 (11%)	1,225 (48%)	470 (18%)	30 (1%)	2,550
New Mexico	162 (38%)	94 (22%)	83 (19%)	18 (4%)	195 (46%)	69 (16%)	0 (0%)	426
Oregon	2,539 (40%)	1,896 (30%)	969 (15%)	351 (6%)	3,216 (50%)	265 (4%)	358 (6%)	6,378
Utah	2,345 (54%)	425 (10%)	742 (17%)	269 (6%)	1,436 (33%)	400 (9%)	147 (3%)	4,328
Wyoming	1,716 (34%)	960 (19%)	987 (19%)	664 (13%)	2,611 (51%)	642 (13%)	111 (2%)	5,080
Total Lower 48	14,314 (42%)	5,249 (15%)	7,362 (22%)	2,046 (6%)	14,657 (43%)	3,688 (11%)	1,478 (4%)	34,137
Total BLM	146,337 (82%)	5,284 (3%)	7,362 (4%)	2,046 (1%)	14,692 (8%)	4,500 (3%)	12,912 (7%)	178,441

Table 2-2.

**CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Condition of Wetland Areas - Acres *f/*

State	Proper Functioning Condition <i>/b/</i>	Functioning-At-Risk <i>/c/</i>				Non- Functional <i>/d/</i>	Unknown <i>/e/</i>	Total
		<i>Trend Up</i>	<i>Trend Not Apparent</i>	<i>Trend Down</i>	<i>Total</i>			
Alaska	12,376,200 (98%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	188,800 (2%)	12,565,000
Arizona	93 (0%)	17,830 (81%)	15 (0%)	96 (0%)	17,941 (82%)	3,027 (14%)	838 (4%)	21,899
California	5,162 (34%)	2,673 (17%)	6,254 (41%)	710 (5%)	9,637 (63%)	315 (2%)	237 (2%)	15,351
Colorado	6,748 (72%)	44 (0%)	749 (8%)	129 (1%)	922 (10%)	8 (0%)	1,734 (18%)	9,412
Eastern States	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	4,300 (100%)	4,300
Idaho	1,190 (44%)	75 (3%)	967 (35%)	50 (2%)	1,092 (40%)	198 (7%)	253 (9%)	2,733
Montana	3,485 (6%)	0 (0%)	861 (1%)	0 (0%)	861 (1%)	793 (1%)	57,374 (92%)	62,513
Nevada	9,338 (31%)	389 (1%)	1,355 (4%)	490 (2%)	2,234 (7%)	213 (1%)	18,578 (61%)	30,363
New Mexico	897 (27%)	526 (16%)	285 (9%)	202 (6%)	1,013 (30%)	17 (1%)	1,400 (42%)	3,327
Oregon	126,808 (86%)	1,666 (1%)	1,478 (1%)	533 (0%)	3,677 (3%)	478 (0%)	15,741 (11%)	146,704
Utah	7,088 (45%)	3,077 (20%)	1,010 (6%)	248 (2%)	4,335 (28%)	1,098 (7%)	3,080 (20%)	15,601
Wyoming	5,987 (36%)	228 (1%)	4,291 (26%)	2,089 (13%)	6,608 (40%)	262 (2%)	3,600 (22%)	16,457
Total Lower 48	166,796 (51%)	26,508 (8%)	17,265 (5%)	4,547 (1%)	48,320 (15%)	6,409 (2%)	107,135 (33%)	328,660
Total BLM	12,542,996 (97%)	26,508 (0%)	17,265 (0%)	4,547 (0%)	48,320 (0%)	6,409 (0%)	295,935 (2%)	12,893,660

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

Note: The BLM's definition of riparian areas excludes stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events (ephemeral streams). Original estimates of riparian extent were based on generalized United States Geological Survey stream network information. Intensive field assessments have provided additional data that has been used to exclude ephemeral stream reaches and refine estimates, thereby reducing the total number of riparian miles. The reduction in wetland area estimates is a result of advances in mapping technology used in Alaska. Greater accuracy in classifying and measuring resources is possible using remote sensing techniques, various sources of imagery, and Geographic Information System (GIS) computer technology.

- /a/ Riparian areas are green zones along flowing water features such as rivers, streams, and creeks (also referred to as lotic habitat areas), and are reported in miles.
- /b/ Riparian and wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high waterflows.
- /c/ "Functioning-At-Risk" areas are functioning properly, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation. The trend is an assessment of apparent direction of change in conditions either towards or away from the site potential or site stability. Trend is determined by comparing the present condition with previous photos, trend studies, inventories, other documentation, or personal knowledge. The lack of historical information on the condition of a site may lead to a "trend not apparent" assessment.
- /d/ "Nonfunctional" areas do not contain sufficient vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate stream energy associated with high flows.
- /e/ "Unknown" areas have not been assessed by the BLM.
- /f/ Wetland areas are associated with standing water features such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, and estuaries (also referred to as lentic habitat areas), and are reported in acres.

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization & Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	65	0	18,358	2,221	0	0	30,048	15,628	28,648	12,371	107,339
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	36	5,945	92,297	0	196,202	0	16,297	7,788	0	318,565
Soil Stabilization	Acres	9,935	36	1,612	95,559	0	196,549	0	16,284	2,800	1,620	324,395
Weed Control	Acres	0	345	4,904	21,356	2,068	111	0	1,801	0	1,328,383	1,358,968
Water Management												
Detention & Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipelines - Waters	Quantity	3	0	16	50	28	4	34	12	16	36	199
- Length	Miles	2	0	9	31	14	2	21	6	30	31	146
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	5	39	0	32	1	11	2	18	47	155
Springs	Quantity	6	5	10	9	7	6	0	8	0	11	62
Water Catchments	Quantity	2	1	3	3	0	5	5	1	4	12	36
	Gallons	160,000	6,120	18,360	18,360	0	35,000	13,800	7,000	1,200	108,250	368,090
Wells	Quantity	2	1	10	1	2	0	0	0	1	4	21
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4
	Gallons	0	0	20,000	0	2,200	0	0	0	0	0	22,200
Program Facilities												
Cattleguards	Quantity	0	1	19	12	1	6	0	20	18	3	80
Fences	Miles	23	42	51	83	58	286	26	85	39	183	876

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Rangeland Improvement Project System (RIPS); table data was derived from RIPS backups received by November 15, 2001.

Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Administrative State	Reforestation /a/				Stand Productivity /b/	Genetic Tree Improvement /c/		Stand Improvement			Stand Conversion /d/
	Seeding	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Seeded	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning	
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	75	0
California	0	496	0	476	0	0	0	0	77	140	0
Colorado	0	0	1,168	0	0	0	0	13,248	0	438	0
Idaho	0	100	57	590	0	0	61	0	35	97	0
Montana	0	47	450	157	0	0	0	96	583	40	0
Nevada	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	400	0	320	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	810	0	0
Oregon	0	3,331	1,591	3,991	0	0	993	15,612	18,729	3,503	0
-Eastern /e/	0	141	32	15	0	0	0	0	508	650	0
-Western /f/	0	3,190	1,559	3,976	0	0	993	15,612	18,221	2,853	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	63	0	0
Total	0	4,011	3,266	5,214	0	0	1,054	29,403	20,297	4,613	0
GROUP TOTALS			12,491						55,367		

/a/ “Reforestation” is the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

/b/ “Stand Productivity Improvement” is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.

/c/ “Genetic Tree Improvement” is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when doing reforestation.

/d/ “Stand Conversion” is a change from one silvicultural system to another or from one tree species to another.

/e/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.

/f/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridan.

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Administrative State	Lakes	Reservoirs	Fishable Streams	Riparian/ Wetland /a/
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	
Alaska	2,600,000	0	96,424	
Arizona	1,164	10,160	160	
California	129	65	1,071	
Colorado	561	18,149	2,934	
Eastern States	0	0	0	
Idaho	687	36,924	3,350	
Montana	3,500	34,000	1,234	
Nevada	24,570	11,300	2,381	
New Mexico	21	1,131	278	
Oregon	59,375	14,146	3,534	
Utah	2,906	24,828	2,644	
Wyoming	3,573	33,181	2,475	
Total	2,696,486	183,884	116,485	

Administrative State	Big Game	Small Game	Waterfowl
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	62,243,000	58,522,000	29,430,000
Arizona	13,426,985	13,460,585	32,225
California	1,719,500	2,130,250	9,455
Colorado	8,225,014	8,582,671	55,330
Eastern States	1,557	1,600	3,157
Idaho	9,226,816	11,310,336	80,780
Montana	7,483,000	5,632,098	308,000
Nevada	20,887,867	58,264,529	44,776
New Mexico	11,070,610	12,720,610	22,319
Oregon	9,452,859	8,134,220	92,983
Utah	19,221,912	15,788,040	91,524
Wyoming	18,713,215	18,713,215	86,249
Total	181,672,335	213,260,154	30,256,798

Note: Due to the relatively static nature of the data for habitat acres/miles, this table is updated on a 5-year basis. If a change in data is warranted, a state may change its data prior to the next general scheduled update. The next formal update will be published in 2004.

/a/ Riparian miles and wetland acreages are now reported in Table 2-2.

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Antelope	Barbary Sheep	Bear	Bighorn Sheep	Buffalo	Caribou
Alaska	0	0	7,600	700 /a/	400	990,000
Arizona	1,260	0	96	3,046	0	0
California	405	0	675	40	0	0
Colorado	13,219	31	2,055	1,830	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	4	0	0	0
Idaho	14,000	0	1,350	2,282	0	0
Montana	90,000	0	600	1,275	0	0
Nevada	11,690	0	0	6,669	0	0
New Mexico	8,635	756	260	165	0	0
Oregon	11,650	50	2,440	1,290	0	0
Utah	11,335	0	422	1,930	350	0
Wyoming	246,501	0	479	1,284	25	0
Total	408,695	837	15,981	20,511	775	990,000

Table 2-6.

**ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BIG GAME ANIMALS ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

Administrative State	Deer	Elk	Javelina Wild Boar	Moose	Mountain Goat	Turkey
Alaska	625	0	0	26,500	400	0
Arizona	41,800	129	11,400	0	0	525
California	14,900	670	450	0	0	7,455
Colorado	292,800	91,375	0	38	15	3,435
Eastern States	120	0	0	0	0	40
Montana	91,500	20,700	0	500	285	2,500
Nevada	113,800	3,300	0	0	0	70
New Mexico	28,500	5,715	4,765	0	0	1,230
Oregon	182,110	11,533	0	67	100	12,960
Utah	185,820	27,090	0	77	0	2,560
Wyoming	250,294	73,828	0	3,155	100	1,470
Total	1,202,269	234,340	16,615	30,337	900	32,245

Note: For the purposes of this table, the term “public lands” refers to those lands managed by the BLM. Due to the relatively static nature of the numbers of wildlife on public lands, this table will be updated on a 5-year basis unless a significant change in population numbers is observed, in which case any state may update its information for any year. The next formal update will be in Fiscal Year 2004.

/a/ The sheep numbers for Alaska are for Dall Sheep.

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Protective Fencing	Spawning Bed Development	Streambank Stabilization	Habitat Disking and Chaining
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	0	0	1	0
Arizona	2	0	3	3
California	15.5	6	7.5	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	N/A /a/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	6	.25	0	0
Nevada	1	0	0	0
New Mexico	10	0	3.5	200
Oregon	13	12	7	2,695
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	13.1	8	.25	1,170
Total	60.6	26.5	22.25	4,068

Table 2-7.

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS COMPLETED
DURING FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

Administrative State	Lake Improvements	Seeding	Prescribed Burning	Wetland Improvements
	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>
Alaska	2000	0	0	0
Arizona	198	8	14,760	43
California	5	225	3,057	128
Colorado	0	5,175	2,775	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Montana	56	2,000	8,810	53
Nevada	0	50,000	0	0
New Mexico	5	200	11,667	920
Oregon	0	23,072	18,890	395
Utah	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	0	3,000	20,788	82
Total	2,264	83,680	80,747	1,621

/a/ N/A indicates a state did not submit information in time for publication.

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE REHABILITATION PROJECTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

	Number	Acres Treated <i>/a/</i>	Funding <i>/b/</i>
	-----	-----	-----
California	6	5,561	\$ 1,647,405
Colorado	4	5,583	167,484
Idaho	31	96,190	4,577,439
Montana	0	0	0
Nevada	74	387,971	23,475,497
Oregon	22	211,500	6,656,000
Utah	29	16,167	1,969,000
Wyoming	1	504	590,300
Total	167	723,476	\$39,083,125

/a/ Includes acres treated with revegetation as well as the acres protected to promote natural regeneration.

/b/ Includes all expenditures approved regardless of the fiscal year in which the funds were planned to be spent.

Table 2-9.

PRESCRIBED FIRE PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Acreage by Benefitting Program

State	Number of Projects	Forestry	Range	Wildlife	Hazard Reduction	Watershed	Ecosystem Health	Other	Not Specified	Total
Alaska	3	0	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	22
Arizona	8	0	150	164	310	0	11,205	0	0	11,829
California	8	34	2	20	735	0	32	0	0	823
Colorado	1	0	0	52	400	0	0	0	0	452
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	22	50	0	50	4,122	0	0	20,502	0	24,724
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	0	640	580	2,820	0	3,671	700	0	8,411
Nevada	6	0	917	340	822	0	400	0	0	2,479
New Mexico	17	40	5,025	292	820	1,072	40	0	1,212	8,501
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	170	1,721	1,380	6,286	5,627	0	6,289	0	0	21,303
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	6	0	2,000	2,500	10,616	0	759	0	0	15,875
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	11	0	1,161	532	855	61	33	0	80	2,722
Total	263	1,845	11,275	10,816	27,149	1,133	22,429	21,202	1,292	97,141

Table 2-10.

NON-FIRE FUELS TREATMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Acreage by Benefitting Program

State	Number of Projects	Forestry	Range	Wildlife	Hazard Reduction	Watershed	Ecosystem Health	Other	Not Specified	Total
Alaska	4	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	41
Arizona	15	0	1,000	1,250	4,596	0	1,060	0	0	7,906
California	15	0	0	0	822	0	59	0	0	881
Colorado	13	4,875	145	12,145	1,100	0	75	0	0	18,340
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	31	440	6,598	6,360	53,619	1,000	7,109	4,812	0	79,938
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7	0	0	0	1,267	0	6	190	0	1,463
New Mexico	11	90	0	70	610	40	40	0	248	1,098
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	153	519	851	639	10,505	603	287	279	0	13,683
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3	0	0	0	290	0	0	0	0	290
Wyoming	12	0	5,195	3,305	4,220	50	170	0	0	12,940
Total	264	5,924	13,789	23,769	77,070	1,693	8,806	5,281	248	136,580

Note: Non-fire fuels treatments include mechanical (e.g., chaining), hand (e.g., thinning and piling), and chemical (e.g., herbicide) treatments.

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands being placed on the public lands are growing in tandem with the number and diversity of the people the BLM serves. Our ability to meet these new demands will depend on improving the Bureau's accountability to users of the public lands, while emphasizing the responsibility of these users to adhere to an ethic that is sensitive to the land's health and responsive to the public's right to receive fair value in return.

The BLM historically has made land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions, and we will continue to do so. The BLM strives to ensure that taxpayers receive a fair return from such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to ensure that adverse impacts on the land, to other users, and on the American public are minimized so as to prevent long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers almost 262 million surface acres of public land and approximately 700 million acres of Federal subsurface mineral estate underlying both Federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development on 56 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

The following tables of statistics show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses as shown in Tables 3-1 through 3-23. Tables 3-24 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update for the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to Mineral Revenues in the Annual Report of the Minerals Management Service, a Department of the Interior agency. The onshore Federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the Minerals Management Service, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, totaled \$2,168 million for Fiscal Year 2001. Mineral operations on Indian trust lands generated \$335 million in royalties for Indian mineral owners.

Table 3-1.

PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>DESERT LAND</u>			
Nevada	1	320	\$ 400
Total	1	320	\$ 400
<u>LAND SALES</u>			
Alaska	1	39	\$ 22,200
Arizona	4	35	217,662
California	2	47	5,050
Colorado	1	5	1,700
Idaho	2	80	0
Minnesota	1	40	0
Montana	1	640	64
Nebraska	3	120	10,861
Nevada	4	1,312	306,500
New Mexico	4	326	295,800
Oregon	18	2,038	221,201
Wyoming	2	160	12,115
Total	43	4,842	\$ 1,093,153
<u>MINERALS</u>			
Alaska	7	488	\$ 1,248
Arizona	9	282	5,460
California	16	296	0
Colorado	1	40	0
Montana	23	1,483	0
Nevada	27	4,514	18,160
Oregon	2	145	625
Utah	1	23	2,300
Washington	1	42	210
Wyoming	1	20	0
Total	88	7,333	\$ 28,003
<u>INDIAN NEW TRUST</u>	None		
<u>INDIAN FEE AND REISSUE TRUST</u>			
Minnesota	5	316	\$ 0
Montana	125	21,149	0
North Dakota	14	3,165	0
Oklahoma	27	2,186	0
Oregon	2	160	0
South Dakota	11	2,098	0
Washington	17	1,560	0
Wisconsin	1	48	0
Wyoming	88	7,710	0
Total	290	38,392	\$ 0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>MISCELLANEOUS CASH SALES</u>			
<u>Color-of-Title</u>	None		
<u>Recreation and Public Purposes</u>			
Arizona	1	25	\$ 249
California	15	2,755	1,400
Colorado	4	394	1,901
Nevada	4	291	403,418
New Mexico	8	197	3,276
Oregon	2	533	648,147
Utah	4	633	4,000
Wyoming	2	321	0
Subtotal	40	5,149	\$ 1,062,391
<u>Other</u>	None		
Total Miscellaneous Cash Sales	40	5,149	\$ 1,062,391
<u>CONVEYANCE OF FEDERALLY OWNED MINERALS</u>			
California	1	40	\$ 0
Florida	6	635	52,290
Nevada	1	560	0
Oregon	1	760	0
Total	9	1,995	\$ 52,290
<u>EXCHANGES /a/</u>			
Arizona	2	14,606	\$ 13,316
California	27	6,238	0
Colorado	7	1,588	0
Idaho	8	2,037	0
Minnesota	2	63	0
Montana	25	22,979	0
Nevada	7	7,359	0
New Mexico	2	11,360	182,000
Oregon	119	68,334	0
South Dakota	10	3,861	0
Utah	22	106,455	650,000
Washington	3	841	0
Total	234	245,721	\$ 845,316

Table 3-1.

PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>STATE GRANTS</u>			
Alaska	12	129,106 /b/	\$ 0
Total	12	129,106	\$ 0
<u>CORRECTIONS</u>			
Alaska	5	398	\$ 0
Florida	1	108	0
Minnesota	2	42	0
Montana	1	40	0
Oregon	1	960	0
Utah	1	38	0
Wisconsin	2	120	0
Wyoming	1	2	0
Total	14	1,708	\$ 0
<u>OTHER</u>			
Alaska	136	28,925 /c/	\$ 0
California	1	3,539 /d/	0
Montana	1	2 /e/	0
Nevada	83	833 /f/	43,119,700
New Mexico	525	4,697 /g/	4,070
Utah	1	510 /h/	0
Wyoming	1	500 /i/	1,834
Total	748	39,006	\$ 43,125,604
Grand Total	1,479	473,572 /j/	\$ 46,207,157

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Note: "Purchase money" includes all revenues collected during the reporting fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same year that the patent is issued. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that cash payments are sometimes made or received by the Bureau of Land Management to ensure an equitable exchange.

- /a/ Includes National Forest Service Forest exchanges, Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485) as amended; Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) exchanges, Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716); and other exchanges. Refer to Table 5-8, Land Exchanges, for more detailed information.
- /b/ Twelve Tentative Approval (TA) (129,106 acres/\$0) issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended; and original patents.
- /c/ One hundred and thirty-four patents (12,929 acres/\$0 purchase money), Native Allotment Certificates, issued to natives of Alaska, Act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended, and Act of August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 to 270-3); and 2 patents (15,986 acres/\$0 purchase money), Alaska Native Selections Interim Conveyances (IC) issued to Native Corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601).
- /d/ One patent (3,539 acres/\$0) patented to the State of California for inclusion in the Red Rock Canyon State Park under the California Desert Protection Act of October 31, 1994 (Public Law 103-433; 108 Stat 4497, Sec. 701).
- /e/ One patent (2 acres/\$0) patented to Landusky School District, Act of November 7, 2000 (114 Stat. 1988).
- /f/ Eighty-two patents (365 acres /\$43,119,700), Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1988 (Public Law 103-263); and 1 patent (468 acres /\$0), APEX Project Nevada Land Transfer and Authorization Act of 1989 (Public Law 101-67).
- /g/ One patent (407 acres/\$4,070) Supplemental Indian Allotments issued in accordance with the Mescal Settlement Agreement CIV 83-1408-LH/WWD (D. New Mex.) approved January 28, 1997; and 524 patents (84,290 acres /\$0) conveyed to Rio Arriba County, New Mexico, Act of November 29, 1999 (Public Law 106-114: 113 Stat. 1538).
- /h/ One patent (510 acres /\$0) Section 516 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of September 3, 1982 (49 U.S.C. 47125).
- /i/ One patent (500 acres /\$0) Section 516 of the Airport and Airway Improvement Act of September 3, 1982 (49 U.S.C. 47125).
- /j/ Total does not include "Indian Fee and Reissue Trust" (38,392 acres) and "Corrections" (1,708 acres), for a total of 40,100 acres.

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
1909-1948 /a/							
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909-1949 /a/ – concluded							
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909-1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001	30,176	1,120	22,307	0	7,730	1,159	62,492
Total 1949-2000	9,732,561	169,370	2,338,403	7,551	1,060,678	342,741	13,651,304
Grand Total	45,005,069	16,244,754	4,429,783	414,522	1,439,388	2,541,887	70,075,403 /c/

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Note: Data prior to 1949 was tabulated from incomplete records. Data includes patents issued on both BLM and Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the BLM, for additional minerals data.

/a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Agricultural Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this Act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

/b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising 70,362,925 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented.

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	40	17	57
Arizona	101	125	226
California	116	135	251
Colorado	765	242	1,007
Idaho	143	146	289
Montana	52	61	113
Nevada	196	335	531
New Mexico	569	866	1,435
Oregon	171	271	442
Utah	328	175	503
Wyoming	590	809	1,399
Total	3,071	3,182	6,253

/a/ Right-of-way grants (including communication site leases) assigned, canceled, denied, relinquished, renewed, terminated, or withdrawn.

/b/ Includes both new grants and previously issued grants that were amended.

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4.

**NUMBER OF EXISTING RIGHTS-OF-WAY,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Mineral Leasing Act	FLPMA/Other /a/	Total
	_____	_____	_____
Alaska	11	1,240	1,251
Arizona	283	4,533	4,816
California	237	6,002	6,239
Colorado	1,133	5,320	6,453
Eastern States	17	45	62
Idaho	108	5,077	5,185
Montana	279	4,187	4,466
Nevada	83	6,846	6,929
New Mexico	16,305	7,718	24,023
Oregon	21	9,215	9,236
Utah	719	4,043	4,762
Wyoming	4,667	8,762	13,429
Total	23,863	62,988	86,851

/a/ FLPMA refers to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-579).

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's case recordation system.

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

FY 2001 Authorizations

Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2001	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits	31	2,435	\$ 39,338	20	2,639	141	950
	Leases	3	35	25,910	3	12	22	182
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	12	19,483	\$ 22,938	13	27,769	37	226
	Leases	0	0	137,644	5	481	30	1,038
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	276	10,522	\$ 154,493	268	7,576	369	21,453
	Leases	2	8	531,476	1	4	196	6,048
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	4	107	\$ 3,623	5	165	21	184
	Leases	2	5	12,226	2	5	8	565
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	16	126	\$ 21,570	38	284	310	7,859
	Leases	0	0	15,013	3	44	13	507
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits	6	8	\$ 12,597	5	39	57	2,378
	Leases	0	0	44,941	0	0	22 /a/	1,302 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits	47	852	\$ 33,332	57	872	39 /a/	3,055 /a/
	Leases	1	3	4,803	0	0	9	230
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	1	3

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

FY 2001 Authorizations

Geographic State	Type	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2001	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
New Mexico	Permits	8	23	\$ 9,488	14	7,330	8	30 /a/
	Leases	0	0	320	0	0	6	68
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	7	48 /a/
	Leases	0	0	80	0	0	1 /a/	25 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	13	32,456	\$ 20,671	23	34,104	75 /a/	69,391 /a/
	Leases	0	0	7,033	1	40	51	54
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Utah	Permits	86	797	\$ 66,500	83	710	41 /a/	1,132 /a/
	Leases	0	0	12,888	1	27	15 /a/	411 /a/
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	6 /a/	605 /a/
Washington	Permits	0	0	\$ 2,281	0	0	8 /a/	29 /a/
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	14	562	\$ 8,427	16	181	38	1,546 /a/
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	14	11
	Easements	1	3	3,370	0	0	1	3

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2001 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2001	
		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Number	Acres	
		Number	Acres		Number	Acres			
Totals	Permits	513	67,371	\$ 395,258	542	81,669	1,151	108,281	
	Leases	8	51	792,334	16	613	387	10,441	
	Easements	1	3	3,370	0	0	9	616	
Grand Total		522	67,425	\$ 1,190,962	558	82,282	1,547	119,338	

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized.

/a/ This figure was reported incorrectly for Fiscal Year 2000; therefore, Fiscal Year 2001 totals cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2000 totals.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

	FY 2001 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2001	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Recreation and Public Purpose Leases</u>								
Alaska	0	0	\$ 1,060	0	0	15	301	
Arizona	0	0	10,332	9	289	112	11,719	
California	1	3	13,455	1	100	111	13,148	
Colorado	2	594	730	1	127	22	3,359	
Idaho	1	3	1,584	1	80	57	5,908	
Montana	1	3	20	0	0	16	676	
Nevada	18	693	93,612	28	930	188 /a/	24,125 /a/	
New Mexico	0	8 /b/	1,517	4	370	72	3,491	
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	1	40	
Oregon	2	182	655	3	79	37 /a/	7,537 /a/	
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	5	642	
Utah	2	60	1,466	0	0	66 /a/	8,979 /a/	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	16 /a/	1,945 /a/	
Wyoming	5	509	1,441	1	2	12	1,310 /a/	
Total	32	2,055	\$ 125,872	48	1,977	730	83,180	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

FY 2001 Authorizations

	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2001	
	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Airport Leases</u>							
Alaska	0	0	\$ 1,975	0	0	8	1,414
Arizona	0	0	782	0	0	8	1,378
California	0	0	789	0	0	7	13,433
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Idaho	0	0	1,120	0	0	8	1,583
Montana	0	0	0	1	6	0	0
New Mexico	1	83	100	1	229 /c/	5	592
Nevada	4	1,491	436,885	2	333	20 /a/	7,540 /a/
Oregon	0	0	588	1	25	3 /a/	173 /a/
Utah	0	0	7,528	0	0	6 /a/	1,637 /a/
Wyoming	0	0	125	1	640	2	169
Total	5	1,574	\$ 449,892	6	1,233	68	27,919
<u>Small Tract Leases</u>							
Nevada	0	0	\$ 216	0	0	1	5
Total	0	0	\$ 216	0	0	1	5

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	FY 2001 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2001	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Public Works Leases</u>								
Idaho	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	1	60	
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	1	13,767	
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	12 /a/	
Total	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	5	13,840	
<u>Special Land Use Permits</u>								
Arizona	0	0	\$ 0	0	0	1	/d/	
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	1	310	
Idaho	0	0	3,522	1	2	18	279 /a/	
Wyoming	16	55	1,441	1	2	12	1,310 /a/	
Total	16	55	\$ 4,963	2	4	32	1,899	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	FY 2001 Authorizations						Cumulative Authorizations as of 9/30/2001	
	Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated				
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Other Authorizations</u>								
Alaska	0	0	\$ 181,424	0	0	171 /e/	9,341	
Arizona	38 /f/	36	12,411	51 /g/	36,195	116 /h/	22,223	
California	0	0	7,400	4	291	18 /i/	5,642	
Colorado	0	0	2,037	0	0	1 /j/	1	
Total	38	36	\$ 203,272	55	36,486	306	37,207	
Grand Total	91	3,720	\$ 784,215	111	39,700	1,142	164,050	

/a/ This figure was reported incorrectly for Fiscal Year 2000; therefore, Fiscal Year 2001 totals cannot be compared with Fiscal Year 2000 totals.

/b/ One Recreation and Public Purpose Lease was amended to include 8 additional acres. This amendment does not represent the issuance of a new lease.

/c/ One Airport Lease/83 acres was terminated; additionally, one existing Airport Lease was renewed but the acreage in this lease was reduced by 146 acres.

/d/ 0.003 acres.

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /e/ Rights-of-way issued in accordance with the Trans-Alaska Gasline System (TAGS) under Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.), and 43 Code of Federal Regulations Subpart 2880; Trans-Atlantic Pipeline System (TAPS) temporary use permits or rights-of-way, Section 202 of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Authorizations Act, (Public Law 93-153; 87 Stat. 584); and the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation System (ANGTS) under the Act of October 22, 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719).
- /f/ Thirty-eight Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.).
- /g/ Forty-three Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.); 7 Administrative Land Use Compliances (various public land laws); and 1 Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed under the Act of August 04, 1939 (953 Stat. 1198; 43 U.S.C. 387), the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), the Act of August 18, 1950 (64 Stat. 463; 43 U.S.C. 387), and Section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (includes public purpose leases and licenses).
- /h/ Eighty-seven Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.); 16 Administrative Land Use Compliances (various public land laws); 11 Reclamation Leases, Licenses, and Deeds under the Act of August 4, 1939 (953 Stat. 1198; 43 U.S.C. 387), the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), the Act of August 18, 1950 (64 Stat. 463; 43 U.S.C. 387), and Section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (includes public purpose leases and licenses); and 2 Reconveyed Permits/Leases under various authorities.
- /i/ One Mining Claim Occupancy Lease under the Act of October 23, 1962 (76 Stat. 1129); 2 Hot Springs Leases under the Act of March 3, 1925 (43 Stat. 1133); 2 Recreation Use Authorizations under the Act of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2743; 43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.); 2 Administrative Land Use Compliances under various authorities; and 11 Reclamation Leases, Licenses, and Deeds under the Act of August 4, 1939 (53 Stat. 1198; 43 U.S.C. 387), the Act of July 30, 1947 (61 Stat. 628), the Act of August 18, 1950 (64 Stat. 463; 43 U.S.C. 387), and the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, Section 10 (includes public purpose leases and licenses).
- /j/ Water Well Lease under Section 40 of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1925 (41 Stat. 437).

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2000**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	303	65	0	306
California	180	3	9	186
Colorado	935	47	93	1,009
Idaho	1,222	98	115	1,298
Montana	2,595	110	155	2,642
Nevada	501	49	58	537
New Mexico	1,257	357	116	1,295
Oregon	657	38	6	663
Utah	1,248	56	183	1,372
Wyoming	904	150	115	973
Total	9,802	973	850	10,281
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	366,218	3,162	0	369,380
California	130,232	82	6,876	137,190
Colorado	311,157	2,723	67,380	381,260
Idaho	879,134	3,599	83,818	966,551
Montana	997,605	4,043	33,633	1,035,281
Nevada	1,233,694	5,062	98,735	1,337,491
New Mexico	1,235,100	14,429	101,998	1,351,527
Oregon	745,665	2,685	4,571	752,921
Utah	672,107	2,287	159,321	833,715
Wyoming	893,490	7,883	161,158	1,062,531
Total /c/	7,464,402	45,955	717,490	8,227,847

Table 3-7a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2000 – concluded

Note: This table may differ from that published in the Fiscal Year 2000 *Public Land Statistics* (PLS) because the method of derivation was changed. Fiscal Year 2000 PLS Table 3-7 was calculated by summing the animal unit months (AUMs) on bills which were due during Fiscal Year 2000. Table 3-7 in this publication was calculated by summing the AUMs that were billed for the months of October 2000 through September 2001. For example, if a bill showed use for March 2001 through February 2002, only the AUMs for March 2001 through September 2001 were included.

- /a/ This is not a sum of the number of operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.
- /b/ The AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1999 - September 2000).
- /c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2000**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	325	13	2	328
California	281	11	27	308
Colorado	380	16	46	409
Idaho	413	31	25	445
Montana	1,484	47	90	1,545
Nevada	5	0	0	5
New Mexico	734	19	32	750
Oregon	776	25	14	801
Utah /b/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	1,541	127	170	1,623
Total	5,939	289	406	6,214
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	118,435	758	626	119,819
California	99,298	347	5,851	105,496
Colorado	30,590	610	6,102	37,302
Idaho	25,692	534	4,134	30,360
Montana	192,619	990	11,821	205,430
Nevada	4,074	0	0	4,074
New Mexico	163,431	402	35,633	199,466
Oregon	77,513	875	1,172	79,560
Utah /b/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	370,180	4,859	53,806	428,845
Total /d/	1,081,832	9,375	119,145	1,210,352

**Table 3-7b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2000 – concluded**

Note: This table may differ from that published in the Fiscal Year 2000 *Public Land Statistics* (PLS) because the method of derivation was changed. Fiscal Year 2000 PLS Table 3-7 was calculated by summing the animal unit months (AUMs) on bills which were due during Fiscal Year 2000. Table 3-7 in this publication was calculated by summing the AUMs that were billed for the months of October 2000 through September 2001. For example, if a bill showed use for March 2001 through February 2002, only the AUMs for March 2001 through September 2001 were included.

/a/ This is not a sum of the number of operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

/c/ The AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1999 - September 2000).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2000**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	628	78	2	634
California	461	14	36	494
Colorado	1,315	63	139	1,418
Idaho	1,635	129	140	1,743
Montana	4,079	157	245	4,187
Nevada	506	49	58	542
New Mexico	1,991	376	148	2,045
Oregon	1,433	63	20	1,464
Utah	1,248	56	183	1,372
Wyoming	2,445	277	285	2,596
Total	15,741	1,262	1,256	16,495
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	484,653	3,920	626	489,199
California	229,530	429	12,727	242,686
Colorado	341,747	3,333	73,482	418,562
Idaho	904,826	4,133	87,952	996,911
Montana	1,190,224	5,033	45,454	1,240,711
Nevada	1,237,768	5,062	98,735	1,341,565
New Mexico	1,398,531	14,831	137,631	1,550,993
Oregon	823,178	3,560	5,743	832,481
Utah	672,107	2,287	159,321	833,715
Wyoming	1,263,670	12,742	214,964	1,491,376
Total /c/	8,546,234	55,330	836,635	9,438,199

**Table 3-7c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2000 – concluded**

Note: This table may differ from that published in the Fiscal Year 2000 *Public Land Statistics* (PLS) because the method of derivation was changed. Fiscal Year 2000 PLS Table 3-7 was calculated by summing the animal unit months (AUMs) on bills which were due during Fiscal Year 2000. Table 3-7 in this publication was calculated by summing the AUMs that were billed for the months of October 2000 through September 2001. For example, if a bill showed use for March 2001 through February 2002, only the AUMs for March 2001 through September 2001 were included.

/a/ This is not a sum of the number of operators, It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.

/b/ The AUMs were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2000 (October 1999 - September 2000).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	301	67	3	305
California	140	3	13	151
Colorado	928	40	87	997
Idaho	1,222	95	118	1,302
Montana	2,597	107	144	2,644
Nevada	505	48	54	536
New Mexico	1,250	348	109	1,290
Oregon	675	39	6	683
Utah	1,196	52	188	1,331
Wyoming	909	136	112	973
Total	9,723	935	834	10,212
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	309,730	2,799	1,491	314,020
California	50,798	14	4,773	55,585
Colorado	256,423	2,190	53,526	312,139
Idaho	781,084	3,890	75,247	860,221
Montana	797,975	3,856	27,696	829,527
Nevada	1,054,159	4,088	84,530	1,142,777
New Mexico	1,098,007	13,143	80,069	1,191,219
Oregon	636,283	2,285	3,377	641,945
Utah	534,994	2,291	143,709	680,994
Wyoming	752,398	7,075	135,497	894,970
Total /c/	6,271,851	41,631	609,915	6,923,397

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /a/ This is not a sum of the number of operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.
- /b/ The animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2001 (October 2000 - September 2001). Some bills are issued after the grazing period, so some bills for use during the fiscal year may not have been issued when this report was prepared.
- /c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	328	14	3	333
California	261	13	24	286
Colorado	377	16	47	408
Idaho	409	28	23	435
Montana	1,498	49	84	1,559
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	744	19	32	758
Oregon	734	26	7	754
Utah /b/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	1,563	132	171	1,640
Total	5,920	297	391	6,179
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	116,243	738	640	117,621
California	70,020	356	5,557	75,933
Colorado	30,117	504	6,198	36,819
Idaho	26,482	502	3,827	30,811
Montana	181,711	984	12,334	195,029
Nevada	23,664	0	0	23,664
New Mexico	164,237	474	34,662	199,373
Oregon	68,488	847	1,064	70,399
Utah /b/	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	382,631	4,951	51,380	438,962
Total /d/	1,063,593	9,356	115,662	1,188,611

**Table 3-8b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ This is not a sum of the number of operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.
- /b/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.
- /c/ The animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2001 (October 2000 - September 2001). Some bills are issued after the grazing period, so some bills for use during the fiscal year may not have been issued when this report was prepared.
- /d/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Buffalo	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Operators				
Arizona	629	81	6	638
California	401	16	37	437
Colorado	1,305	56	134	1,405
Idaho	1,631	123	141	1,737
Montana	4,095	156	228	4,203
Nevada	511	48	54	542
New Mexico	1,994	367	141	2,048
Oregon	1,409	65	13	1,437
Utah	1,196	52	188	1,331
Wyoming	2,472	268	283	2,613
Total	15,643	1,232	1,225	16,391
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	425,973	3,537	2,131	431,641
California	120,818	370	10,330	131,518
Colorado	286,540	2,694	59,724	348,958
Idaho	807,566	4,392	79,074	891,032
Montana	979,686	4,840	40,030	1,024,556
Nevada	1,077,823	4,088	84,530	1,166,441
New Mexico	1,262,244	13,617	114,731	1,390,592
Oregon	704,771	3,132	4,441	712,344
Utah	534,994	2,291	143,709	680,994
Wyoming	1,135,029	12,026	186,877	1,333,932
Total /c/	7,335,444	50,987	725,577	8,112,008

**Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ This is not a sum of the number of operators. It is a count of the operators, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and may be represented in more than one livestock column. They are counted only once in this column.
- /b/ The animal unit months (AUMs) were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by Fiscal Year 2001 (October 2000 - September 2001). Some bills are issued after the grazing period, so some bills for use during the fiscal year may not have been issued when this report was prepared.
- /c/ Totals do not include authorized non-use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9a.

**GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT
(SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF NOVEMBER 29, 2001**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	376	529,111	101,653
California	253	243,241	124,383
Colorado	1,167	601,175	130,073
Idaho	1,481	1,288,286	200,732
Montana	2,722	1,139,527	20,321
Nevada	632	2,163,791	512,648
New Mexico	1,525	1,652,235	91,906
Oregon	777	992,607	135,309
Utah	1,576	1,235,236	347,895
Wyoming	1,092	1,507,833	370,696
Total	11,601	11,353,042	2,035,616

Geographic State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	374	523,719	101,176
California	235	186,920	90,146
Colorado	1,173	602,258	130,073
Idaho	1,480	1,288,266	200,732
Montana	2,722	1,139,527	20,321
Nevada	651	2,220,132	546,885
New Mexico	1,528	1,657,644	92,402
Oregon	777	992,607	135,309
Utah	1,569	1,234,136	347,876
Wyoming	1,092	1,507,833	370,696
Total	11,601	11,353,042	2,035,616

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF NOVEMBER 29, 2001 – concluded

- /a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some lands within the state of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all public land in North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.
- /c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands. These AUMs are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9b.

**GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF NOVEMBER 29, 2001**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	368	162,678	9,600
California	386	141,249	23,248
Colorado	454	46,435	4,834
Idaho	479	34,708	823
Montana	1,603	237,541	13,797
Nevada	7	21,464	1,046
New Mexico	788	216,715	5,026
Oregon	987	96,150	6,921
Utah /d/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wyoming	1,709	466,387	6,896
Total	6,781	1,423,327	72,191
Geographic State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	367	161,538	9,600
California	392	141,484	23,248
Colorado	454	46,435	4,834
Idaho	479	34,708	823
Montana	1,065	153,971	13,737
Nebraska	20	622	0
Nevada	7	21,464	1,046
New Mexico	785	217,717	5,026
North Dakota	75	9,389	0
Oklahoma	4	138	0
Oregon	618	66,440	6,232
South Dakota	462	74,126	60
Utah /d/	N/A	N/A	N/A
Washington	363	29,475	689
Wyoming	1,690	465,820	6,896
Total	6,781	1,423,327	72,191

**Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF NOVEMBER 29, 2001 –
concluded**

- /a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from Geographic State boundaries. For example: California BLM administers some public lands within the State of Nevada, and Montana BLM administers all public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.
- /b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands; these totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.
- /c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands. These AUMs are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.
- /d/ There are no Section 15 public lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10. (RESERVED)

This table number is reserved for use in a future edition of Public Land Statistics.

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Products /b/	Non-Wood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$ 0.00	\$ 568.18	\$ 0.00	\$ 568.18
Arizona	0.00	1,613.50	735.00	2,348.50
California	9,193.80	5,175.25	2,620.00	16,989.05
Colorado	154,174.86	16,288.40	40,811.10	211,274.36
Idaho	448,187.26	5,509.00	438.00	454,134.26
Montana	444,690.96	3,637.50	4,813.35	453,141.81
Nevada	0.00	15,699.70	26,394.90	42,094.60
New Mexico	0.00	976.50	477.00	1,453.50
Oregon	9,417,939.48	31,591.20	129,483.78	9,579,014.46
-Eastern /d/	230,879.70	8,962.30	27,873.00	267,715.00
-Western /e/	9,187,059.78	22,628.90	101,610.78	9,311,299.46
Utah	0.00	21,758.40	23,590.12	45,348.52
Wyoming	11,903.29	7,749.26	2,512.00	22,164.55
Total	\$10,486,089.65	\$110,566.89	\$231,875.25	\$10,828,531.79
Total Wood Products		\$ 10,596,656.54		

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCTS, AND NON-WOOD PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ This is original (parent) sale value and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2001 and does not include timber sale modifications approved during the fiscal year. This number includes only sales offered using Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-5a (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.
- /c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seed, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, and other nonwood forest products/vegetal materials.
- /d/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /e/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Administrative State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered CCF /b/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /b/	Cords CCF	Posts CCF	Poles CCF	Other CCF	Total Volume CCF	Total Value of Wood Products	Average Price per CCF
Alaska	0	0.0	0.0	745.5	0.0	0.0	13.0	758.5	\$ 568.18	\$ 0.75
Arizona	2	70.0	35.0	305.6	9.5	0.3	0.0	385.4	1,613.50	4.19
California	5	215.6	128.3	956.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1,173.4	14,369.05	12.25
Colorado	5	4,342.0	2,020.0	1,103.6	92.5	42.3	6.6	5,587.0	170,463.26	30.51
Idaho	18	9,802.3	5,593.5	695.5	9.2	5.6	53.8	10,566.4	453,696.26	42.94
Montana	11	14,733.4	6,607.6	313.8	9.9	9.8	8.2	15,075.1	448,328.46	29.74
Nevada	0	0.0	0.0	2,667.2	425.0	0.0	0.8	3,093.0	15,699.70	5.08
New Mexico	0	0.0	0.0	711.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	711.5	976.50	1.37
Oregon	175	101,801.8	56,770.1	4,157.0	62.3	1,592.9	240.7	107,854.7	9,449,530.68	87.61
-Eastern /c/	13	5,269.8	2,749.1	2,087.7	52.9	86.1	23.5	7,520.0	239,842.00	31.89
-Western /d/	162	96,532.0	54,021.0	2,069.3	9.4	1,506.8	217.2	100,334.7	9,209,688.68	91.79
Utah	0	0.0	0.0	3,738.6	503.3	0.0	0.0	4,241.9	21,758.40	5.13
Wyoming	1	215.0	99.6	705.0	10.0	68.1	0.8	998.9	19,652.55	19.67
Total	217	131,180.1	71,254.1	16,099.3	1,123.5	1,719.0	323.9	150,445.8	\$10,596,656.54	\$ 70.44

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Note: CCF = Hundred cubic feet; approximately 1.63 CCF = 1 MBF (thousand board feet), but this value can vary substantially, depending on the species, diameter, and taper of individual trees.

- /a/ This number includes only sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-4 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Scale Sale) and 5450-3 (Contract for Sale of Timber, Lump Sum Sale), along with the sawtimber portion of sales offered and/or negotiated using BLM Forms 5450-5 and 5450-5a (Vegetative or Mineral Material Negotiated Cash Sale Contract).
- /b/ This is original (parent) sale volume offered and small sales (sawtimber) offered during the Fiscal Year 2001; it does not include modifications approved during the fiscal year.
- /c/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /d/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2001

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	4	203			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	21	3,407			
California	28	2,567			
Colorado	253	76,898			
Kansas	54	10,865			
Louisiana	31	4,859			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	2	53			
Montana	252	73,290			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	806	210,089			
North Dakota	35	6,642			
Oklahoma	209	14,730			
South Dakota	12	1,597			
Utah	167	57,946			
Wyoming	660	145,817			
Total Public Domain	2,539	609,683	N/A	N/A	N/A
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	81	30,271			
California	1	2			
Colorado	5	937			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	8	10,437			
Michigan	5	637			
Mississippi	32	10,171			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	343			
New York	1	112			
North Dakota	29	4,488			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	46	10,595			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	14	4,462			
Utah	1	40			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases – continued</u>					
Acquired Lands – continued					
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	14	1,960			
Total Acquired Lands	278	83,060	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquire Lands					
Alabama	6	294			
Alaska	1	400			
Arkansas	102	33,678			
California	29	2,569			
Colorado	258	77,835			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	64	12,620			
Kentucky	3	1,182			
Louisiana	39	15,296			
Michigan	7	837			
Mississippi	34	10,224			
Montana	257	74,613			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	807	210,432			
New York	1	112			
North Dakota	64	11,130			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	255	25,325			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	12	1,597			
Texas	14	4,462			
Utah	168	57,986			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	674	147,777			
Total Summary	2,817	692,743	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Colorado	5	1,320			
Kansas	210	43,669			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	4	561			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	6	1,514			
Total Future Interest	229	47,478	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Pre-Reform Act Oil & Gas Leases /b/ /c/	3,046	740,221	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	6	878	0	0	\$ 0
Arizona	45	51,321	18	14,138	30,665
Arkansas	140	73,101	12	19,631	22,280
California	180	116,225	36	23,136	303,310
Colorado	2,195	1,908,869	484	483,315	20,951,102
Florida	2	42	0	0	0
Kansas	18	2,817	1	200	5,400
Louisiana	33	2,268	5	306	19,656
Michigan	3	445	0	0	0
Mississippi	20	1,660	6	285	14,580
Montana	1,110	924,774	159	229,876	2,024,150
Nebraska	2	342	0	0	0
Nevada	536	575,491	133	173,353	362,004
New Mexico	2,665	1,394,875	192	107,762	9,719,322
North Dakota	300	87,409	21	6,758	44,991
Oklahoma	208	22,860	9	2,120	106,040
South Dakota	119	133,327	26	37,746	97,607
Utah	1,371	1,417,738	121	145,087	1,233,624
Washington	47	43,191	15	11,736	126,925
Wyoming	11,058	8,768,597	1001	1,055,789	42,057,579
Total Public Domain	20,058	15,526,230	2,239	2,311,238	\$ 77,119,235

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u>					
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	10	7,041	3	4,205	\$ 8,415
Arkansas	291	205,326	24	32,671	256,910
California	8	1,101	1	160	320
Colorado	122	50,548	36	19,503	123,830
Florida	6	6,104	0	0	0
Illinois	8	6,270	0	0	0
Kansas	38	8,879	2	399	13,360
Kentucky	25	7,292	0	0	0
Louisiana	332	123,109	3	241	1,618
Michigan	36	15,796	0	0	0
Mississippi	599	232,207	21	14,904	61,417
Montana	206	147,708	11	6,436	271,212
Nebraska	5	7,240	3	7,046	14,094
New Mexico	15	3,649	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	495	238,562	51	29,699	349,260
Ohio	40	5,694	0	0	0
Oklahoma	259	108,343	17	6,419	42,601
Pennsylvania	1	7	0	0	0
South Dakota	8	4,340	1	160	320
Texas	280	174,639	71	59,129	2,022,185
Utah	3	173	0	0	0
Virginia	14	9,184	0	0	0
Washington	12	12,341	2	1,761	57,061
West Virginia	24	38,183	0	0	0
Wyoming	106	52,576	6	1,593	13,896
Total Acquired Lands	2,945	1,466,586	252	184,326	\$ 3,236,499

Summary: Reform Act Leases

Public Domain & Acquired Lands

Alabama	16	7,919	3	4,205	\$ 8,415
Arizona	45	51,321	18	14,138	30,665
Arkansas	431	278,427	36	52,302	279,190
California	188	117,326	37	23,296	303,630
Colorado	2,317	1,959,417	520	502,818	21,074,932
Florida	8	6,146	0	0	0
Illinois	8	6,270	0	0	0
Kansas	56	11,696	3	599	18,760

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases – continued</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands – continued					
Kentucky	25	7,292	0	0	0
Louisiana	365	125,377	8	547	21,274
Michigan	39	16,241	0	0	0
Mississippi	619	233,867	27	15,189	75,997
Montana	1,316	1,072,482	170	236,312	2,295,362
Nebraska	7	7,582	3	7,046	14,094
Nevada	536	575,491	133	173,353	362,004
New Mexico	2,680	1,398,524	192	107,762	9,719,322
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	795	325,971	72	36,457	394,251
Ohio	40	5,694	0	0	0
Oklahoma	467	131,203	26	8,539	148,641
Pennsylvania	1	7	0	0	0
South Dakota	127	137,667	27	37,906	97,927
Texas	280	174,639	71	59,129	2,022,185
Utah	1,374	1,417,911	121	145,087	1,233,624
Virginia	14	9,184	0	0	0
Washington	59	55,532	17	13,497	183,986
West Virginia	24	38,183	0	0	0
Wyoming	11,164	8,821,173	1,007	1,057,382	42,071,475
Total Summary	23,003	16,992,816	2,491	2,495,564	\$80,355,734
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
Colorado	1	160	0	0	\$ 0
Kansas	40	10,152	0	0	0
Louisiana	1	35	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	40	1	323	2,423
Oklahoma	21	2,954	0	0	0
Texas	39	7,422	0	0	0
Total Future Interest Leases	103	20,763	1	323	\$ 2,423
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil & Gas Leases /d/ /e/	23,106	17,013,579	2,492	2,495,887	\$80,358,157

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<u>Competitive General Services Administration (GSA) Oil & Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	1	69	0	0	\$ 0
Nebraska	8	4,801	0	0	0
South Dakota	4	4,858	0	0	0
Total GSA Leases	13	9,728	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Acquired Lands					
California	2	72	0	0	\$ 0
Colorado	1	320	0	0	0
Nebraska	2	950	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	27	0	0	0
North Dakota	9	1,287	0	0	0
Ohio	1	113	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,768	0	0	0
Texas	6	2,259	0	0	0
Utah	3	143	1	40	0
Wyoming	1	80	0	0	0
Total Competitive Protective Leases	28	8,019	1	40	N/A
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	133	867,451	0	0	\$ 0
Total NPR-A Leases	133	867,451	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,389	0	0	\$ 0
Total Naval Oil Shale Leases	4	8,389	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Competitive Oil & Gas Leases /j/	26,330	18,647,387	2,493	2,495,927	\$80,358,157

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>					
Public Domain & Acquired Lands					
California	70	96,881	0	0	\$ 0
Nevada	50	48,468	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	4,581	0	0	0
Oregon	10	6,464	0	0	0
Utah	13	23,195	0	0	0
Total Geothermal Leases	147	179,589	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil & Gas and Geothermal Leases</u>					
	26,477	18,826,976	2,493	2,495,927	\$80,358,157

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

Note: The three right-hand columns of this table do not apply to Pre-Reform Act Leases.

- /a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns of this table.
- /b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /c/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Pre-Reform Act Future Interest leases.
- /d/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.
- /e/ This is the total of all Reform Act and Reform Act Future Interest leases.
- /f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn, and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.
- /g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General's Opinion of April 2, 1941, i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any Leasing Act.
- /h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.
- /i/ Leases issued under the Defense Appropriations Act, Fiscal Year 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Nos. 1 and 3.
- /j/ This is the grand total of all Pre-Reform Act, Reform Act, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.

N/A - Not applicable.

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 <i>in</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	10	3,452		
Alaska	36	66,950		
Arkansas	26	29,045	2	4,237
California	82	30,721		
Colorado	770	620,737		
Kansas	27	7,967		
Louisiana	43	8,765		
Michigan	3	1,119		
Mississippi	11	1,426		
Montana	1,011	1,453,481	3	3,531
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	30	41,028		
New Mexico	3,089	2,084,744	1	160
North Dakota	34	9,424	1	1,652
Oklahoma	185	28,850	1	80
South Dakota	13	6,465		
Utah	649	502,008		
Wyoming	2,071	1,032,327	19	17,317
Total Public Domain	8,093	5,928,668	27	26,977
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	9	2,076		
Arkansas	52	46,324	1	2,200
California	9	1,745		
Colorado	11	3,958		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	10	10,279		
Louisiana	28	29,627		
Maryland	3	2,142		
Michigan	14	4,076		
Mississippi	70	31,624	4	4,468
Montana	49	22,322		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	3	1,566		
North Dakota	50	28,218		
Ohio	24	12,299		
Oklahoma	45	13,435		
Pennsylvania	5	2,436		
Tennessee	16	31,144		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 <i>1a</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases – continued</u>				
Acquired Lands – continued				
Texas	80	115,909	1	1,607
Utah	9	1,653		
Virginia	7	10,250		
West Virginia	39	53,436		
Wyoming	17	3,994		
Total Acquired Lands	555	429,645	6	8,275
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Alabama	19	5,528		
Alaska	36	66,950		
Arkansas	78	75,369	3	6,437
California	91	32,466		
Colorado	781	624,695		
Kansas	29	8,963		
Kentucky	10	10,279		
Louisiana	71	38,392		
Maryland	3	2,142		
Michigan	17	5,195		
Mississippi	81	33,050	4	4,468
Montana	1,060	1,475,803	3	3,531
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	30	41,028		
New Mexico	3,092	2,086,310	1	160
North Dakota	84	37,642	1	1,652
Ohio	24	12,299		
Oklahoma	230	42,285	1	80
Pennsylvania	5	2,436		
South Dakota	13	6,465		
Tennessee	16	31,144		
Texas	80	115,909	1	1,607
Utah	658	503,661		
Virginia	7	10,250		
West Virginia	39	53,436		
Wyoming	2,088	1,036,321	19	17,317
Total Summary	8,648	6,358,313	33	35,252

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 <i>in</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	7	1,724		
Arkansas	7	1,183		
California	37	10,894		
Colorado	847	521,158	1	760
Florida	1	120		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	14	753		
Michigan	10	13,018		
Mississippi	4	340		
Montana	358	297,726	1	1,440
Nevada	30	35,455		
New Mexico	1,467	914,317	3	2,147
North Dakota	107	64,661		
Oklahoma	131	18,029		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	430	353,207	1	80
Wyoming	3,375	1,723,864	2	403
Total Public Domain	6,864	3,975,002	8	4,830
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	6	5,885		
Arkansas	22	12,858		
California	1	42		
Colorado	32	21,098		
Florida	3	5,959		
Illinois	1	112		
Kentucky	5	9,009		
Louisiana	22	12,449		
Michigan	19	9,245		
Mississippi	119	70,341		
Montana	48	44,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	160	157,490	2	1,521
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	45	14,197		
Oregon	2	8,313		
South Dakota	2	840		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases – continued</u>				
Acquired Lands – continued				
Tennessee	1	307		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	3	324		
Virginia	2	4,066		
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	44	17,268		
Total Acquired Lands	566	421,174	2	1,521
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Alabama	13	7,609		
Arkansas	29	14,041		
California	38	10,936		
Colorado	879	542,256	1	760
Florida	4	6,079		
Illinois	1	112		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	5	9,009		
Louisiana	36	13,202		
Michigan	29	22,263		
Mississippi	123	70,681		
Montana	406	342,277	1	1,440
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	30	35,455		
New Mexico	1,471	915,151	3	2,147
North Dakota	267	222,151	2	1,521
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	176	32,226		
Oregon	2	8,313		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Tennessee	1	307		
Texas	21	20,139		
Utah	433	353,531	1	80
Virginia	2	4,066		
West Virginia	2	4,168		
Wyoming	3,419	1,741,132	2	403
Total Summary	7,430	4,396,176	10	6,351

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
Arkansas			4	599
Colorado	7	1,060		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	5	15,048		
Michigan	4	4,632		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Oklahoma	1	400		
Texas	10	11,566		
West Virginia	2	4,269		
Wyoming	4	1,151		
Total Future Interest	41	40,031	4	599
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	16,119	10,794,520	47	42,202
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	2	321	1	281
Arizona	22	62,769	6	21,446
Arkansas	60	75,779	29	80,759
California	58	45,191	4	1,354
Colorado	559	730,695	89	89,101
Idaho	5	5,694		
Kansas	4	259		
Louisiana	2	732	1	59
Michigan	12	6,865		
Mississippi	3	665		
Montana	564	876,942	155	308,667
Nebraska	3	240	1	80
Nevada	409	964,811	162	573,047
New Mexico	240	336,467	11	10,286
North Dakota	86	21,663	5	835
Oklahoma	4	311		
Oregon	12	19,549	3	1,712
South Dakota	50	77,742	26	53,974

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 <i>1a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases – continued</u>				
Public Domain – continued				
Utah	803	1,042,289	73	139,498
Washington	23	33,951	3	2,800
Wyoming	3,102	2,856,314	89	105,478
Total Public Domain	6,023	7,159,249	658	1,389,377
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	15	9,954		
Arkansas	88	90,386	24	38,688
California	5	831	1	640
Colorado	21	13,131	2	970
Kansas	1	320		
Kentucky	4	5,519		
Louisiana	63	24,645		
Michigan	24	14,955		
Mississippi	168	99,219	1	169
Montana	104	99,433	3	1,514
Nebraska	2	400		
New Mexico	2	4,702		
North Dakota	221	127,256	8	12,070
Ohio	4	6,111		
Oklahoma	13	7,072		
Oregon	6	12,327	2	2,560
South Dakota	5	3,416		
Texas	70	42,772	4	236
Utah	5	1,237		
Washington	2	1,528		
Wyoming	49	26,219	1	80
Total Acquired Lands	872	591,433	46	56,927

Summary: Reform Act Leases

Public Domain & Acquired Lands

Alabama	17	10,275	1	281
Arizona	22	62,769	6	21,446
Arkansas	148	166,165	53	119,447
California	63	46,022	5	1,994
Colorado	580	743,826	9	190,071

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 <i>la/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases – continued</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands – continued				
Idaho	5	5,694		
Kansas	5	579		
Kentucky	4	5,519		
Louisiana	65	25,377	1	59
Michigan	36	21,820		
Mississippi	171	99,884	1	69
Montana	668	976,375	158	310,181
Nebraska	5	640	1	80
Nevada	409	964,811	162	573,047
New Mexico	242	341,169	11	10,286
North Dakota	307	148,919	13	12,905
Ohio	4	6,111		
Oklahoma	17	7,383		
Oregon	18	31,876	5	4,272
South Dakota	55	81,158	26	53,974
Texas	70	42,772	4	236
Utah	808	1,043,526	73	139,498
Washington	25	35,479	3	2,800
Wyoming	3,151	2,882,533	90	105,558
Total Summary	6,895	7,750,682	704	1,446,304
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	547		
Total Future Interest	1	547	N/A	N/A
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/				
	6,896	7,751,229	704	1,446,304
Total Oil & Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/				
	23,015	18,545,749	751	1,488,506

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain & Acquired Lands				
California	16	13,279		
Nevada	72	104,746	2	1,320
Oregon	47	46,777		
Utah	1	228		
Total Geothermal Leases	136	165,030	2	1,320
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil Gas & Geothermal Leases</u>				
	23,151	18,710,779	753	1,489,826

/a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued prior to the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/c/ Leases issued under the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987.

/d/ This is the total of all Pre-Reform Act and Reform Act noncompetitive oil and gas leases; it does not include noncompetitive geothermal leases.

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Colorado	2	328		
Kansas	4	1,480		
Kentucky	36	8,872		
Louisiana	2	48		
Michigan	1	80		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	3	345		
Ohio	108	12,489	2	268
Oklahoma	8	1,004		
Pennsylvania	64	4,298		
Tennessee	3	2,296		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	39	37,127		
West Virginia	199	68,974		
Total Private Leases	476	139,326	2	268
<u>Exchange Leases /c/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	68	11,896		
Colorado	18	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	92	27,242		
New Mexico	304	125,231	1	80
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Utah	1	760		
Wyoming	73	21,839		
Total Exchange Leases	586	218,645	1	80
<u>Renewal Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	123	30,094		
Colorado	132	112,714		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	118	39,492	1	160
New Mexico	427	101,553	33	9,758
North Dakota	9	8,981		

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Renewal Leases /d/ – continued</u>				
Public Domain – continued				
Oklahoma	8	282		
Utah	7	5,475		
Wyoming	390	106,135	5	1,593
Total Renewal Leases	1,215	404,829	39	11,511
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	338		
Total Class III Reinstatement Leases	3	418	N/A	N/A
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act - Rights-of-Way of 1930 /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	50	2,934	1	720
Montana	5	73	1	36
Nebraska	4	133		
New Mexico	2	383		
North Dakota	8	679		
Utah	3	457	1	223
Wyoming	42	1,874		
Total Rights-of-Way Act of 1930 Leases	114	6,533	3	979
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act - Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 /g/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	53	11,748		
North Dakota	10	2,233		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	38	7,126		
Total FFMC Act Leases	129	26,983	N/A	N/A

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

	Leases as of September 30, 2001 <i>/a/</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Special Act – Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919 /h/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	2	243		
Total Texas Relinquishment	2	243	N/A	N/A
<u>Grand Total Other</u>				
<u>Oil & Gas Leases</u>	2,525	796,977	45	12,838

/a/ Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year as shown in the two right-hand columns of this table.

/b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, at the time the Federal government purchased the mineral estate as part of a Federal government land acquisition.

/c/ A lease issued prior to August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years or renewal thereof, or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.

/d/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.

/e/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provisions of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982, and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.

/f/ A lease issued under the Act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.

/g/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.

/h/ A lease issued under the Texas Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

NEW OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	New Holes Started	Producible Completions	Plugged and Abandoned Holes
Alabama	2	1	1	0
Alaska	34	10	7	0
Arkansas	2	1	2	7
California	74	90	73	54
Colorado	227	143	96	50
Kansas	6	8	7	0
Kentucky	2	2	0	0
Louisiana	5	3	12	1
Michigan	3	1	0	0
Mississippi	6	5	3	9
Montana	119	105	103	42
Ohio	8	7	0	0
Oklahoma	4	8	6	1
Nevada	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	43	31	37	15
New Mexico	1,057	795	1,086	214
South Dakota	2	2	1	3
Texas	19	21	9	2
Utah	420	343	241	18
Virginia	1	0	0	0
West Virginia	2	4	2	0
Wyoming	1,827	1,534	1,055	216
Total	3,863	3,114	2,741	632

NEW GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Spudded	Wells Plugged	Wells Completed
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
California	3	1	0	1
Nevada	10	6	0	6
Oregon	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1	0	1
Total	14	8	0	8

/a/ APDs = Applications for Permit to Drill.

/b/ GDPs = Geothermal Permits to Drill.

Source for Oil and Gas data: Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS).

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions	Producible Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	4	20	22	18	6,474
Alaska	12	168	181	38	67,350
Arizona	0	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	2	114	123	157	74,632
California	25	6,369	6,848	306	70,733
Colorado	131	3,137	3,374	2,002	1,321,231
Florida	0	2	2	2	3,468
Illinois	2	16	17	8	1,581
Kansas	8	431	463	433	109,194
Kentucky	0	151	162	42	24,063
Louisiana	12	289	311	156	64,619
Maryland	0	8	9	0	0
Michigan	20	74	80	63	30,665
Mississippi	7	146	157	68	37,966
Montana	57	1,913	2,057	1,327	690,619
Nebraska	8	28	30	19	6,278
Nevada	4	117	121	28	15,338
New Mexico	225	25,617	27,545	6,485	3,717,982
New York	0	4	4	4	544
North Dakota	38	680	731	534	300,122
Ohio	0	373	401	172	32,891
Oklahoma	19	342	368	793	118,598
Pennsylvania	0	133	143	67	4,857
South Dakota	8	66	71	73	33,897
Tennessee	0	8	9	3	2,296
Texas	15	293	315	170	105,146
Virginia	0	16	17	12	10,755
Utah	120	3,189	3,429	1,185	881,319
Washington	0	1	1	0	0
West Virginia	2	276	297	162	77,948
Wyoming	537	16,891	18,162	7,204	3,611,299
Total	1,256	60,873	65,451	21,531	11,421,865

Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – concluded

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES /c/

Geographic State	Units	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases	Direct Use /d/	Total Electrical Generation /e/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>MMBtu</i>	<i>GWh</i>
California	2	89	272	23	140,000	4,400.0
Nevada	10	40	44	26	0	1.2
New Mexico	1	0	0	0	N/A /f/	0.0
Utah	0	4	6	6	0	0.25
Total	13	133	322	55	140,000	4,401.45

/a/ Data comes from the Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.

/b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data comes from the Bureau of Land Management's Automated Inspection Record System.

/c/ Nearly all geothermal resources developed on Federal lands are utilized for electrical generation (indirect use). Royalties generated from geothermal resources were over \$20 million in Fiscal Year 2001.

/d/ Direct Use is measured in British thermal units, or BTUs. One BTU is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit at standard condition (equal to 252 calories).

/e/ Total Electrical Generation is measured in gigawatt-hours (GWh). One GWh equals 1,000,000 kilowatt-hours, which is enough to meet the needs of 1,000,000 people.

/f/ Data not available; production amount is insignificant.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

	Total as of September 30, 2001 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Federal Coal Leases</u>					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	1	1,378	0	0	0
Colorado /b/	13	20,256	1	4,444	8,723,661
Montana /b/	2	1,551	1	150	1,740,200
New Mexico /b/	4	12,890	1	4,484	13,000,000
North Dakota	6	1,950	0	0	0
Oklahoma /c/	9	13,804	0	(850)	0
Utah	10	35,216	0	0	0
Wyoming /d/	17	28,940	2	2,819	91,220,121
Total	62	115,985	5	11,047	\$114,683,982
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendment Act (FCLAA) Leases					
Montana	12	22,691	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	2,835	0	0	0
Utah	64	62,829	0	0	0
Washington /e/	1	241	1	241	0
Wyoming /c/	33	66,377	(1)	(320)	0
Total	114	154,973	0	(79)	N/A
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Alabama	2	120	0	0	0
Colorado	9	5,300	0	0	0
Kentucky	1	1,430	0	0	0
Montana	4	1,588	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	3,856	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	80	0	0	0
Utah	6	5,343	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	27	20,977	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2001 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama	1	1,610	(1)	(6,440)	0
Colorado	21	27,631	0	0	0
Kentucky <i>/f/</i>	3	2,233	0	160	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah <i>/g/</i>	6	9,310	2	5,627	0
Washington <i>/e/</i>	0	0	(1)	(241)	0
Wyoming	6	14,792	0	0	0
Total	44	60,401	0	(894)	N/A
Exchange Leases					
Kentucky <i>/h/</i>	3	3,804	3	3,804	0
Montana	1	9,445	0	0	0
Utah <i>/c/</i>	0	0	(2)	(80)	0
Wyoming	5	4,730	0	0	0
Total	9	17,979	1	3,724	N/A
Preference Right Leases					
Alaska <i>/i/</i>	2	5,148	2	5,148	0
Colorado	20	33,130	0	0	0
Montana	3	3,951	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,970	0	0	0
Oklahoma <i>/c/</i>	3	3,309	(1)	(6,367)	0
Utah <i>/f/</i>	7	5,325	0	121	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/c/</i>	17	36,875	(1)	(1,280)	0
Total	61	102,988	0	(2,378)	N/A
All Coal Leases Combined					
Alabama	4	3,108	(1)	(6,440)	0
Alaska	2	5,148	2	5,148	0
Colorado	63	86,317	1	4,444	8,723,661
Kentucky	7	7,467	3	3,964	0
Montana	29	44,051	1	150	1,740,200
New Mexico	13	31,716	1	4,484	13,000,000

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2001 <i>1a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
All Coal Leases Combined – continued					
North Dakota	11	4,865	0	0	0
Oklahoma	12	17,113	(1)	(7,217)	0
Utah	93	118,023	0	5,670	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
Wyoming	81	154,974	0	1,219	91,220,121
Total	317	473,303	6	11,422	\$114,683,982
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Alaska	0	0	(2)	(5,148)	0
Colorado	1	5,102	0	0	0
New Mexico	14	29,068	0	0	0
Utah	3	6,354	0	0	0
Total	18	40,524	(2)	(5,148)	N/A
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Colorado	3	10,613	0	0	0
Montana	2	730	0	0	0
North Dakota	2	5,952	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	3,262	0	0	0
Utah	2	1,406	0	0	0
Wyoming	5	19,425	0	0	0
Total	16	41,388	N/A	N/A	N/A
Licenses to Mine					
Montana	1	20	0	0	0
New Mexico	2	12	0	0	0
Total	3	32	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Coal Licenses	19	41,420	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Total as of September 30, 2001 <i>/a/</i>		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado <i>/j/</i>	11	71,098	0	5,493	0
Montana	4	60,706	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	22,649	0	0	0
North Dakota <i>/k/</i>	3	12,754	1	7,231	0
Oklahoma <i>/k/</i>	1	293	(1)	(8,924)	0
Utah	9	80,682	0	0	0
Wyoming <i>/k/</i>	15	94,838	(2)	(18,480)	0
Total	46	343,020	(2)	(14,680)	N/A

/a/ Authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown, along with those logical mining units that were approved as of September 30, 2001. Totals include new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, permits authorized, and logical mining units actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the number or acreage of leases or logical mining units are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown.

/b/ Leases from lease sales initiated during Fiscal Year 2000 in Colorado, Montana, and New Mexico did not become effective until Fiscal Year 2001. Therefore, these lease sales are shown for Fiscal Year 2001.

/c/ The reduction in acreage for Fiscal Year 2001 reflects a full or partial lease relinquishment.

/d/ A lease sale in Wyoming was initiated in Fiscal Year 2000 but the lease was not issued until Fiscal Year 2001. Therefore, this lease sale is shown for Fiscal Year 2001. One lease in Wyoming was segregated into two leases during Fiscal Year 2001, thereby creating another lease without any increase in acreage and no bonus payment.

/e/ One coal lease in Washington was reported in error for Fiscal Year 2000 as a Competitive Regional Lease when it should have been reported as a Competitive Pre-FCLAA Lease. This error has been corrected in Fiscal Year 2001.

/f/ The increase in acreage for Fiscal Year 2001, without an additional lease, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, REFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /g/ Two leases have been terminated in Utah for lack of diligent development as a result of BLM's decision to not approve a Logical Mining Unit (LMU) application. The decision to not approve the LMU application was appealed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) (155 IBLA 286). IBLA has set aside the decision to not approve the LMU and remanded the case to BLM, thereby reinstating the leases that had been terminated when the LMU was not approved.
- /h/ Three coal leases in Kentucky had administrative functions transferred from the Tennessee Valley Authority to BLM during Fiscal Year 2001.
- /i/ In accordance with the Interior Board of Land Appeals decision of June 17, 1998, titled "Morgan Coal Co." (144 IBLA 299), BLM has converted two preference right lease applications in Alaska into preference right coal leases. The Fiscal Year 2000 *Public Land Statistics* was in error by not reporting this action.
- /j/ Colorado had two LMU modifications during Fiscal Year 2001 to add more lands to existing LMUs, which increased the total LMU acres without adding any additional LMUs.
- /k/ A new LMU was formed in North Dakota as well as one LMU being dissolved in Oklahoma and two LMUs being dissolved in Wyoming during Fiscal Year 2001.

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

	Total as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	17	13,852			
Total	17	13,852	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	6	963			
Idaho	48	30,309	2	3,182	\$0
Montana	1	1,409			
Utah	3	4,717			
Total	58	37,398	2	3,182	\$0
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Idaho	9	2,542			
Utah	1	840			
Total	10	3,382	N/A	N/A	N/A
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	29	10,042			
Utah	3	7,472			
Total	32	17,514	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Phosphate Leases	100	58,294	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	2,434			
Idaho	1	720			
Total	2	3,154	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230			
Total	4	230	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	13	7,730			
Utah	8	15,366			
Wyoming	38	45,976			
Total	59	69,072	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4			
Wyoming	1	317			
Total	2	321	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	18	17,836			
Colorado	8	16,675			
Nevada	15	36,953			
New Mexico	4	2,000			
Wyoming	27	37,433			
Total	72	110,897	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Sodium Leases	133	180,290	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40			
Total	1	40	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	5	5,970			
New Mexico	9	12,720	3	5,280	\$0
Utah	10	24,700			
Total	24	43,390	3	5,280	\$0
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332			
New Mexico	34	36,235			
Utah	2	702			
Total	37	38,269	N/A	N/A	N/A
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984			
New Mexico	68	85,441			
Utah	6	9,210			
Total	76	97,635	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Potassium Leases	137	179,294	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	1	1,667			
Nevada	1	2,534			
Total	2	4,201	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,135			
Total	11	3,135	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Lease					
Utah	1	28			
Total	1	28	N/A	N/A	N/A
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477			
Total	1	477	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Gilsonite Leases	13	3,640	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Oil Shale Competitive Leases</u>					
Colorado	1	5,087			
Total	1	5,087	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Hardrock - Acquired Lands Leases /b/</u>					
Hardrock - Acquired Lands Competitive Leases					
Wyoming	2	560			
Total	2	560	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Hardrock Preference Right Leases					
Alabama	1	40			
Arkansas	7	617			
California	3	880			
Georgia	2	436			
Idaho	2	151			
Illinois	4	422			
Minnesota /c/	2	4,865			
Missouri	35	32,859			
North Carolina	1	158			
Utah /d/	21	6,618			
Virginia	1	355			
Wisconsin	1	480			
Total	80	47,881	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total Hardrock Leases	82	48,441	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
California	1	39			
Idaho	1	280			
Illinois	1	502			
Total	3	821	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Hardrock - Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits</u>					
Arkansas	2	57			
Idaho	1	41			
Illinois	1	203			
Michigan	4	4,608			
Minnesota	3	3,216			
Missouri	8	3,811			
Montana	2	236			
Total	21	12,172	N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Asphalt Competitive Leases</u>					
Oklahoma	2	959			
Total	2	959			
<u>National Park Service Areas Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	400			
Total	1	400	N/A	N/A	N/A
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	4	1,474			
Total	4	1,474	N/A	N/A	N/A

/a/ Pending preference right lease applications and authorized leases, licenses, and permits are shown. This table includes new actions during the fiscal year as shown in the three right-hand columns. New actions show the number of leases, licenses, and permits authorized with effective dates during the fiscal year that were active, and preference right lease applications that were pending, as of September 30, 2001.

/b/ Hardrock leases on Acquired Lands include leases for the following commodities: bentonite, calcium, chromite, clay, cobalt, corundum, copper, fluorite, galena, garnet, gold, iron, jade, jadite, lead, limestone, nephrite, nickel, platinum, olivine, quartz crystals, semi-precious gemstones, silicates, silicon, silver, sphalerite, titanium, tripoli, tungsten, vermiculite, zinc and other minerals.

/c/ These two leases were previously listed under the case type heading: *Public Domain – Minnesota USDA National Forest Solid Mineral Leases and Permits*. One lease does include 80 acres of public domain, but the remaining acreage consists of acquired land.

/d/ These 21 leases were transferred from the State of Utah. These leases were granted under the rules of the State of Utah so they are not preference right leases; however, they are included in this case type because it is the most similar case type for the way these leases were originally issued.

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Arizona	Sand & Gravel	28	11,345	\$ 9,632	30	11,435	\$ 9,686
	Soil - Other	1	400	280	1	400	280
	Stone	172	720	8,420	174	834	8,610
	State Total	201	12,465	18,332	205	12,669	18,576
California	Pumice	2	2,005	1,136	2	2,005	1,136
	Sand & Gravel	19	4,813	2,525	19	4,813	2,525
	Soil - Other	3	330	115	3	330	115
	State Total	24	7,148	3,776	24	7,148	3,776
Colorado	Clay	0	0	0	2	22	11
	Sand & Gravel	0	0	0	1	26	39
	Stone	194	217	2,994	192	353	5,362
	State Total	194	217	2,994	195	401	5,412
Idaho	Clay	1	2	1	1	2	1
	Pumice	71	635	1,790	71	641	1,790
	Sand & Gravel	86	17,268	7,629	86	17,268	7,629
	Soil - Other	11	1,011	502	11	1,026	502
	Stone	621	2,696	10,191	621	2,696	10,191
	State Total	790	21,612	20,113	790	21,633	20,113
Montana /d/	Clay	1	1	1	1	1	1
	Stone	2	12	158	1	1	8
	State Total	3	13	159	2	2	9
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	181	1,304,951	1,333,587	180	913,277	904,413
	Soil - Other	5	685	340	5	685	340
	Stone	5	5	39	5	5	39
	State Total	191	1,305,641	\$1,333,966	190	913,967	\$904,792

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales -- continued							
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	172	122,570	\$ 161,823	178	122,192	\$ 162,066
	Sand & Gravel	41	5,153	2,558	41	5,153	2,558
	Soil - Other	10	584	216	10	584	216
	Stone	387	15,722	36,372	389	15,692	36,296
	State Total	610	144,029	200,969	618	143,621	201,136
Oregon /f/	Pumice	2	101	67	2	101	67
	Sand & Gravel	14	548	313	14	548	313
	Stone	65	56,596	36,077	62	36,557	25,822
	State Total	81	57,245	36,457	78	37,206	26,202
Utah	Clay	1	10,000	4,300	2	5,023	2,160
	Pumice	39	80,034	31,807	40	80,048	31,813
	Sand & Gravel	70	39,351	15,243	51	36,799	14,142
	Soil - Other	7	421	292	4	215	77
	Stone	499	6,262	77,904	503	5,816	77,969
	State Total	616	136,068	129,546	600	127,901	126,161
Wyoming /g/	Sand & Gravel	30	37,211	24,165	30	34,054	21,769
	Stone	35	236	7,058	36	190	5,730
	State Total	65	37,447	31,223	66	34,244	27,499
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		2,775	1,721,885	\$1,777,535	2,768	1,298,792	\$1,333,676

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity /c/	Value
Exclusive Sales							
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$ 0	2	5,000	\$ 2,750
	Pumice	3	114,708	41,325	11	93,537	33,696
	Sand & Gravel	7	157,454	134,041	81	162,660	139,291
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	3	1,640	459
	Stone	15	661,600	1,530,280	108	636,257	1,427,459
	State Total	25	933,762	1,705,646	205	899,094	1,603,655
California	Calcium	1	2,926	7,093	1	2,926	7,093
	Clay	0	0	0	2	20,000	15,000
	Pumice	1	76,335	75,000	15	67,376	64,452
	Sand & Gravel	15	970,566	683,713	161	1,020,024	689,982
	Soil - Other	1	506	500	2	506	500
	Stone	2	1,152	11,036	17	3,745	25,978
	State Total	20	1,051,485	777,342	198	1,114,577	803,005
Colorado	Calcium	1	29,285	17,500	1	1,496	894
	Clay	0	0	0	9	5,926	3,559
	Sand & Gravel	8	1,091,247	1,245,053	20	119,922	93,379
	Soil - Other	2	53,525	24,139	8	95,922	28,330
	Stone	22	92,287	129,472	54	100,168	119,707
	State Total	33	1,266,344	1,416,164	92	323,434	245,869
Idaho	Clay	0	0	0	1	520	208
	Sand & Gravel	6	89,800	49,450	25	98,994	60,735
	Stone	15	797	2,778	34	108,091	40,075
	State Total	21	90,597	\$ 52,228	60	207,605	\$ 101,018

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity/c/	Value
Exclusive Sales -- continued							
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	50	553,378	\$ 831,634	104	1,100,076	\$ 907,392
	Soil - Other	1	660,000	330,000	8	263,706	167,535
	Stone	35	26,705	31,250	32	21,565	27,875
	State Total	86	1,240,083	1,192,884	144	1,385,347	1,102,802
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	137	96,972	127,083	152	98,184	127,938
	Clay	3	10,929	5,464	8	9,096	4,548
	Pumice	3	496,178	215,750	79	399,236	187,522
	Sand & Gravel	18	446,201	304,023	113	786,892	755,961
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	10	121,341	78,691
	Stone	10	121,832	93,842	41	55,920	54,084
	State Total	171	1,172,112	746,162	403	1,470,669	1,208,744
Oregon /f/	Pumice	2	113	68	1	13	8
	Sand & Gravel	22	28,000	33,050	1	25,000	31,250
	Stone	8	1,142	728	4	212	253
	State Total	32	29,255	33,846	6	25,225	31,511
Utah	Calcium	1	11,714	11,000	1	2,343	2,200
	Sand & Gravel	21	626,540	288,066	43	190,568	93,747
	Soil - Other	1	354	1,250	1	354	1,250
	Stone	11	7,984	47,370	22	1,258	17,494
	State Total	34	646,592	\$ 347,686	67	194,523	\$ 114,691

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity/c/	Value
Exclusive Sales – concluded							
Wyoming /g/	Calcium	1	81,998	\$ 70,000	52	111,975	\$ 71,218
	Sand & Gravel	40	919,868	575,575	62	453,918	270,585
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	25,000	22,500
	Stone	5	209,500	156,535	27	172,255	125,738
	State total	46	1,211,366	802,110	142	763,148	490,041
Total Exclusive Sales		468	7,641,596	\$7,074,068	1,317	6,383,622	\$ 5,701,336
Free-Use Permits							
Arizona	Sand & Gravel	4	38,229	18,400	8	294,424	338,187
	Stone	0	0	0	3	150,000	45,000
	State Total	4	38,229	18,400	11	444,424	383,187
California	Clay	0	0	0	6	1,273	764
	Sand & Gravel	7	136,000	99,450	22	188,808	121,361
	Stone	2	51,000	30,450	0	0	0
	State Total	9	187,000	129,900	28	190,081	122,125
Colorado	Sand & Gravel	1	300,000	162,000	11	57,653	35,461
	Soil - Other	2	23,541	10,950	0	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	3	203	132
	State Total	3	323,541	\$ 172,950	14	57,856	\$ 35,593

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		Number	Quantity /c/	Value	Number	Quantity/c/	Value
Free-Use Permits – continued							
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$ 0	1	10	\$ 4
	Pumice	2	100,000	250,000	11	62,400	126,818
	Sand & Gravel	18	1,236,500	568,850	146	392,298	170,494
	Soil - Other	3	2,208	1,350	5	758	465
	Stone	2	30,500	15,125	15	79,768	46,651
	State Total	25	1,369,208	835,325	178	535,234	344,432
Montana /d/	Sand & Gravel	0	0	0	1	760	380
	State Total	0	0	0	1	760	380
Nevada	Sand & Gravel	48	1,231,348	2,271,734	55	855,442	601,261
	Soil - Other	2	83,500	41,750	2	83,500	41,750
	State Total	50	1,314,848	2,313,484	57	938,942	643,011
New Mexico /e/	Calcium	16	574,921	1,026,375	8	26,145	28,816
	Sand & Gravel	24	1,435,352	862,515	109	18,866	10,515
	Soil - Other	3	100,000	40,600	33	116,526	50,813
	Stone	1	7,471	17,285	10	493,597	291,222
	State Total	44	2,117,744	1,946,775	160	655,134	381,366
Oregon /f/	Clay	1	1,000	250	1	1,000	250
	Sand & Gravel	32	149,326	87,706	42	51,477	26,602
	Stone	46	30,598	29,005	48	30,943	29,306
	State Total	79	180,924	\$ 116,961	91	83,420	\$ 56,158

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	Contract Sales/Use Permits			Production /b/		
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Quantity /c/</i>	<i>Value</i>
Free-Use Permits – concluded							
Utah	Clay	1	10,000	\$ 4,000	1	10,000	\$ 4,000
	Pumice	1	6,107	2,800	1	6,107	2,800
	Sand & Gravel	12	272,414	106,450	25	1,018,785	273,324
	Soil - Other	7	1,168	432	5	521	193
	State Total	21	289,689	113,682	32	1,035,413	280,317
Wyoming /g/	Calcium	1	11,714	10,000	0	0	0
	Sand & Gravel	22	560,500	415,744	35	139,715	109,630
	Soil - Other	1	21,246	7,500	0	0	0
	Stone	1	50,000	25,000	0	0	0
	State Total	25	643,460	458,244	35	139,715	109,630
Total Free-Use Permits		260	6,464,643	\$ 6,105,721	607	4,080,979	\$ 2,356,199
Grand Total		3,503	15,828,124	\$14,957,324	4,692	11,763,393	\$ 9,391,211

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Note: Materials were disposed of under the Act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601), as amended by the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367).

/a/ Data has been aggregated into eight standard material groups.

/b/ Values include sale agreements and permits previously issued.

/c/ Includes sales and permit data originally reported in both tons and cubic yards. For this table, all data has been converted automatically to cubic yards.

/d/ Includes North and South Dakota.

/e/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.

/f/ Includes Washington.

/g/ Includes Nebraska.

Source: The Bureau of Land Management's Case Recordation System.

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2001

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres	<i>BLM</i> No.	<i>BLM</i> Acres	<i>USFS</i> No.	<i>USFS</i> Acres
Alaska	7	0	3	8	0	0	36	515	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	2	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	146	692	58	269
California	8	1	1	21	0	0	3	199	3	48	64	302	0	0
Colorado	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	40	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	21	0	0	72	1,162	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	21	6	42	763	58	906	72	1,460	0	0	267	1,552	0	0
Oregon	1	1	3	62	3	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	2	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	14	0	0	0	0	0	38	696	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	59	32	50	875	135	2,168	152	2,910	3	48	477	2,546	58	269

Note: BLM = Bureau of Land Management; USFS = U.S. Forest Service. A mineral application may contain more than one claim or mill site.

Table 3-22.

**ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Total Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total At Year End	Active Claims At Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held Under FHFC /c/	Active Claims At Year End
Alaska	114,735	500	115,235	8,402	1,052	42	8,112
Arizona	353,647	1,616	355,263	24,699	2,267	196	25,350
California	277,281	1,144	278,425	20,884	2,764	511	14,013
Colorado	250,547	433	250,980	5,846	1,298	10	5,782
Eastern /d/	10,989	0	10,989	24	0	0	9
Idaho	183,069	442	183,511	9,861	2,974	250	10,533
Montana /e/	208,409	1,028	209,437	14,215	1,132	66	12,207
Nevada	815,329	5,921	821,250	104,578	42,624	498	93,598
New Mexico /f/	168,357	278	168,635	7,158	628	63	7,221
Oregon /g/	154,883	695	155,578	9,473	1,073	41	9,471
Utah	356,249	504	356,753	10,189	2,257	158	8,717
Wyoming /h/	256,981	975	257,956	13,228	1,050	98	12,744
Total	3,150,476	13,536	3,164,012	228,557	59,119	1,933	207,757

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity upon the land contained within the claim or site.
- /b/ Claims patented, or claims declared forfeit or abandoned and void, or null and void, under Public Laws 94-579, 103-66, or 105-277. On October 21, 1998, Public Law 105-277 (112 Stat. 2681-235) continued a one-time location fee of \$25 and an annual maintenance fee of \$100 per claim or site in lieu of performance of assessment work. Certain “small miners” and mineral patent applicants were exempted and the fees waived. Failure to pay, qualify as a “small miner,” qualify for a waiver, or file necessary documents as required by law or regulation results in statutory abandonment and forfeiture of the affected claim or site (43 CFR 3833.1-6). Claims forfeited or abandoned in one year may be closed out in the following year.
- /c/ Claims held under First Half of the Mineral Entry Final Certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application are exempt from the requirements to perform assessment work or to pay the annual \$100 fee (43 CFR 3851.5).
- /d/ Includes all States bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /e/ Includes North and South Dakota.
- /f/ Includes Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas.
- /g/ Includes Washington.
- /h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: BLM’s automated mining claim recordation systems for the lower 48 States and Alaska; BLM State Office records and working files.
Corrections were made for reporting delays in Fiscal Year 2000.

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 1994 THROUGH 2001**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alaska	136	128	96	89	23	16	15	4
Arizona	102	101	213	39	27	45	43	29
California	81	62	66	51	30	64	32	37
Colorado	234	274	280	212	65	76	121	54
Idaho	32	11	12	51	9	10	65	11
Montana	103	12	22	25	17	22	25	23
Nevada	395	357	154	425	304	264	258	193
New Mexico	22	40	49	20	6	19	7	33
Oregon	157	146	194	83	56	53	54	42
Utah	83	35	99	59	39	63	44	42
Wyoming	23	20	47	19	12	8	8	2
Total	1,368	1,186	1,232	1,073	588	640	672	470

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS FILED WITH THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 19943 THROUGH 2001 – concluded**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed /b/							
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alaska	76	59	59	66	11	16	21	8
Arizona	5	3	14	1	6	6	2	1
California	113	50	56	38	47	36	41	22
Colorado	1	2	4	3	2	3	3	1
Idaho	4	3	3	10	5	4	12	6
Montana	5	4	0	5	3	3	1	2
Nevada	35	17	19	114	84	60	58	34
New Mexico	7	6	1	1	1	5	1	3
Oregon	4	2	13	3	3	2	2	9
Utah	5	1	1	2	14	16	7	12
Wyoming	9	4	44	5	1	1	1	4
Total	264	151	214	248	177	152	149	102

/a/ Notices, including amendments and modifications to existing notices, submitted to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.1-3).

/b/ Plans submitted to the Bureau of Land Management for operations under Wilderness Review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans submitted, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.1-3 and 1-4); and plans submitted for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under the Act of April 13, 1993 (Public Law 103-23).

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission		Helium Produced from Public Land	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/
1997	216	\$15,502	4,616	\$1,951	1,407	\$3,561
1998	157	9,111	4,787	1,791	2,451	3,782
1999	221	10,555	5,018	2,392	1,571	3,987
2000	235	11,400	4,475	2,284	1,191	3,636
2001	253	12,400	3,100	2,301	1,341	3,870

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all volumes are in million cubic feet (14.7 psia and 70 degrees F.). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through non-appropriated funds. This Year's report has returned to the 5-year format used in previous editions of *Public Land Statistics*.

/a/ Receipts include refined helium sales and related income. Refined helium sales ceased in April 1998. The 1999 figures represent in-kind helium sales only. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996 mandated the end to sales of refined helium by the Federal government and required that private companies selling helium to Federal government users purchase a like (in-kind) amount of crude helium from the government stockpile.

/b/ This is the balance of *private* helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. *Government* helium in storage at the end of Fiscal Year 2001 was 29.9 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The Helium Act of 1960 mandated a Federal helium conservation program. The crude helium pipeline was constructed, and from 1963 until about 1973 helium was purchased, injected into, and stored in the Cliffside Bush Dome. In Fiscal Year 1996, new storage contracts were implemented to recover all storage costs allocated to private storers. The transportation and storage of private company helium continues and serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the purification plants.

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /d/ The increase in 1998 volume for Helium Produced from public land includes the recovery of helium captured prior to 1998 and not reported earlier. Volumes reported are based upon helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from Federal land.
- /e/ Includes revenues for Federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based upon the value received and volume of helium extracted.

Sources: Helium Operations Statistical Reports, Revenue Management Reports, and the Financial Management System.

Table 3-25.

**RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
05/20/1785- 06/30/1880	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 208,059,657	\$ 208,059,657
1881 - 1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891 - 1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901 - 1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911 - 1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921 - 1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931 - 1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941 - 1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951 - 1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961 - 1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971 - 1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981 - 1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991 - 2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001	78,125,586	16,835,398	847,852	9,544,752	24,738,427	55,844,686	185,936,701
Total	\$651,267,559	\$5,017,162,327	\$386,572,841	\$58,178,959,828	\$287,798,079	\$2,655,095,444	\$67,176,856,078

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES
MAY 20, 1785 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

Note: Includes the collections of the Bureau of Land Management and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785-1946) and the Grazing Service (1934-1946). For annual data for 1881-1946, see *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data for 1947-1961, see *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data for 1962-1970, 1971-1980, and 1981-1990, see *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, and 1990, respectively.

/a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.

/b/ Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 20 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under this act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) as of October 1, 1983. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents; rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones Land Utilization Project (LU) lands and National Petroleum and Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve lands; and royalties from South Half of Red River, Oklahoma. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by MMS. This column includes outer continental shelf leases prior to their transfer to MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.

/c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other miscellaneous sources.

/d/ Naval Oil Shale Petroleum Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were included in BLM collections beginning in Fiscal Year 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to BLM in 1998. Fiscal Year 1999 figure under Mineral Leases was corrected from \$8,838,284 to \$8,839,284. The total also includes \$81,663,303 from the National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska), 43 U.S.C. 1337, for Fiscal Year 2000.

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2001

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Alaska	3,481,738	6,270	343,206	0	0	0
Arizona	61,956	57,935	2,067,876	550,171	168,731	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	84,765	322,560	1,315,253	124,000	127,072	0
Colorado	2,455,092 /a/	22,265	942,390	551,850	67,873	0
Florida	0	0	48,600	0	0	0
Idaho	31,210	394,037	228,101	1,368,302	47,514	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	1,900	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	5,355	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	105	0	0	0
Montana	1,876,701	125,188	164,597	1,007,774	203,380	497,695
Nebraska	0	0	11,581	0	851	0
Nevada	85,102	5,063	68,938,309	1,970,410	15,767	0
New Mexico	754,157	0	1,985,478	1,792,026	291,297	30,254

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
New York	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
North Dakota	598	0	100	0	16,200	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	12,511	0	0	0	130	0
Oregon	5,601	15,879,489	791,517	1,062,861	42,222	13,611
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	598	0	80	0	149,084	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	588	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	90,561	947	604,818	985,520	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	8,833	1,506	0	39,936	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	603,574	12,811	674,814	1,353,240	678,009	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 9,544,752	\$ 16,835,398	\$ 78,125,586	\$ 10,766,154	\$ 1,848,066	\$ 541,560
Percent	6.81%	12.01%	55.75%	7.68%	1.32%	0.39%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /b/	24,738,427	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Operating Revenue /c/	21,059,596	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	\$ 55,342,775	\$ 16,835,398	\$ 78,125,586	\$ 10,766,154	\$ 1,848,066	\$ 541,560

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rents	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$ 300	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 300
Alaska	1,425	63,885	221,935	276,484	3,700	4,398,643
Arizona	5,075	1,129,772	484,284	1,119,959	2,500	5,648,259
Arkansas	8,470	0	0	0	0	8,470
California	10,375	1,724,927	258,742	802,534	139,583	4,909,811
Colorado	112,900	393,311	4,580	402,296	18,051	4,970,608
Florida	200	0	0	0	588	49,388
Idaho	3,325	564,906	35,690	534,431	55,927	3,263,443
Illinois	0	395	0	0	0	395
Indiana	0	785	0	0	0	785
Kentucky	600	0	0	8	0	608
Louisiana	2,135	169	0	0	0	2,304
Michigan	440	0	0	0	0	440
Minnesota	565	0	0	0	5	2,470
Mississippi	6,795	0	0	37	0	12,187
Missouri	50	0	0	0	0	155
Montana	61,960	108,250	48,709	215,420	5,441	4,315,115 /d/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	12,432
Nevada	46,085	2,297,926 /e/	608,154	1,953,708	18,927	75,939,451
New Mexico	127,421	741,168	8,772	305,056	5,077	6,040,706 /d/
New York	25	0	0	0	0	25
North Dakota	19,070	441	0	259	0	36,668
Ohio	625	0	0	0	0	625
Oklahoma	0	25	0	0	0	12,666

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rents	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Oregon	\$ 4,145	\$ 595,404	\$ 57,827	\$ 1,426,331	\$ 567,782	\$ 20,446,790 /f/ /g/
South Carolina	50	0	0	0	0	50
South Dakota	7,945	2,679	110	911	40	161,447
Tennessee	25	0	0	9	0	34
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	588
Utah	77,021	1,004,329	58,909	1,710,988	20,229	4,553,322
Virginia	75	0	0	138	2,019	2,232
Washington	180	8,301	5,548	901	117	65,322
West Virginia	75	0	0	0	0	75
Wisconsin	125	0	0	43	0	168
Wyoming	350,370	763,465	9,083	86,976	750,354	5,282,696
Total Operating Revenue	\$ 847,852	\$ 9,400,138	\$ 1,802,343	\$ 8,836,489	\$ 1,590,340	\$ 140,138,678
Percent	0.61%	6.71%	1.28%	6.31%	1.13%	100.00%
Mining Claim & Holding Fees /b/	0	0	0	0	0	24,738,427
Non-Operating Revenue /c/	0	0	0	0	0	21,059,596
Grand Total	\$ 847,852	\$ 9,400,138	\$ 1,802,343	\$ 8,836,489	\$ 1,590,340	\$ 185,936,701

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /a/ Includes Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) rents, bonuses, and royalties (\$2,196,279).
- /b/ Includes mining claim collections (\$406,226) and mining claim holding fee collections (\$24,332,201).
- /c/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, and recovery fees, and interest (\$18,944,813); interest received from delinquent debt (\$11,185); and interest redeemed from investments under Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (\$2,103,598).
- /d/ Land Utilization Project, or LU, lands are purchased by the Federal government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$2,383,538.
- /e/ In Fiscal Year 2000, \$4,464,264 was erroneously included as Rights-of-Way for Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.
- /f/ Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands. There were no grazing receipts in Fiscal Year 2001 on CBWR lands.
- /g/ Includes O&C receipts of \$16,426,631, CBWR receipts of \$337,979, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$3,682,180.

Table 3-27. RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$ 109,529	\$ 3,372,209 /a/	\$ 3,481,738
Arizona	61,956	0	61,956
California	84,765	0	84,765
Colorado	211,137	2,243,955 /b/	2,455,092
Idaho	31,210	0	31,210
Montana	43,699	1,833,002	1,876,701
Nevada	85,102	0	85,102
New Mexico	741,256	12,901	754,157
North Dakota	598	0	598
Oklahoma	50	12,461	12,511
Oregon	5,601	0	5,601
South Dakota	598	0	598
Texas	588	0	588
Utah	90,561	0	90,561
Wyoming	596,646	6,928	603,574
Total	\$ 2,063,296	\$ 7,481,456	\$ 9,544,752

Note: This table shows Bureau of Land Management receipts under the special authorities listed below. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are administered by the Minerals Management Service.

BLM receipts are collected under the following authorities:

Oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191
National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska), 43 U.S.C. 1337
South Half of Red River (Oklahoma), 31 U.S.C. 725
LU Lands (Executive Order 10046), Bankhead-Jones Act (Executive Order 10787)
Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) Public Law 105-85, November 18, 1997

/a/ Oil and Gas National Petroleum Reserve.

/b/ Includes \$2,196,279 in oil and gas royalty receipts from the Naval Oil Shale Reserve.

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2001

	Sales of Public Lands and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act		Other	Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits		
Alaska	\$ 13,979	\$ 1,784,681	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,798,660
Arizona	85,033	30,978	68,771	84,366	0	269,148
California	65,513	42,382	15,500	63,536	0	186,931
Colorado	38,586	111,528	68,981	33,937	0	253,032
Florida	1,944	0	0	0	0	1,944
Idaho	24,885	15,605	171,038	23,757	0	235,285
Minnesota	76	0	0	0	0	76
Mississippi	214	0	0	0	0	214
Missouri	4	0	0	0	0	4
Montana	11,305	480,099	125,972	101,690	126,844 /a/	845,910
Nebraska	463	0	0	425	0	888
Nevada	9,976,910 /b/	42,551	246,301	7,883	0	10,273,645
New Mexico	79,419	373,854	224,003	145,648	7,564 /a/	830,488
North Dakota	4	299	0	8,100	0	8,403
Oklahoma	0	4,698	0	65	0	4,763
Oregon	34,650	2,801	132,858	21,111	101,959,929 /c/	102,151,349
South Dakota	3	299	0	74,543	0	74,845
Texas	0	294	0	0	0	294
Utah	24,231	45,280	123,190	0	0	192,701
Washington	414	0	0	19,968	0	20,382
Wyoming	27,505	301,787	169,155	339,004	0	837,451
Total	\$10,385,138	\$ 3,237,136	\$ 1,345,769	\$ 924,033	\$102,094,337	\$117,986,413

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ Bankhead-Jones Act, Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from LU land grazing and the sale of other resources.
- /b/ Allocation from Clark County land sales under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980 (\$372,155), and the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998 (\$9,395,937), which includes direct payments at time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. Remainder of allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ Fiscal Year 2001 full amount O&C payment (\$101,084,561), and Fiscal Year 2001 full amount Coos Bay Wagon Road payment (\$875,368), as required by Public Law 106-393 (114 Stat. 1613) dated October 30, 2000. This amount does not include the Title II money that was retained by the Bureau of Land Management for county projects.

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Source of Receipts	Indian Trust Funds	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /c/	\$ 7,788	\$ 781,505	\$ 950,255	\$ 3,237,136	\$ 4,568,068	\$ 9,544,752
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	0	24,738,427	0	0	24,738,427
Sales of Public Land /d/	0	3,090,485	0	537,924	2,996,841	6,625,250
Sales of Public Timber & Materials Fees and Commissions	0	7,868,963	576,381	451,278	2,385,323	11,281,945
Oregon and California Grant Lands /e/	0	0	8,534,481 /f/	101,084,561	(93,192,411)	16,426,631
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /e/	0	0	80,984 /f/	875,368	(618,373)	337,979
South Nevada Public Land Management Act /g/	0	0	55,770,793	9,395,937	(3,924,837)	61,241,893
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	0	924,033	924,033	0	1,848,066
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	0	5,383,077	1,345,769	4,037,308	10,766,154
Rights-of-Way /h/	0	0	2,001,210	605	7,036,231	9,038,046
Recreation Fees	0	0	7,827,473	0	1,009,016	8,836,489
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /h/ /i/	0	0	267,549	133,774	133,774	535,097
Nonoperating Revenue /j/	0	0	20,972,647	0	86,949	21,059,596
Rent of Land	0	0	56	28	1,780,155	1,780,239
Other /h/	0	\$0.00	0	0	1,028,284	1,028,284
Total	\$ 7,788	\$ 11,740,953	\$128,027,366	\$117,986,413	(\$ 71,825,819)	\$ 185,936,701

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare total with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes \$1,845,907 from Bankhead-Jones lands, \$3,372,209 from the National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska), \$2,196,279 from the Naval Oil Shale Petroleum reserve, and \$2,130,357 from other lands. Compare total with Table 3-27.
- /d/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /e/ Public Law 106-393 dated October 30, 2000, requires special payments to counties funded from the general fund of U.S. Treasury. Payments and distribution exceeded Fiscal Year 2001 receipts by the negative amount shown in U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds column.
- /f/ These amounts include the Title II money that was retained by the BLM for county projects, according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000.
- /g/ The negative amount represents amounts paid by land purchasers directly to state and local governments. The total represents amounts paid to BLM.
- /h/ Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /i/ Includes rent of land and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Act LU lands; excludes right-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /j/ Nonoperating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest payments.

Table 3-30.

**PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3	Section 15	Other			
Alabama	\$ 704,351	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 704,351	
Alaska	13,341,403	98,576	0	0	0	15,741	15,139,570	
Arizona	16,057,080	30,978	68,725	89,199	0	89,231	16,335,213	
Arkansas	2,445,372	0	0	0	0	184	2,445,556	
California	20,899,051	42,677	15,378	54,374	0	58,167	21,069,647	
Colorado	15,240,782	105,024	68,634	35,230	7,063	38,622	15,495,355	
Connecticut	20,318	0	0	0	0	0	20,318	
Delaware	2,233	0	0	0	0	0	2,233	
District of Columbia	9,866	0	0	0	0	0	9,866	
Florida	2,796,719	0	0	0	0	2,061	2,798,780	
Georgia	1,466,196	0	0	0	0	0	1,466,196	
Hawaii	22,752	0	0	0	0	0	22,752	
Idaho	13,451,102	15,605	172,692	24,051	0	26,545	13,689,995	
Illinois	517,984	0	0	0	0	0	517,984	
Indiana	354,285	0	0	0	0	0	354,285	
Iowa	203,417	0	0	0	0	0	203,417	
Kansas	512,369	0	0	0	0	0	512,369	
Kentucky	1,379,100	0	0	0	0	0	1,379,100	
Louisiana	246,555	0	0	0	0	0	246,555	
Maine	153,244	0	0	0	0	0	153,244	
Maryland	77,781	0	0	0	0	0	77,781	
Massachusetts	62,023	0	0	0	0	0	62,023	
Michigan	1,971,722	0	0	0	0	0	1,971,722	
Minnesota	1,166,455	0	0	0	0	76	1,166,531	
Mississippi	767,308	0	0	0	0	214	767,522	

Table 3-30.

**PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3	Section 15	Other			
Missouri	\$ 1,969,669	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4	\$ 0	\$ 1,969,673
Montana	15,713,745	22,017	123,840	102,112	0	10,418	498,736 /b/	16,470,868
Nebraska	538,142	0	0	425	0	463	0	539,030
Nevada	10,956,327	42,551	248,356	9,091	0	216,174	9,597,091 /c/	21,069,590
New Hampshire	799,882	0	0	0	0	0	0	799,882
New Jersey	56,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	56,375
New Mexico	18,029,532	368,668	233,364	146,325	11	80,080	9,466 /b/	18,867,446
New York	75,051	0	0	0	0	0	0	75,051
North Carolina	1,936,015	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,936,015
North Dakota	906,369	299	0	8,100	0	4	0	914,772
Ohio	450,905	0	0	0	0	0	0	450,905
Oklahoma	1,253,232	13	0	65	0	0	10,186 /d/	1,263,496
Oregon	6,886,106	2,801	132,518	21,005	0	33,154	0 /e/	7,075,584
Pennsylvania	371,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	371,794
South Carolina	229,691	0	0	0	0	0	0	229,691
South Dakota	2,263,384	299	0	76,271	0	1	0	2,339,955
Tennessee	1,110,152	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,110,152
Texas	2,382,330	294	0	0	0	0	0	2,382,624
Utah	15,352,775	45,190	124,766	0	0	22,939	0	15,545,670
Vermont	398,816	0	0	0	0	0	0	398,816
Virginia	1,920,836	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,920,836
Washington	6,559,026	0	0	20,014	0	412	0	6,579,452
West Virginia	1,340,900	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,340,900
Wisconsin	1,533,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,533,668
Wyoming	12,193,916	298,607	174,917	341,282	2,424	26,066	0	13,037,212
Total States	\$ 199,098,106	\$ 1,073,599	\$ 1,363,190	\$ 927,544	\$ 9,498	\$ 620,556	\$ 11,799,329	\$ 214,891,822

Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

	Payments in Lieu of Taxes	Mineral Leasing Act	Taylor Grazing Act			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
			Section 3	Section 15	Other			
<u>Territories</u>								
Guam	\$ 1,887	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 1,887
Puerto Rico	33,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	33,572
Virgin Islands	27,315	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,315
Total Territories	\$ 62,774	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 62,774
Grand Total	\$ 199,160,880	\$ 1,073,599	\$ 1,363,190	\$ 927,544	\$ 9,498	\$ 620,556	\$ 11,799,329	\$ 214,954,596

Note: This table is based upon amounts actually paid in Fiscal Year 2001, which include BLM payments to states for the 12th month of the prior fiscal year (September 2000) and the first 11 months of Fiscal Year 2001 (October 2000 through August 2001). By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for Fiscal Year 2001 were allocated (October 2000 through September 2001).

/a/ National Petroleum Reserve lands.

/b/ LU lands under Bankhead-Jones Act.

/c/ Land sales under the Santini-Burton Act in calendar year 2000 resulted in payments to Clark County, Nevada, of \$201,154 in Fiscal Year 2001; land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$9,395,937.

/d/ Oklahoma royalties.

/e/ Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands special payments were not distributed in Fiscal Year 2001. The timing of the payments was changed from “on or before September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year,” according to Public Law 106-393, dated October 30, 2000. Therefore, the Fiscal Year 2001 payments were paid in Fiscal Year 2002 and will be included in this table as Fiscal Year 2002 information.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>MINERAL LEASES & PERMITS</u>							
Public Domain (except Alaska) & Acquired Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, 41 Stat. 437, and Potash Mining Act of Feb. 7, 1927, 44 Stat. 1057; 30 U.S.C. 191 (and) Public Law 97-94, relating to leases on acquired military lands, 95 Stat. 1205; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
Public Domain (Alaska)							
Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958, and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of Dec. 18, 1971, 72 Stat. 339; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
National Petroleum Reserve (Alaska)							
Public Law 96-514, relating to exploration leases, 94 Stat. 2964; 43 U.S.C. 1337	50.0	50.0					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
Conservation of Timber on O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937, ch. 876, Title II, 50 Stat. 874; 43 U.S.C. 1181f; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 <i>/a/</i>	10.0		40.0			
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53 Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq; 30 U.S.C. 191; Solicitor's Opinion, Dec. 9, 1985	50.0 <i>/a/</i>	10.0		40.0			
Choctaw-Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma							
Act of June 28, 1944, ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes, 58 Stat. 484-5; 16 U.S.C. 151			100.0				
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
LU Lands (Section 3)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
LU Lands (Section 15)							
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Shoshone-Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming							
Act of May 19, 1947, ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes, 61 Stat 102; 25 U.S.C. 611			100.0				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration		
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves								
Control and Protection of Naval Petroleum and Oil Shale Reserves Act of June 4, 1920, ch. 228; 41 Stat. 813; 30 U.S.C. 191 (ref. 10 U.S.C. 7432); PL 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997		100.0						
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands								
Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of Aug. 7, 1947, 61 Stat. 913; 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/							
State Selected Lands (except Alaska)								
Act of Sept. 14, 1960, relating to State selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit, 74 Stat. 1024; 43 U.S.C. 852			100.0					
South Half of Red River, Oklahoma								
Act of June 12, 1926, ch. 572, authorizing establishment of trust fund from oil royalties, 44 Stat. 740; 25 U.S.C. 161; 65 Stat 252	37.5		62.5					

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<u>LAND & MATERIALS (INCLUDING TIMBER)</u>								
Oregon and California Grant Lands								
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; PL 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; PL 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; PL 106-248, July 25, 2000; PL 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000	75.0 /c/	25.0					/d/	
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53, Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; PL 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; PL 105-321 Oct. 30, 1998; PL 106-248, July 25, 2000; PL 106-393, Oct. 30, 2000	75.0 /e/	25.0					/d/	

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Public Domain & Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /f/								
Reclamation Act of June 17, 1902, 32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 391 (and) Materials Act of July 31, 1947, ch. 406, 61 Stat. 681; 30 U.S.C. 601, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; PL 104-134, PL 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	20.0		76.0		/d/		
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, PL 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0	
Public Domain & Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /f/								
Acts of Mar. 6, 1820, 3 Stat. 547; June 23, 1836, 5 Stat. 60; Mar. 3, 1845, 5 Stat. 788, 790; Aug. 6, 1846, 9 Stat. 58, 179; Feb. 26, 1857, 11 Stat. 167; Feb. 14, 1859, 11 Stat. 384; Feb. 28, 1859, 11 Stat. 388; and Mar. 21, 1864, 13 Stat. 32; 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; PL 104-134; PL 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0 /g/	96.0				/d/		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, PL 106-248, July 25, 2000	4.0						96.0
LU Lands							
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion Mar. 11, 1971	/h/						
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0	/i/		
Townsites on Reclamation Projects							
Act of Apr. 16, 1906, ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects, 34 Stat. 116; 43 U.S.C. 561, 562	5.0			95.0	/j/		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration		
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Naval Petroleum & Oil Shale Reserves								
Act of Aug. 10, 1956, ch. 1041, 70A Stat. 460; Oct. 11, 1962, 76 Stat. 905; and Apr. 5, 1976, 90 Stat. 311; 10 U.S.C. 7431; PL 105-85, Nov. 18, 1997		100.0						
Nevada Land Sales								
Public Law 96-586, relating to disposal of Federal lands, 94 Stat. 3382; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini-Burton Act	15.0	85.0						
Public Law 105-263, Oct. 19, 1998, Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; PL 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000 /k/	15.0							85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, PL 106-298, Oct. 13, 2000	15.0							85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act, PL 106-362, Oct. 27, 2000	15.0							85.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration		
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 3)</u>								
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)								
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0			
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0			
LU Lands (Grazing Fee Only)								
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
Public Domain & LU Lands (Range Improvement Fee)								
(Same as public domain and LU lands above)					100.0		/1/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Public Domain (Alaska)								
Act of Mar. 4, 1927, ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska, 44 Stat. 1452; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/m/							
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)								
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0				
Leased Lands								
Act of June 23, 1938, ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district, 52 Stat. 1033; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100.0						
		/n/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration		
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
<u>GRAZING (SECTION 15)</u>								
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/								
Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934, as amended, 48 Stat. 1269; 43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0			
LU Lands (Total Receipts)								
Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			
LU Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)								
Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, Mar. 11, 1971	25.0 /o/	25.0 /o/			50.0			
Oregon & California Grant Lands								
Act of Aug. 28, 1937, relating to distribution of monies from O&C Land Grant Fund, 50 Stat. 875; 43 U.S.C. 1181f, 43 U.S.C. 1736a; PL104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; PL 105-321, Oct. 30, 1998; PL 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0 /c/ /e/	25.0						

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
Act of May 24, 1939, ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, 53, Stat. 753; 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., 43 U.S.C. 1736a; PL 104-134, Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; PL 105-321 Oct. 30, 1998; PL 106-248, July 25, 2000	75.0 /e/	25.0					/d/	
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)								
Act of July 19, 1919, ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products, 41 Stat. 202; 43 U.S.C. 394 (and) Cooperative Agreement, Mar. 8, 1972				100.0				
<u>OTHER RECEIPTS</u>								
(Not specifically designated by law)		100.0						

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued**

- Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rent under the Mineral Leasing Act.
- /a/ Washington, D.C., Solicitor Opinion, December 9, 1985, states that Mineral Leasing Act, 30 U.S.C. 191, distribution applies to O&C and CBWR grant land revenues from oil, gas, and minerals.
- /b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.
- /c/ One-third of this amount is to reimburse Department of the Treasury for monies appropriated for access roads and reforestation; counties receive at least 50 percent of gross receipts. Special payments to counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2003 are required by Public Law 103-66 dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443 dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2006, counties will make a one-time election of receiving either a regular distribution or a “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” is equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments during the period of Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999.
- /d/ The Federal share of monies received from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is available without further appropriation in BLM’s Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (43 U.S.C. 1736a, Public Law 102-381, October 5, 1992, 106 Stat. 1376). A share of revenues from sale of timber released under Section 2001(k) of the Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act is available to BLM in the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration fund, which was established by Public Law 104-134, dated April 26, 1996.
- /e/ Amount to counties is available for payment upon receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the General Fund. Special payments to counties for Fiscal Years 1994 through 2003 are required by Public Law 103-66 dated August 10, 1993, as amended by Public Law 103-443 dated November 2, 1994. The previously mentioned laws were superseded by Public Law 106-393; for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2006, counties will make a one-time election of receiving either a regular distribution or a “full payment amount.” The “full payment amount” is equal to the average of the three highest regular distribution payments and special payments during the period of Fiscal Year 1986 through Fiscal Year 1999.
- /f/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.
- /g/ Payment to States represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /h/ Distribution is the same as shown for LU lands mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Payment to the Reclamation Fund is made after deducting costs of sale, or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.
- /j/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay costs of sale from the Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM prior to transfer to the Reclamation Fund.
- /k/ Public Law 105-263 authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the state of Nevada. The Act includes the authority for Secretary of Interior to invest receipts (85%) in U.S. Treasury securities.
- /l/ Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /m/ Payment to State represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in Alaska.
- /n/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.
- /o/ Payments to counties, the General Fund, and the Range Improvement Fund represent 25 percent, 25 percent, and 50 percent, respectively, of net receipts.

Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Non-Holding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$ 756,275	\$ 18,145	\$ 774,420
Arizona	2,084,425	37,980	2,122,405
California	1,163,200	35,610	1,198,810
Colorado	337,610	6,600	344,210
Idaho	1,037,525	21,330	1,058,855
Montana	1,353,700	81,582	1,435,282
Nevada	14,630,925	142,350	14,773,275
New Mexico	71,250	5,675	76,925
Oregon	644,966	29,019	673,985
Utah	745,025	13,215	758,240
Virginia	900	80	980
Wyoming	1,506,400	14,640	1,521,040
Total	\$ 24,332,201	\$ 406,226	\$ 24,738,427

Note: The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 2001 (Public Law 106-291, October 11, 2000), authorized the Bureau of Land Management to retain collections, up to a maximum limit of \$34,328,000, for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

<u>Purchaser or Proponent</u>	<u>Date Patent Issued</u>	<u>Method Used</u>	<u>Case File Number</u>	<u>Acres Conveyed</u>	<u>Total Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed</u>	<u>Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange</u>
<u>FY 2000 and Prior Years' Activities</u>						
Sales	Various	Direct Sale	Various	335.85	\$ 26,951,010.00	\$ 0
CMA /a/				21.45	5,484,266.14	0
Exchanges	Various	Exchange	Various	3,296.83	74,775,000.00	65,050,000.00
Other					46,250.00	
FY 2000 Totals				3,654.13	\$ 107,256,526.14	\$ 65,050,000.00
<u>FY 2001 Activities</u>						
Public Land Sale Nov. 2, 2000	Various	Sale	Various	173.05	\$ 18,713,500.00	0
Public Land Sale Dec. 2000 On-line Auction	Various	Sale	Various	30.00	2,093,500.00	0
Public Land Sale May 9, 2001	Various	Sale	Various	1,982.50	58,378,000.00	0
Public Land Sale July 2001 On-line Auction	Various	Sale	Various	37.50	4,372,501.00	0

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

<u>Purchaser or Proponent</u>	<u>Date Patent Issued</u>	<u>Method Used</u>	<u>Case File Number</u>	<u>Acres Conveyed</u>	<u>Total Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed</u>	<u>Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange</u>
<u>FY 2001 Activities – concluded</u>						
Clark County CMA Revenue /a/	07/00-09/00	Various		62.03	\$ 12,458,587.34	
	10/00-12/00				1,444,764.63	
	01/01-03/01				2,261,703.35	
	04/01-06/01				569,347.68	
Lake at Las Vegas Joint Venture		Exchange		354.34	8,391,750.00	\$ 6,300,000.00
Direct Sales - Deposits				1.25	98,000.00	
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures					105,850.02	
FY 2001 Totals				2,640.67	\$ 108,887,504.02	\$ 6,300,000.00
INCEPTION TO DATE TOTALS				6,294.80	\$ 216,144,030.16	\$ 71,350,000.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

<u>Purchase or Proponent</u>	<u>Total Collected (100%)</u>	<u>Distributed to State of Nevada (5%)</u>	<u>Distributed to Southern Nevada Water Authority (10%)</u>	<u>Distributed to Clark County Dept of Aviation (10%)</u>	<u>Distributed to BLM Special Account (85%)</u>
<u>FY 2000 and Prior Years' Activities</u>					
Sales	\$15,153,960.00	\$ 608,000.50	\$ 1,216,001.00		\$ 13,329,958.50
CMA /a/	5,484,266.14	274,213.31		\$ 548,426.60	4,661,626.23
Exchanges	9,740,000.00	3,230,000.00	6,460,000.00		50,000.00
Other	46,250.00				46,250.00
FY 2000 Totals	\$ 30,424,476.14	\$ 4,112,213.81	\$ 7,676,001.00	\$ 548,426.60	\$ 18,087,834.73
<u>FY 2001 Activities</u>					
Public Land Sale June 7-8, 2000 /b/	\$ 11,797,050.00	\$ 739,550.00	\$ 1,479,100.00		\$ 9,578,400.00
Public Land Sale Nov. 2, 2000	18,713,500.00	935,675.00	1,871,350.00		15,906,475.00
Public Land Sale Dec. 2000 On-line Auction	2,093,500.00	104,675.00	209,350.00		1,779,475.00
Public Land Sale May 9, 2001	14,092,600.00	150,500.00	301,000.00		13,641,100.00 /c/
Public Land Sale July 2001 On-line Auction	437,250.10				437,250.10 /d/

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

Purchase or Proponent	Total Collected (100%)	Distributed to State of Nevada (5%)	Distributed to Southern Nevada Water Authority (10%)	Distributed to Clark County Dept of Aviation (10%)	Distributed to BLM Special Account (85%)
<u>FY 2001 Activities – concluded</u>					
Clark County CMA Revenue /a/					
07/00-09/00	\$ 12,458,587.34	622,929.37		\$ 1,245,858.73	\$ 10,589,799.24
10/00-12/00	1,444,764.63	72,238.23		144,476.46	1,228,049.94
01/01-03/01	2,261,703.35	113,085.17		226,170.34	1,922,447.85
04/01-06/01	569,347.68	28,467.38		56,934.77	483,945.54
Lake at Las Vegas Joint Venture	1,094,576.00	364,859.00	729,717.00		
Direct Sales - Deposits	98,000.00				98,000.00
Mineral Conveyances & Forfeitures	105,850.02				105,850.02
FY 2001 Totals	\$ 65,166,729.12	\$ 3,131,979.15	\$ 4,590,517.00	\$ 1,673,440.30	\$ 55,770,792.69
INCEPTION TO DATE					
TOTALS	\$ 95,591,205.26	\$ 7,244,192.96	\$ 12,266,518.00	\$ 2,221,866.90	\$ 73,858,627.42
Plus Investment Interest Redeemed Inception to Date					\$ <u>2,257,750.15</u>
Total Special Account Balance					\$ 76,116,377.57
Less Disbursements Inception to Date					\$ (6,745,727.49)
Less Outstanding Obligations as of September 30, 2001				/e/	\$ <u>(13,928,421.75)</u>
TOTAL AVAILABLE /f/					\$ 55,442,228.33

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
FINANCIAL UPDATE AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – concluded**

Note: Within the Airport Environs Overlay District, which surrounds McCarron International Airport, 10 percent of revenues are distributed to the Clark County Department of Aviation to benefit airport development and the noise compatibility program. Outside the Overlay District, 10 percent of revenues are distributed to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure.

/a/ CMA is an abbreviation for Cooperative Management Agreement.

/b/ Balance due from the June 2000 sale was paid in Fiscal Year 2001.

/c/ Twenty (20) percent bid deposit and conveyance amounts collected at the May sale, with the balance of \$44,285,400 due in November 2001.

/d/ Twenty (20) percent bid deposit and conveyance amounts collected at the July sale, with the balance of \$3,935,251 due in January 2002.

/e/ Outstanding obligation amount includes the following amounts by category:

• Land Acquisitions	\$ 3,362,525
• Capital Improvements	4,895,030
• Park, Trails, and Natural Areas	706,325
• Lake Tahoe	<u>4,356,550</u>
	\$ 13,320,430

/f/ Burton-Santini revenue reserved for Lake Tahoe/Forest Service is \$13,945,033.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The Bureau of Land Management's outdoor recreation program is aimed at sustaining healthy land and water resources while promoting appropriate and responsible visitor use of those lands and waters.

The BLM provides resource-dependent recreational opportunities in a variety of settings that typify the vast western landscapes of the 11 public land states. These diverse settings range from the tundra in Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest, and from the old-growth forest of the Northwest to the plateaus and plains of the Rocky Mountain States. Many BLM areas have been recognized by the Bureau, the Congress, or the President, and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5 - Preservation of Significant Cultural and Natural Features) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each.

As a national provider of recreation opportunities, BLM focuses on its niche: providing primarily resource-based recreation and tourism opportunities. Visitors' freedom to pursue unstructured recreational opportunities is promoted as long as they accept the responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other public land users. Responsible use is encouraged by the BLM and its partners through land use ethics programs such as *Tread Lightly!* and *Leave No Trace!*

Recreation sites, information and interpretative sites, trails, staging areas, and similar facilities are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreation experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for the maintenance and improvement of those sites and areas. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor facilities, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in these non-fee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness area where neither fees nor registration is required, BLM relies heavily on the public land user to protect the land, water, and facilities so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills or others wish to utilize public lands for special events, BLM also issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies and organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. Field-level data is aggregated in the BLM's *Recreation Management Information System* (RMIS) data base. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 are summary reports from RMIS. Table 4-1 presents the estimated recreational use data by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and non-fee areas; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically, by recreation sites and dispersed areas, and by fee and non-fee areas.

In addition, special reports have been prepared to analyze the primary and secondary benefits of fish and wildlife on public lands. Primary benefits include consumptive and non-consumptive recreational use related to fish and wildlife, such as hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing. These activities produce secondary benefits to community businesses from equipment sales, services, food, lodging, and transportation, as well as to state fish and wildlife agencies that manage the animal populations. These benefits related to fish and wildlife, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studies, are extracted for BLM lands based on Geographic Information System analysis and displayed in Tables 4-4 through 4-6. Table 4-4 presents estimated fishing and related expenditures data by state; Table 4-5 presents estimated hunting and related expenditures data by state; and Table 4-6 presents estimated wildlife viewing and related expenditures data by state.

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ Thousands		Dispersed Areas /c/ Thousands		Total Thousands	
	<i>Visits /d/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /e/</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visits</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i>
Alaska	400	325	655	1,299	1,055	1,624
Arizona	3,771	12,887	801	1,215	4,572	14,102
California	2,181	6,988	6,131	6,696	8,312	13,684
Colorado	2,389	1,130	2,503	2,280	4,892	3,410
Eastern States	67	5	0	0	67	5
Idaho	2,159	1,447	3,736	2,849	5,895	4,296
Montana	782	1,344	2,173	2,061	2,955	3,405
Nevada	1,301	525	3,974	3,081	5,275	3,606
New Mexico	1,240	515	1,293	1,285	2,533	1,800
Oregon	3,632	2,383	4,633	4,837	8,265	7,220
Utah	3,224	2,274	2,571	4,781	5,795	7,055
Wyoming	654	379	1,277	1,664	1,931	2,043
Total	21,800	30,202	29,747	32,048	51,547	62,250

/a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.

/b/ Developed recreation sites and other specific areas that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to provide visitor safety. Visitation estimates are based on a variety of methods at these sites and areas, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2001 –
concluded**

- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreation use but that do not contain developed or managerially significant recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /e/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours at a site or area.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2001).

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS (Amended) FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Recreation Activities /a/	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Permitted Activities in Non-Fee Sites and Areas /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i> <i>/e/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	8,004	12.9%	954	1.5%	19,920	32.0%	28,878	46.4%
Non-Motorized Travel	670	1.1%	682	1.1%	4,598	7.4%	5,950	9.6%
Off-Highway Travel	561	0.9%	39	0.1%	3,426	5.5%	4,026	6.5%
Driving For Pleasure	162	0.3%	1	0.0%	2,701	4.3%	2,864	4.6%
Viewing Public Land Resources	287	0.5%	79	0.1%	2,696	4.3%	3,062	4.9%
Interpretation and Education	136	0.2%	1,218	2.0%	339	0.5%	1,693	2.7%
Hunting	40	0.1%	57	0.1%	4,576	7.4%	4,673	7.5%
Specialized Sports, Event, and Activities	731	1.2%	180	0.3%	2,426	3.9%	3,337	5.4%

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
(Amended) FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 continued**

Recreation Activities /a/	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Permitted Activities in Non- Fee Sites and Areas /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days</i> /e/	<i>Percentage</i> <i>of Total</i> <i>Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i> /e/	<i>Percentage of</i> <i>Total</i> <i>Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i> /e/	<i>Percentage</i> <i>of Total</i> <i>Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days</i> /e/	<i>Total</i> <i>Percentage</i> <i>for Activity</i> <i>Group</i>
Water-Based Activities								
Boating: Motorized	186	0.3%	56	0.1%	2,269	3.6%	2,511	4.0%
Boating: Row/Float/Paddle	113	0.2%	244	0.4%	1,221	2.0%	1,578	2.5%
Fishing	376	0.6%	12	0.0%	1,728	2.8%	2,116	3.4%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	216	0.3%	7	6.0%	1,024	1.6%	1,247	2.0%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	1	0.0%	2	0.0%	167	0.3%	170	0.3%
Other Winter Activities	4	0.0%	2	0.0%	139	0.2%	145	0.2%
Total /f/	11,487	18.0%	3,533	6.0%	47,230	76.0%	62,250	100.0%

**Table 4-2.
(Amended)**

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 concluded**

- /a/ This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Types of recreational activities and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and non-fee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days, grouped into Activity Groups (summarized from a list of 84 separate recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and professional judgement of the field staffs.
- /b/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site. Two percent of the visitor days at fee sites and areas are also authorized by special recreation permits for various activities and are included in this total.
- /c/ Visitor days occurring outside of the designated fee sites and areas and that are subject to authorization under the Special Recreation Permits regulations; includes fees for outfitters, guides, organized groups, and similar permittees.
- /d/ Visitor days occurring at non-fee sites and dispersed areas where neither permits nor fees are required.
- /e/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation used among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours at a site or area.
- /f/ Column totals for percentages have been rounded to the closest whole percent.

Amendments: Percentage of Specialized Sports, Event and Activities of Total Visitor Days in Fee Areas and Sites was not calculated in the original submission of *Public Land Statistics* in Fiscal Year 2001. This version is corrected (12/08/2002).

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2001).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State <i>/a/</i>	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport						Reported Revenue <i>/h/</i>
	Entrance Permits <i>/b/</i>	Special Area Permits <i>/c/</i>	Daily Use Permits <i>/d/</i>	Commercial, Competitive, and Group Permits <i>/e/</i>	Leases <i>/f/</i>	Passports <i>/g/</i>	
Alaska	0	0	4,793	17	0	13	\$149,471
Arizona	0	13,634	28,734	63	50	400	1,396,958
California	0	732	61,932	319	0	332	723,667
Colorado	11,353	2	9,478	253	0	374	409,737
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	11	165
Idaho	1,436	442	7,894	121	0	679	239,028
Montana	0	0	33,210	76	0	135	205,083
Nevada	238,162	0	8,971	426	0	114	1,959,041
New Mexico	0	0	50,468	51	0	82	293,537
Oregon	62,202	1,269	62,287	155	0	3,162	1,431,637
Utah	0	14,757	85,985	224	0	236	1,759,860
Wyoming	0	0	2,918	46	0	48	80,081
Total	313,153	30,836	356,670	1,751	50	5,586	
Reported Revenue	\$1,567,864	\$1,027,691	\$2,349,711	\$2,967,451	\$665,250	\$70,298	\$8,648,265

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ Entrance permits are issued for entry into some Visitor Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation sites. Golden Eagle Passports are accepted at these sites in lieu of payment.
- /c/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “ special areas,” including Long-Term Visitor Areas, wilderness areas, rivers, and backcountry hiking or camping areas.
- /d/ Daily use permits are issued for recreation use of facilities or services provided by the Federal government, such as campgrounds, day use areas, or boat ramps.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for less than 5 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The total number of permits in this category includes the number of new permits issued during Fiscal Year 2001 , but does not include active multi-year permits issued in previous years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues paid in Fiscal Year 2001 for previously issued multi-year permits are included in this category.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist only of the fees that are directed to recreation deposit accounts; they do not include the land use fees, which are accounted for in Table 3-5 (Non-Specific Land Use Authorizations).
- /g/ Golden Passports (Eagle, Age, and Access) are issued to provide discounts for certain entrance fees and daily use fees at Federal facilities. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms.

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

/h/ The total revenue includes the amount recorded in the Recreation Management System as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands, and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under a variety of authorities, including the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Authority, Cost Recovery, Oregon and California Lands, and other contributions received from permittees or lessees. Official accounting for permit, lease, and passport revenues received is found in BLM's Financial Management System.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2001) .

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 /a/

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Lake Anglers (BLM) /d/	Stream Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Stream Anglers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
Alaska	63,098	15,036	249,902	63,050	\$ 1,180	\$ 19,286,401	\$ 80,872,065	\$ 100,158,466
Arizona	367,356	14,951	115,644	7,054	663	10,775,182	5,083,888	15,859,071
California	1,371,533	19,201	803,467	33,746	1,204	25,129,875	44,164,505	69,294,380
Colorado	461,834	38,979	325,166	24,583	757	32,074,048	20,227,972	52,302,020
Idaho	236,352	18,908	237,648	27,567	572	11,756,413	17,140,273	28,896,686
Montana	158,304	1,219	170,696	8,603	711	942,067	6,648,949	7,591,016
Nevada	161,260	19,383	57,740	13,263	900	18,962,831	12,975,074	31,937,905
New Mexico	123,296	14,056	188,704	12,398	599	9,151,878	8,072,403	17,224,281
Oregon	228,154	11,408	360,846	36,012	940	11,656,160	36,796,782	48,452,941
Utah	263,575	791	133,425	45,311	557	478,752	27,434,031	27,912,783
Washington	528,109	634	239,891	720	695	478,761	543,688	1,022,449
Wyoming	228,029	2,736	150,971	10,568	418	1,243,303	4,801,726	6,045,030
Total	4,190,900	157,302	3,034,100	282,875	--	\$ 141,935,671	\$ 264,761,356	\$ 406,697,028

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 1996. Anglers include both sportsmen who only fished and those who fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Since many anglers enjoyed more than one type of fishing (freshwater excluding Great Lakes, Great Lakes, saltwater), the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing. Angler expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2001 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total lake or stream anglers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 5, 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of anglers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of lake or stream anglers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lakes or streams in that State. The proportion of BLM lakes and streams was determined by using GIS technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 18, 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by anglers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2001 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values and then multiplying that product by the GDP price deflator from Table 7.4 of the Survey of Current Business of August 2001.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 /a/**

State /b/	Total Hunters (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Hunters (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/
Alaska	73,000	8,534	\$ 2,512	\$ 23,302,672
Arizona	167,000	29,209	1,291	40,990,058
California	515,000	64,648	1,598	112,295,090
Colorado	454,000	98,158	1,399	149,269,748
Idaho	248,000	56,949	839	51,936,744
Montana	195,000	20,466	954	21,223,717
Nevada	52,000	33,516	1,568	57,125,823
New Mexico	97,000	20,795	706	15,958,786
Oregon	293,000	85,789	2,014	187,810,146
Utah	143,000	57,190	896	55,700,801
Washington	271,000	1,473	1,147	1,836,663
Wyoming	136,000	39,916	1,056	45,818,208
Total	2,644,000	516,643	--	\$ 763,268,456

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years and older is for calendar year 1996. Hunters include both sportsmen who only hunted and those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzle loader, other primitive firearms, a pistol, or handgun. Since many hunters enjoyed more than one type of hunting (big game, small game, migratory bird, other animals), the sum of hunters for each type of hunting exceeds the total number of hunters. Hunter expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2001 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 13, 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of hunters in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using GIS technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 15, 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by hunters on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2001 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values and then multiplying that product by the GDP price deflator from Table 7.4 of the Survey of Current Business of August 2001.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 /a/**

State /b/	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /f/
Alaska	499,000	71,542	\$ 1,555	\$ 120,925,784
Arizona	1,340,000	223,807	585	142,317,893
California	6,201,000	880,204	377	360,706,641
Colorado	1,715,000	213,304	454	105,265,326
Idaho	507,000	116,519	244	30,904,152
Montana	555,000	47,431	391	20,159,018
Nevada	425,000	292,385	585	185,926,200
New Mexico	615,000	104,241	697	78,977,128
Oregon	1,367,000	346,137	488	183,610,626
Utah	644,000	252,722	356	97,796,425
Washington	1,859,000	8,911	509	4,930,506
Wyoming	652,000	186,890	354	71,915,063
Total	16,379,000	2,744,093	- -	\$ 1,403,434,762

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 1996. Wildlife watchers, including sportsmen, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (nonresidential, residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout and trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2001 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 29, 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of wildlife viewers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 35, 1996 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2001 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of wildlife viewers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per wildlife viewer values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from Table 7.4 of the Survey of Current Business of August 2001.

PART 5

PRESERVE NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

The public lands encompass some of the United States' last, great open spaces. They contain exceptional geologic formations; comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of our Nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these heritage resources, including the Antiquities Act (1906), the Wilderness Act (1964), the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (1968), the Sikes Act (1974), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (1976), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990).

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, and recreational values. Some of these designations, including National Conservation Areas and National Monuments, require Congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. Over the past 30 years, beginning with the designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have been given protective designations either by an Act of Congress or by Presidential Proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) to provide a national framework for managing Congressionally and Presidentially designated special areas on the public lands. This system includes all of the BLM's National Conservation Areas, Wilderness Areas, National Historic and Scenic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Monuments, and Wilderness Study Areas. Taken together, these areas include almost 830 BLM units encompassing more than 43 million acres of public land – an area more than half the size of the National Park System.

This conservation system is designed to be different from either the National Park System or the National Refuge System. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested publics are encouraged to participate in the planning for and ongoing management of them.

The following tables provide statistics for the conservation units included in the NLCS:

- 5-1 National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas
- 5-2 National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-3 National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-4 Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-5 Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System
- 5-6 BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers
- 5-7 National Historic and Scenic Trails

Administrative Natural and Cultural Heritage Designations

On all of America's public lands, the BLM, in addition to the responsibilities noted above, works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species; wild free-roaming horses and burros; significant archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; areas of critical environmental concern; and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are portrayed in the following tables:

Table 5-8. The BLM strives to improve its management efficiency by consolidating lands into manageable areas through land exchanges. These consolidations help us to improve the management of natural resources.

Table 5-9. The BLM and other Federal agencies use 85 percent of revenues generated by land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, fund capital improvements, develop parks and trails, and develop a multispecies habitat conservation plan for Clark County. Table 5-9 shows specific acquisitions, accomplishments, and funding levels.

Tables 5-10 and 5-11. Bureau-administered permanent or seasonal habitats on public lands are home for over 3,000 species of mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, and amphibians. Priority treatment is given to federally listed threatened or endangered plant and animal species that depend on public lands for all or part of their habitat needs.

Tables 5-12 and 5-13. The Bureau also administers the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the Act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered to the general public for adoption. Tables 5-12 and 5-13 portray wild horse and burro populations and adoptions.

Table 5-14. The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest, most culturally diverse, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the Bureau's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. The BLM has inventoried over 14.9 million acres for cultural resources and has recorded almost 246,000 properties.

Tables 5-15 and 5-16. The Bureau provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern, Research Natural Areas, and National Natural Landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present Areas of Critical Environmental Concern managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists areas of the public lands that have Special Management designations but that are not included in the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS AS OF
SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	15	4,730,831	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	13	14,353,957	0
Wilderness Areas	Congressional	148	6,253,783	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	604	17,191,707	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	36	1,006,228	2,062
National Historic Trails	Congressional	9	0	3,650
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	2	0	640
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,400	0
Total		828	43,543,906	6,352

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

Unit Name - State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
Agua-Fria - Arizona	71,100	0	71,100	0	1,444	72,544
Grand Canyon-Parashant - Arizona	807,241	216,544 /a/	1,023,785	21,979 /b/	8,500 /c/	1,054,264
Ironwood Forest - Arizona	129,022	0	129,022	54,697	6,012	189,731
Vermilion Cliffs - Arizona	280,324	0	280,324	13,388	448	294,160
Sonoran Desert - Arizona	408,646	77,957 /d/	486,603	3,867	5,867	496,337
California Coastal - California	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	1,000
Santa Rosa & San Jacinto Mountains - California [Public Law 106-351]	86,400	87,400 /e/	173,800	43,000 /f/	55,200	272,000
Carrizo Plain - California	204,107	0	204,107	0	0	204,107
Canyons of the Ancients - Colorado	163,852	0	163,852	0	18,570	182,422
Craters of the Moon - Idaho	273,847 /g/	465,835	739,682	8,321	6,860	754,863
Pompeys Pillar - Montana	51	0	51	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks - Montana	377,346	0	377,346	0	0	377,346
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks - New Mexico	4,148	0	4,148	0	0	4,148
Cascade-Siskiyou - Oregon	52,947	4 /h/	52,951	0	32,222	85,173
Grand Staircase-Escalante - Utah	1,870,800	0	1,870,800	0	15,000	1,885,800
Total Acres (National Monuments)	4,730,831	847,740	5,578,571	145,252	150,123	5,873,946

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – concluded

- /a/ The National Park Service (NPS) manages a total of 217,184 acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant, which includes 640 acres of state lands and no private land.
- /b/ 21,339 acres of state lands are encompassed in the BLM portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant; an additional 640 acres of state land are encompassed in the National Park Service (NPS) portion.
- /c/ The BLM portion of Grand Canyon-Parashant encompasses 8,500 acres of private land.
- /d/ “AREA A” Military withdrawal. This withdrawal will terminate November 6, 2001; the Secretary of the Interior will then assume management responsibility through the BLM.
- /e/ Forest Service (64,400 acres); Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation)(23,000 acres).
- /f/ The 43,000 acres includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Fish and Game, and University of California land.
- /g/ The new Craters of the Moon National Monument is a mix of BLM, NPS, state, and private land. Some of the designated acreage is new, some is preexisting, and some is being transferred. Both BLM and NPS have state and private lands within their jurisdictional boundaries. Acreage noted is for all land within the expanded monument.
- /h/ The Bureau of Reclamation manages 4 acres within this monument unit.

Table 5-3.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

Unit Name - State	BLM Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed In Unit	Total Federal Lands In Unit	State Lands Included In Unit	Private Lands Included In Unit	Total Acreage In Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese - Alaska	1,194,923	0	1,194,923	13,883	0	1,208,806
San Pedro Riparian - Arizona	56,400	0	56,400	0	0	56,400
Gila Box Riparian - Arizona	22,047	0	22,047	0	0	22,047
Las Cienegas - Arizona	41,960	0	41,960	0	0	41,960
King Range - California	57,288	0	57,288	0	4,995	62,283
California Desert - California	10,671,080 /a/	8,658,814	19,329,894	1,019,546 /b/	5,557,646	25,907,086
Gunnison Gorge - Colorado	57,725	0	57,725	0	0	57,725
Colorado Canyons - Colorado/Utah	122,182	0	122,182	0	0	122,182
Birds of Prey - Idaho	484,873 /c/	0	484,873	39,605	66,601	591,079
Red Rock Canyon - Nevada	196,890	0	196,890	0	0	196,890
Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail - Nevada & California	797,039	0	797,039	0	0	797,039
El Malpais - New Mexico	226,000	1,800 /d/	227,800	0	34,300	262,100
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area - Oregon	425,550	0	425,550	0	0	425,550
Total	14,353,957	8,660,614	23,014,571	1,073,034	5,663,542	29,751,147

Table 5-3.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – concluded**

- Note: The amount of state and private land acreage encompassed in the National Conservation Area (NCA) units is unknown at this time, except as noted.
- /a/ California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) - BLM acreage includes 1,812 acres presently in an “uncertain ownership” category.
- /b/ State and county lands combined.
- /c/ Totals do not include 9,974 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Snake River Birds of Prey NCA.
- /d/ In El Malpais, 1,800 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
Arizona		
Aravaipa Canyon	Safford District	19,700
Arrastra Mountain	Phoenix District	129,800
Aubrey Park	Phoenix District	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Safford District	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (2,600 in UT)	Arizona Strip District	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix District	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip District	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Safford District	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Safford District	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Yuma District	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Yuma District	14,630
Fishhooks	Safford District	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Yuma District	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Yuma District	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix District	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix District	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix District	9,311
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix District	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip District	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip District	14,650
Mount Nutt	Phoenix District	28,080
Mount Tipton	Phoenix District	31,380

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
Arizona – continued		
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip District	7,880
Mount Wilson	Phoenix District	23,900
Muggins Mountains	Yuma District	7,711
Needle's Eye	Phoenix District	8,760
New Water Mountains	Yuma District	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Safford District	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (20,000 in UT)	Arizona Strip District	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Safford District	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Yuma District	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Safford District	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100
Swansea	Yuma District	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400
Tres Alamos	Phoenix District	8,300
Trigo Mountains	Yuma District	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Phoenix District	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Phoenix District	38,944
Warm Springs	Phoenix District	112,400
White Canyon	Phoenix District	5,790

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
Arizona – concluded		
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona: (47 areas)		1,396,466
California		
Argus Range	California Desert District	74,890
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	47,570
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	10,380
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,685
Black Mountain	California Desert District	13,940
Bright Star	California Desert District	9,520
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	68,515
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	39,740
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	15,700
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	64,320
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,700
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	80,770
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	33,980
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	26,000
Coso Range	California Desert District	50,520
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	17,000
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,600
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	48,850
Dome Land	California Desert District	36,300
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,780

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
California – continued		
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	25,940
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	28,110
Golden Valley	California Desert District	37,700
Grass Valley	California Desert District	31,695
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,240
Ibex	California Desert District	26,460
Indian Pass	California Desert District	33,855
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	172,020
Ishi	Ukiah District	240
Jacumba	California Desert District	33,670
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	129,580
Kiavah	California Desert District	40,290
Kingston Range	California Desert District	209,608
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	29,880
Little Picacho	California Desert District	33,600
Machesna Mountains	Bakersfield District	120
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	32,360
Manly Peak	California Desert District	16,105
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	24,200
Mesquite	California Desert District	47,330
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	22,900
Nopah Range	California Desert District	110,860
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	32,240
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	25,540

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
California – continued		
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	146,020
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	40,735
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	18,500
Owens Peak	California Desert District	74,060
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	74,800
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	270,629
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	32,310
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	7,700
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,575
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	36,840
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	78,868
Rice Valley	California Desert District	40,820
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	22,380
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	27,690
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	51,900
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,440
San Geronio	California Desert District	37,980
Santa Lucia	Bakersfield District	1,733
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	50,455
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	35,080
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	174,800
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	16,780
Stateline	California Desert District	7,050
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	81,600

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
California – concluded		
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	29,180
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	17,820
Trilobite	California Desert District	31,160
Trinity Alps	Ukiah District	4,623
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	144,500
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	77,520
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Ukiah District	7,145
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (75 areas)		3,591,996
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,120 in UT)	Grand Junction Field Office	70,319
Gunnison Gorge	Montrose District	17,700
Powderhorn	Montrose District	48,115
Uncompahgre	Montrose District	3,390
Tabeguache	Montrose District	7,750
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (5 areas)		147,274
Idaho		
Frank Church-River/No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (1 area)		802
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Butte District	6,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)		6,000

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	Federal Acres
Nevada		
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca Field Office	315,688
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	65,344
East Fork High Rock	Winnemucca Field Office	52,754
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	46,560
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca Field Office	59,250
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca Field Office	48,687
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca Field Office	30,764
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	23,915
Pahute	Winnemucca Field Office	57,350
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca Field Office	56,753
Mount Moriah	Ely Field Office	6,435
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (11 areas)		763,500
New Mexico		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	38,055
Cebolla	Albuquerque Field Office	62,800
West Malpais	Albuquerque Field Office	39,700
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (3 areas)		140,555
Oregon		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	1,038
Steens Mountain	Burns District	155,632
Table Rock	Salem District	5,500
Wild Rogue	Medford District	10,160
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (4 areas)		172,330

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – concluded**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>Federal Acres</u>
Utah		
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 in AZ)	Cedar City District	2,600
Black Ridge Canyons (70,319 in CO)	Moab Field Office	5,120
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 in AZ)	Kanab Field Office	20,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah: (3 areas)		27,720
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES: (148 designated areas)		6,253,783

Note: Multiple listings are included for those areas designated or affected by more than one public law, managed by more than one agency, located in more than one administrative unit, or located in more than one state.

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE
NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

State	Number of WSAs	Acres
Alaska	1	784,238 /a/
Arizona	2	63,930
California	87	1,546,870
Colorado	55	628,302
Idaho	66	1,770,743
Montana	40	452,563
Nevada	102	4,369,403
New Mexico	52	925,908
Oregon	92	2,806,598 /b/
Utah	95	3,260,130
Washington	1	5,518
Wyoming	42	577,504
Total	604 /c/	17,191,707

/a/ Consistent with recent review and analysis of the land records and legal history of the Nigu Block and the Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) of Alaska, the Wilderness Study Area (WSA) number is now considered to be 784,238 acres instead of the 23,832 acres reported in Fiscal Year 1999. The reference name for the larger area has been changed from Nigu to CAMA WSA. The Nigu area is included within the CAMA area.

/b/ The Oregon WSA count and acreage are in flux due to recent legislation and will be clarified when final Steens Mountain exchanges, mapping, and other issues are completed or resolved.

/c/ Figures in the "Number of WSAs" column will not add up to the total shown at the bottom because some wilderness study areas cross State lines and are reported in the number count for each State. The total shown for this column is the actual total number of BLM Wilderness Study Areas. The acreage figures do add up to the total shown.

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Rio Grande	PL 90-542; 10/2/68 PL 103-242; 5/4/94	New Mexico	49.30	12.00	2.50	63.80	20,416
Rogue	PL 90-542; 10/2/68	Oregon	20.60		26.40	47.00	15,040
Missouri	PL 94-986; 10/12/76	Montana	64.00	26.00	59.00	149.00	89,300
North Fork American	PL 95-625; 11/10/78	California	12.00			12.00	3,840
Beaver Creek	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	111.00			111.00	71,040
Birch Creek	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	126.00			126.00	80,640
Delta	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	20.00	24.00	18.00	62.00	39,680
Fortymile	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	179.00	203.00	10.00	392.00	250,880
Gulkana	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	181.00			181.00	115,840
Unalakleet	PL 96-487; 12/2/80	Alaska	80.00			80.00	51,200
Klamath, CA	Secretary of the Interior; 1/19/81	California			1.50	1.50	480

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior; 1/19/81	California			17.00	17.00	5,440
Eel	Secretary of the Interior; 1/19/81	California	21.00	4.50	6.50	32.00	10,240
Tuolumne	PL 98-425; 9/28/84	California	3.00			3.00	960
Owyhee	PL 98-494; 10/19/84	Oregon	120.00			120.00	38,400
Merced	PL 100-149; 11/2/87 PL 102-432; 10/23/92	California	3.00		9.00	12.00	3,840
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			17.80	17.80	5,696
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		20.00	100.00	120.00	38,400
Donner und Blitzen	PL 100-557; 10/28/88 PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	87.50			87.50	28,000
Grande Ronde	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.00		15.90	24.90	7,968

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – continued

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
John Day (Main Stem)	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			147.50	147.50	47,200
North Fork Crooked	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	11.90	2.20	4.70	18.80	6,016
North Fork Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	9.60			9.60	3,072
North Umpqua	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			8.40	8.40	2,688
Powder	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		11.70		11.70	3,744
Quartzville Creek	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			12.00	12.00	3,840
Salmon	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		4.80	3.20	8.00	2,560
Sandy	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		3.80	8.70	12.50	4,000
South Fork John Day	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon			47.00	47.00	15,040
West Little Owyhee	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon	57.60			57.60	18,432
White	PL 100-557; 10/28/88	Oregon		17.80	6.90	24.70	7,904

Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001 – concluded

River	Public Law Number and Date of Designation	State	Wild	Scenic	Recreational	Total Miles	Acreage Protected
Rio Chama	PL 100-663; 11/7/88	New Mexico	7.20			7.20	2,304
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior; 9/22/94	Oregon		11.00		11.00	3,520
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior; 7/23/96	Oregon			10.00	10.00	3,200
Elkhorn Creek	PL 104-333; 11/12/96	Oregon	2.40	0.60		3.00	960
Wildhorse and Kiger Creeks	PL 106-399; 10/30/00	Oregon	13.90			13.90	4,448
Total BLM-Administered Rivers (36)			1,189.00	341.40	532.00	2,062.40	1,006,228

Note: There is only one change from Fiscal Year 2000. Wildhorse and Kiger Creeks, as well as additional tributaries to the Donner und Blitzen Wild and Scenic Rivers, were designated on October 30, 2000, within and as a part of Public Law 106-399, the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protective Area in Oregon. All Wild and Scenic Rivers are listed in the order (by date) in which they were designated.

Table 5-8.

LAND EXCHANGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001

Type of Exchange by State	Patents or Deeds Issued	Area Received	Area Patented or Deeded /a/
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>National Forest Exchanges /b/</u>			
Arizona	0	1,268	0
California	1	960	80
Colorado	5	2,532	743
Idaho	1	2,261	40
Montana	4	0	734
Minnesota	2	0	63
New Mexico	1	12,261	11,320
Oregon	12	7,285	4,513
South Dakota	3	360	149
Utah	3	735	455
Total	32	27,662	18,097
<u>Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Exchanges /c/</u>			
Arizona	2	17,948	14,606
California	26	7,733	6,158
Colorado	2	1,557	845
Idaho	6	1,045	1,720
Montana	21	4,256	22,245
Nevada	7	20,837	7,359
New Mexico	1	340	40
Oregon	107	42,155	63,821
South Dakota	7	1,432	3,712
Washington	3	6,580	841
Total	182	103,883	121,347
<u>Other Exchanges</u>			
Idaho	1 /d/	0	277
Utah	19 /e/	106,000	106,000
Total	20	106,000	106,277
Grand Total	234	237,545	245,721

Table 5-8. LAND EXCHANGES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

- /a/ Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the government.
- /b/ Act of March 20, 1922 (42 Stat. 465; 16 U.S.C. 485), as amended.
- /c/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (90 Stat. 2756; 43 U.S.C. 1716).
- /d/ Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of November 2, 1992 (Public Law 102-584).
- /e/ Exchanges were part of the Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of October 13, 2000 (Public Law 106-301; 114 Stat. 1059).

Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001

SUMMARY OF SPECIAL ACCOUNT EXPENDITURES

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	Number of Parcels/Projects	Approved Budget
Land Acquisitions	21 Parcels (4,527 acres)	\$27,600,000 /b/
Capital Improvements	22 Projects	5,256,000 /b/
Development of Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	5 Projects	8,000,000 /b/
Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan for Clark County	14 Projects	4,600,000 /c/
Total		\$ 45,500,000

Note: Acronyms used in Table 5-9: ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern, GIS = Geographic Information Systems, MSHCP = Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan, NCA = National Conservation Area, NRA = National Recreation Area, NWR = National Wildlife Refuge, and T&E = Threatened & Endangered.

/a/ Allowable expenditures under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act include the following:

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Spring Mountain National Recreation Area, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, and other areas administrated by the Bureau of Land Management in Clark County.
- Development of a multi-species habit conservation plan in Clark County.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local government.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM in arranging sales under the Act.

/b/ This figure represents the maximum amount that may be spent on the specific land acquisitions or projects shown later in this table (acquisitions and projects are listed in priority order). While the budgeted amount is the maximum amount that may be spent, the sum of the estimated costs for individual acquisitions and projects listed in this table exceeds the budgeted amount because (1) actual costs for acquisitions and projects are sometimes less than estimated costs, and (2) land acquisitions sometimes drop off the list, freeing up money to be used for additional acquisitions or projects.

/c/ 2-Year Budget (May 2001 to May 2003).

Table 5-9.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

LAND ACQUISITIONS

Parcel Name	Acres	County	Location	Nominating Agency /a/	Estimated Value /b/	Natural Resource Values
Torino Ranch	165	Clark	Lovell Canyon, Spring Mountains NRA	FS	\$ 9,500,000	Riparian values, wildlife habitat, recreation values, access to Spring Mountains NRA.
102 Ranch	212	Washoe	Truckee River near Tracy	BLM	1,200,000	Riparian and recreation values.
Perkins Ranch	391	Clark	Muddy River near Moapa	BLM	2,000,000	Riparian values, T&E species, habitat for other special status species.
Casey Property	374	Washoe	Washoe Valley	FS	1,500,000	Visual resources, wildlife habitat, riparian values.
Virgin River 2	138	Clark	Virgin River	BLM	2,000,000	T&E species habitat (Southwestern Willow flycatcher).
Schneider Property	1,600	Douglas	Jack's Valley Special Wildlife Management Area	FS	5,200,000	Critical wildlife habitat and recreation values.
Church & Associates Properties	80	Clark	Overton Arm near confluence of Virgin River and Lake Mead	NPS	153,000	In-holdings within and adjacent to Lake Mead NRA; special status species habitat.

Table 5-9.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

LAND ACQUISITIONS

<u>Parcel Name</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Nominating Agency /a/</u>	<u>Estimated Value /b/</u>	<u>Natural Resource Values</u>
Sunrise Mountain UNLV	529	Clark	Frenchman-Sunrise Mountain Area. East of Las Vegas	BLM	\$ 2,075,000	Recreation and scenic values, special status plant habitat (Las Vegas Bear Poppy present).
Carson River Properties	173	Carson City	Carson River	BLM	1,300,000	Recreation and open space, riparian values and wildlife habitat.
Tran Property	80	Clark	Virgin River	BLM	160,000	T&E species habitat (Southwestern Willow flycatcher, woundfin minnow, Virgin River chub).
Hughes Property	40	Clark	Virgin River	BLM	400,000	T&E species habitat (Southwestern Willow flycatcher).
Bunker Property	15	Clark	Virgin River	BLM	45,000	T&E species habitat (Southwestern Willow flycatcher); in-holding in Virgin River ACEC.
Kusler Property	20	Clark	Virgin River Valley	BLM	120,000	In-holding in Virgin River ACEC; habitat for special status species.
Eagle Mining Claims	120	Clark	Eldorado Canyon	BLM	136,000	In-holding in Lake Mead NRA; recreation values and access.

Table 5-9.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

LAND ACQUISITIONS

Parcel Name	Acres	County	Location	Nominating Agency /a/	Estimated Value /b/	Natural Resource Values
Rockefeller Mining Claims	110	Clark	Cottonwood Cove	NPS	\$ 149,000	In-holding in Lake Mead NRA; recreation values and access.
Horseshutem Springs	80	Nye	Spring Mountains NRA	NPS	800,000	Recreation, improved access to Spring Mountain NRA.
Pinchot Springs	400	Mineral & Esmeralda	Inyo National Forest	FS	200,000	Wildlife habitat, wild horses, riparian values.
White Beauty Mine	205	Clark	Kyle Canyon Road in Red Rock NCA	BLM	9,000,000	Private in-holding in Red Rock Canyon NCA; prevents mining or development in the NCA.
Knott Creek Reservoir	393	Humboldt	Not Provided	BLM	12,600,000	Riparian values, recreation values, access to public lands.
Delavan Properties	865	Clark	S. Virgin Mountains	BLM	865,000	In-holding in Gold Butte ACEC; desert tortoise and bighorn sheep habitat.
Idlewild Creek/Boy Scout Parcel	143	Nye	8 miles North of Ione	FS	150,000	Riparian values, manageability, limited recreation.
Total					\$49,553,000	

Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Task	Approved Budget
1	Forest Service	Kyle Canyon Visitor Center Lead Paint Remediation	\$350,000
2	Bureau of Land Management	Red Rock Visitor Center Exhibit Upgrades (Phase 2)	500,000
3	National Park Service	Universal Accessibility for Physically Challenged Visitors and Employees /c/	240,000
4	Fish & Wildlife Service	Restore Longstreet Cabin (historical structure)	90,000
5	Bureau of Land Management	Red Spring Restoration and Interpretation	150,000
6	Fish & Wildlife Service	Replace Obsolete Phone Line at Corn Creek	100,000
7	National Park Service	Rehabilitate Public Restrooms at Alan Bible Visitor Center	58,000
8	National Park Service	Extension of the Historical Railroad Trail to Hoover Dam	495,000
9	Bureau of Land Management	Red Rock Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Area Water Wells and Fencing	190,000
10	Fish & Wildlife Service	Volunteer Housing	306,000
11	National Park Service	Construct Hemenway Group Campground - Phase 1 /c/	365,000
12	National Park Service	Enhance Shoreline Access/Protect Habitat at Stewart Point /c/	250,000
13	Fish & Wildlife Service	Equipment Shelters	400,000
14	Bureau of Land Management	Construct Gold Butte Field Station	300,000
15	National Park Service	Prepare Sites for Installation of Wayside Exhibits /c/	198,000
16	Fish & Wildlife Service	Replace Boundary and Interpretive Signs	226,000
17	Bureau of Land Management	Cactus Springs and Bitter Springs Restoration	12,000

Table 5-9.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Task	Approved Budget
18	National Park Service	Replace Boat Ramp /c/	\$ 317,000
19	National Park Service	Improve Trail Head to the Wetlands Trail, River Mtn. Loop Trail and Bluffs Trail /c/	289,000
20	Bureau of Land Management	Fence Bear Poppy Restoration Areas	100,000
21	Fish & Wildlife Service	Rehabilitate Mormon Wells Picnic Area	320,000
22	National Park Service	Replace Deteriorated Floating Restrooms with Sanitation Stations /c/	385,000
23	National Park Service	Rehabilitate Picnic Shelters at Callville Bay, Boulder Beech, Las Vegas Bay and Cottonwood Cove /c/	378,000
24	National Park Service	Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources from Illegal Off-Road Vehicles	200,000
25	National Park Service	Construct Hemenway Group Campground - Phase 2 /c/	485,000
26	National Park Service	Plan, Design and Produce Orientation and Trail Head Kiosks Waysides - Phase 2 /c/	190,000
27	National Park Service	Replace Deteriorated Back-Country Vault Toilets /c/	405,000
28	National Park Service	Pave Boulder Beach Shoreline Road - Phase 1 /c/	487,000
29	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp - Phase 1 /c/	487,000
30	National Park Service	Replace Asphalt Roads and Campsite Pads. Install Campsite Water and Power at Cottonwood Cove Campgrounds /c/	630,000

Table 5-9.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Task	Approved Budget
31	National Park Service	Rehabilitate Picnic Facilities at Rogers Springs, Redstone and Blue Point Springs /c/	\$ 398,000
32	National Park Service	Replace Tables and Grills in Picnic Areas and Campgrounds /c/	482,000
33	National Park Service	Pave Boulder Beach Shoreline Road - Phase 2	461,000
34	National Park Service	Construct Hemenway Group Campground - Phase 3 /c/	455,000
35	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp - Phase 2 /c/	425,000
36	National Park Service	Replace Inner Section of Government Dock /c/	461,000
37	National Park Service	Provide Solar Lighting at Launch Ramps/Courtesy Docks/Marine Search and Rescue Caches /c/	60,000
38	National Park Service	Construct Government Boating Repair/Aids to Navigation Complex	825,000
39	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp - Phase 3 /c/	480,000
40	National Park Service	Protection of Museum Collections/Stabilization of Historical Structure	336,950
41	National Park Service	Construct Parking Lot for Echo Bay Launch Ramp - Phase 4 /c/	483,000
Total			\$13,769,950

Table 5-9.

SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

PARKS, TRAILS, AND NATURAL AREA PROJECTS

Priority	Nominating Agency	Task	Approved Budget
1	Boulder City	Regional Trail Link between Bootleg Canyon and River Mountains Loop Trail	\$ 48,000
2	Las Vegas	Las Vegas Springs Preserve Cienega/Wetlands	2,000,000
3	Henderson	River Mountain Loop Trail	1,500,000
4	North Las Vegas	Multi-Use Pedestrian Pathway at the Las Vegas Wash	1,700,000
5	Clark County	Phase II Land Acquisition for Clark County Wetlands Park	2,700,000
6	Henderson	Wetlands Trail Connection	300,000
7	Henderson	Union Pacific Railroad Trail	2,700,000
8	Las Vegas	90 miles of Multi-Use Trails and Trail Heads throughout Las Vegas	4,300,000
9	Henderson	McCullough Hills Trail Connection	2,100,000
10	Clark County	Trail Head and Staging Area at Vegas Valley Drive and Hollywood Blvd.	500,000
11	Las Vegas	Bonanza/U.S. 95 Trail	12,100,000
Total			\$29,948,000

Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued
DEVELOPMENT OF A MULTI-SPECIES HABITAT CONSERVATION PLAN FOR CLARK COUNTY

Nominating Agency	Task /d/	Approved Budget
Fish and Wildlife	Upper Muddy River Restoration and Land Management Plan	\$ 76,616
Bureau of Land Management	Ecological Site Inventory/Soil Survey for Wild Horse & Burro Herd Mgt. Areas	325,000
Bureau of Land Management	Field Monitoring and Plant Inventory	90,000
Bureau of Land Management	Monitoring and Analysis (GIS)	250,000
Bureau of Land Management	Bat Inventory	90,000
National Park Service	Rare Plant Inventory and Monitoring, Alien Plant Inventory	161,000
National Park Service	Wildlife Surveys and Monitoring	287,180
National Park Service	Data Collection and Analysis for MSHCP Development	115,048
Forest Service	Proactive Interpretation/Environmental Education Program /e/	50,000
Forest Service	Inventory and Monitoring - Species of Concern	90,000
Forest Service	Inventory and Monitoring - Recreation Use	162,670
Fish and Wildlife	Muddy River Watershed Assessment	260,820
Fish and Wildlife	Desert NWR - Law Enforcement and Public Outreach Plan	50,000
UNR	MSHCP Adaptive Management Plan	2,640,000
Total		\$4,648,334

Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT, FISCAL YEAR 2000 – concluded

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The Act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a Special Account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to local governments. The Special Account is not allocated as a part of the Federal Budget Process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended.

/a/ BLM = Bureau of Land Management, BOR = Bureau of Reclamation, FS = USDA Forest Service, FWS = U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and NPS = National Park Service.

/b/ Actual acquisition price may differ from estimated values.

/c/ Projects previously nominated during Round 1 (Year 1999 - 2000), but not selected until 2001.

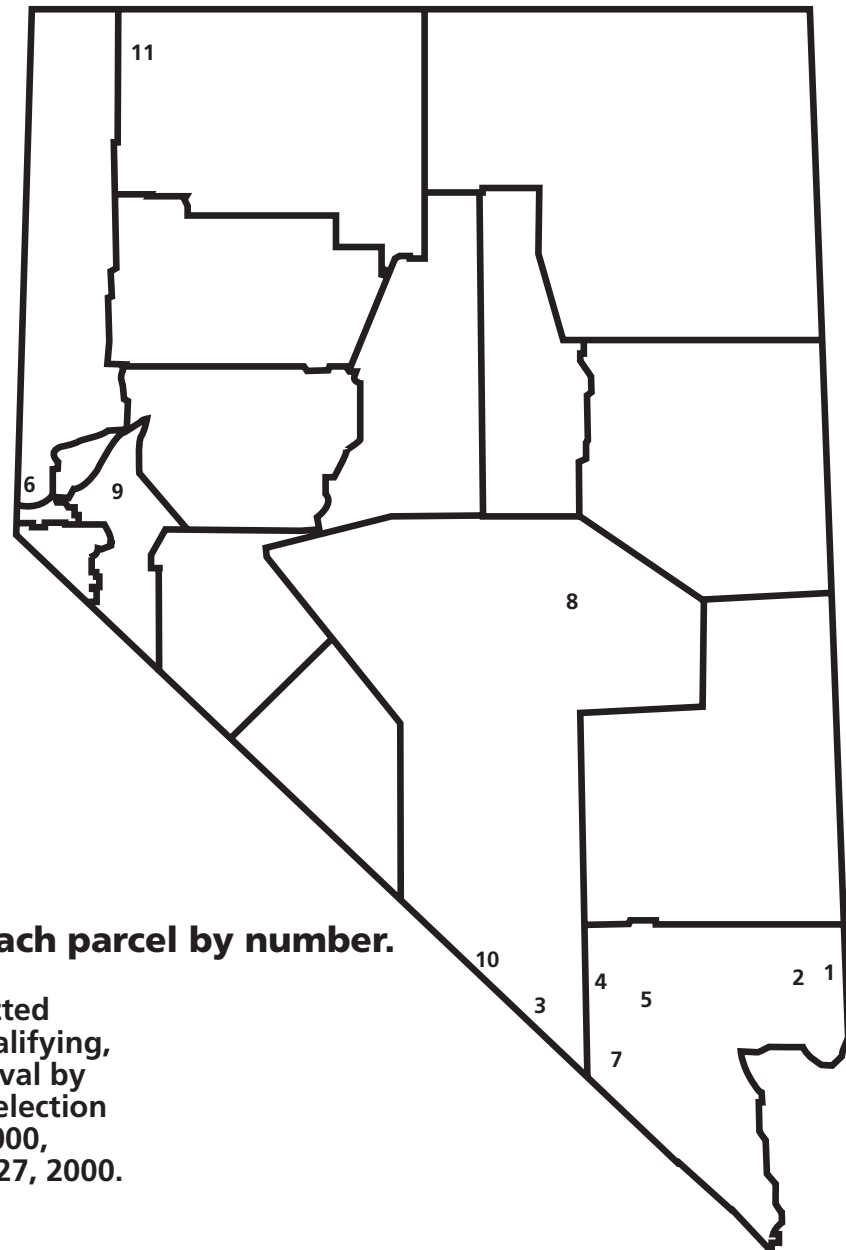
/d/ Conditional approval of all MSHCP projects pending approval of each individual project's statement of work.

/e/ Pending clarification of how the project contributes to the *development* of an MSHCP.

Southern Nevada Public Land
Management Act Public Law 105-263

**Round 1: Environmentally
Sensitive Land Acquisitions**

1. Virgin River
2. Apcar Moapa Dace Habitat
3. Ash Meadows Critical Habitat
4. mummy Mountain Inholdings
5. Tres Piedras
6. Lockes Ranch
7. Lady of the Snow
8. Casey Ranch
9. Rolling A Ranch
10. Ash Meadow Garner
11. Idaho Canyon



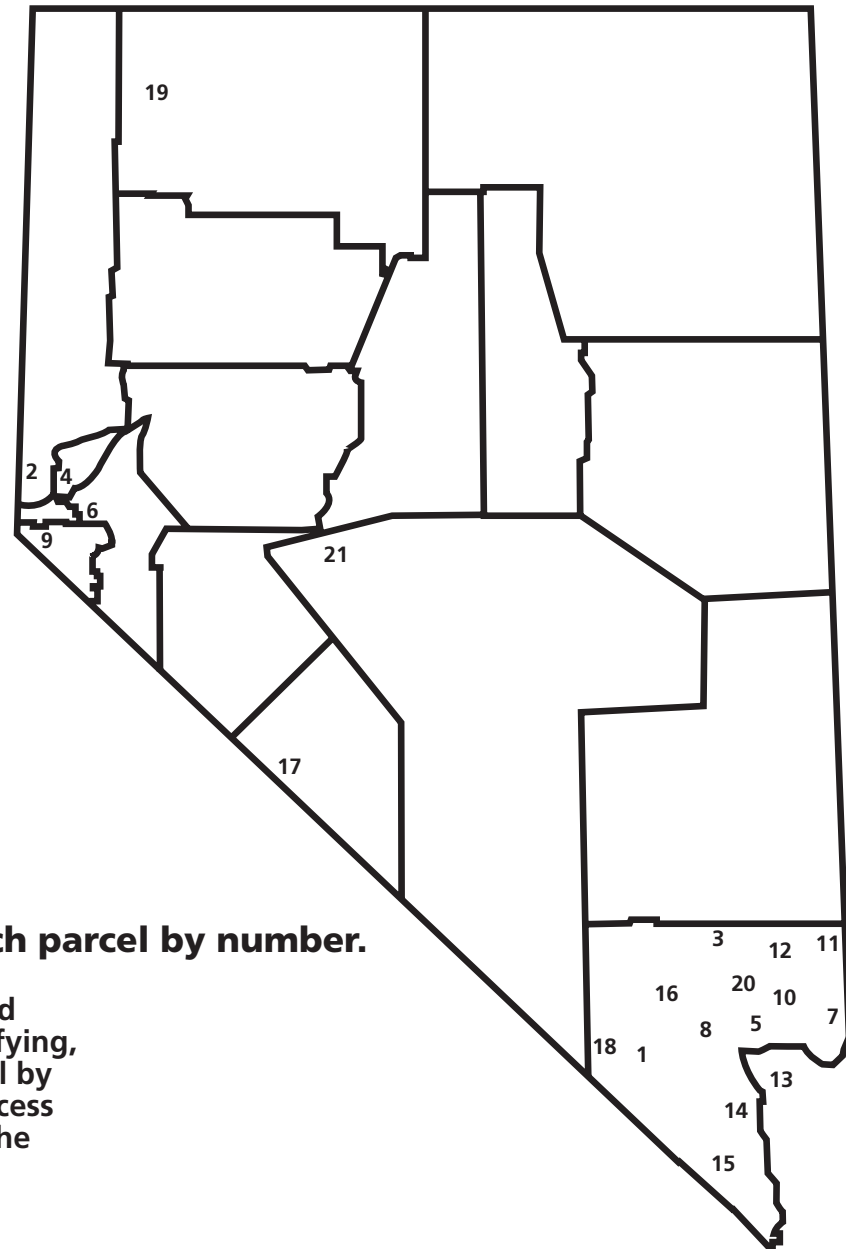
The Nevada Map shows the location of each parcel by number.

This list of environmentally sensitive land was selected using a thorough process including nomination, qualifying, ranking, public comment, selection, and final approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The initial use of the selection process (referred to as Round 1) occurred in 1999-2000, with the Secretary's approval taking place on June 27, 2000.

Southern Nevada Public Land
Management Act Public Law 105-263

**Round 2: Environmentally
Sensitive Land Acquisitions**

1. Torino Ranch
2. 102 Ranch
3. Perkins Ranch
4. Casey Property
5. Virgin River 2
6. Schneider Property
7. Church and Associates Properties
8. Sunrise Mountain UNLV
9. Carson River Properties
10. Tran Property
11. Hughes Property
12. Bunker Property
13. Kusler Property
14. Eagle Mining Claims
15. Rockefeller Mining Claims
16. Horseshutem Springs
17. Pinchot Springs
18. White Beauty Mine
19. Knott Creek Reservoir
20. Delavan Properties
21. Idlewild Creek/Boy Scout Parcel



The Nevada Map shows the location of each parcel by number.

This list of environmentally sensitive land was selected using a thorough process including nomination, qualifying, ranking, public comment, selection, and final approval by the Secretary of the Interior. The second selection process (referred to as Round 2) occurred in 2000-2001, with the Secretary's approval taking place on June 26, 2001.

Table 5-10.

**FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED
AND CANDIDATE PLANT SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative State	Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Plants	Candidate Plant Species	Recovery Plans /a/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	0	0
Arizona	14	3	4
California	70	3	7
Colorado	13	4	2
Eastern States	10	0	0
Idaho	3	2	3
Montana	4	0	0
Nevada	9	2	1
New Mexico	12	0	4
Oregon	22	2	5
Utah	18	4	18
Wyoming	2	3	0

Note: The total number of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State. Changes in numbers of threatened, endangered, or candidate species and estimated habitat are based on changes in listings by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; more current data from recent investigations; further verification of a species' presence on public land; and clearance activities related to rights-of-way, oil and gas leases, mining permits, and other activities.

/a/ Includes recovery plans that have been prepared and approved, and that are in the process of being implemented. The total number of recovery plans cannot be obtained by adding State totals because a plan may cover more than one State. Last year's totals were based on Recovery Plans within administrative boundaries; this year's numbers are based on Recovery Plans being implemented.

Table 5-11. FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Federally Listed Threatened or Endangered (T/E) Species

Administrative State	Mammals	Birds	Fish	Amphibians	Reptiles	Invertebrates
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	1	5	0	0	0	0
Arizona	7	9	9	1	2	1
California	9	13	20	3	5	9
Colorado	3	7	6	0	0	1
Eastern States	11	10	3	0	8	15
Idaho	5	2	5	0	0	6
Montana	4	5	2	0	0	1
Nevada	0	3	25	0	1	1
New Mexico	4	8	11	0	1	3
Oregon	6	6	18	0	0	4
Utah	3	6	8	0	1	1
Wyoming	5	2	5	1	0	1

Administrative State	Candidate Animal Species	Recovery Plans /a/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	0
Arizona	4	18
California	5	22
Colorado	7	7
Eastern States	1	0
Idaho	1	4
Montana	4	5
Nevada	2	9
New Mexico	14	7
Oregon	8	23
Utah	7	11
Wyoming	4	4

**Table 5-11. FEDERALLY LISTED THREATENED OR ENDANGERED
AND CANDIDATE ANIMAL SPECIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 - concluded**

Note: The total number of species cannot be directly obtained by adding the various State totals because many species occur in more than one State. Changes in numbers of threatened, endangered, or candidate species and estimated habitat are based on changes in listings by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; more current data from recent investigations; further verification of a species' presence on public land; and clearance activities related to rights-of-way, oil and gas leases, mining permits, and other activities.

/a/ Includes recovery plans that have been prepared and approved, and that are in the process of being implemented. The total number of recovery plans cannot be obtained by adding State totals because a plan may cover more than one State. Last year's totals were based on Recovery Plans within administrative boundaries; this year's numbers are based on Recovery Plans being implemented.

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
POPULATIONS AS OF FEBRUARY 28, 2001**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	220	2,923	3,143
California	4,549	1,554	6,103
Colorado	898	0	898
Idaho	540	0	540
Montana	189	0	189
Nevada	21,489	709	22,198
New Mexico	70	0	70
Oregon	2,851	15	2,866
Utah	2,712	230	2,942
Wyoming	6,465	0	6,465
Total	39,983	5,431	45,414

Note: Beginning in 2001, populations of wild horses and burros are being estimated on February 28, rather than on September 30, to precede the foaling period in horses.

Table 5-13.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVAL
AND ADOPTION BY OFFICE, FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Administrative Office /a/	Animals Adopted				Animals Removed	
	FY 1972 - FY 2000		FY 2001		FY 2001	
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>
Alaska	65	11	0	0	0	0
Arizona	2,566	1,229	248	96	2	670
California /b/	13,463	4,619	832	264	1,470	581
Colorado	5,683	674	248	80	265	0
Eastern States /b/	51,222	13,548	2,032	611	0	0
Idaho	5,881	318	217	38	164	0
Montana /b/	16,039	1,585	192	48	46	0
Nevada	3,898	561	99	5	6,238	130
New Mexico /b/	24,292	3,348	815	216	15	0
Oregon /b/	9,686	1,277	411	82	958	0
Utah	5,482	356	248	28	646	132
Wyoming /b/	9,845	1,117	373	39	1,960	0
Natl. Program Office	831	100	339	69	0	0
Total	148,953	28,743	6,054	1,576	11,764	1,513
Total Adopted, Fiscal Years 1972 through 2000:			177,696			
Total Adopted, Fiscal Year 2001:			7,630			
Total Removed, Fiscal Year 2001:			13,277			

Note: The table reflects reassignments, which occur when adopted animals are returned to the Federal government and then re-adopted. Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Adoptions were previously reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1996, consistent with removals of wild horses and burros, adoptions were reported by the administrative state conducting the adoption. Beginning in 1999, adoptions were also being reported by administrative offices; e.g., adoptions conducted in the national centers in Palomino Valley, Nevada, and Elm Creek, Nebraska, are now reported under National Program Office.

/b/ California administers the wild horse and burro program in Hawaii; Eastern States Office administers the program in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River and the District of Columbia; Montana administers the program in North and South Dakota; New Mexico administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming administers the program in Nebraska.

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Number of Properties Recorded	Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	7,030	101	4
Arizona	20,322	163	57
California	35,507	787	100
Colorado	36,754	936	71
Eastern States	30	3	0
Idaho	72,394	1,726	22
Montana	19,646	133	34
Nevada	47,110	1,765	73
New Mexico	48,874	1,002	86
Oregon	62,095	430	13
Utah	77,083	1,752	42
Wyoming	98,850	1,605	84
Total for Fiscal Year 2001	525,695	10,403	586
Total To Date	14,941,916	245,977	

/a/ Does not include permits for paleontological collecting. Permits are generally issued for 1- to 3-year periods, so the total to date is not shown.

Table 5-15.

**AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN
(ACECs) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	29	5,909,201
Arizona	51	808,181
California	129	1,421,263
Colorado	66	621,589
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	95	563,261
Montana	40	163,481
Nevada	36	1,356,464
New Mexico	139	568,204
Oregon	169	612,852
Utah	58	1,267,164
Wyoming	38	696,894
Total	851	13,988,608

Note: A re-inventory of Areas of Critical Environmental Concern resulted in a net increase in numbers but a decrease in acres, compared to the Fiscal Year 2000 table.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF OTHER DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS (NON-NLCS UNITS) AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2001

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
White Mountains National Recreation Area	Congressional	1	1,000,000	
Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	100	
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area	Administrative	1	101,000	/a/
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	209	29,888,790	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	Administrative	851	13,988,608	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	45	417,429	/b/
Research Natural Areas	Administrative	152	347,214	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	27		415
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	55		2,972 /c/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	2	56,500	/d/

/a/ The acreage for the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic area is also contained in the Santa Rosa/San Jacinto Mountains National Monument.

/b/ A review and correction of National Natural Landmark records resulted in an increase in numbers and a decrease in the acreage figure.

/c/ The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 17 byways, totaling 2,492 miles on public lands, which have been recognized by state or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

/d/ The acreage for Globally Important Bird areas is contained within a National Conservation Area and Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area.

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

Besides preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, BLM's stewardship role extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The Bureau is responsible for maintaining facilities and infrastructure, reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public, and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction of Federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1 summarizes the numbers of wildland fires and acres burned on BLM lands and lands protected by BLM through cooperative agreements with local fire protection agencies. The 2001 fire season had a high potential to be quite severe. The winter snowpack fell short of normal levels in the West. Consequently, the spring snow melt was below normal. Drought conditions persisted in many areas due to record high temperatures and extended periods without precipitation. Nevertheless, the number of fires and the acres burned were close to the 5-year average. Timely breaks in the development of weather patterns gave some areas an average or below-average fire season. Other areas, such as the Northwest and Northern Rockies, had a notably active fire season. Four states – Florida, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington – accounted for over half of the acres burned nationwide.

Large fires in California, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming attracted national attention in early summer. By mid-August, there were so many large fires in Montana, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington that national preparedness reached its highest level – Preparedness Level 5 – and the Modular Airborne Firefighting Systems were engaged from the Air National Guard and Air Force Reserve. Canadian firefighters and aviation specialists also joined in. The summer ended with cooler temperatures and ongoing management of existing fires.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital investments on public lands. Roads, trails, recreation sites, and other improvements give the public access to public lands. The Bureau completed the fourth year of an aggressive re-inventory and condition assessment program to update its Facilities Inventory and Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) database, reduce the maintenance backlog, and improve the overall physical condition of its facilities and infrastructure.

Congress created a new 6-year Land Conservation, Preservation, and Infrastructure Improvement program in Title VIII of the Appropriations Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, 2001. Title VIII provided \$25 million to “address critical maintenance backlogs” and tripled the BLM's deferred maintenance workload. In addition, the BLM had six new visitor centers underway. The Casper National Historic Trail Center in Wyoming will open in early 2002. Office and visitor center spaces for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah will be ready for occupancy by the end of 2002. Pompeys Pillar Visitor Center in Montana will be completed in time for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial celebration (2003 - 2006). The Coldfoot Visitor Center in Alaska, Fort Benton Visitor Center in Montana, and California Trail Interpretive Center in Nevada are currently in the design stage.

Table 6-3 summarizes releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous substance releases on public lands have been related to authorized commercial uses, mainly landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites. The other 40 percent have been caused by illegal activities, such as midnight

dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, and illicit drug production. In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands were illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes; pesticides; paints; batteries; asbestos; and illicit drug labs. The number of discarded methamphetamine drug labs increased substantially over last year. Moreover, these highly toxic and explosive wastes were found far afield of the usual locations and in regions not previously plagued by this problem, such as the Idaho panhandle and Montana. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substances releases had to do with fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents.

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Force Account Protection

	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Non-Commercial Forest /b/		Non-Forest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	845	0	845	0
Arizona	220	4	151	73	11	0	502	0	1,984	403	2,497	403
California	84	30	9	55	9	2,860	57,507	10,405	7,453	1,817	64,969	15,082
Colorado	496	41	511	26	8	4	6,031	1,399	216	33	6,256	1,435
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	230	117	136	211	0	0	1,846	1,509	80,232	43,891	82,078	45,401
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	36	23	58	1	225	15	1,669	2,840	13	15	1,906	2,870
Nevada	589	45	511	118	178	0	18,746	3	359,815	41,486	378,740	41,490
New Mexico	92	18	81	29	1	0	1,533	1,153	2,584	1,235	4,117	2,388
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	241	41	237	45	18,668	51	9,052	8,047	148,243	12,392	175,963	20,490
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	436	46	435	47	948	84	11,569	2,342	14,191	15,316	26,707	17,742
Washington	3	1	1	3	80	0	1,344	3,566	80	0	1,504	3,566
Wyoming	154	23	157	20	762	700	1,749	1,619	3,428	8,047	5,938	10,366
Total	2,583	389	2,339	628	20,890	3,714	111,548	32,883	619,084	124,635	751,520	161,233

Table 6-1.

FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – continued

Number of Fires and Acreage per State by Protection Type

Contract Protection

	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Commercial Forest /a/		Non-Commercial Forest /b/		Non-Forest Watershed /c/		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lighting <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1	79	13	67	0	13	10,600	201,050	240	15,307	10,840	216,370
Arizona	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0
California	73	33	43	63	1,936	3,547	475	478	890	12,357	3,301	16,382
Colorado	6	39	45	0	18	16	1	9	1	2	19	27
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	9	46	20	35	0	0	0	21	1,689	3,265	1,690	3,286
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	11	50	53	8	16	370	86	1,812	0	6	103	2,188
Nevada	16	77	62	30	0	0	1,990	7,049	288	46,828	2,278	53,878
New Mexico	10	34	27	17	0	25	2	978	200	447	201	1,450
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	142	23	124	41	1,158	195	1	45	2	307	1,161	547
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	80	44	111	13	0	6	119	15	12	50	132	70
Washington	7	0	0	7	0	0	266	11,263	730	1,180	996	12,443
Wyoming	25	12	31	6	3,792	13,754	346	1,813	151	5,394	4,289	20,961
Total	382	437	530	288	6,920	17,926	13,886	224,533	4,211	85,143	25,018	327,602
Grand Total	2,965	826	2,869	916	27,810	21,640	125,434	257,416	623,295	209,778	776,538	488,835

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Note: Non-BLM includes other Federal lands, as well as State, privately owned, and other non-Federal lands.

/a/ Land producing, or capable of producing, wood products such as sawtimber, posts, poles, etc., and not withdrawn from timber use.

/b/ Land not capable of yielding wood products, or commercial forestland withdrawn from timber use.

/c/ Land that has never supported forests or that has been developed for non-forest use.

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001

Administrative State	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	361	31	75	45	2,474	16
Arizona	202	103	249	1,571 /a/	729	4
California	567	144	267	4,880	4,211	196
Colorado	237	46	297 /b/	3,975	877 /b/	22
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	351	40	264	8,461	3,163	46
Montana	233	61	217	3,026	327	33
Nevada	232	50	102	10,246 /c/	392 /c/	12
New Mexico	94	8	52	6,833	137 /d/	0
National Interagency Fire Center	19	1	0	0	0	0
Eastern Oregon	428	71	178	9,791	498 /e/	31
Western Oregon	448	60	124	14,265 /f/	353	534
Utah	413	56	155	9,710	2,350	9
Wyoming	168	30	62	3,990	58	31
Total	3,753	701	2,042	76,793	15,569	934

Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded

Note: Since 1998, BLM has been validating inventories and conducting condition assessments of its facilities on a cyclical basis according to asset class (e.g., building, road, bridge). The information is entered into the Facilities Inventory and Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) database and used to develop projects for BLM's Five-Year Plan for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements.

/a/ In 2000, the number of miles of roads for Arizona included double entries; the number has been corrected this year.

/b/ Colorado added existing recreation sites and trails to FIMMS as part of its ongoing inventory of recreation facilities.

/c/ Nevada is in the process of reviewing its road and trail records.

/d/ Two digits of the number of miles of trails for New Mexico were transposed in 2000; the number has been corrected this year.

/e/ Eastern Oregon added existing trails to FIMMS as part of an ongoing inventory.

/f/ Western Oregon deleted road segments that are not under BLM's jurisdiction, such as private access roads.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001**

Geographic State /c/	Total as of September 30, 2001 /a/		Activities this Fiscal Year /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /d/	No Further Remedial Action Planned /e/	Studies and Searches /f/	Removal Actions /g/	Remedial Actions /h/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	28	24	10	15	4
Arizona	190	190	59	37	1
California /i/	1,023	734	82	34	1
Colorado	77	37	14	22	0
Idaho	285	278	46	17	0
Montana	25	10	14	5	0
Nevada	345	334	33	27	0
New Mexico	43	33	6	6	0
Oregon	231	229	2	22	0
Utah	41	26	1	0	1
Washington	17	12	0	5	1
Wyoming	11	11	5	5	2
Total	2,316	1,918	272	195	10

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2001 – concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived during the fiscal year.
- /b/ Includes work done by BLM, other Federal and State agencies, and responsible parties.
- /c/ Oklahoma and Texas were shown in 2000 but have been removed from the list because BLM has never found any releases of hazardous substances or other pollutants in these two states.
- /d/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), commonly known as Superfund.
- /e/ The No Further Remedial Action Planned (NFRAP) designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /f/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for responsible parties.
- /g/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /h/ Remedial actions are longer-term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /i/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California State Law; data for California includes oil spills.

GLOSSARY

ACEC (Area of Critical Environmental Concern):

ACECs are areas where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas; or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

Acquired lands:

Lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government through purchase, condemnation, or gift; or by exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See Public lands.)

Administrative site:

A reservation of public lands for use as a site for public buildings, ranger stations, or other administrative facilities.

Administrative State:

Bureau of Land Management State Office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction for Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota. See inside back cover for a complete list of State offices and the respective areas of responsibility for each office.

Allocation of receipts:

Determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or States out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required and/or specified by law.

ANCSA:

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (Public Law 92-203, 85 Stat. 688).

Animal unit:

A standardized unit of measurement for range livestock that is equivalent to one cow, one horse, five sheep, five goats, or four reindeer, all over 6 months of age.

Animal unit month (AUM):

A standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for the complete sustenance of one animal unit for a period of 1 month; also, a unit of measurement of grazing privileges that represents the privilege of grazing one animal unit for a period of one month.

Application:

A formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

Archaeological and historical site:

A site that contains either objects of antiquity or cultural values relating to history and/or prehistory that warrant special protection.

Big game habitat:

Habitat areas used by big game animals at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Boating:

Includes both motorized and non-motorized boats. Motorized boating includes tour boats, power boating, river running (commercial and/or noncommercial), etc. Non-motorized boating includes sailing,

canoeing and kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial), and other non-motorized boats such as rowboats.

Bonus:

The cash consideration paid to the United States by the successful bidder for a mineral lease, such payment being made in addition to the rent and royalty obligations specified in the lease.

Cadastral survey:

A survey relating to land boundaries and subdivisions made to create units suitable for management or to define the limits of title. The distinguishing features of the cadastral surveys are the establishment of monuments on the ground to define the boundaries of the land and their identification in the records by field notes and plats.

Camping:

Includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and back country camping.

Candidate species:

Species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (Also see Endangered species and Threatened species.)

Carey Acts:

The acts of August 18, 1894 (28 Stat. 372), and March 15, 1910 (36 Stat. 237, 43 U.S.C. Sec. 643), which provide for grants of desert lands to States for disposition to bona fide settlers.

CCF:

Hundred cubic feet. 100 units of true volume that measures 1 X 1 X 1 foot or its equivalent. This is the standard unit of measurement for Bureau of Land Management timber sales. Does not include bark or air volume.

Ceded Indian lands:

Public lands to which Indian tribal title was relinquished to the United States by the Indians on condition that part of all of the proceeds from their sale or other disposition would be conveyed into the Treasury and held in trust for the Indians.

Certification:

The act of final approval of a State selection by the Director; also, the document that passes title to the selected lands to the State; also, a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of papers attached to it.

Chaining:

Vegetation removal that is accomplished by hooking a large anchor chain between two bulldozers; as the dozers move through the vegetation, the vegetation is knocked to the ground. Chaining kills a large percentage of the vegetation, and is often followed a year or two later by burning and/or seeding.

CFR:

Code of Federal Regulations.

Color-of-Title Act:

The Act of December 22, 1928 (43 U.S.C. Sec. 1068), as amended. Under the terms and provisions of this Act, a patent may be issued for a parcel of not more than 160 acres of public lands in instances where claim to the lands has been based on a written instrument containing defective evidence of title. The parcel must have been possessed in good faith by a claimant, his ancestors, or grantors for a period of more than 20 years.

Color-of-title entry:

A cash entry made by an applicant under the Color-of-Title Act.

Competitive leasing:

Refers to leases issued by the United States where there are known minerals (or other resources such as oil and gas) or where inference of probable resources can be drawn from knowledge of the geology of the land. The lands are offered for lease by competitive bidding after publication of the offer of the lands for leasing. The lease is issued to the highest bidder, who is determined at a sale by public auction. (See also Leasable minerals and Noncompetitive mineral leasing.)

Concession Leases:

Long-term authorizations for private parties to possess and use public land to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period; these leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the BLM and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands and/or related waters.

Contract fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of fire protection forces and facilities contracted for by the Bureau.

Crossing permit:

An authorization issued for trailing livestock across Federal range for proper and lawful purposes.

Cultural resources:

Remains of human activity, occupation, or endeavor, reflected in districts, sites, structures, buildings, objects, artifacts, ruins, works of art, architecture, and natural features that were of importance in past human events. These resources consist of (1) physical remains, (2) areas where significant human events occurred, even though evidence of the event no longer remains, and (3) the environment immediately surrounding the actual resource.

Desert Land Entry:

An entry of irrigable arid agricultural public lands for the purpose of reclamation, irrigation, and cultivation in part.

Disposition:

A transaction which leads to the transfer of title of public lands, and/or resources upon or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

Eastern States:

Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

Early seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between zero and 25 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Early seral describes vegetation that is in “poor” condition.

Emergency fire rehabilitation projects

Any action taken to ameliorate the impacts of a wildfire to the land, including the physical and biological resources. These actions can include exclusion fencing, soil stabilization (such as revegetation), and watershed protection measures. Fire rehabilitation actions are necessary to prevent unacceptable resource degradation, minimize threats to public health and safety, prevent unacceptable off-site damage, and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire.

Endangered species:

Any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Threatened species.)

Entry:

An application to acquire title to public lands.

Entry, allowed:

An application to acquire title to public lands that has been approved, either as an original entry or a final entry.

Ephemeral streams:

Stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events.

Exchange:

A transaction whereby the Federal government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

Exchange lease (coal):

An exchange of coal resources when it is in the public interest to shift the impact of mineral operations from leased lands, or portions of leased lands, to currently unleased lands to preserve public resource or social values, and to carry out Congressional directives authorizing coal lease exchanges.

Federal land:

All classes of land owned by the Federal government.

Field examination:

An on-the-ground investigation of selected public lands with regard to valuation, land use, application for entry, mineralization, etc.

Fire suppression:

Fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting at the time the fire is discovered.

Fishable stream:

A stream that currently supports a sport fishery on public lands. These streams are not necessarily accessible to the public.

Fishing:

Includes fishing from the shore, and from a boat when the boating is secondary to the fishing activity. Included are warm-water, cold-water, and ice fishing; crabbing; seining; and gigging.

FLPMA:

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743), commonly called the "Organic Act" for the Bureau of Land Management.

Force account fire protection:

Fire protection given lands owned, leased, or controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management on which complete fire protection is extended through the use of the protection forces and facilities supervised and operated by the Bureau.

Free-use permit:

A permit to a governmental agency or nonprofit group to use mineral materials, such as sand and gravel, or other resources at no charge.

Global Important Bird Areas:

Globally Important Bird Areas (IBAs) consist of a network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. IBAs are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. IBAs help ensure species' survival.

Grazing district:

An administrative subdivision of the rangelands under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate management of rangeland resources.

Grazing-fee year:

March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

Grazing lease:

An authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside the grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Grazing lease lands:

Lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management, and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Grazing Law of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; the Oregon Timber Conservation Act of August 28, 1937; or the Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

Grazing permit:

An authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock on a designated area of grazing district lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act).

Habitat disking and chaining:

Involves use of heavy equipment to remove undesirable vegetation such as juniper trees (chaining) and sagebrush (disking). Usually done to induce the growth of more desirable species.

Hardrock minerals:

Locatable minerals that are neither leasable minerals (oil, gas, coal, oil shale, phosphate, sodium, potassium, sulphur, asphalt, or gilsonite) nor saleable mineral materials (e.g., common variety sand and gravel). Hardrock minerals include, but are not limited to, copper, lead, zinc, magnesium, nickel, tungsten, gold, silver, bentonite, barite, feldspar, fluorspar, and uranium.

Herd Management Areas:

The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 requires that wild free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the Act. The BLM identified 264 areas of use as herd areas, and then established Herd Management Areas (HMAs) for wild and free-roaming horses and burros through its land use planning process.

Homestead entry, original:

An original entry under the homestead laws; also, the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; also, a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the Act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392) as codified in Sec. 2289 of the Revised Statutes. (Also see Entry, original; Stockraising homestead.)

Hunting:

Includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

Indian allotment:

An allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an Indian for individual use; also, the lands so allocated.

Inland water area:

Includes permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, ponds, and reservoirs having 40 acres or more of the area; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals 1/8 of a statute mile or more in width; deeply indented embayments and sounds, other coastal waters behind or sheltered by headlands, or islands separated by less than 1 nautical mile of water; and islands having less than 40 acres of area.

Lake (or pond):

A natural standing body of water.

Lake improvements:

Consists of many different techniques to improve water temperature, oxygen content, silt load, etc. This may include the planting of ground cover in the lake watershed and planting shade trees.

Lake Totatonten Special Management Area:

The U.S. Congress authorized the creation of the Lake Totatonten Special Management Area -- a 37,579-acre parcel of public land in Interior Alaska for the protection of fish, wildlife and habitat -- in its Omnibus Parks and Public Lands Management Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-333). The area was withdrawn by Public Land Order No. 7372 on December 15, 1998.

Late seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 51 and 75 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Late Seral means that the vegetation is in "good" condition.

Land area:

Includes dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water, such as marshlands, swamps, and river flood plains; streams, sloughs, estuaries, and canals less than 1/8 of a statute mile in width; and lakes, reservoirs, and ponds having less than 40 acres of water-surface area.

Lease:

An authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See also Competitive leasing and Noncompetitive leasing).

Leasable minerals:

Oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada.

License:

An authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts upon public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

Locatable minerals:

Whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended. (See also Hardrock minerals.)

Lode claim:

A mining claim located for "veins or lodes of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 23). Lode claims may extend for 1,500 feet along the strike of the vein or lode and to a maximum of 300 feet on either side of the vein or lode.

Logical mining unit (LMU):

An area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. An LMU may consist of one or more Federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in an LMU are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of LMUs was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

LU project lands:

Privately owned submarginal farmlands incapable of producing sufficient income to support the family of a farm owner and purchased under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of July 22, 1937. These acquired lands became known as "Land Utilization Projects" and were subsequently transferred from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior. They are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management.

MBF:

Thousand board feet. A board foot is a unit of lumber measurement 1 foot long, 1 foot wide, and 1 inch thick, or its equivalent. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised.

Mid seral:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 26 and 50 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Mid Seral describes vegetation that is in “fair” condition.

Mill site: A site located on non-mineral land and used for mining or milling purposes (30 U.S.C. 42). Mill sites are limited to 5 acres and may be located either by metes and bounds or by legal subdivision.

Mineral:

Organic and inorganic substances occurring naturally, with characteristics and economic uses that bring them within the purview of mineral laws; a substance that may be obtained under applicable laws from public lands by purchase, lease, or preemptive entry.

Mineral materials:

Minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Mineral permit:

A permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands described in the permit.

Mineral reservation:

Retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

Mining claim:

A mineral entry and appropriation of public land under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22 et seq.). There are four types of mining claims: lode claims, placer claims, mill sites, and tunnel sites. Only tunnel sites may not be patented. A valid lode or placer claim contains a discovery of a valuable mineral deposit subject to location under the Mining Law of 1872. A valid mill sites is one that is being used for the support of a mining or milling operation. A valid tunnel site is one that is being diligently worked and maintained.

Mining claim location:

The staking and recordation of a lode or placer claim, mill sites, or tunnel site on public land. A valid location is one that is properly located, recorded, and maintained under Section 314 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, and the mining laws of the State where the claim or site is located.

Multiple use:

A combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

National Back Country Byways:

The Back Country Byway program was developed by the BLM to complement the National Scenic Byway program. BLM's Byways show enthusiasts the best the West has to offer -- from the breathtaking thunder of waterfalls to geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back Country

Byways vary from narrow, graded roads, passable only during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

National Conservation Areas:

The BLM manages eight National Conservation Areas (NCAs) totaling almost 12 million acres. Congress designates NCAs so that present and future generations of Americans can benefit from the conservation, protection, enhancement, use, and management of these areas by enjoying their natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational, and/or scientific resources and values.

National Historic Trails:

The National Historic Trails designated by Congress and managed by the BLM are part of a national treasure that benefits all Americans. National Historic Trails are established to identify and protect historic routes; they follow as closely as possible the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance.

National Monument:

A National Monument is an area designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by public proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906, or by the Congress for historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, or other objects of historic or scientific interest situated upon the public lands; designation also provides for the management of these features and values.

National Natural Landmarks:

These special management areas are of national significance because they represent one of the best known examples of a natural region's characteristic biotic or geologic features. National Natural Landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the Continental Shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a National Natural Landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example(s) of the Nation's natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

National Outstanding Natural Areas:

National Outstanding Natural Areas are protected lands designated either by Congress or administratively by an agency to preserve exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics and to provide for the protection and/or enhancement of natural, educational, or scientific values. These areas are protected by allowing physical and biological processes to operate, usually without direct human intervention.

National Recreation Area:

A National Recreation Area is an area designated by Congress to assure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

National Recreation Trails:

National Recreation Trails do not require congressional approval; they are established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior. These trails are intended to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between the National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails.

National Scenic Areas:

The BLM manages one national scenic area: the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area in California, which encompasses approximately 101,000 acres. This area was designated by the Secretary of the Interior in 1990 to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of scenic, recreation, and pastoral values.

National Scenic Trails:

The National Scenic Trails, established by an Act of Congress, are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National Scenic Trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as land forms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the Nation.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers:

Rivers designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System are classified in one of three categories, depending on the extent of development and accessibility along each section. In addition to being free flowing, these rivers and their immediate environments must possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value: scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historical, cultural, or other similar values.

Noncompetitive leasing:

Refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See also Competitive leasing and Leasable minerals.)

Nonconsumptive trips:

Wildlife-associated recreation which is not fishing, hunting or trapping. Non-harvesting activities, such as feeding, photographing and observing fish and other wildlife, picnicking, camping, etc. are non-consumptive wildlife activities.

Nonexclusive sites:

Mineral material disposal areas, such as community pits or common use areas, that are designated, maintained, and managed by the Bureau of Land Management and from which many small disposals are authorized under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Nonoperating revenue:

Receipts of a miscellaneous nature, such as incidental receipts from taxes, fines, etc., that are not related specifically to, or received in the process of, conducting normal and regular business of the Bureau of Land Management as it pertains to the management of public lands and resources.

Nonuse:

An authorization issued to an applicant for nonuse of grazing privileges in whole or part; usually issued for one grazing season.

O&C lands:

Public lands in Western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term "O&C" lands, as often

used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in Western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to Federal ownership by reconveyance.

Obligations:

Payments, and amounts which the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery) made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

Operator:

An individual, group, association, or corporation authorized to conduct livestock grazing on public lands.

Original survey:

A cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

Paleontology:

A science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

Patent:

A Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Government.

Permit:

A revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose for up to 3 years.

Placer claim:

A mining claim located for "all forms of deposits, excepting veins of quartz or other rock in place" (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be up to 160 acres for an association of eight or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

Plugged and abandoned:

This refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. (Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.)

Prescribed burning:

See Prescribed Fire Projects.

Prescribed fire projects:

Includes the Bureau's efforts to utilize fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands, and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

Private leases:

Private leases (acquired) refer to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal government acquisition, for which a BLM serial number is assigned.

PLO:

Public land order. An order affecting, modifying, or canceling a withdrawal or reservation that has been issued by the Secretary of the Interior pursuant to powers of the President delegated to the Secretary by Executive Order 9146 of April 24, 1942, or 9337 of April 24, 1943.

Potential natural community:

An ecological condition classification that means that the current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Potential natural community describes vegetation that is in “excellent” condition.

Producible completions (oil and gas):

Separate completions existing on producible (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil and/or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or, separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

Producible leases:

Leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and which have no producible wells actually located on the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period.

Producible and service holes:

Wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

Protraction diagram:

A diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based upon computed values for the corner positions.

Public auction:

A sale of land through competitive, usually oral, bidding.

Public domain lands:

Original public domain lands that have never left Federal ownership; also, lands in Federal ownership that were obtained by the Government in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands. One category of public lands.

Public lands:

Any land and interest in land owned by the United States that are administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain and acquired lands. (See definitions.)

Public Land States:

Refers to the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent. These states are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

R&PP:

See Recreation and Public Purposes Act.

Receipts:

All money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

Reclamation homestead entry:

An entry initiated under the Act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 338; 43 U.S.C., Sec. 43 et seq.), that provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle upon and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

Recreation and Public Purposes Act:

Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741), as amended, that provides for the purchase or lease of public lands by (a) Federal, State, or local governmental units for any activity that serves the interest of the general public consistent with public policy or (b) nonprofit organizations if the lands are to be used for recreation purposes in an established or proposed recreation project area.

Recreation concession lease:

A lease that is a long-term authorization for private parties to possess and use public land to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period. These leases are authorized under 43 CFR 2920 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations that the BLM and the concessionaire agree to in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands and/or related waters.

Recreation visit:

A visit to Bureau of Land Management lands and waters by an individual for the purpose of engaging in any activities, except those that are part of or incidental to the pursuit of a gainful occupation, whether for a few minutes or a full day.

Reforestation:

The re-establishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

Rental:

The amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

Research Natural Areas:

Research Natural Areas are special management areas designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. They are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

Reserved lands:

Federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See Revocation and Withdrawal.)

Reservoir:

A man-made, standing body of water whose water levels may be controlled.

Resurvey:

A cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

Revocation:

Generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands.

Right-of-way:

A permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

Riparian areas:

Riparian areas are lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent upon free water in the soil. Riparian areas may constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States, but they are among the most productive and valuable of all lands.

Saleable minerals:

Sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition).

Sale of materials:

A competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

Santini-Burton Act:

Act of December 23, 1980 (Public Law 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381), that provides for the orderly disposal of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and also provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

Sawtimber:

Logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

Section 3:

(See Grazing permit.)

Section 15:

(See Grazing lease.)

Service completion or hole:

Separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, e.g. water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

Site-based recreation activities (other than camping, hunting, or non-motorized travel):

Includes sightseeing (the viewing of scenery; natural, historic, and archaeological sites; landscapes; or other features), picnicking, nature study and photography, mountain climbing and caving, gathering and collecting activities (mushrooms, rocks, and flowers), interpretation (guided and unguided touring, talks, and programs), and other environmental education events.

Small game habitat:

Habitat areas used by small game animals (including upland game species) at some time during their yearly life cycle.

Small tract lease:

A parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the Act of June 1, 1938.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA):

Approved October 1998 (Public Law 105-263). Provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales or exchanges in the Las Vegas Valley is deposited. The remaining 15 percent goes to state and local governments. Revenue in the Special Account can be used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; capital improvements; development of a multispecies habitat conservation plan in Clark County; and development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County.

Spawning bed development:

Consists of efforts made to improve spawning conditions for fish. May include additional of appropriate natural materials, cleaning of gravels, creating shelter, etc.

Special land use permit:

A permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

Special recreation permit:

A permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Subpart 8372, and 36 CFR Part 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

Special surveys:

Cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade and manufacturing site surveys; also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled upon or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

State Office:

The first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more States.

Streambank stabilization:

Accomplished for severe cases of erosion that is not natural, to include efforts to reduce streambank movement by adding materials to deflect water, planting vegetation, etc.

Stockraising homestead:

A homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stockraising Homestead Act, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stockraising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act.

Stream with fishery potential:

A stream that currently does not support a sport fishery but that could be changed into a fishable stream with management (i.e., stocking, removal of barriers, etc.).

Sustained yield:

The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

Threatened species:

Any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (Also see Candidate species and Endangered species.)

Trespass:

An unauthorized use of Federal lands and/or resources.

Tunnel site:

A site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal, and to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

Unlawful enclosures or occupancy:

Enclosures of public lands made or maintained by any party, association, or corporation without valid claim.

U.S.C.:

United States Code.

Vacant public land:

Public land that is not reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purposes. Such land is not covered by any non-Federal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unreported mining claims.

Visitor hour:

A unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.

Water sports (other than boating or fishing):

Includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, platter riding, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

Waterfowl habitat:

The total acreage of all wetlands, lakes, ponds, and reservoirs on BLM lands. Uplands used for nesting are not included.

Wetlands:

Permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals, where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited, and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

Wetland improvements:

Consists of techniques to restore wetlands to their proper functioning condition. Improvements may consist of establishing vegetation, such as willow, to reduce erosion and improve water retention.

Wild free-roaming horses and burros:

All unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

Wilderness:

An area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

Winter sports:

Includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross-country), snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

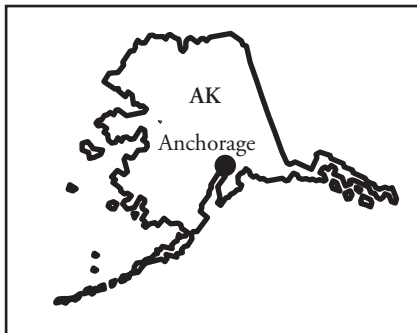
Withdrawal:

An action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See also Reserved lands and Revocation.)

Woodlands:

Forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	^
Administrative Boundaries	—

