

An Analysis of Revenues and Costs of Public Land Management
by the Interior Department in 13 Western States - Update
to 1981

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A previous analysis of the 1978 revenues and costs of public land management by the Interior Department in 13 western states proved useful to Department policy makers and other students of public land management.* The analysis found that the total costs in 1978 of public land surface management substantially exceeded the total revenues of surface management. On the other hand, the total revenues in 1978 of mineral management substantially exceeded the total costs. Furthermore, the states on the whole would have derived little fiscal benefit in 1978 from acquiring ownership of the public lands; many states, in fact, would have incurred fiscal losses. Many other details of land management revenues and costs were presented in the earlier analysis.

The question has arisen as to whether the most recent revenue and cost figures--those for actual revenues and costs in fiscal year 1981 -- would show the same results. This paper provides an update to 1981 of the previous analysis of 1978 data. As the attached tables show, the same results for the most part hold for 1981 as well.

Methodology

The same methodology was followed in this 1981 update as in the original analysis of 1978 data. A full description of the methodology is contained in the earlier paper. A brief

*Robert H. Nelson, "An Analysis of 1978 Revenues and Costs of Public Land Management by The Interior Department in 13 Western States," Office of Policy Analysis, U.S. Department of the Interior, December 1979.

description of some of the most important features is provided below.

The revenues and costs for management of the outer continental shelf are not included in the analysis. The issues raised by offshore oil and gas resources are different in many respects from those of the onshore public domain lands. The O & C timber lands in western Oregon have a special management status separate from the public domain. The O & C lands are therefore excluded from some of the calculations.

The BLM is not responsible for all of the management costs for the mineral estate; some of these costs are incurred by the Minerals Management Service (MMS)--which inherited the former Conservation Division of the Geological Survey in 1982. These MMS costs--shown in Table 13--are included in the total costs for minerals management.

The previous paper analyzing 1978 revenues and costs included the revenues and costs of the National Park System and the Wildlife Refuge System as elements of public land revenues and costs. However, this update does not include revenues or costs for these two land management systems. Instead, it focusses on the revenues and costs for BLM lands, including the costs of MMS services provided for their management. Revenues and costs of the national forests -- under the management of the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture -- are not included (although BLM manages the mineral estate below national forests and thus these revenues and costs are included).

Public land costs are all assigned among seven basic land outputs: timber; rangeland forage; wildlife and recreation; onshore oil and gas; coal; other leasable minerals; and non leasable minerals. Each of these output categories is made up of one or more BLM subactivities as shown in the BLM budget accounting system. For example, rangeland forage includes the following BLM subactivities: grazing management (4322); soil, air and water (4340); range improvement of public lands (8100); and range improvement of land utility (8200). The subactivities included in the various output categories are shown in Table 12.

One main objective is to assign all BLM costs among the output categories. The costs themselves are of two basic types. The first type includes direct costs which are specifically assigned in the BLM budgeting system to one of the output categories -- such as timber management or coal leasing. There are three kinds of direct costs, as explained in more detail in the appendix of the 1978 analysis.

Additional management costs are not directly assigned in the BLM budgeting process to any specific outputs. Examples of such indirect costs include land use planning, general administration, building construction, and building maintenance. A full assessment of the costs of BLM land management should include the indirect as well as the direct costs. In general, indirect costs were assigned to output categories in proportion to the direct costs incurred for these same output categories. Indirect costs are in a sense the "overhead" in the land management system,

amounting to around half of all costs. Since indirect costs are included, a summation of costs by land output or by state will equal the total agency costs of managing the public lands. The inclusion of indirect costs results in considerably higher cost estimates for individual output types than is normally shown by BLM estimates.

The revenues received by the BLM are obtained from sales, rents, royalties, bonuses, fees, and other charges. Revenues are shown by BLM land output and by state, permitting a comparison of revenues and costs for those categories. The State revenue totals do not include any revenues received by the states from the abandoned mine fund or the land and water conservation fund. Payments in lieu of taxes also are not included in the state revenue totals.

By statute 40 percent of mineral leasing revenues, along with portions of other revenues, are paid into the Reclamation Fund, which is used to fund western water projects. The revenues going into the Reclamation Fund are treated as Federal revenues, since they are deposited in a special account with the U.S. Treasury, and traditionally have served to reduce the need for direct Federal appropriations.

Revenues to the states are derived from the various revenue-sharing formulas prescribed by statute (see Table 24). For example, the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 mandates that 50 percent of mineral leasing revenues (except in Alaska) are to be paid directly to the states. Similarly, 50 percent of

O & C timber revenues are paid to the local counties where the timber is harvested. Fifty percent of most grazing fees are placed in the range improvement fund, 37.5 percent go to the Federal Treasury and 12.5 percent to the States.

Onshore Public Land Revenues and Costs

The total revenues from management of onshore public lands in the 13 western states were \$1,076.7 million in fiscal year **1981**, as seen in Table 1. Total costs were \$442.9 million, which resulted in a positive net revenue of \$633.8 million.

Table 2 shows how these revenues and costs were divided among the mineral estate, O & C timber lands, and the public land surface estate (excluding O & C timber lands). The mineral estate had the largest net revenue, \$676.2 million, followed by the O & C timber lands, \$146.1 million. The remaining public land surface estate, however, showed a large net "loss" of \$198.4 million.

As displayed in Table 3, the net revenue received by the Federal Treasury from the BLM lands in 13 western states was \$159.7 million in 1981, resulting from \$602.6 million in revenues and \$442.9 million in costs. The western States received \$474.1 million in revenues, while incurring no direct management costs themselves from the BLM lands.

Of the seven specific public land outputs, three had net "positive" revenues in 1981. As shown in Table 4, oil and gas (\$681.5 million net revenue), timber (\$154.6 million) and other

leasable minerals (\$8.5 million) had revenues that exceeded costs. The great bulk of the timber revenues came from the O & C lands in western Oregon. The Oregon public domain timber lands showed a positive net revenue of \$13.4 million, while the remaining public domain timber lands outside Oregon showed a net "loss" of \$10.5 million. As seen in Table 5, significant revenues were produced by several nonenergy minerals leased by the Government.

Revenues from oil and gas leases generate 70 percent of total BLM revenues. Much of the \$754.3 million in revenues from oil and gas leases were collected in three states, New Mexico, Wyoming and California (see Table 22).

The other four public land outputs had negative net revenues in 1981. Rangeland forage (-\$100.7 million) and recreation and wildlife, (-\$106.2 million) had the largest deficits. These two public land outputs incur 52 percent of all management costs, while generating only 2 percent of the revenues. The other BLM land outputs that had negative net revenues in 1981 were coal (-\$4.9 million) and non-leasable minerals (-\$8.9 million). However, Federal coal production has been expanding rapidly; combined with expanded new leasing activity, revenues from Federal coal management should be much larger within a few years. Because non-leasable minerals are mostly administered under the claim-patent system, they produce few revenues.

Revenues and Costs of the Public Lands by State

The public land revenues and costs summarized above in Tables 1-5 included the O & C timber lands in western Oregon. Because of their special management status outside the public domain, and the dominance of O & C revenues over other surface revenues from public lands, the O & C lands are excluded from Tables 6-11, which are briefly summarized below. The public lands included in Tables 6-11 consist mainly of public domain lands, although some acquired lands are also included.

As seen in Table 6, excluding the O & C lands, the total revenues from the remaining public lands in 1981 were \$876.7 million and costs were \$389.0 million, resulting in positive net revenues of \$487.7 million. Mainly because of large oil and gas revenues, the individual states where the public lands yielded the largest net revenues were New Mexico (\$236.1 million), Wyoming (\$232.1 million), and North Dakota (\$47.7 million). In several states costs exceeded revenues, producing the largest "losses" in Alaska (-\$48.2 million), Idaho (-\$19.4 million) and Arizona (-\$10.0 million).

Total public land revenues are distributed among the Federal Government, states, and local governments. Because the Federal Government bears all the direct management costs, the net revenues are distributed more favorably towards the states and

localities than are the revenues alone. Table 7 shows the net revenues received by the Federal Government and the States in 1981 from public land management. The States collectively received net revenues of \$376.3 million in **1981**, more than three times the \$111.5 million in net revenues received by the Federal Government.

Table 8 shows the total revenues and costs by state for the mineral estate alone. In 1981 mineral revenues exceeded mineral management costs by the largest amounts in the states of New Mexico (\$248.5 million net revenues) and Wyoming (\$242.7 million). In States with few Federal mineral revenues, the mineral estate yields small net revenues -- Idaho (\$3.6 million), Arizona (\$5.5 million), and Nevada (\$16.9 million) -- or in one case a loss -- Alaska (-\$24.4 million).

The revenues and costs of the public land surface estate show a much different picture. As seen in Table 9, surface management costs in 1981 exceeded surface revenues in every state (still excluding the O&C lands). Although the absolute amounts were not large compared with mineral revenues, the states in which the net revenue "losses" from Federal surface management were largest were Nevada (-\$26.3 million net revenues), California (-\$25.9 million), Alaska (-\$23.9 million), Idaho (-\$23.5 million) and Colorado (-\$18.1 million).

The States, of course, receive revenues but do not incur direct land management costs. If the public lands had been transferred to the western States, as proposed at one time by the

Sagebrush Rebellion, the fiscal impacts on the states would have shown a mixed pattern. As seen in Table 10, a few states with very high mineral revenues --Wyoming and New Mexico in particular -- would have received a large fiscal gain in 1981. Other states--Alaska, especially, but also Idaho, Nevada and Arizona-- would have faced fiscal losses. In the states with favorable fiscal impacts the gains from additional mineral revenues more than pay for the new added costs of managing the lands. In states with unfavorable fiscal impacts the opposite circumstance holds.

Table 11 further shows the importance of mineral revenues by showing the fiscal impact in 1981 if only the surface ownership had been transferred to the western States. If that had been the case, almost every state would have faced a fiscal loss. Idaho, Nevada, California and Alaska would all have incurred losses of greater than \$20 million, reflecting new surface management costs much greater than additional surface revenues received.

Conclusion

The results shown in this 1981 update are generally consistent with the earlier findings of the analysis of 1978 revenues and costs of public land management. The 1981 revenues and costs are higher, reflecting the general impact of inflation. In addition, some mineral revenues have grown much faster than inflation, reflecting the influence of the OPEC price shock in 1979 and other special factors pushing up mineral receipts.

On the whole, surface management involves costs to the Federal Government much greater than revenues. The one notable exception is the O & C timber lands in western Oregon. On the other hand, mineral management involves a very favorable balance of revenues and costs, especially for oil and gas leasing, which yields the highest net revenues. The impacts on the states of transferring Federal lands to them depend heavily on whether or not they contain valuable Federal energy minerals. States with valuable Federal oil and gas and coal deposits would benefit from a transfer of Federal lands; the other states would suffer financial losses. Of course, other benefits could well be more than compensating. Moreover, the financial losses are not large relative to the budgets of most western states.

Table 1

1981 Total Revenues and Costs of Public Land Management
by the **Interior Department in 13 Western States** (000)(a)

en	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Bureau of Land Management	\$1,076,716.9	\$404,179.7
Geological Survey(b)	<u>-0-</u>	<u>38,722.5</u>
Total	\$1,076,716.9	\$442,902.2

(a) Does not include revenues and costs of managing national parks or fish and wildlife refuges. Revenues and costs are for fiscal year 1981.

(b) In 1981 minerals management support services were still provided by the Conservation Division of the Geological Survey. In 1982 these functions were transferred to the newly created Minerals Management Service.

Table 2

1981 Public Land Revenues and Costs, by Type of Land
in 13 Western States (000)

<u>Type of Public Land</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Net Revenues</u>
Mineral Estate(a)	\$825,397.8	\$149,200.3	\$676,197.5
O & C Lands (b)	200,019.5	53,948.6	146,070.9
Public Land Surface Estate, except O & C Lands(c)	41,338.8	239,753.3	-198,414.5
Others	<u>9,960.8</u>	<u>-0-</u>	<u>9,960.8</u>
Total	1,076,716.9	442,902.2	633,814.7

(a) Includes Federal minerals under private surface and under national forest lands, as well as Bureau of Land Management lands.

(b) Contain 2.4 million acres of land in western Oregon, much of it prime timberland.

(c) Includes only lands under the management of the Bureau of Land Management.

Table 3

1981 Total Federal and State Revenues and Costs
of the Public Lands in 13 Western States (000)

Level of Government Total	Revenues	Total Costs	Net Revenues
Federal Government	\$602,629.7	\$442,902.2	\$159,727.5
13 Western States(a)	474,087.2	-0-	474,087.2

(a) Includes payments to local governments in each State as well as State governments themselves. Does not include payments in lieu of taxes.

Table 4

1981 Revenues and Costs in 13 **Western** States
by Type of Public Land Output (Millions)

<u>Type of Public Land Output</u>	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Timber		
Public Domain, except Oregon	\$ 1.3	\$ 11.8
Public Domain, Oregon	14.5	1.1
O & C Lands (Oregon)	<u>200.0</u>	<u>48.3</u>
Subtotal	\$ 215.8	\$ 61.2
Rangeland Forage	24.7	125.4
Recreation and Wildlife	0.9	107.1
Oil and Gas	754.3	72.8
Coal	40.1	45.0
Other Leasable minerals	28.6	20.1
Non-Leasable minerals	2.4	11.3
Other	<u>10.0</u>	<u>-0-</u>
Grand Total	1,076.8	442.9

Table 5

1981 Total Revenues from Other Leasable Minerals
All 50 States (Millions)

<u>Leasable Mineral Revenues</u>	
Sodium	\$11.5
Potash	10.6
Geothermal	4.6
Phosphate	2.2
<u>Other</u>	<u>0.1</u>
Total	\$29.0

Table 6

1981 Total Revenues and Costs for the Public Lands
in 13 Western States, by State (000)(a)

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>	Net Revenues
Alaska	\$21,231.1	\$69,447.2	-\$48,216.1
Arizona	11,452.3	21,492.2	-10,039.9
California	56,428.6	35,610.4	20,818.2
Colorado	55,511.1	36,686.6	18,824.5
Idaho	10,017.5	29,367.5	-19,350.0
Montana	37,952.6	34,664.5	3,228.1
Nevada	27,123.9	35,031.6	-7,907.7
New Mexico	267,854.8	31,737.9	236,116.9
N. Dakota	49,273.6	1,540.9	47,732.7
Oregon	18,967.2	23,078.6	-4,111.4
Utah	52,401.0	33,131.1	19,269.9
Washington	515.7	1,306.8	-791.1
Wyoming	<u>267,968.0</u>	<u>35,858.3</u>	<u>232,109.7</u>
Total	\$876,697.4	\$388,953.6	\$487,743.8

(a) Does not include the O&C lands.

Table 7

Distribution of Public Land Revenues and Costs, by Western States (000)(a)

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>Revenues to Federal Government</u>	<u>Revenues to States</u>	<u>Net Revenues to Federal Government</u>
Alaska	\$ 69,447.2	\$ 2,500.0	\$ 18,731.1	\$-66,947.2
Arizona	21,492.2	6,376.7	5,075.6	-15,115.5
California	35,610.4	31,520.7	24,907.9	-4,089.7
Colorado	36,668.6	30,362.2	25,148.9	-6,324.4
Idaho	29,367.5	6,341.8	3,675.7	-23,025.7
Montana	34,664.5	24,848.7	13,103.9	-9,815.8
Nevada	35,031.6	16,196.0	10,927.9	-18,835.6
New Mexico	31,737.9	139,066.3	128,788.5	107,328.4
North Dakota	1,540.9	45,170.1	4,103.5	-43,629.2
Oregon(a)	23,078.6	16,972.2	1,995.0	-6,106.4
Utah	33,131.1	30,720.0	21,681.0	-2,411.1
Washington	1,306.8	427.9	87.8	-878.9
Wyoming	<u>35,858.3</u>	<u>149,914.2</u>	<u>118,053.8</u>	<u>114,055.9</u>
Total	\$338,953.6	\$500,416.8	\$376,280.6	\$111,463.2

(a) Dues not include the O&C lands.

Table 8

1981 Revenues and Costs for the Federal Mineral Estate
in 13 Western States, by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Total Revenues</u>	<u>Total Costs</u>	<u>Net Revenues</u>
Alaska	\$ 21,048.5	\$ 45,467.7	-\$24,419.2
Arizona	9,675.2	4,122.0	5,553.2
California	54,043.4	8,305.6	45,737.8
Colorado	53,656.8	17,213.3	36,443.5
Idaho	6,634.6	3,027.8	3,606.8
Montana	34,137.3	16,371.5	17,765.8
Nevada	20,954.5	4,064.5	16,890.0
New Mexico	263,883.9	15,360.2	248,523.7
N. Dakota	49,148.6	1,461.5	47,687.1
Oregon	2,216.7	3,192.3	-975.6
Utah	48,117.1	11,294.6	36,822.5
Washington	95.6	189.6	-94.0
<u>Wyoming</u>	<u>261,785.6</u>	<u>19,129.7</u>	<u>242,655.9</u>
Total	\$825,397.8	\$149,200.3	\$676,197.5

Table 9

1981 Revenues and Costs for the Public Lands Surface Estate
in 13 Western States, by State (000) a

<u>State</u>	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Costs</u>	<u>Net Revenues</u>
Alaska	\$ 29.8	\$ 23,979.5	-\$23,949.7
Arizona	1,296.5	17,370.2	-16,073.7
California	1,392.7	27,304.8	-25,912.1
Colorado	1,348.9	19,473.3	-18,124.4
Idaho	2,869.1	26,339.7	-23,470.6
Montana	2,860.3	18,293.0	-15,432.7
Nevada	4,686.5	30,967.1	-26,280.6
New Mexico	3,793.8	16,377.7	-12,583.9
N. Dakota	20.0	79.4	-59.4
Oregon(a)	16,794.8	19,886.3	-3,091.5
Utah	2,166.7	21,836.5	-19,669.8
Washington	77.4	1,117.2	-1,039.8
Wyoming	<u>4,002.3</u>	<u>16,728.6</u>	<u>-12,726.3</u>
Total	\$41,338.8	\$239,753.3	\$-198,414.5

(a) Does not include the O&C lands.

Table 10

1981 Net Revenues to 13 Western States from the Public Lands,
Current Federal Ownership and Full State Ownership (000)(a)

<u>State</u>	Net State Revenue Current Federal Ownership	Net Revenues, Transfer to State —	Net State Gain or <u>Loss From Transfer</u> (b)
Alaska	\$18,731.1	-\$48,216.1	-\$66,947.2
Arizona	5,075.6	-10,039.9	-15,115.5
California	24,907.9	20,818.2	-4,089.7
Colorado	25,148.9	18,824.5	-6,324.4
Idaho	3,675.7	-19,350.0	-23,025.7
Montana	13,103.9	3,288.1	-9,815.8
Nevada	10,927.9	-7,907.7	-18,835.6
New Mexico	128,788.5	236,116.9	107,328.4
N. Dakota	4,103.5	47,732.7	43,629.2
Oregon(a)	1,995.0	-4,111.4	-6,106.4
Utah	21,681.0	19,269.9	-2,411.1
Washington	87.8	-791.1	-878.9
Wyoming	<u>118,053.8</u>	<u>232,109.7</u>	<u>114,055.9</u>
Total	\$376,280.6	\$487,743.8	\$111,463.2

(a) Does not include the O&C lands.

Assumes that States would receive the same revenues and incur the same costs as the Federal Government now does under Federal ownership.

Table 11

1981 Net Revenues to States from the Public Lands, Current Federal Ownership
and Full State Ownership of the Surface Estate (000)

State	Net State Revenues, Current Federal Ownership	Net State Revenues, Transfer to State of Full Surface Ownership	Net State Gain or Loss from Transfer (b)
Alaska	\$18,731.1	-\$5,069.0	-\$23,800.1
Arizona	5,075.6	-10,806.5	-15,882.1
California	24,907.9	-285.1	-25,193.0
Colorado	25,148.9	7,320.5	-17,828.4
Idaho	3,675.7	-39,146.2	-42,821.9
Montana	13,103.9	-1,751.1	-14,855.0
Nevada	10,927.9	-15,395.1	-26,323.0
New Mexico	128,788.5	115,712.1	-13,076.4
N. Dakota	4,103.5	4,139.1	+35.6
Oregon (a)	1,995.0	-2,357.1	-4,352.1
Utah	21,681.0	3,640.1	-18,040.9
Washington	87.8	-651.8	-739.6
Wyoming	<u>118,053.8</u>	<u>106,584.0</u>	<u>-11,469.8</u>
Total	\$376,280.6	\$161,933.9	-\$214,346.7

(a) Does not include the O&C lands.

(b) Assumes that States would receive the same revenues and incur the same costs as the Federal Government now does under Federal ownership.

Table 12

Composition of BLM Land Outputs

<u>Basic BLM Land Output</u>	<u>BIM Subactivities</u> Included in Output
Timber	Forest Management (4310) Forest Pest Control (9700)
Rangeland Forage Production	Grazing Management (4322) Soil, Air, & Water Management (4340) Range Improvements, Public lands (8100) Range Improvements, Land Utilization (8200)
Recreation and Wildlife	Recreation Construction (2120) Recreation Management (2220) Wild Horse & Burro Management (4321) Natural History and Cultural Management (4331) Wilderness Management (4332) Recreation and Visual Resource Mgmt. (4333) Wildlife Habitat Mgmt, (4350) Adopt -a-Horse (5120)
Onshore Oil & Gas	Oil and Gas Leasing (4111)
Coal	Coal Leasing (4112)
Other Leasable Minerals	Geothermal and Uranium Leasing (4113) Oil Shale Leasing (4114) Mineral Leasing (4133)
Non-Leasable Minerals	Mining Law Administration (4132) Withdrawal Processing and Review (4213)

1981 Total Public Land Management Costs, by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Timber</u>	<u>Rangeland FORAGE</u>	<u>Wildlife and Recreation</u>	<u>Oil and Gas</u>	<u>Coal</u>	<u>Other Leasables</u>	<u>Non</u>	<u>Output Cost</u>
Alaska	\$ 940.2	\$ 4,903.3	\$18,136.0	\$38,225.9	\$ 1,254.4	\$ 5,518.0	\$ 469.4	\$69,447.2
Arizona	81.6	9,380.9	7,907.7	1,339.5	152.2	1,877.2	753.1	21,492.2
California	2,489.4	7,933.2	16,882.2	1,990.2	33.5	3,053.2	3,228.7	35,610.4
Colorado	1,849.0	11,460.7	6,163.6	4,311.6	9,276.7	2,201.9	1,423.1	36,686.6
Idaho	2,942.1	14,141.4	9,256.2	878.6	45.2	1,375.2	728.8	29,367.5
Montana	1,350.9	11,950.5	4,991.6	3,871.8	11,358.5	972.1	169.1	34,664.5
Nevada	468.8	18,044.1	12,454.2	1,357.8	37.8	1,374.2	1,294.7	35,031.6
New Mexico	159.2	11,452.5	4,766.0	5,293.4	8,333.2	992.9	810.7	31,737.9
North Dakota	-0-	70.4	9.0	139.2	1,322.0	.3	-0-	1,540.9
Oregon								
Public Domain	1,135.6	11,417.1	7,333.6	1,528.4	11.1	1,076.8	576.0	23,078.6
O & C Lands	48,299.4	717.5	4,931.7	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	53,948.6
Utah	176.9	13,304.3	8,355.3	3,866.2	5,125.1	1,002.3	1,301.0	33,131.1
Washington	415.2	277.4	424.6	136.6	.8	49.0	3.2	1,306.8
Wyoming	<u>882.9</u>	<u>10,319.3</u>	<u>5,526.4</u>	<u>9,818.5</u>	<u>8,077.4</u>	<u>653.0</u>	<u>580.8</u>	<u>35,858.3</u>
Subtotal	61,191.2	125,372.6	107,138.1	72,757.1	45,027.9	20,076.1	11,338.6	442,901.6
Other	<u>24.8</u>	<u>109.4</u>	<u>910.7</u>	<u>2,376.4</u>	<u>6,971.4</u>	<u>94.6</u>	<u>452.9</u>	<u>10,940.2</u>
Grand Total	61,216.0	125,482.0	108,048.8	75,133.5	51,999.3	20,170.7	11,791.5	453,841.8

Table 14

1981 Timber Costs, by State (000)

State	Direct Cost of Output	Share of Wash., D.C. DSC & Boise Output Costs	Share of Direct Program Service Costs	Share of Supporting Program Service Costs	Share of State Overhead	Share of Bureau Wide Costs	Total Output Costs
Alaska	\$ 74.5	\$ 4.7	\$ 6.5	\$ 93.6	\$ 625.7	\$ 135.2	\$ 940.2
Arizona	40.3	1.6	2.2	5.8	23.9	7.8	81.6
California	938.3	50.1	69.5	202.7	971.9	256.9	2,489.4
Colorado	840.6	43.8	60.8	154.7	596.0	153.1	1,849.0
Idaho	1,122.9	59.5	82.5	136.1	1,234.3	306.8	2,942.1
Montana	695.2	36.0	49.9	65.4	392.1	112.3	1,350.9
Nevada	224.1	12.5	17.4	22.6	146.5	45.7	468.8
New Mexico	87.7	4.7	6.5	12.6	36.4	11.3	159.2
North Dakota	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Oregon							
Public Domain	464.7	25.0	34.7	83.5	396.7	131.0	1,135.6
O&C Lands	24,447.3	1,287.8	1,786.7	941.2	13,550.7	6,285.7	48,299.4
Utah	95.1	4.7	6.5	10.5	46.3	13.8	176.9
Washington	196.0	11.0	15.2	21.2	125.7	46.1	415.2
Wyoming	<u>461.7</u>	<u>25.0</u>	<u>34.7</u>	<u>60.3</u>	<u>228.4</u>	<u>72.8</u>	<u>882.9</u>
Subtotal	29,688.4	1,566.4	2,173.1	1,810.2	18,374.6	7,578.5	61,191.2
Other	<u>13.5</u>	<u>.8</u>	<u>1.1</u>	<u>1.7</u>	<u>7.2</u>	<u>.5</u>	<u>24.8</u>
Grand Total	29,701.9	1,567.2	2,174.2	1,811.9	18,381.8	7,579.0	61,216.0

Table 15

1981 Rangeland Forage Costs, by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Direct Cost of Output</u>	<u>Share of Wash., D.C. ESC, Boise Output Costs</u>	<u>Share of Direct Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of Supporting Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of State Overhead</u>	<u>Share of Bureau Wide Overhead Cost</u>	<u>Total Output</u>
Alaska	\$ 386.9	\$ 40.2	\$ 90.2	\$480.4	\$3,211.8	\$ 693.8	\$4,903.3
Arizona	4,248.9	471.2	1,056.2	560.1	2,298.4	746.1	9,380.9
California	2,753.7	304.6	682.7	593.6	2,846.3	752.3	7,933.2
Colorado	4,707.0	522.9	1,172.2	865.8	3,335.9	856.9	11,460.7
Idaho	4,950.4	545.9	1,223.7	602.2	5,461.5	1,357.6	14,141.4
Montana	5,482.2	609.1	1,365.4	515.9	3,092.4	885.5	11,950.5
Nevada	7,848.0	867.8	1,945.0	778.1	5,034.9	1,570.3	18,044.1
New Mexico	5,562.2	614.9	1,378.3	813.1	2,354.5	729.5	11,452.5
North Dakota	36.3	4.0	9.0	1.9	15.0	4.2	70.4
Oregon							
Public Domain	4,250.7	471.2	1,056.2	770.1	3,660.5	1,208.4	11,417.1
O & C Lands	331.4	34.5	77.3	12.4	178.9	83.0	717.5
Utah	6,284.1	695.3	1,558.6	710.4	3,126.8	929.1	13,304.3
Washington	121.1	11.5	25.8	13.1	77.5	28.4	277.4
Wyoming	<u>4,840.4</u>	<u>534.4</u>	<u>1,197.9</u>	<u>625.1</u>	<u>2,366.9</u>	<u>754.6</u>	<u>10,319.3</u>
Subtotal	51,803.3	5,727.5	12,838.5	7,342.2	37,061.3	10,599.8	125,372.6
Other	<u>53.3</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>12.9</u>	<u>6.8</u>	<u>28.8</u>	<u>1.9</u>	<u>109.4</u>
Grand Total	\$51,856.6	\$ 5,733.2	\$12,851.4	\$7,349.0	\$ 37,090.1	\$10,601.7	\$125,482.0

Table 16

1981 Recreation and Wildlife Costs, by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Direct Cost of Output</u>	<u>Share of Wash., D. C. DSC, Boise Output Costs</u>	<u>Share of Direct Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of Supporting Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of State Overhead</u>	<u>Share of Bureau Wide Overhead</u>	<u>Total Output Cost</u>
Alaska	\$ 1,409.3	\$ 280.1	\$ 383.5	\$ 1,759.5	\$11,762.7	\$2,540.9	\$18,136.0
Arizona	3,409.9	678.1	928.5	449.3	1,843.5	598.4	7,907.7
California	5,639.0	1,120.3	1,534.0	1,216.1	5,831.5	1,541.3	16,882.2
Colorado	2,425.0	479.1	656.0	445.6	1,716.9	441.0	6,163.6
Idaho	3,113.9	619.1	847.7	379.4	3,440.7	855.4	9,256.2
Montana	2,176.7	434.8	595.4	204.9	1,228.1	351.7	4,991.6
Nevada	5,167.4	1,024.5	1,402.8	512.1	3,313.9	1,033.5	12,454.2
New Mexico	2,195.9	434.8	595.4	321.3	930.4	288.2	4,766.0
North Dakota	4.7	.7	1.0	.2	1.9	.5	9.0
Oregon							
Public Domain	2,620.2	523.3	716.5	474.4	2,254.8	744.4	7,333.6
O & C Lands	2,130.6	420.1	575.2	81.8	1,177.7	546.3	4,931.7
Utah	3,749.8	744.4	1,019.3	423.6	1,864.2	554.0	8,355.3
Washington	169.9	36.9	50.5	18.4	108.9	40.0	424.6
Wyoming	<u>2,465.4</u>	<u>486.4</u>	<u>666.1</u>	<u>318.4</u>	<u>1,205.7</u>	<u>384.4</u>	<u>5,526.4</u>
Subtotal	36,677.7	7,282.6	9,971.9	6,605.0	36,680.9	9,920.0	107,138.1
Other	<u>425.8</u>	<u>81.1</u>	<u>111.0</u>	<u>53.4</u>	<u>224.9</u>	<u>14.5</u>	<u>910.7</u>
Grand Total	\$37,103.5	\$7,363.7	\$10,082.9	\$6,658.4	\$36,905.8	\$9,934.5	\$108,048.8

Table 17

Oil and Gas Costs, by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Direct Cost of Output</u>	<u>Share of Wash., D.C. DSC, Boise Output Costs</u>	<u>Share of Direct Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of Supporting Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of State Overhead</u>	<u>Share of Bureau Wide Overhead</u>	<u>G.S. Oil and Gas</u>	<u>Total Output Cost</u>
Alaska	\$2,589.2	\$347.5	\$562.7	\$3,231.9	\$21,606.7	\$4,666.7	\$5,221.2	\$38,225.9
Arizona	319.4	42.5	68.8	42.0	172.4	56.0	638.4	1,339.5
California	419.6	5.6	90.9	89.3	428.1	113.1	843.6	1,990.2
Colorado	970.2	130.5	211.3	177.8	685.0	176.0	1,960.8	4,311.6
Idaho	183.0	24.3	39.3	21.7	196.6	48.9	364.8	878.6
Montana	923.7	124.4	201.5	86.4	517.9	148.3	1,869.6	3,871.8
Nevada	312.8	42.5	68.8	31.1	201.4	62.8	638.4	1,357.8
New Mexico	1,302.4	174.5	282.6	190.3	550.9	170.7	2,622.0	5,293.4
North Dakota	36.8	4.6	7.4	1.9	15.2	4.3	68.4	138.6
Oregon	323.0	44.0	71.3	58.6	278.4	91.9	661.2	1,528.4
Utah	938.6	126.0	203.9	105.1	462.7	137.5	1,892.4	3,866.2
Washington	28.4	4.6	7.4	3.1	18.1	6.6	68.4	136.6
Wyoming	<u>2,367.7</u>	<u>318.7</u>	<u>516.0</u>	<u>305.0</u>	<u>1,154.9</u>	<u>368.2</u>	<u>4,788.0</u>	<u>9,818.5</u>
Subtotal	10,714.8	1,389.7	2,331.9	4,344.2	26,288.3	6,051.0	21,637.2	72,757.1
Other	<u>583.6</u>	<u>78.9</u>	<u>127.8</u>	<u>73.0</u>	<u>307.7</u>	<u>19.8</u>	<u>1,185.6</u>	<u>2,376.4</u>
Grand Total	11,298.4	1,468.6	2,459.7	4,417.2	26,596.0	6,070.8	22,822.8	75,133.5

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1981 Coal Costs, by State (000)

State	Direct Cost of Output	Share of Wash D. C. DSC & Boise Output Costs	Share of Direct Program Service Costs	Share of Supporting Program Service Costs	Share of State Overhead	Share of Bureau Wide Overhead	G.S. Coal Costs	Output Costs
Alaska	\$ 92.2	\$ 30.2	\$ 29.3	\$ 112.3	\$ 750.8	162.2	77.4	1,254.4
Arizona	46.3	15.1	14.7	5.8	23.9	7.7	38.7	152.2
California	15.5	.5	.5	2.4	11.5	3.1	-0-	33.5
Colorado	2,623.9	845.2	820.8	482.5	1,859.2	477.9	2,167.2	9,276.7
Idaho	10.6	3.5	3.4	1.2	10.9	2.7	12.9	45.2
Montana	3,467.9	1,116.8	1,084.7	325.8	1,953.1	559.3	2,850.9	11,358.5
Nevada	9.6	3.0	2.9	1.0	6.4	2.0	12.9	37.8
New Mexico	2,640.5	850.2	825.7	385.9	1,117.5	346.2	2,167.2	8,333.2
North Dakota	430.3	140.9	136.8	22.8	179.4	50.6	361.2	1,322.0
Oregon	3.8	1.0	1.0	.7	3.5	1.1	-0-	11.1
Utah	1,588.6	513.1	498.4	180.2	793.3	235.7	1,315.8	5,125.1
Washington	.3	.1	.1	.03	.2	.1	-0-	.8
Wyoming	<u>2,498.1</u>	<u>804.9</u>	<u>781.8</u>	<u>321.8</u>	<u>1,218.4</u>	<u>388.4</u>	<u>2,064.0</u>	<u>8,077.4</u>
Subtotal	13,427.6	4,324.5	4,200.1	1,842.4	7,928.1	2,237.0	11,068.2	45,027.9
Other	<u>2,213.9</u>	<u>714.4</u>	<u>693.8</u>	<u>276.6</u>	<u>1,165.9</u>	<u>75.0</u>	<u>1,831.8</u>	<u>6,971.4</u>
Grand Total	15,641.5	5,038.9	4,893.9	2,119.0	9,094.0	2,312.0	12,900.0	51,999.3

1981 Other Leasable Minerals Costs, by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Direct Cost of Output</u>	<u>Wash., D.C. DSC & Boise Output Costs</u>	<u>Share of Direct Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of Supporting Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of State Overhead</u>	<u>Bureau-Wide Overhead</u>	<u>Share of Other Leasable Costs</u>	<u>G.C. Total Output Costs</u>
Alaska	\$ 31.3	\$ 26.1	\$ 17.0	\$ 37.4	\$ 250.3	\$ 54.1	\$ 53.2	\$ 469.4
Arizona	150.9	128.5	83.9	19.8	81.4	26.4	262.2	753.1
California	571.1	484.2	316.2		590.1	156.0	988.0	3,228.7
Colorado	273.4	230.9	150.8	50.8	195.7	50.3	471.2	1,423.1
Idaho	130.0	109.9	71.7	15.7	142.0	35.3	224.2	728.8
Montana	33.7	27.9	18.2	3.7	22.2	6.4	57.0	169.1
Nevada	255.1	216.0	141.1	25.5	164.8	51.4	440.8	1,294.7
New Mexico	167.6	141.5	92.4	25.1	72.8	22.5	288.8	810.7
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	106.4	89.4	58.4	19.0	90.5	29.9	182.4	576.0
Utah	267.2	225.4	147.1	30.0	132.2	39.3	459.8	1,301.0
Washington	.6	.6	.4	.06	.3	.1	4.1	3.2
Wyoming	<u>118.9</u>	<u>100.6</u>	<u>65.7</u>	<u>11.1</u>	<u>57.1</u>	<u>18.2</u>	<u>205.2</u>	<u>580.8</u>
Subtotal	2,106.2	1,781.0	1,162.9	365.3	1,799.4	489.9	3,633.9	11,338.6
Other	<u>93.9</u>	<u>80.1</u>	<u>52.3</u>	<u>11.5</u>	<u>48.6</u>	<u>3.1</u>	<u>163.4</u>	<u>452.9</u>
Grand Total	2,200.1	1,861.1	1,215.2	376.8	1,848.0	493.0	3,797.3	11,791.5

Table 20

1981 Non Leasable minerals Costs by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Direct Cost of Output</u>	<u>Share of Wash., DC DSC & Poise</u>	<u>Share of Direct Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of Supporting Program Service Costs</u>	<u>Share of State Overhead</u>	<u>Bureau-wide Overhead</u>	<u>G.S. Non- Leasable Minerals</u>	<u>Costs</u>
Alaska	\$410.3	\$64.1	\$178.4	\$511.6	\$3,420.4	\$738.8	\$194.4	\$5,518.0
Arizona	643.9	100.5	279.8	85.2	349.5	113.5	304.8	1,877.2
California	851.8	132.9	370.1	183.4	879.4	232.4	403.2	3,053.2
Colorado	702.0	109.2	304.0	129.3	498.2	128.0	331.2	2,201.9
Idaho	386.4	60.1	167.4	47.0	426.0	105.9	182.4	1,375.2
Montana	336.6	52.2	145.4	32.1	192.3	55.1	158.4	972.1
Nevada	459.1	71.2	198.3	45.3	292.9	91.4	216.0	1,374.2
New Mexico	334.6	52.2	145.4	48.5	140.3	43.5	158.4	922.9
North Dakota	0	.3	0	0	0	0	0	.3
Oregon	318.8	49.9	138.8	57.1	271.4	89.6	151.2	1,076.8
Utah	352.6	55.4	154.2	40.6	178.5	53.0	168.0	1,002.3
Washington	16.5	2.4	6.6	1.8	10.6	3.9	7.2	49.0
Wyoming	<u>229.5</u>	<u>35.6</u>	<u>99.1</u>	<u>30.2</u>	<u>114.2</u>	<u>36.4</u>	<u>108.0</u>	<u>653.0</u>
Subtotal	5,042.1	786.0	2,187.5	1,212.1	6,773.7	1,691.5	2,383.2	20,076.1
Other	<u>33.4</u>	<u>5.5</u>	<u>15.4</u>	<u>4.3</u>	<u>18.0</u>	<u>1.2</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>94.6</u>
Grand Total	5,075.50	791.5	2,202.9	1,216.4	6,791.7	1,692.7	2,400.0	20,170.7

Table 21

1981 Geological Survey Costs of Mineral Management, by State (000)

<u>State</u>	<u>Oil & Gas</u>	<u>Coal</u>	<u>Other Leasable Minerals</u>	<u>Non- Leasable Minerals</u>	<u>Total Mineral Costs</u>
Alaska	\$5,221.2	\$ 77.4	\$ 53.2	\$ 194.4	\$5,546.2
Arizona	638.4	38.7	262.2	304.8	1,244.1
California	843.6	0	988.0	403.2	2,234.8
Colorado	1,960.8	2,167.2	471.2	331.2	4,930.4
Idaho	364.8	12.9	224.2	182.4	784.3
Montana	1869.6	2850.9	57.0	158.4	4,935.4
Nevada	638.4	12.9	440.8	216.0	1,308.1
New Mexico	2,622.0	2,167.2	288.8	158.4	5,236.4
North Dakota	68.4	361.2	0	0	429.6
Oregon	661.2	0	182.4	151.2	994.8
Utah	1,892.	1,315.8	459.8	168.0	3,836.0
Washington	68.4	0	1.1	7.2	76.7
Wyoming	<u>4,788.0</u>	<u>2,064.0</u>	<u>205.2</u>	<u>108.0</u>	<u>7,156.2</u>
Subtotal	21,637.2	11,068.2	3,633.9	2,383.2	38,722.5
Other	<u>1,185.6</u>	<u>1,831.8</u>	<u>163.4</u>	<u>16.8</u>	<u>3,197.6</u>
Grand Total	22,822.8	12,900.0	3,797.3	2,400.0	41,920.1

Table 22

1981 Total Revenues from Outputs of the Public Lands, by State (000)

State	Timber	Rangeland Forage	Wildlife and Recreation	Onshore Oil & Gas	Coal	Other Leasable Minerals	Non- Leasable Minerals	Other	
Alaska	\$1.5	\$0.3	\$28.0	\$21,046.0	\$2.5	\$0	\$0	\$152.8	\$21,231.1
Arizona	2.0	1,224.7	69.8	9,644.6	0	30.6	0	480.6	11,452.3
California	577.6	671.0	144.1	45,397.3	168.2	7,906.8	571.1	992.5	56,428.6
Colorado	164.1	1,157.9	26.9	39,490.4	13,996.7	82.6	87.1	505.4	55,511.1
Idaho	139.8	2,711.0	18.3	4,661.2	0	1,972.3	1.1	513.8	10,017.5
Montana	195.2	2,642.1	23.0	30,882.6	3,157.0	97.7	0	955.0	37,952.6
Nevada	63.4	4,369.1	254.0	19,135.8	2.3	1,777.3	39.1	1,482.9	27,123.9
New Mexico	15.7	3,697.0	81.1	249,287.8	3,147.9	10,071.9	1,376.3	177.1	267,854.8
North Dakota	0	20.0	0	48,966.4	181.9	1.0	.2	105.0	49,273.6
Oregon									
Public Domain	14,456.4	2,279.2	59.2	1,599.9	4.9	610.3	1.6	-44.3	18,967.2.
O&C Lands	200,019.5	0	0	0	0	0 0	0	200,019.5	
Utah	21.4	2,109.4	35.9	41,846.3	5,695.1	391.0	184.7	2,117.2	52,401.0
Washington	13.2	63.5	.7	87.7	2.7	5.1	0.1	342.7	515.7
Wyoming	<u>71.7</u>	<u>3,744.6</u>	<u>186.0</u>	<u>242,240.6</u>	<u>13,760.5</u>	<u>5,695.4</u>	<u>89.1</u>	<u>2,180.1</u>	<u>267,968.0</u>
Subtotal	215,741.5	24,689.8	927.0	754,286.6	40,119.7	28,641.1	2,350.4	9,960.8	1,076,716.9
Other	<u>2.7</u>	<u>194.5</u>		<u>16,863.7</u>	<u>1,008.9</u>	<u>237.4</u>	<u>32.4</u>	<u>34,121.1</u>	<u>52,573.4</u>
Grand Total	215,744.2	24,884.3	1,039.7	771,150.3	41,128.6	28,878.5	2,382.8	44,081.9	1,129,290.3

Table 23

1981 Revenues to States from Outputs of the Public Lands, by State (000)

	<u>Timber</u>	<u>Rangeland</u>	<u>Wildlife & Recreation</u>	<u>Onshore Oil & Gas</u>	<u>Coal</u>	<u>Other Leasable Minerals</u>	<u>Non Leasable Minerals</u>	<u>Total</u>
Alaska	\$0.1	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$18,725.7	\$ 2.2	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$18,799.6
Arizona	0.1	271.6	0	4,786.6	0	15.3	0	5,075.6
California	23.1	223.7	0	20,311.5	84.1	3,953.4	285.5	24,907.9
Colorado	6.6	196.0	0	17,856.2	6,998.2	41.3	43.5	25,148.9
Idaho	6.0	373.4	0	2,297.2	0	986.2	.5	3,675.7
Montana	7.8	368.4	0	11,099.3	1,578.5	48.8	0	13,690.6
Nevada	2.5	578.7	0	9,390.4	1.2	899.6	11.0	10,916.9
New Mexico	0.6	660.0	0	120,820.9	1,573.9	5,035.9	688.2	128,810.7
North Dakota	0	10.0	0	4,002.5	90.9	0	.1	4,103.5
Oregon								
Public Domain	578.3	330.2	0	776.1	2.6	305.2	0	1,994.9
O&C Lands	97,806.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	97,806.6
Utah	0.9	263.7	0	18,252.7	2,847.6	195.6	92.0	21,684.1
Washington	0.5	31.8	0	43.9	1.4	2.6	0	87.6
Wyoming	<u>2.9</u>	<u>874.6</u>	0	<u>110,183.0</u>	<u>6,880.2</u>	<u>22.4</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>120,879.2</u>
Subtotal	98,436.0	4,182.5	0	338,546.0	20,060.8	11,506.3	1,165.4	477,581.8
Other	<u>0.1</u>	<u>97.4</u>	0	<u>4,862.3</u>	<u>6.0</u>	<u>118.8</u>	<u>6.2</u>	<u>5,095.6</u>
Grand Total	98,436.1	4,279.9	0	343,408.3	20,066.8	11,625.1	1,171.6	482,677.4

Table 24

-Legal allocation of Bureau of Land Management receipts, fiscal year 1980

Source of receipts	Authority	Disposition of gross receipts				
		States and counties	General fund	Indian trust	Reclamation	Range improvement ¹
Mineral leases and permits:		<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Public domain (except Alaska)	30 U.S.C. 191 and 286	50.0	10.0		40.0	
Public domain (Alaska):						
Oil and gas royalties	30 U.S.C. 191 as amended by Acts of July 7, 1958, and December 18, 1971 (Statehood Act and Alaska Native Claims Act)	75.6	8.4	*16.0		
All other mineral rents and bonuses		88.2	9.8	*2.0		
Oregon and California grant lands	43 U.S.C. 1181f	75.0	25.0			
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	Act of May 24, 1939	75.0	25.0			
Choctaw Chickasaw lands, Oklahoma	58 Stat. 484-5			100.0		
LU lands (Section 3)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General Decisions 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0
LU lands (Section 15)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General Decisions 102563	50.0				50.0
LU lands (Section 3)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0
LU lands (Section 15)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0
Shoshone-Araphoe Tribes, Wyoming	25 U.S.C. 611			100.0		
Naval petroleum and oil shale reserves	30 U.S.C. 191		100.0			
Acquired lands	30 U.S.C. 355	(*)				
Outer Continental Shelf	43 U.S.C. 1338		100.0			
State selected lands (except Alaska)	Act of September 14, 1960	90.0	10.0			
South half of Red River	Act of June 12, 1926	37.5		62.5		
Land and materials (including timber):						
Oregon and California grant lands	43 U.S.C. 1181f	75.0	25.0			
Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	Act of May 24, 1939	75.0	25.0			
Public domain and acquired lands in "Reclamation States" ²	43 U.S.C. 391 and 30 U.S.C. 601	74.0	20.0		76.0	
Public domain and acquired lands outside "Reclamation States" ²	31 U.S.C. 711 (17)	74.0	96.0			
LU lands	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General Decisions 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion March 11, 1971	(*)				
Reclamation lands (within Reclamation project)	43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement March 8, 1972					
Townsites in Reclamation project	34 Stat. 116; 20 C.G. 365	5.0			*100.0	
Naval-petroleum and oil shale reserves	10 U.S.C. 7431		100.0		*95.0	
Grazing (Section 3):						
Public domain lands (grazing fee only) ³	43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0
LU lands (grazing fee only)	Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General Decisions 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0
LU lands (grazing fee only)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890, Solicitor's Opinion March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0
Public domain and LU lands (range improvement fee)	Same as public domain and LU lands					100.0
Public domain (Alaska)	43 U.S.C. 316h	(**)				
Reclamation lands (within Reclamation project)	43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement March 8, 1972				100.0	
Leased lands	43 U.S.C. 315m-4		*100.0			
Grazing (Section 15):						
Public domain lands (total receipts) ⁴	43 U.S.C. 315i	50.0				50.0
LU lands (total receipts)	Executive Order 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General Decisions 102563	50.0				50.0
LU lands (total grazing receipts)	Executive Orders 10787, 10890, Solicitor's Opinion March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0
O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands	43 U.S.C. 1181d	75.0	25.0			
Reclamation lands (within Reclamation project)	43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement March 8, 1972				100.0	
Other receipts	Not specifically designated by law		100.0			

¹Range improvement fees are appropriated and available to Bureau of Land Management for the construction, purchase, or maintenance of range improvements.

²Amount to Indian trust is for Alaska Native Fund. Commitment fulfilled as of March 31, 1980.

³One-third of this amount is to reimburse Treasury for moneys appropriated for access roads and reforestation; counties receive at least 50% of gross receipts.

⁴Amount to counties is available for payment upon receipt of tax bills. Any surplus after each 10-year period is paid into the general fund.

⁵Distributed by the Agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.

⁶Includes revenues from Reclamation lands outside Reclamation projects per Cooperative Agreement of March 8, 1972.

⁷Payment to States represents 5% of net receipts.

⁸Distribution same as LU mineral leases and permits.

⁹Payment to Reclamation Fund is made after deducting costs of sale, or 10% of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse Bureau of Land Management for sale expenses.

¹⁰Bureau of Reclamation may pay costs of sale from Reclamation Fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by Bureau of Land Management prior to transfer to Reclamation Fund.

¹¹Payment to State represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administration of the grazing program in Alaska.

¹²Appropriated and available to Bureau of Land Management for the leasing of lands of grazing purposes.