

Region, Station, and Area Allocations FY 2010 to FY 2012

| Includes direct program + cost pool funding allocated to Regions, Stations, Areas, ASC and the National Headquarters in Washington, DC FY 2010 to FY 2012 | | Region 1 - Northern Region | | | Region 2 - Rocky Mountain Region | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| | | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 | FY10 | FY11 | FY12 |
| <i>(dollars in thousands)</i> | | | | | | | |
| Forest and Rangeland Research | | \$2 | \$0 | \$0 | \$42 | \$58 | \$63 |
| State & Private Forestry | | | | | | | |
| | Forest Health Management - Federal Lands | \$2,885 | \$3,136 | \$2,015 | \$2,729 | \$2,614 | \$1,331 |
| | State Fire Assistance | 1,886 | 1,702 | 1,297 | 3,077 | 2,416 | 1,954 |
| | Forest Health Management - Cooperative Lands | 496 | 835 | 435 | 684 | 1,123 | 1,623 |
| | Volunteer Fire Assistance | 446 | 425 | 425 | 776 | 741 | 740 |
| | Forest Stewardship | 618 | 1,165 | 700 | 1,138 | 2,388 | 1,240 |
| | Forest Legacy Program | 8,872 | 9,873 | 9,709 | 2,736 | 4,291 | 1,789 |
| | Community Forest & Open Space Conservation | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Urban and Community Forestry | 705 | 778 | 748 | 1,646 | 2,093 | 1,745 |
| | Economic Action Program | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Forest Resources Information and Analysis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | International Forestry | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total State & Private Forestry | | \$15,906 | \$17,913 | \$15,329 | \$12,785 | \$15,666 | \$10,423 |
| National Forest System | | | | | | | |
| | Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration | \$0 | \$45 | \$6,503 | \$0 | \$4,438 | \$4,149 |
| | Land Management Planning | 2,718 | 2,725 | 2,314 | 3,190 | 3,447 | 2,518 |
| | Inventory and Monitoring | 11,235 | 11,044 | 11,278 | 9,656 | 9,763 | 9,076 |
| | Recreation, Heritage, and Wilderness | 16,585 | 16,232 | 15,578 | 26,731 | 25,721 | 25,757 |
| | Wildlife and Fisheries Habitat Management | 10,660 | 10,441 | 0 | 8,925 | 8,683 | 9,289 |
| | Grazing Management | 5,337 | 5,210 | 6,216 | 7,821 | 7,735 | 8,946 |
| | Forest Products | 30,849 | 30,875 | 0 | 24,809 | 24,777 | 25,707 |
| | Vegetation and Watershed Management | 19,394 | 18,765 | 0 | 14,319 | 13,577 | 13,494 |
| | Minerals and Geology Management | 9,885 | 9,219 | 9,232 | 9,385 | 8,741 | 8,539 |
| | Landownership Management | 6,789 | 6,435 | 6,167 | 7,686 | 7,220 | 6,705 |
| | Law Enforcement Operations | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Valles Caldera National Preserve | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Integrated Resource Restoration | 0 | 0 | 58,698 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total National Forest System | | \$113,452 | \$110,990 | \$115,986 | \$112,521 | \$114,102 | \$114,180 |
| Wildland Fire Management | | | | | | | |
| | Fire Preparedness | \$57,166 | \$56,173 | \$58,941 | \$29,842 | \$29,237 | \$30,919 |
| | Fire Operations -- Suppression | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Hazardous Fuels | 24,896 | 22,510 | 17,325 | 30,236 | 30,354 | 27,327 |
| | Rehabilitation and Restoration (NFP) | 1,443 | 1,679 | 0 | 409 | 491 | 0 |
| | Fire Research and Development (NFP) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Joint Fire Sciences | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Forest Health Management -- Federal Lands (NFP) | 3,060 | 2,913 | 1,993 | 3,500 | 3,333 | 1,919 |
| | Forest Health Management -- Cooperative Lands (NFP) | 971 | 2,082 | 1,590 | 897 | 1,560 | 1,164 |
| | State Fire Assistance (NFP) | 1,738 | 4,946 | 722 | 2,512 | 6,331 | 1,422 |
| | Volunteer Fire Assistance (NFP) | 707 | 706 | 500 | 840 | 839 | 593 |
| | Collaborative Forest Landscape Restoration | 2,029 | 7,059 | 0 | 1,446 | 114 | 0 |
| Total Wildland Fire Management | | \$92,010 | \$98,067 | \$81,070 | \$69,682 | \$72,258 | \$63,345 |
| Use of Prior Year Funds | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Capital Improvement & Maintenance | | | | | | | |
| | Facilities | \$5,845 | \$6,541 | \$3,324 | \$13,800 | \$13,568 | \$6,238 |
| | Roads | 19,395 | 16,098 | 15,289 | 25,768 | 22,841 | 19,081 |
| | Trails | 11,448 | 12,555 | 11,415 | 9,600 | 9,668 | 8,734 |
| | Infrastructure Improvement | 804 | 219 | 1,869 | 838 | 652 | 1,337 |
| | Legacy Roads and Trails | 12,149 | 5,158 | 0 | 4,187 | 3,699 | 3,644 |
| Total Capital Improvement & Maintenance | | \$49,641 | \$40,572 | \$31,897 | \$54,193 | \$50,428 | \$39,035 |
| Land Acquisition | | | | | | | |
| | Land Acquisition -- Land and Water Conservation Fund | \$831 | \$1,359 | \$831 | \$272 | \$699 | \$541 |
| | Acquisition of Lands for National Forests, Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Acquisition of Lands to Complete Land Exchanges | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Land Acquisition | | \$831 | \$1,359 | \$831 | \$272 | \$699 | \$541 |
| Range Betterment Fund | | \$271 | \$270 | \$0 | \$513 | \$505 | \$0 |
| Gifts, Donations, and Bequests for Research | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| Management of NF Lands for Subsistence Uses | | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 | \$0 |
| TOTAL Forest Service (DISCRETIONARY) | | \$272,114 | \$269,172 | \$245,113 | \$250,008 | \$253,717 | \$227,587 |
| Permanent Working Funds | | \$20,351 | \$14,918 | \$14,383 | \$19,602 | \$15,019 | \$16,432 |
| Trust Funds | | \$11,745 | \$10,960 | \$13,377 | \$12,693 | \$13,197 | \$13,689 |
| TOTAL ALL FUNDS | | \$304,210 | \$295,050 | \$272,872 | \$282,303 | \$281,933 | \$257,708 |

Totals do not include Payments to States.

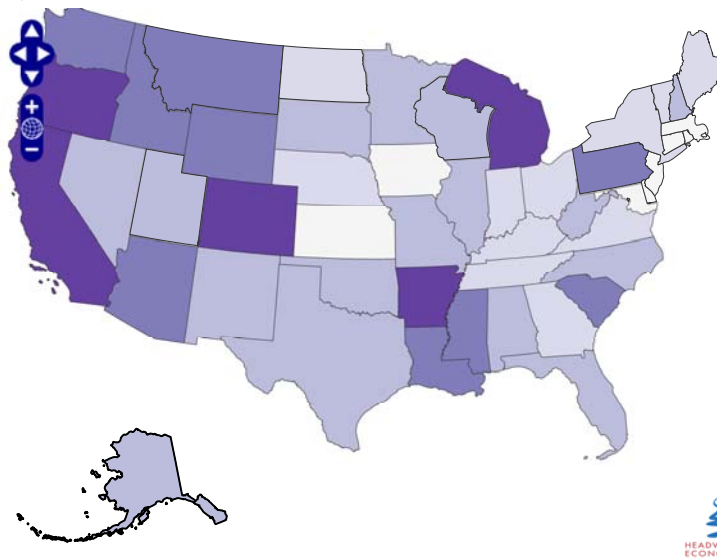
Permanent & Trust Fund amounts represent allocations for current year operations, not total receipts.

Appendix B

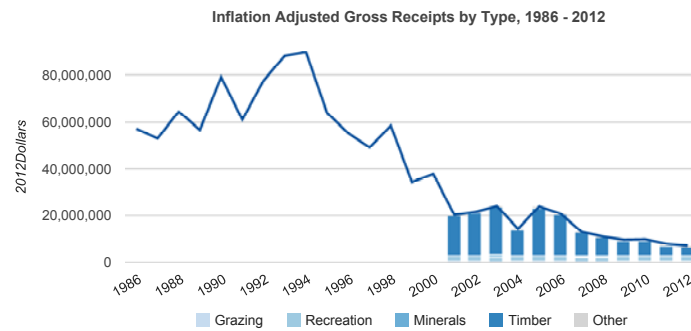
National Forest Gross Receipts from Commercial Activities, FY 1986-2012

Explore and Download National Forest Gross Receipts Statistics [Related Research »](#)

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| National Forests | |
| National Forest Regions | |
| States | |
| Gross Receipts in 2012 Dollars | |
| | < \$1M |
| | \$1M to \$5M |
| | \$5M to \$10M |
| | > \$10M |
| | No National Forests |
| Montana | |
| Class 1 - Timber | 282,574 |
| Class 2 - Grazing East | |
| Class 3 - Land Use | 552,141 |
| Class 4 - Recreation Spec Uses | 1,993,127 |
| Class 5 - Power | 158,220 |
| Class 6 - Minerals | 21,310 |
| Class 7 - Recreation User Fees | 1,822 |
| Class 8 - Grazing West | 465,036 |
| Class 9 - Quartz Crystals | |
| Total NFF Receipts | 3,474,229 |
| Knudson Vanderberg | 1,444,364 |
| Timber Purchaser Road Credits | |
| Specified Road Credits | 240,336 |
| Timber Salvage Sales | 1,922,651 |
| TPTP Revenue | |
| Grand Total | 7,081,581 |



Montana



Note: From 1986 – 2000 the U.S. Forest Service provided only total revenues. Beginning in 2001, revenues were broken out by source.

[Download Data](#) (3.5MB Excel File)

[Data, Methods, Definitions, and Resources](#) (179K PDF)

National Forest Gross Receipts from Commercial Activities, FY 1986-2012

What's This?

This interactive map allows users to view and download data on gross receipts from all commercial activities on National Forests. Receipts are grouped in nine class codes (sources of receipts) associated with the National Forest Fund (NFF) and five additional class codes of receipts, deposits, or credits associated with the timber sale program (for a full description of the class codes, see the box on page 2).

Data are displayed in the map at the National Forest, State, and National Forest Region scale for the period Fiscal Year 1986 to 2012. Data are available to download at the Proclaimed National Forest, National Forest, State, and Forest Service Region scale.

Note: Headwaters Economics will update the map and database download as more data become available.

Why is it Important?

National Forests provide important economic opportunities to adjacent communities, ranging from commercial timber, grazing, and minerals extraction to recreation and the provision of ecosystem services such as clean air and water. The economic opportunities change over time and vary from community to community based on forest resources and policy, and also on community characteristics including access to markets, education, and tourism infrastructure.

Communities with federal public lands also receive payments to compensate for the non-taxable status of federally managed lands. Historically, these payments were linked to the value of gross receipts, and with the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act at the end of FY 2011, payments again will be linked to commercial activities on public lands. Congress is considering extending or reforming how county payments are funded, and understanding historic and current levels of gross receipts will help decision-makers make better decisions.

The Forest Service makes statistics on gross receipts available to the public only for the last several years (currently FY 1986-2012), and only by downloading pdf's published on its website, making trend and comparative analysis difficult. These interactive maps allow users to track trends and easily compare gross receipts from timber, recreation, grazing, and other commercial uses of public lands across geographies. The download option makes data available in Microsoft Excel for more sophisticated analysis.

Additional Information about Receipts

National Forest Gross Receipts are reported by Proclaimed National Forest in the following classes and are used to calculate the 25% Payment to States:

Class 1 - Timber. Amounts collected and deposited into the timber sale deposit fund from the sale of timber and certain other forest products such as posts, poles and firewood. (It does not include interest, fines, penalties, or amounts in excess of contract stumpage rates collected in timber trespass, timber property, or other timber settlement activities.)

Class 2 - Grazing East (grazing except 16 Western States.) Amounts collected for all grazing trespass settlements for resource value and grazing fees, regardless of class of livestock, received for forage consumed on other than the sixteen western States (Class 8).

Class 3 - Land Use. Amounts collected for land uses including resource value of trespass settlements and entire amounts of pasture permit fees. (It does not include fees from land uses related to power, minerals, or recreation uses covered in other classes.)

Class 4 - Recreation Special Uses. Amounts collected for all types of recreation use except user fees collected under Land and Water Conservation Fund (class 7).

Class 5 - Power. Amounts collected for uses authorized by Forest Service permits or easements for all types of power generating projects and power transmission line rights-of-way

Class 6 - Minerals. Amounts collected from sale of minerals and permit fees. Includes mineral lease and permit fees collected by the United States Department of the Interior on acquired lands having National Forest status but does not include any mineral revenue derived from National Forest land which was established from the public domain.

Class 7 - Recreation User Fees. Amounts collected for admission and user fees at designated Land and Water Conservation Fund areas.

Class 8 - Grazing West. Amounts collected for grazing fees in national forests in the sixteen western States: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Class 9 - Quartz Crystals. Amounts collected subject to Public Law 100-446 for quartz in Arkansas.

The following deposits, credits and collections are included in the calculation for sharing 25% of receipts in Payments to States:

KV Revenue includes collections under the Knutson-Vandenberg Act of June 9, 1930, as amended (16 U.S.C. 576-576b). The K-V Act authorizes collections from timber sale purchasers for sale area improvement work including reforestation.

Purchaser Road Credit and Specified Road Costs are, generally, credits, deposits or adjustments to payments by purchasers of timber sale contracts.

The Timber Salvage Sale receipts are payment for salvageable material used to facilitate the timely removal of timber damaged by fire, wind, insects, diseases, or other events.

TPTP, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, is used for restoring the timber sale "pipeline" and addressing backlog recreation project needs. These funds are revenue from timber sales released under section 2001(k) of the fiscal year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Recessions Act, minus payments to States and local governments and other necessary deposits (sec. 60.1, para. 27).

Source: U.S. Forest Service Secure Rural Schools Payments and Receipts, *Additional information about receipts*.

Data Sources

USDA Forest Service Secure Rural Schools Payments and Receipts, Receipts Reports. ASR 13-2, National Forest Statement of Receipts by State. FY 1986 to FY 2012.

http://www.fs.usda.gov/wps/portal/fsinternet!/ut/p/c4/04_SB8K8xLLM9MSSzPy8xBz9CP0os3gjAwhwtDDw9_AI8zPwhQoY6BdkOyoCAPkATIA!/?ss=119985&navtype=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&cid=null&navid=101130000000000&pnavid=101000000000000&position=BROWSEBYSUBJECT&type=main&pname=Secure%20Rural%20Schools-%20Payments%20and%20Receipts.

Note: Headwaters Economics will update the map and database download as more data become available.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics *Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit* allows users to produce free, detailed socioeconomic profiles at a variety of geographic scales. The EPS-HDT software includes a detailed county-scale report on timber employment and income for every county in the nation. EPS-HDT was designed and funded in partnership with the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service. Download and install for free at <http://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/eps-hdt>.

In addition to Gross Receipts, Headwaters Economics also produced an interactive map, the Timber Cut and Sold Report for FY 1980-2012, that allows users to view and download cut and sold data on timber volume, value, and price at the National Forest, State, and National Forest Region scale:

<http://headwaterseconomics.org/land/commercial-activities-national-forests>.

See a summary of all Headwaters Economics analysis on county payments for examples of how these data can provide information that helps decision-makers make better decisions:

<http://headwaterseconomics.org/tools/county-payments-research/>.

Contact

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BLM ACREAGE - MONTANA FY 2012

Appendix C

| COUNTY | SURFACE ACRES | SUBSURFACE ACRES |
|---------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| BILLINGS FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Big Horn | 0 | 39,140 |
| Carbon | 219,647 | 693,563 |
| Golden Valley | 7,844 | 67,365 |
| Musselshell | 101,904 | 251,516 |
| Stillwater | 5,560 | 244,542 |
| Sweet Grass | 15,834 | 357,493 |
| Wheatland | 1,195 | 84,623 |
| Yellowstone | 76,780 | 125,941 |
| SUBTOTAL | 428,764 | 1,864,183 |
| WESTERN MONTANA DISTRICT OFFICE | | |
| BUTTE FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Beaverhead | 12,868 | 60,715 |
| Broadwater | 68,619 | 287,366 |
| Deer Lodge | 5,377 | 255,469 |
| Gallatin | 7,284 | 662,407 |
| Jefferson | 94,285 | 586,914 |
| Lewis & Clark | 75,520 | 1,174,040 |
| Park | 8,323 | 913,681 |
| Silver Bow | 45,042 | 254,198 |
| SUBTOTAL | 317,318 | 4,194,790 |
| WESTERN MONTANA DISTRICT OFFICE | | |
| DILLON FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Beaverhead | 642,890 | 2,251,670 |
| Madison | 248,042 | 1,178,085 |
| SUBTOTAL | 890,932 | 3,429,755 |
| WESTERN MONTANA DISTRICT OFFICE | | |
| MISSOULA FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Flathead | 0 | 2,380,049 |
| Granite | 38,423 | 741,855 |
| Lake | 0 | 170,182 |
| Lincoln | 0 | 1,739,372 |
| Mineral | 0 | 626,654 |
| Missoula | 19,822 | 652,466 |
| Powell | 93,265 | 729,530 |
| Ravalli | 0 | 1,115,073 |
| Sanders | 0 | 900,684 |
| SUBTOTAL | 151,510 | 9,055,865 |
| CENTRAL MONTANA DISTRICT OFFICE | | |
| LEWISTOWN FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Cascade | 24,704 | 269,537 |
| Chouteau (LFO) | 40,851 | 108,526 |
| Fergus | 347,111 | 619,138 |
| Judith Basin | 11,770 | 351,011 |

BLM ACREAGE - MONTANA FY 2012

| | | |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|
| Meagher | 9,795 | 510,332 |
| Petroleum | 325,852 | 443,151 |
| Pondera | 1,289 | 180,415 |
| Teton | 19,845 | 379,687 |
| SUBTOTAL | 781,217 | 2,861,797 |
| HILINE DISTRICT OFFICE MALTA FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Phillips | 1,078,672 | 1,806,249 |
| HILINE DISTRICT OFFICE GLASGOW FIELD OFFICE | | |
| **Valley | **1,013,853 | **1,398,147 |
| HILINE DISTRICT OFFICE HAVRE FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Blaine | 452,598 | 771,154 |
| Chouteau (HFO) | 68,758 | 196,289 |
| Glacier | 1,083 | 390,431 |
| Hill | 14,132 | 153,771 |
| Liberty | 7,001 | 68,524 |
| Toole | 27,869 | 124,312 |
| SUBTOTAL | 571,441 | 1,704,481 |
| SUBTOTAL ALL HDO | **2,663,966 | **4,908,877 |
| EASTERN MONTANA DISTRICT OFFICE MILES CITY FIELD OFFICE | | |
| Big Horn | 27,272 | 358,128 |
| Carter | 503,790 | 1,196,783 |
| Custer | 332,459 | 749,202 |
| Daniels | 200 | 390,517 |
| Dawson | 62,016 | 630,214 |
| Fallon | 115,261 | 254,410 |
| Garfield | 493,491 | 1,859,966 |
| McCone | 200,808 | 900,120 |
| Powder River | 255,875 | 1,510,503 |
| Prairie | 447,462 | 601,804 |
| Richland | 51,601 | 795,482 |
| Roosevelt | 4,197 | 327,372 |
| Rosebud | 230,056 | 752,721 |
| Sheridan | 261 | 871,159 |
| Treasure | 748 | 25,301 |
| **Valley | **0 | **1,398,147 |
| Wibaux | 26,033 | 213,797 |
| SUBTOTAL | **2,751,530 | **12,833,626 |

BLM ACREAGE - MONTANA FY 2012

| | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| MONTANA TOTAL | **7,985,237 | **37,750,746 |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|

****Valley County only added in once**

NOTES:

Chouteau Co. split between Havre Field Office and Lewistown Field Office

TOTAL SURFACE 109,609

TOTAL SUBSURFACE 304,815

Valley Co split between Glasgow Field Office and Miles City Field Office

TOTAL SURFACE 1,013,853

TOTAL SUBSURFACE 1,398,147

One of the reports that has been historically used for this report was pulling incorrect data from the Acreage Inventory database. Worked with IT to correct the situation 1/9/2013.

| Appropriated Expenditures | | |
|---|---------------------|------------------------|
| Budget Activity | FY2012 Spent | FY2013 Planned* |
| 1000 Land Resources | \$16,180,205 | \$15,492,000 |
| 1100 Wildlife and Fisheries | \$3,272,380 | \$4,074,000 |
| 1150 Threatened and Endangered Species | \$1,228,983 | \$1,180,000 |
| 1200 Recreation Management | \$4,122,629 | \$4,230,000 |
| 1300 Energy and Minerals | \$7,996,252 | \$8,865,000 |
| 1311 APD Processing Fee Account | \$1,529,232 | \$1,404,000 |
| 1400 Realty and Ownership Management | \$3,277,965 | \$3,214,000 |
| 1492 Communications Site Management | \$55,154 | \$23,000 |
| 1600 Resource Protection and Maintenance | \$3,722,321 | \$4,234,000 |
| 1650 Facilities Maintenance (includes 1660) | \$4,012,378 | \$6,715,000 |
| 1711 NLCS - Natonal Monuments & National Conservation Areas | \$1,560,241 | \$1,571,000 |
| 1770 Challenge Cost Share | \$688,259 | \$231,000 |
| 1800 Workforce and Organization Support | \$4,147,526 | \$3,800,000 |
| 1990 Mining Law Administration | \$1,501,774 | \$1,527,000 |
| 2110 Construction | \$2,574 | \$0 |
| 3111 Land Acquisition - Land and Water Acquisition Fund | \$1,156,000 | \$5,572,000 |
| 3130 Acquisition Management - Land and Water Acquisition Fund | \$60,638 | \$108,000 |
| 5900 Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery | \$364,716 | \$737,000 |
| 8100 Range Improvements, Public Domain Land | \$829,117 | \$371,000 |
| 8200 Range Improvements, L.U. Lands | \$1,481,676 | \$190,000 |
| 9141 Permit Processing Improvement Fund Expenditures | \$1,848,226 | \$466,000 |
| 9420 Federal Lands Highway Program (ISTEA) | \$133,879 | \$0 |
| 9620 Forest Pest Control | \$39,967 | \$19,000 |
| 9820 Forest Service Cadastral Survey | \$20,814 | \$41,000 |
| LF1000 Fire Use and Management and Preparedness | \$6,960,391 | \$6,779,000 |
| LF2000 Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation | \$193,952 | \$1,000 |
| LF3100 Hazardous Fuels Reduction | \$5,508,385 | \$4,345,000 |
| LF3300 Deferrerd Maintenace and Capital Improvements | \$320,111 | \$2,986,000 |
| TOTAL | \$72,215,745 | \$78,175,000 |

*2013 Planning Target Allocations with Carryover - Subject to Change (01/07/13)

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012

| | Mineral Leases and Permits /a/ | 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 | 275,255 | 0 | 307,910 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Arizona | 262,632 | 75 | 948,335 | 351,504 | 152,967 | 0 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| California | 1,392,393 | 268,553 | 743,245 | 107,424 | 106,052 | 0 |
| Colorado | 1,196,440 | 39,477 | 464,950 | 497,498 | 61,640 | 0 |
| Delaware | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Florida | 0 | 0 | (52) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Idaho | 76,028 | (42,598) | 231,337 | 1,374,301 | 39,303 | 0 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | (71) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Iowa | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Louisiana | 1,194 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Michigan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 0 | 0 | 4,377 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | (126) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montana | 1,884,906 | 602,375 | 215,879 | 1,062,007 | 233,489 | 521,265 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,725 | 0 |
| Nevada | 1,039,054 | 27,267 | 10,649,922 /b/ | 1,874,197 | 12,320 | 0 |
| New Mexico | 3,109,833 | 48,137 | 4,297,665 | 1,652,644 | 274,913 | 31,540 |
| North Dakota | 2,850 | 0 | 7,643 | 0 | 12,402 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 130 | 0 |
| Oregon | 67,142 | 20,238,229 | 338,376 | 1,090,293 | 40,710 | 8,187 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 33,747 | 20 | 212 | 180,460 | 0 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Utah | 743,399 | 12,701 | 690,381 | 1,139,825 | 0 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | 39,927 | 385,681 | 1,600,485 | 0 | 42,350 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 0 | 0 | 1,000 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 2,714,132 | 40,522 | 2,358,258 | 1,375,147 | 643,096 | 0 |
| Total Operating Revenue | \$12,805,185 | \$21,654,166 | \$22,859,534 | \$10,525,052 | \$1,801,557 | \$560,992 |

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012--continued

| | Mineral Leases and Permits /a/ | Sales of Timber | Sales of Land and Materials | Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | | | | Section 3 | Section 15 | Other |
| Percent | 9.06% | 15.31% | 16.17% | 7.44% | 1.27% | 0.40% |
| Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/ | \$65,776,392 | | | | | |
| Application for Permit to Drill Fees | \$34,261,500 | | | | | |
| Non-Operating Revenue /d/ | \$36,230,011 | | | | | |
| Grand Total | \$149,073,088 | \$21,654,166 | \$22,859,534 | \$10,525,052 | \$1,801,557 | \$560,992 |

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012—continued

| | Fees and Commissions | Rights-of-Way Rent | Rent of Land | Recreation Fees | Other Sources | Total |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------|----------------------|
| Alabama | \$0 | \$0 | \$328 | \$0 | \$0 | \$328 |
| Alaska | 540 | 272,415 | 111,344 | 314,159 | 6,491 | 1,288,114 |
| Arizona | 931 | 10,596,072 | 245,588 | 1,464,512 | 843 | 14,023,459 |
| Arkansas | 300 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 300 |
| California | 650 | 17,929,759 | 134,452 | 3,621,085 | 9,861 | 24,313,474 |
| Colorado | 1,337 | 1,768,007 | 35,861 | 569,964 | 752 | 4,635,926 |
| Delaware | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| District of Columbia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 116 | 116 |
| Florida | 100 | 480 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 528 |
| Idaho | 13,274 | 1,948,833 | 37,996 | 786,507 | 76,657 | 4,541,638 |
| Indiana | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (71) |
| Iowa | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| Louisiana | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,294 |
| Michigan | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| Minnesota | 550 | 0 | 1,300 | 0 | 0 | 6,227 |
| Mississippi | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Missouri | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 34 |
| Montana | 2,210 | 260,745 | 58,395 | 382,530 | 1,075 | 5,224,876 /e/ |
| Nebraska | 0 | 179 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,904 |
| Nevada | 1,302 | 7,742,420 | 118,502 | 3,641,559 | 8,429 | 25,114,972 |
| New Mexico | 3,099 | 2,738,231 | 6,612 | 461,802 | (118) | 12,624,358 /e/ |
| North Dakota | 120 | 891 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 23,906 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 127 | 257 |
| Oregon | 771 | 1,493,350 | 109,173 | 2,523,073 | 277,907 | 26,187,211 /f/ |
| South Dakota | 110 | 13,586 | 0 | 0 | 46 | 228,181 |
| Texas | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Utah | 2,563 | 2,933,515 | 20,263 | 3,061,573 | 11,162 | 8,615,382 |
| Virginia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 61,515 | 296 | 61,811 |
| Washington | 40 | 108,279 | 11,368 | 0 | 141 | 2,188,271 |
| Wisconsin | 120 | 19,417 | 0 | 0 | 250 | 20,787 |
| Wyoming | 5,228 | 4,882,057 | 30,371 | 254,134 | 2,621 | 12,305,566 |
| Total Operating Revenue | \$33,715 | \$52,708,236 | \$921,553 | \$17,142,413 | \$396,657 | \$141,409,060 |

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2012–concluded

| | Fees and Commissions | Rights-of-Way Rent | Rent of Land | Recreation Fees | Other Sources | Total |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Percent | 0.03% | 37.27% | 0.65% | 12.12% | 0.28% | 100.0% |
| Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/ | | | | | | \$65,776,392 |
| Application for Permit To Drill Fees | | | | | | \$34,261,500 |
| Non-Operating Revenue /d/ | | | | | | \$36,230,011 |
| Grand Total | \$33,715 | \$52,708,236 | \$921,553 | \$17,142,413 | \$396,657 | \$277,676,963 |

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR or the MMS may be found on the ONRR’s website at <http://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$7,766,644.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,455,528 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$64,320,864.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, service charges, and road maintenance of \$35,463,526; interest received from delinquent debt of \$14,321; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$717,513; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$34,651.
- /e/ Includes Land Utilization Project lands purchased by the Federal Government under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and subsequently transferred to the Department of the Interior. Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act receipts from livestock grazing and other resources totaled \$2,422,663.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$19,228,680, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$1,628,456, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$5,330,075.



**Reported Revenues
Federal Onshore in Montana
For FY 2012
By Accounting Year**

| Revenue Type | Commodity | Product | 2012 | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| | | | Sales Volume | Sales Value | Revenue |
| Reported Royalties | Coal (ton) | Coal (ton) | 22,630,600.00 | \$383,177,462.42 | \$44,508,350.67 |
| | Gas (mcf) | Coal Bed Methane (mcf) | 2,330,308.44 | \$6,467,396.25 | \$793,229.72 |
| | | Gas Lost - Flared or Vented (mcf) | 334.77 | \$2,140.88 | \$267.63 |
| | | Processed (Residue) Gas (mcf) | 54,826.03 | \$203,175.82 | \$22,858.76 |
| | | Unprocessed (Wet) Gas (mcf) | 15,559,417.76 | \$35,759,587.54 | \$4,110,183.76 |
| | | NGL (gal) | Gas Plant Products (gal) | 2,077,678.04 | \$3,793,845.33 |
| | Oil (bbl) | Condensate (bbl) | 199.00 | \$15,609.08 | \$1,951.14 |
| | | Drip or Scrubber Condensate (bbl) | 1,192.50 | \$101,409.13 | \$10,653.91 |
| | | Oil (bbl) | 2,667,306.38 | \$231,342,865.57 | \$27,458,762.85 |
| | Other Products | Sulfur (lton) | 4,992.88 | \$45,533.16 | \$3,181.06 |
| Rents | Coal | | | | \$112,056.00 |
| | Hardrock | | | | (\$3,259.00) |
| | Oil & Gas | | | | \$2,294,207.38 |
| | Phosphate | | | | \$1,409.00 |
| Bonus | Coal | | | | \$14,630,440.00 |
| | Oil & Gas | | | | \$4,228,945.75 |
| Other Revenues | Oil & Gas | | | | \$235,827.76 |
| Total | | | | \$660,909,025.18 | \$98,706,189.95 |

A Profile of Federal Land Payments

State of Montana

Produced by
Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit
EPS-HDT
August 9, 2013

About EPS-HDT

About the Economic Profile System-Human Dimensions Toolkit (EPS-HDT)

EPS-HDT is a free, easy-to-use software application that produces detailed socioeconomic reports of counties, states, and regions, including custom aggregations.

EPS-HDT uses published statistics from federal data sources, including Bureau of Economic Analysis and Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce; and Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

The Bureau of Land Management and Forest Service have made significant financial and intellectual contributions to the operation and content of EPS-HDT.

See www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt for more information about the other tools and capabilities of EPS-HDT.

For technical questions, contact Ray Rasker at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or 406-570-7044.



Headwaters Economics is an independent, nonprofit research group. Our mission is to improve community development and land management decisions in the West.



www.blm.gov

The Bureau of Land Management, an agency within the U.S. Department of the Interior, administers 249.8 million acres of America's public lands, located primarily in 12 Western States. It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



www.fs.fed.us

The Forest Service, an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, administers national forests and grasslands encompassing 193 million acres. The Forest Service's mission is to achieve quality land management under the "sustainable multiple-use management concept" to meet the diverse needs of people while protecting the resource. Significant intellectual, conceptual, and content contributions were provided by the following individuals: Dr. Pat Reed, Dr. Jessica Montag, Doug Smith, M.S., Fred Clark, M.S., Dr. Susan A. Winter, and Dr. Ashley Goldhor-Wilcock.

Table of Contents

| | Page |
|--|------|
| Federal Land Payments | |
| What are federal land payments? | 1 |
| How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments? | 2 |
| How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses? | 3 |
| How important are federal land payments to state and local governments? | 4 |
| How important are federal land payments to state and local governments (user input data)? | 5 |
| Federal Land Payment Programs | |
| What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)? | 6 |
| What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing? | 7 |
| What is BLM Revenue Sharing? | 8 |
| What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing? | 9 |
| What are Federal Mineral Royalties? | 10 |
| Data Sources & Methods | 11 |
| Links to Additional Resources | 12 |

Note to Users:

This report is one of fourteen reports that can be produced with the EPS-HDT software. You may want to run another EPS-HDT report for either a different geography or topic. Topics include land use, demographics, specific industry sectors, the role of non-labor income, the wildland-urban interface, the role of amenities in economic development, and payments to county governments from federal lands. Throughout the reports, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks on each report's final page. The EPS-HDT software also allows the user to "push" the tables, figures, and interpretive text from a report to a Word document. For further information and to download the free software, go to:

www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Federal Land Payments

What are federal land payments?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Components of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$s)

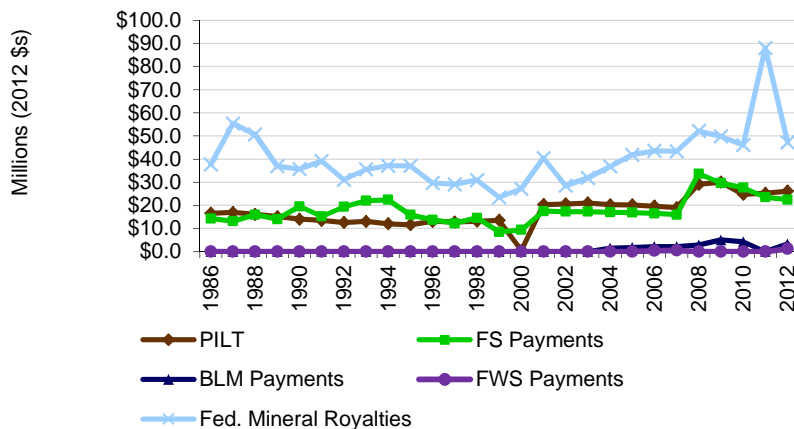
| | Montana | U.S. |
|--|------------|---------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | | |
| PILT | 99,190,548 | 2,902,317,025 |
| Forest Service Payments | 26,151,999 | 393,044,454 |
| BLM Payments | 22,460,192 | 323,195,391 |
| USFWS Refuge Payments | 3,320,902 | 64,789,838 |
| USFWS Refuge Payments | 1,215,706 | 0 |
| Federal Mineral Royalties | 47,257,455 | 2,125,288,105 |

Percent of Total

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| PILT | 26.4% | 13.5% |
| Forest Service Payments | 22.6% | 11.1% |
| BLM Payments | 3.3% | 2.2% |
| USFWS Refuge Payments | 1.2% | 0.0% |
| Federal Mineral Royalties | 47.6% | 73.2% |

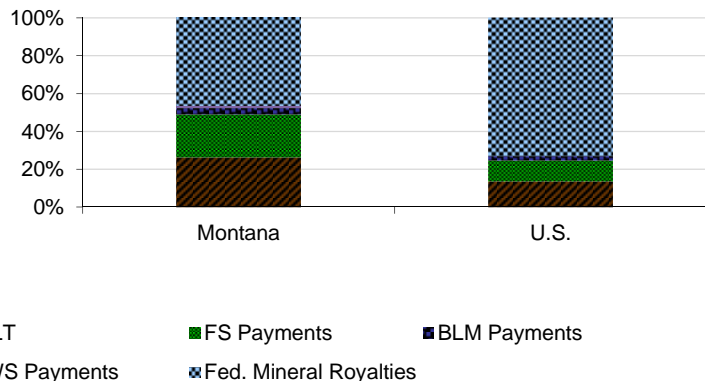
- From FY 1986 to FY 2012, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$14,293,261 to \$22,460,192, an increase of 57 percent.

Components of Federal Land Payments per FY, Montana



- In FY 2012, Federal Mineral Royalties made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Montana (47.6%), and USFWS Refuge Payments made up the smallest (1.2%).

Components of Federal Land Payments, FY 2012



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are federal land payments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes all federal land payments distributed to state and local governments by the geography of origin.

Federal land payments: These are federal payments that compensate state and local governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. Payments are funded by federal appropriations (e.g., PILT) and from receipts received by federal agencies from activities on federal public lands (e.g., timber, grazing, and minerals).

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): These payments compensate county governments for non-taxable federal lands within their borders. PILT is based on a maximum per-acre payment reduced by the sum of all revenue sharing payments and subject to a population cap.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing: These are payments based on USFS receipts and must be used for county roads and local schools. Payments include the 25% Fund, Secure Rural Schools & Community Self-Determination Act, and Bankhead-Jones Forest Grasslands.

BLM Revenue Sharing: The BLM shares a portion of receipts generated on public lands with state and local governments, including grazing fees through the Taylor Grazing Act and timber receipts generated on Oregon and California (O & C) grant lands.

USFWS Refuge: These payments share a portion of receipts from National Wildlife Refuges and other areas managed by the USFWS directly with the counties in which they are located.

Federal Mineral Royalties: These payments are distributed to state governments by the U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. States may share, at their discretion, a portion of revenues with the local governments where royalties were generated.

Federal Fiscal Year: FY refers to the federal fiscal year that begins on October 1 and ends September 30.

Why is it important?

State and local government cannot tax federally owned lands the way they would if the land were privately owned. A number of federal programs exist to compensate county governments for the presence of federal lands. These programs can represent a significant portion of local government revenue in rural counties with large federal land holdings.

Before 1976, all federal payments were linked directly to receipts generated on public lands. Congress funded PILT with appropriations beginning in 1977 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing programs. PILT was intended to stabilize and increase federal land payments to county governments. More recently, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS) decoupled USFS payments from commercial receipts. SRS received broad support because it addressed several major concerns around receipt-based programs--volatility, the payment level, and the incentives provided to counties by linking federal land payments directly to extractive uses of public lands.

PILT and SRS each received a significant increase in federal appropriations in FY 2008 through the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act of 2008. Despite the increased appropriations, SRS is authorized only through FY 2011, PILT only through FY 2012, and federal budget concerns are creating uncertainty for the future of both.

Methods

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and some states that make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments.

Significance of Data Limitations: USFWS data limitations are relatively insignificant at the federal level (data gaps on local distributions of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing is less than one percent of total federal land payments in FFY 2009) but may be important to specific local governments with significant USFWS acreage. Federal mineral royalties represent a more significant omission in states that share a portion of royalties with local governments. Federal mineral royalties made up 68% of federal land payments in the U.S. in FFY 2008.

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt⁽¹⁾.

For data on federal land ownership, see the EPS-HDT Land Use report at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt⁽¹⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Geography of Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$s)

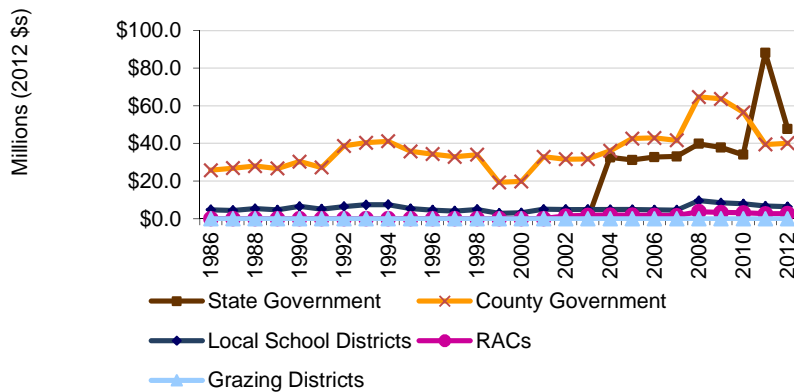
| | Montana | U.S. |
|--|------------|---------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | | |
| State Government | 99,190,548 | 2,902,317,025 |
| County Government | 47,655,379 | 2,126,066,386 |
| Local School Districts | 40,133,739 | 604,077,390 |
| RACs | 6,377,067 | 123,460,025 |
| Grazing Districts | 2,713,307 | 35,424,877 |
| | 2,311,056 | 13,435,599 |

Percent of Total

| | | |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| State Government | 48.0% | 73.3% |
| County Government | 40.5% | 20.8% |
| Local School Districts | 6.4% | 4.3% |
| RACs | 2.7% | 1.2% |
| Grazing Districts | 2.3% | 0.5% |

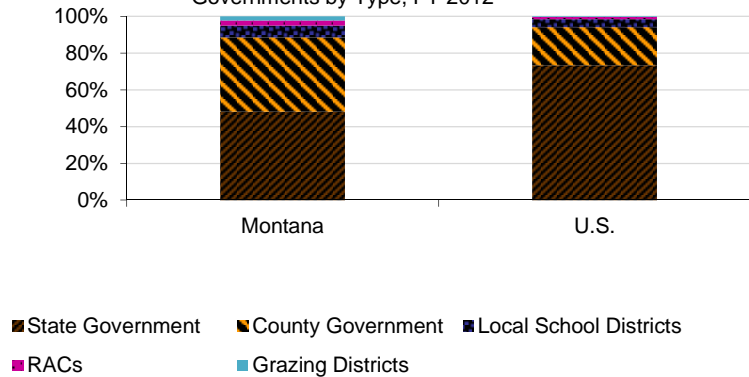
- From FY 1986 to FY 2012, the amount county governments received in federal land payments grew from \$25,723,884 to \$40,133,739, an increase of 56 percent.

Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments per FY, Montana



- In FY 2012, State Government made up the largest percent of federal land payments in Montana (48%), and Grazing Districts made up the smallest (2.3%).

Distribution of Federal Land Payments to State and Local Governments by Type, FY 2012



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes how federal land payments are distributed to state and local governments by geography of origin.

Why is it important?

A variety of state and local governments receive federal land payments, and the way these payments are distributed explains who benefits. For example, PILT is directed to county government only, while USFS payments are shared between county government and schools. If USFS payments decline, the PILT formula ensures that county government payments will increase, but school districts will not share in the increased PILT payments. While PILT and SRS have decoupled local government payments from commercial activities on public lands, all the federal land payments delivered to state government (mineral royalties, BLM revenue sharing payments) are still linked directly to how public lands are managed. This means state legislators and governors have a different set of expectations and incentives to lobby for particular outcomes on public lands than do county commissioners or school officials.

Methods

State Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) federal mineral royalties and (2) portions BLM revenue sharing. States make subsequent distributions to local government according to state and federal statute (see note about data limitations).

County Government Distributions: Consist of: (1) PILT; (2) portions of Forest Service payments including Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I and Title III, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands ; (4) BLM Bankhead-Jones; (4) USFWS Refuge revenue sharing; and (5) discretionary state government distributions of federal mineral royalties where these data are available.

Local School District Distributions: Consist of portions of SRS Title I, 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Resource Advisory Council (RAC) Distributions: Consist of SRS Title II. These funds are retained by the Federal Treasury to be used on public land projects on the national forest or BLM land where the payment originated. Resource Advisory Committee (RAC) provides advice and recommendations to the Forest Service on the development and implementation of special projects on federal lands as authorized under the Secure Rural Schools Act and Community Self-Determination Act, Public Law 110-343. Each RAC consists of 15 people representing varied interests and areas of expertise, who work collaboratively to improve working relationships among community members and national forest personnel.

Grazing District Distributions: Consist of BLM Taylor Grazing Act payments.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W., M. Lynne Corn, and Carol Hardy Vincent. 1999. Federal Land Management Agencies' Permanently Appropriated Accounts. Congressional Research Service Report RL30335.

Trends in federal land payments are closely tied to commodity extraction on public lands. For more on the economic importance (in terms of jobs and income) of these activities, see the EPS-HDT Socioeconomic Measures report and other industry specific reports at headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt⁽¹⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Federal Land Payments

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

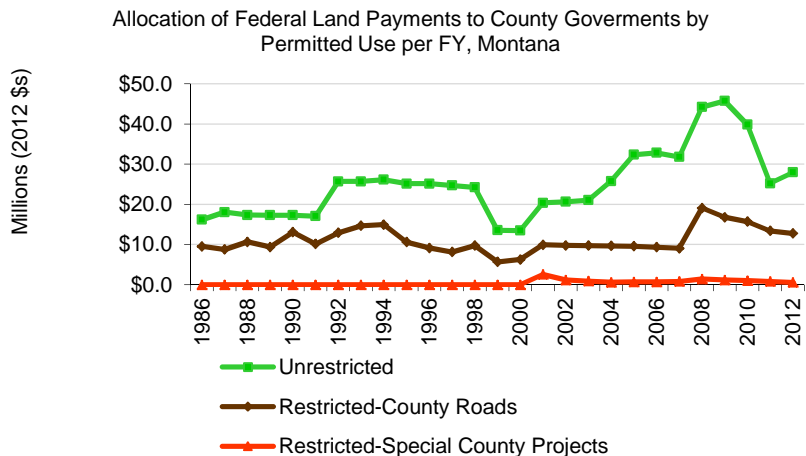
Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Government by Permitted Use, FY 2012 (2012 \$)

| | Montana | U.S. |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$) | | |
| Unrestricted | 40,133,739 | 604,077,390 |
| Restricted-County Roads | 27,979,627 | 430,431,476 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 12,773,284 | 153,867,499 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 596,534 | 15,997,209 |
| Percent of Total | | |
| Unrestricted | 69.7% | 71.3% |
| Restricted-County Roads | 31.8% | 25.5% |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 1.5% | 2.6% |

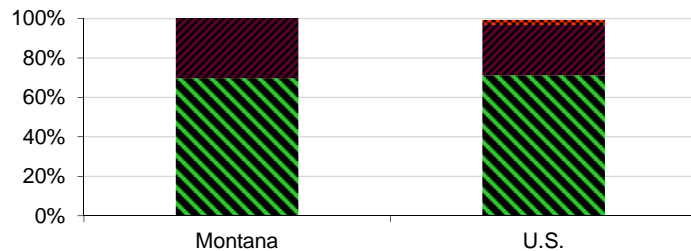
- From 1986 to 2012, unrestricted federal land payments grew from \$16,190,279 to \$27,979,627, an increase of 73 percent.

- From FY 1986 to FY 2012, federal land payments restricted to county roads grew from \$9,533,605 to \$12,773,284, an increase of 34 percent.

- In FY 2012, unrestricted federal land payments were the largest type of payment to the county government in Montana (69.7%), and restricted-special county projects were the smallest (1.5%).



Allocation of Federal Land Payments to County Governments by Permitted Use, FY 2012



- Restricted-Special County Projects
- Restricted-County Roads
- Unrestricted

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How are federal land payments distributed to county governments allocated to unrestricted and restricted uses?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the amount of money distributed to county governments (federal land payments distributed to the state, school districts, grazing districts, and RACs are excluded) based on the permitted uses of federal land payments.

Why is it important?

County governments can incur a number of costs associated with activities that take place on federal public lands within their boundaries. For example, counties must maintain county roads used by logging trucks and recreational traffic traveling to and from federal lands, and they must pay for law enforcement and emergency services associated with public lands. Several federal land payment programs, particularly those from the Forest Service, are specifically targeted to help pay for these costs.

Methods

Unrestricted: Consist of (1) PILT, (2) U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing, and (3) any distributions of federal mineral royalties from the state government.

Restricted--County Roads: Consist of (1) Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS) Title I, (2) Forest Service 25% Fund, (3) Forest Service Owl payments (between 1993 and 2000 only), and (4) Forest Grasslands. Federal law mandates payments be used for county roads and public schools. Each state determines how to split funds between the two services.

Restricted--Special County Projects: Consist of (1) SRS Title III funds that are distributed to county government for use on specific projects, such as Firewise Communities projects, reimbursement for emergency services provided on federal land, and developing community wildfire protection plans.

Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Additional Resources

An Inquiry into Selected Aspects of Revenue Sharing on Federal Lands. 2002. A report to The Forest County Payments Committee, Washington, D.C. by Research Unit 4802 - Economic Aspects of Forest Management on Public Lands, Rocky Mountain Research Station, USDA Forest Service, Missoula, MT.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$s)

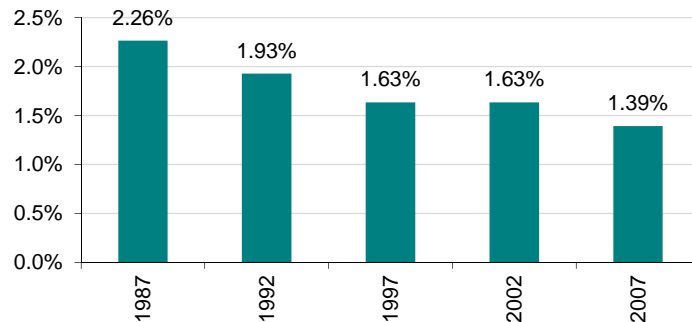
| | Montana | U.S. |
|--|---------------|------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 5,747,145 | na |
| Taxes | 2,568,231 | na |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 2,008,049 | na |
| Total Charges | 550,388 | na |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 620,477 | na |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 79,992 | 3,178,970 |

Percent of Total

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|
| Taxes | 44.7% | na |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 34.9% | na |
| Total Charges | 9.6% | na |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 10.8% | na |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 1.4% | na |

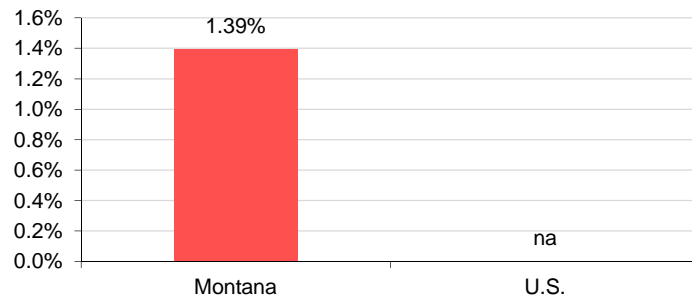
Federal Land Payments per FY, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, Montana

- From FY 1987 to FY 2007, federal land payments shrank from 2.3 to 1.4 percent of total general government revenue, a decrease of 39 percent.



Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007

- In FY 2007, federal land payments as a percent of total general government revenue in Montana was 1.4%.



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2009. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes federal land payments as a proportion of total county and state government general revenue.

Reporting Period: State and local financial data is from the U.S. Census of Governments, conducted every five years. The latest was for Fiscal Year (FY) 2007. Federal land payments reported for FY 2006 are received by state and local government during FY 2007.

Interactive Table: Census of Government county financial statistics are based on a national survey and may not match local government financial reports. The interactive table on the next page allows the user to input data gathered from primary sources to avoid these data limitations and update data for the latest year.

Taxes: All taxes collected by state and local governments, including property, sales, and income tax.

Intergovernmental Revenue: Payments, grants, and distributions from other governments, including federal education, health care, and transportation assistance to state governments, and state assistance to local governments.

Total Charges: Charges imposed for providing current services, including social services, library, and clerk and recorder charges.

All Other (Miscellaneous): All other general government revenue from their own sources.

Why is it important?

County payments are an important component of local government fiscal health for a handful of rural counties with a large share of land in federal ownership. For counties with fewer public lands and larger economies, federal land payments are a small piece of a much broader revenue stream. Counties most dependent on federal land payments are affected most by changes in distribution and funding levels. For these counties, volatility and uncertainty makes budgeting and planning difficult.

Methods

Reporting Period: The Census of Government FY covers the period July 1 to June 30 for most states and counties and does not match the federal FY beginning October 1 and ending September 31. Federal land payments reported for the current FY are often distributed to counties during the following FY. For example, Forest Service payments authorized and appropriated for FY 2007 are delivered to counties in January of 2008, during the Census of Government FY 2008. To correct for the different reporting periods, federal land payments allocated in FY 2006 are compared to local government revenue received in FY 2007.

Federal Land Payments Data Limitations: Local government distributions of federal land payments may be underreported due to data limitations from USFWS, ONRR, and from states (some states make discretionary distributions of mineral royalties and some BLM payments, and these data may not be available).

Census of Governments Data Limitations: (1) county financial statistics may not match local government financial reports for three main reasons: (a) The Census of Government defines the general county government as the aggregation of the parent (county) government and all agencies, institutions, and authorities connected to it (including government and quasi-governmental entities). This may differ from the way local governments define themselves for budgeting purposes; (b) different reporting periods between the Census of Governments fiscal year and the reporting period used by local governments (for example, some counties use a calendar year for reporting purposes); and (c) survey methods introduce error; (2) the last published edition of the Census of Governments was FY 2007, before the recent increase in payments from SRS and PILT; and (3) federal land payments data limitations may under-represent the importance of federal land payments relative to other sources of county revenue.

Additional Resources

U.S. Census Bureau State and Local Government Finance statistics can be downloaded at: census.gov/govs/estimate/⁽²⁾.

For a detailed description of Census of Governments survey methods, survey year (fiscal year), and definitions, see: 2006 Government Finance and Employment Classification Manual at census.gov/govs/⁽³⁾.

Schuster, Ervin G. and Krista M. Gebert. 2001. Property Tax Equivalency on Federal Resource Management Lands. *Journal of Forestry*. May 2001 pp 30-35.

Ingles, Brett. 2004. Changing the Funding Structure: An Analysis of the Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 on National Forest Lands. Environmental Science and Public Policy Research Institute, Boise State University.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2009. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Federal Land Payments

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Instructions: Use the Interactive Table below to input data (enter data only in the shaded cells). Data entered will automatically update the table and figures below. See the Instructions in the Study Guide for help on where to find county data.

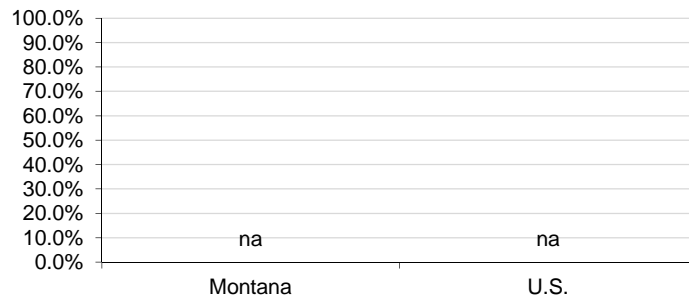
Federal Land Payments as a Share of Total General Government Revenue, Thousands of FY 2007 (2009 \$s)

| | Montana | U.S. |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 0 | na |
| Taxes | | na |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | | na |
| Total Charges | | na |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | | na |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2009) | 40,133,739 | 604,077,390 |

Percent of Total

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Taxes | na |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | na |
| Total Charges | na |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | na |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2009) | na |

Federal Land Payments, Percent of Total General Government Revenue, FY 2007



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Commerce. 2009. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

How important are federal land payments to state and local governments?

What do we measure on this page?

This page compares federal land payments as a proportion of total general county government revenues, based on local government financial data entered directly into the table by the user.

Why is it important?

Federal land cannot be taxed by state and local governments, reducing their tax capacity and potentially making it difficult for jurisdictions with significant federal land ownership to fund basic services, including education, transportation, and public safety. In addition, local governments in

Instructions

1. Enter County Data into Interactive Table: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with data you obtain from the county's Audited Financial Statements or Annual Financial Reports. Data entered into the Interactive Table will automatically update all relevant tables and figures on this page.

Audited Financial Statements: Most states require county governments to complete annual audits of government financial reports and to report these to the state. Audited annual financial statements are the best source for local financial data because they report statistics for the entire general county government as a whole, and they are standardized, allowing for easy comparison between geographies.

Annual Financial Reports: Using unaudited financial statements from the county government is another option. Annual financial statements are less desirable because they often are not aggregated for the general county government, but are organized into funds. Annual financial reports are not standardized across local governments and some work may be required to understand the accounting basis for these reports.

2. Enter Federal Land Payments Data: Fill in the shaded cells in the Interactive Table with federal land payments data for the year immediately prior to the year for which you entered government financial data. These data can be found on page 2 of this report, or in the hidden "Calcs" worksheet. To unhide worksheets, right click on any worksheet tab and click unhide.

3. Update Text in Tables, Figures, and Bullets: Table and figure headings and bullets that describe the reporting period and geographies covered must be updated to reflect the year of data entered, and the geographies covered.

Additional Resources

Honadle, Beth W., James M. Costa, and Beverly A. Cigler. 2004. *Fiscal Health for Local Governments*. Elsevier Academic Press. San Diego.

If you have questions about how to use the Interactive Table, contact Headwaters Economics at eps-hdt@headwaterseconomics.org, or (406) 570-5626.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Commerce. 2009. Census Bureau, Governments Division, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.; U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.; U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

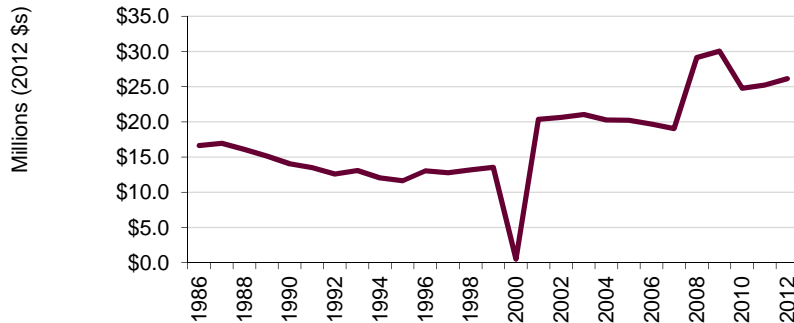
PILT Eligible Acres by Agency, FY 2012

| | Montana | U.S. |
|--|------------|-------------|
| Total Eligible Acres | 27,294,552 | 603,387,852 |
| BLM | 7,813,106 | 241,861,793 |
| Forest Service | 17,020,333 | 187,590,701 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 272,428 | 3,972,758 |
| National Park Service | 1,203,604 | 76,429,319 |
| Military | 0 | 328,137 |
| Army Corps of Engineers | 558,640 | 7,945,024 |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | 426,441 | 85,236,773 |
| Other Eligible Acres | 0 | 23,347 |
| PILT Payment (2012 \$\$) | 26,151,999 | 393,044,454 |
| Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2012 \$\$) | 0.96 | 0.65 |

Percent of Total

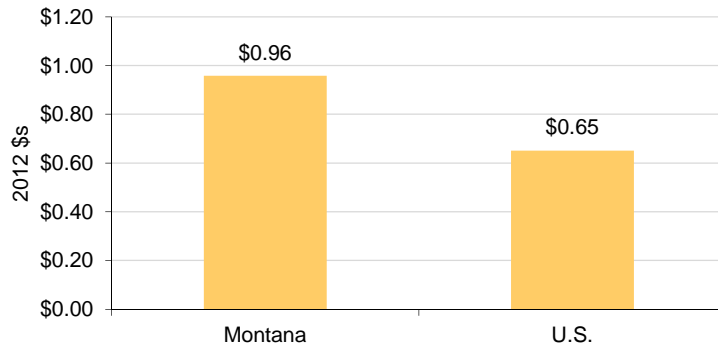
| | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|
| BLM | 28.6% | 40.1% |
| Forest Service | 62.4% | 31.1% |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 1.0% | 0.7% |
| National Park Service | 4.4% | 12.7% |
| Military | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Army Corps of Engineers | 2.0% | 1.3% |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | 1.6% | 14.1% |
| Other Eligible Acres | 0.0% | 0.0% |

Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) per FY, Montana



- From FY 1986 to FY 2012, PILT payments grew from \$16,617,280 to \$26,151,999, increased of 57 percent.

Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2012 \$)



- In FY 2012, Montana had the highest average per-acre PILT payment (\$0.96), and the U.S. had the lowest (\$0.65).

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT).

Congress authorized PILT in 1976 in recognition of the volatility and inadequacy of federal revenue sharing payment programs to compensate counties for non-taxable federal lands within their borders (Public Law 94-565). PILT increases and stabilizes county government revenue sharing payments by paying counties based on a per-acre average "base payment" that is reduced by the amount of revenue sharing payments and is subject to a population cap.

A low average per-acre PILT payment may indicate significant revenue sharing payments from the previous year or that the county's population is below the population cap that limits the base per acre payment.

PILT is permanently authorized, but congress must appropriate funding on an annual basis. PILT was typically not fully funded until FY 2008 when counties received a guarantee of five years at full payment amounts (FY 2008 to FY 2012 payments).

Why is it important?

As county payments became more important to local government after WWII (largely due to high timber extraction levels to fuel the post-war housing and economic growth), volatility became an issue. PILT increased and stabilized payments by funding counties from congressional appropriations rather than directly from commodity receipts. PILT payments are also important because they are not restricted to particular local government services, but can be used at the discretion of county commissioners to fund any local government needs.

Additional Resources

The U.S. Department of the Interior maintains an online searchable database of PILT payments and eligible PILT acres by county and state total. Data are available back to FY 1999 at: doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm⁽⁴⁾.

Schuster, Ervin G. 1995. PILT - Its Purpose and Performance. *Journal of Forestry*. 93(8):31-35.

Corn, M. Lynne. 2008. PILT (Payments in Lieu of Taxes): Somewhat Simplified. Congressional Research Service Report RL31392.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), Washington D.C.

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

Forest Service Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2012 (2012 \$s)

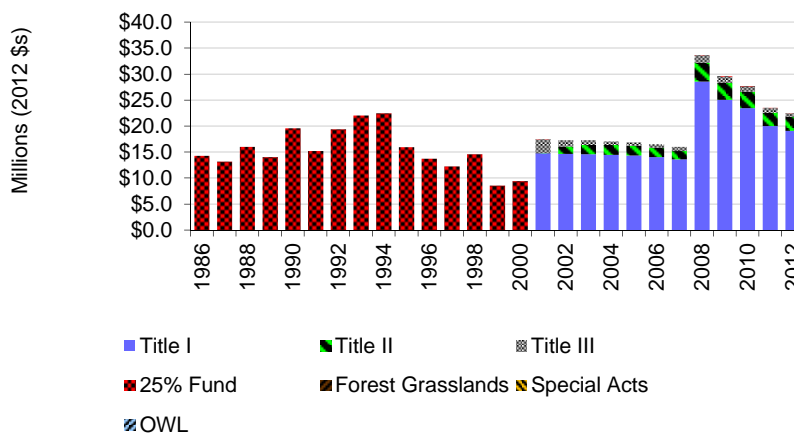
| | Montana | U.S. |
|-----------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Forest Service Total | 22,460,192 | 323,195,391 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 22,380,415 | 305,792,128 |
| Title I | 19,070,573 | 259,777,009 |
| Title II | 2,713,307 | 31,939,953 |
| Title III | 596,534 | 14,075,166 |
| 25% Fund | 79,777 | 11,240,438 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 6,162,825 |

Percent of Total

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 99.6% | 94.6% |
| Title I | 84.9% | 80.4% |
| Title II | 12.1% | 9.9% |
| Title III | 2.7% | 4.4% |
| 25% Fund | 0.4% | 3.5% |
| Forest Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Special Acts | 0.0% | 1.9% |

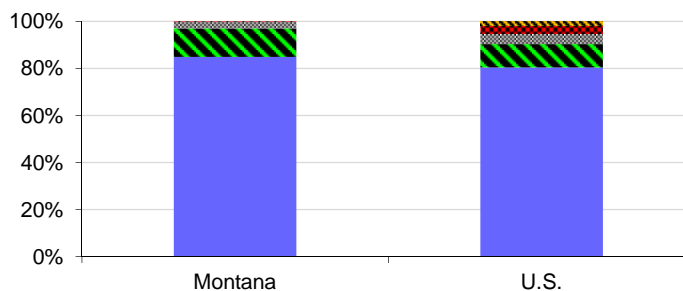
Forest Service Revenue Sharing per FY, Montana

- From FY 1986 to FY 2012, Forest Service revenue sharing payments grew from \$14,293,261 to \$22,460,192, an increase of 57 percent.



- In FY 2012, Title I payments were the greatest portion of Forest Service revenue sharing in Montana (84.9%), and Forest Grasslands were the smallest (0%).

Forest Service Revenue Sharing, FY 2012



■ Title I ■ Title II ■ Title III ■ 25% Fund ■ Forest Grasslands ■ Special Acts

Data Sources: U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is Forest Service Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes Forest Service revenue sharing programs, including the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (SRS), 25% Fund, and Forest Grasslands.

U.S. Forest Service 25 Percent Fund: The 25% Fund, established in 1908, shares revenue generated from the sale of commodities produced on public land with the county where the activities take place. Twenty-five percent of the value of public land receipts are distributed directly to counties and must be used to fund roads and schools. States determine how to allocate receipts between these two local services.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (SRS), or Public Law 106-393: SRS was enacted in FY 2001 to provide 5 years of transitional assistance to rural counties affected by the decline in revenue from timber harvests on federal lands. SRS was reauthorized for a single year in 2007, and again in 2008 for a period of four years. The SRS Act has three titles that allocate payments for specific purposes.

- Title I - these payments to counties make up 80 to 85 percent of the total SRS payments and must be dedicated to funding roads and schools. States determine the split between these two services, and some states let the counties decide.
- Title II - these funds are retained by the federal treasury to be used on special projects on federal land. Resource advisory committees (RACs) at the community level help make spending determinations and monitor project progress.
- Title III - these payments may be used to carry out activities under the Firewise Communities program, to reimburse the county for search and rescue and other emergency services, and to develop community wildfire protection plans.

What is the Relationship Between the 25% Fund and SRS? Counties elect to receive Secure Rural Schools Payments, or to continue with 25% Fund payments. Most counties have elected to receive Secure Rural Schools payments. Some counties, particularly in the East, continue to prefer 25% Fund payments to Secure Rural Schools.

Forest Grasslands: Forest Grasslands are lands acquired by the Forest Service through the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (P.L. 75-210). The Act authorized acquisition of damaged lands to rehabilitate and use them for various purposes. Receipts from activities on Forest Grasslands are shared directly with county governments.

Special Acts: These include Payments to Minnesota (Act of June 22, 1948, 16 U.S.C. 577g), payments associated with the Quinault Special Management Area in Washington (P.L. 100-638, 102 Stat. 3327), and receipts from the sale of quartz from the Ouachita National Forest in Arkansas (§423, Interior Appropriations Act for FY1989; P.L. 100-446, 102 Stat. 1774). Payments to Minnesota provides a special payment (75% of the appraised value) for lands in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area in St. Louis, Cook, and Lake counties. The Forest Service shares 45 percent of timber receipts from the Quinault Special Management Area with both the Quinault Indian Tribe and with the State of Washington. Congress directed the Forest Service to sell quartz from the Ouachita National Forest as common variety mineral materials (rather than being available under the 1872 General Mining Law), with 50 percent of the receipts to Arkansas counties with Ouachita National Forest lands for roads and schools.

Why is it important?

USFS revenue sharing is the largest source of federal land payments to counties on a national basis (federal mineral royalties are distributed to states). For some counties it provides a significant portion of total local government revenue. Payments became important after WWII when timber harvests on the National Forests increased sharply in response to post-war housing and economic growth.

As the timber economy shifted and ideas about public land management changed, harvests declined and county payments along with it. Congress addressed these changes by authorizing "owl" transition payments in the Pacific Northwest, and later extended the concept of transition payments nationally in 2000 with the SRS act. SRS changed USFS revenue sharing in three fundamental ways: SRS (1) decoupled county payments from National Forest receipts traditionally dominated by timber, (2) introduced new purposes of restoration and stewardship through Title II funds that pay for projects on public lands, and (3) addressed payment equity concerns by adjusting county and school payments based on economic need (the Title I formula is adjusted using each county's per capita personal income).

SRS transition payments are only authorized through FY 2011, at which point Congress must decide to extend and/or reform SRS, or allow it to expire. If SRS expires, counties will again receive payments from the 25% Fund, recoupling payments directly to commercial activities on public land.

Additional Resources

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self Determination Act payments available at: fs.usda.gov/pts/⁽⁵⁾.

Gorte, Ross W. 2008. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000: Forest Service Payments to Counties. Congressional Research Service Report RL33822.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2009. Forest Service, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Federal Land Payment Programs

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

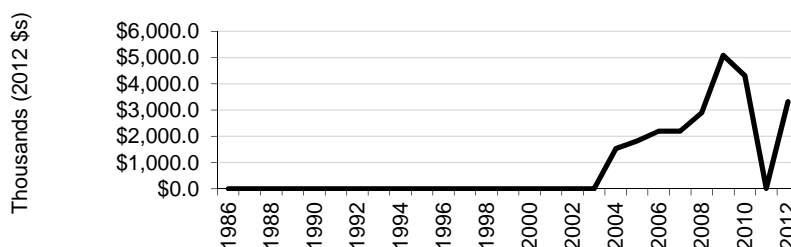
BLM Payments to States and Local Governments, FY 2012 (2012 \$s)

| | Montana | U.S. |
|--------------------------------|-----------|------------|
| Total BLM Payments (\$) | 3,320,902 | 64,789,838 |
| Proceeds of Sales | 611,922 | 10,527,859 |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0 | 220,448 |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 2,311,056 | 13,435,599 |
| State Payments | 397,924 | 4,559,487 |
| National Grasslands | 0 | 0 |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0 | 36,046,446 |
| Title I | 0 | 30,639,479 |
| Title II | 0 | 3,484,924 |
| Title III | 0 | 1,922,043 |

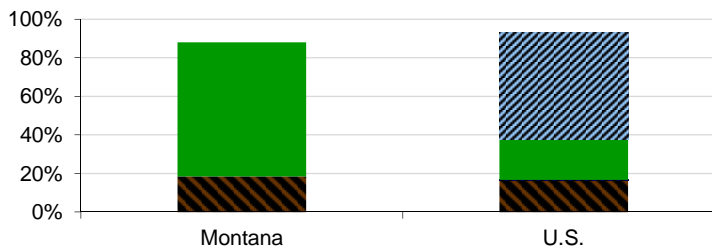
Percent of Total

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Proceeds of Sales | 18.4% | 16.2% |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 69.6% | 20.7% |
| State Payments | 12.0% | 7.0% |
| National Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0.0% | 55.6% |
| Title I | 0.0% | 47.3% |
| Title II | 0.0% | 5.4% |
| Title III | 0.0% | 3.0% |

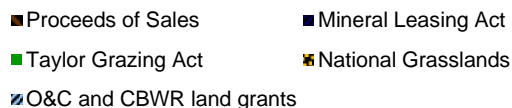
BLM Revenue Sharing per FY, Montana



BLM Revenue Sharing, FY 2012



- In FY 2012, Taylor Grazing Act payments were the greatest portion of BLM revenue sharing in Montana (69.6%), and Mineral Leasing Act payments were the smallest (0%).



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is BLM Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes BLM payments to states and local governments. Payments are derived from a variety of revenue-generating activities on BLM land, including revenue from the sale of land and materials, grazing, and minerals leasing.

Proceeds of Sales: These include receipts from the sale of land and materials.

Mineral Leasing Act: These include Oil and Gas Right of Way lease revenue and the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska Lands. Royalties from mineral leasing on BLM lands are distributed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue.

Taylor Grazing Act: The Taylor Grazing Act, June 28, 1934, established grazing allotments on public land and extended tenure to district grazers. In 1936 the Grazing Service (BLM) enacted fees to be shared with the county where allotments and leases are located. Funds are restricted to use for range improvements (e.g., predator control, noxious weed programs) in cooperation with BLM or livestock organizations.

- Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within grazing districts established under the Act.
- Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district established under the Act.

National Grasslands: Revenue derived from the management of National Grasslands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012), and Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958.

Oregon and California Land Grants: These include (1) the Oregon and California (O&C) land grant payment and (2) Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) payment administered by the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act. Amounts include Title I, Title II, and Title III payments (see the Forest Service revenue sharing section in this report for definitions and information on the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act).

Why is it important?

The BLM is the nation's largest land owner, and activities that take place on BLM lands can be extremely important to adjacent communities. Similarly, the non-taxable status of BLM lands is important to local government who must provide services to county residents, and provide public safety and law enforcement activities on BLM lands. BLM revenue sharing programs provide resources to local governments in lieu of property taxes (and these revenue sharing dollars are supplemented by PILT).

Methods

BLM data on this page are from BLM FRD 196 and FRD 198 reports. The FRD 196 reports receipts by county and state of origin while the FRD 198 reports actual distribution amounts to state and local governments. FRD 198 is not available for some years, so the FRD 196 report is used. To arrive at distribution amounts from receipts, the Legal Allocation of BLM Receipts (Table 3-31 of BLM Public Land Statistics) was used. Some error is likely. In addition, some data are obtained directly from states. Distribution statistics obtained from the state or local government are related to the previous FY's reported distributions (BLM distributions reported for federal FY 2008 are received and reported by state and local government in FY 2009.)

Additional Resources

BLM Public Land Statistics are available at the Annual Reports and Public Land Statistics website:

blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html⁽⁶⁾.

Information about the Taylor Grazing Act is available at: blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html⁽⁷⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2009. Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.; Additional sources and methods available at www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt.

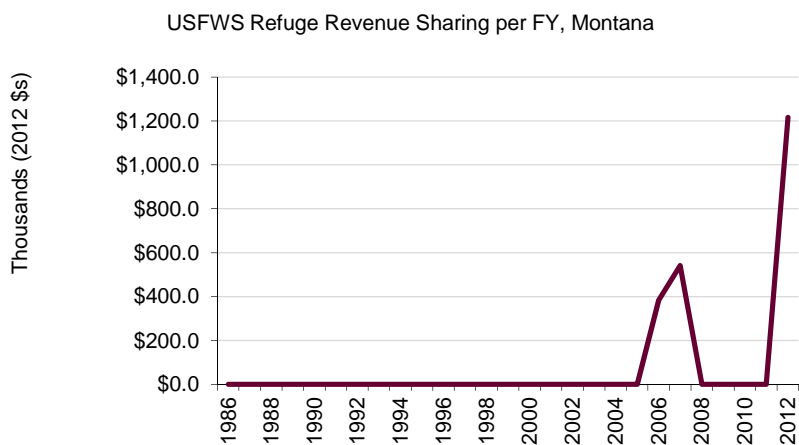
Federal Land Payment Programs

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

USFWS Refuge Revenue Sharing Payments, FY 2012 (2012 \$s)

| | Montana | U.S. |
|----------------------------|-----------|------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 1,215,706 | 0 |



Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What is U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge Revenue Sharing?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuge revenue sharing.

Twenty-five percent of the net receipts collected from the sale of various products or privileges from Refuge lands, or three-quarters of one percent (0.75%) of the adjusted purchase price of Refuge land, whichever is greater, is shared with the counties in which the Refuge is located.

Why is it important?

National Wildlife Refuges and other lands administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service do not pay property taxes to local governments. The Refuge revenue sharing program is intended to compensate counties for non-taxable Refuge lands. As with other revenue sharing programs, these payments can be important if USFWS ownership is a large percentage of all land in the county, reducing the ability of the local government to raise sufficient tax revenue to provide basic services. In addition, linking payments to revenue derived from USFWS lands can create incentives for local government officials to lobby for particular uses of public land.

Methods

Data Limitations: The USFWS publishes a database of Refuge revenue sharing payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007 only, and does not make data available for other years for the nation. Data on Refuge revenue sharing may be obtained directly from the receiving county government. County governments may request county-specific Refuge revenue sharing payment data from U.S. Fish and Wildlife Services, Division of Financial Management, Denver Operations.

Significance of Data Limitations: Data limitations are relatively insignificant on the national scale (USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments were about 4% of total federal land payments for the United States in FY 2007), however they may be significant for counties that have large areas managed by USFWS.

Additional Resources

A detailed description of USFWS Refuge revenue sharing payments is available on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Realty website at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html⁽⁸⁾.

The Refuge Revenue Sharing Database is available at: fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm⁽⁹⁾. The database currently only includes payments for FY 2006 and FY 2007. The agency does not provide data for the nation for additional years.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2007. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D.C.

Federal Land Payment Programs

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

This page describes components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments.

Federal Mineral Royalties by Source, FY 2012 (2012 \$s)

| | Montana | U.S. |
|-----------------------|------------|---------------|
| Total Federal Royalty | 47,257,455 | 2,125,288,105 |
| Royalties | 40,638,766 | 1,780,047,913 |
| Coal | 22,024,320 | 395,253,669 |
| Natural Gas | 7,433,548 | 526,526,796 |
| Gas Plan Products | 157,901 | 157,165,064 |
| Oil | 11,187,884 | 624,962,787 |
| Other | -164,887 | 76,139,597 |
| Non-Royalty Revenue | 6,618,689 | 341,207,786 |
| Rents | 1,110,404 | 23,808,205 |
| Bonus | 9,248,904 | 347,036,932 |
| Other Revenues | -3,740,619 | -29,637,351 |
| Geothermal | 0 | 3,718,406 |
| GOMESA | 0 | 314,000 |

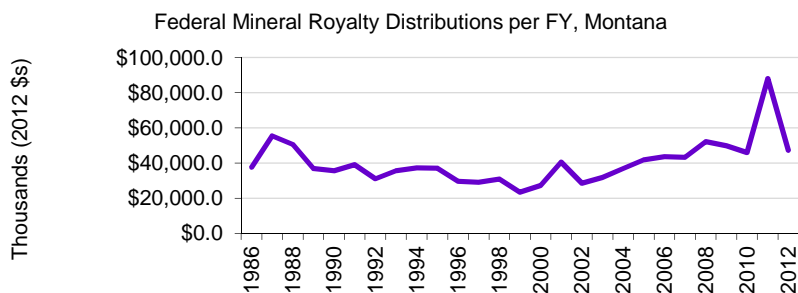
Percent of Total

| | Montana | U.S. |
|---------------------|---------|-------|
| Royalties | 86.0% | 83.8% |
| Coal | 46.6% | 18.6% |
| Natural Gas | 15.7% | 24.8% |
| Gas Plan Products | 0.3% | 7.4% |
| Oil | 23.7% | 29.4% |
| Other | -0.3% | 3.6% |
| Non-Royalty Revenue | 14.0% | 16.1% |
| Rents | 2.3% | 1.1% |
| Bonus | 19.6% | 16.3% |
| Other Revenues | -7.9% | -1.4% |
| Geothermal | 0.0% | 0.2% |
| GOMESA | 0.0% | 0.0% |

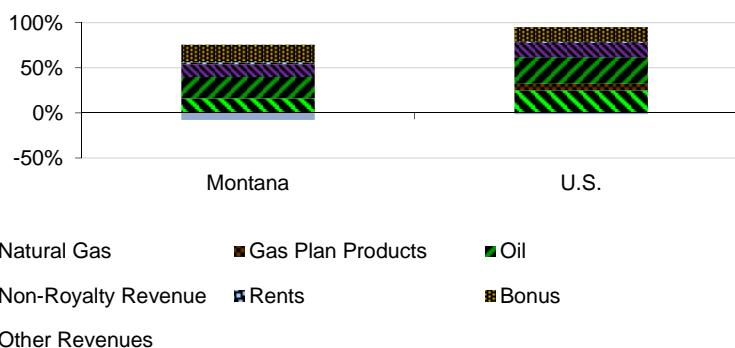
From FY 1986 to FY 2012, federal mineral royalties grew from \$37,705,299 to \$47,257,455, an increase of 25 percent.

- In FY 2012, oil royalties were the largest component of federal mineral royalties in the U.S. (29.4%), and other were the smallest (3.6%).

- In FY 2012, bonus were the largest component of federal mineral non-royalty revenue in the U.S. (16.3%), and other revenues were the smallest (-1.4%).



Components of Federal Mineral Royalty Distributions, FY 2012



Data Sources: U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Study Guide and Supplemental Information

What are Federal Mineral Royalties?

What do we measure on this page?

This page describes the components of federal mineral royalty distributions to state and local governments across geographies, and trends for the region.

Royalties, rents, and bonus payments from mining activities on federal land are shared with the state of origin (49% of revenue is returned to states and 51% is retained by the federal government). In addition, revenue from geothermal production on federal lands and a share of royalties from offshore drilling the Gulf of Mexico (GOMESA) are shared directly with county governments. State and local governments determine how to spend their share of federal mineral royalties within broad federal guidelines (priority must be given to areas socially or economically impacted by mineral development for planning, construction/maintenance of public facilities, and provision of public services).

Royalties: Royalty payments represent a stated share or percentage of the value of the mineral produced. The royalty may be an established minimum, a step-scale, or a sliding-scale. A step-scale royalty rate increases by steps as the average production on the lease increases. A sliding-scale royalty rate is based on average production and applies to all production from the lease. A royalty is due when production begins.

Geothermal: Geothermal payments are distributed directly to counties where the activity takes place.

GOMESA: The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006 (GOMESA) makes distributions of offshore federal mineral royalties to coastal states and communities. The four states and their eligible political subdivisions receiving revenues from the GOMESA leases include Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

Rents: A rent schedule is established at the time a lease is issued. Rents are annual payments, normally a fixed dollar amount per acre, required to preserve the right to a lease.

Bonuses: Leases issued in areas known or believed to contain minerals are awarded through a competitive bidding process. Bonuses represent the cash amount successfully bid to win the rights to a lease.

Other Revenues: A disbursement that is not a royalty, rent, or bonus. Other revenue may include minimum royalties, settlement payments, gas storage fees, estimated payments, recoupments, and fees for sand and gravel used for beach restoration.

Why is it important?

Mineral royalties are the largest source of revenue derived from extractive activities on public lands. Mineral extraction can place significant demands on federal, state, and local infrastructure and services. Royalty revenue helps meet some of these demands. They are also designed to provide an ongoing public benefit from the depletion of non-renewable resources owned by the public.

Methods

Data Limitations: State governments that receive federal mineral royalty distributions often choose to pass through a share of federal distributions directly to the local government of origin (the location where the royalties were generated). For example, Montana distributes 25 percent of the state government's share of federal mineral royalties with the county of origin. Because information about royalties by county of origin and state government distributions to local governments are not published by ONRR, EPS-HDT users must contact each state directly for these data. Headwaters Economics includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document. http://headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf.

Additional Resources

Headwaters Economics provides a methods document specific to the EPS-HDT Federal Lands Payments report that includes a list of state distribution policy, links to data, and contact information for Western U.S. States in the EPS-HDT Federal, State, and Local Government Financial Data Methods and Resources document: headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf⁽¹⁰⁾.

For more definitions, see the Glossary of Mineral Terms, Office of Natural Resources Revenue available at: onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf⁽¹¹⁾.

Data Sources

U.S. Department of Interior. 2012. Office of Natural Resources Revenue. Washington, D.C.

Data Sources & Methods

Data Sources

The EPS-HDT Government report uses published statistics from government sources that are available to the public and cover the entire country. All data used in EPS-HDT can be readily verified by going to the original source. The contact information for databases used in this profile is:

- **U.S. Census of Governments**
Census Bureau, U.S. Department of Commerce
www.census.gov/govs
Tel. 800-242-2184
- **U.S. Bureau of Land Management**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.blm.gov
Tel. 202-208-3801
- **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**
Realty Division, U.S. Department of Interior
www.fws.gov
Tel. 703-358-1713
- **U.S. Forest Service**
U.S. Department of Agriculture
www.fs.fed.us
Tel. 800-832-1355
- **U.S. Office of Natural Resources Revenue**
U.S. Department of Interior
www.onrr.gov
Tel. 303-231-3078

Methods

EPS-HDT core approaches

EPS-HDT is designed to focus on long-term trends across a range of important measures. Trend analysis provides a more comprehensive view of changes than spot data for select years. We encourage users to focus on major trends rather than absolute numbers.

EPS-HDT displays detailed industry-level data to show changes in the composition of the economy over time and the mix of industries at points in time.

EPS-HDT employs cross-sectional benchmarking, comparing smaller geographies such as counties to larger regions, states, and the nation, to give a sense of relative performance.

EPS-HDT allows users to aggregate data for multiple geographies, such as multi-county regions, to accommodate a flexible range of user-defined areas of interest and to allow for more sophisticated cross-sectional comparisons.

Adjusting dollar figures for inflation

Because a dollar in the past was worth more than a dollar today, data reported in current dollar terms should be adjusted for inflation. The U.S. Department of Commerce reports personal income figures in terms of current dollars. All income data in EPS-HDT are adjusted to real (or constant) dollars using the Consumer Price Index. Figures are adjusted to the latest date for which the annual Consumer Price Index is available.

Links to Additional Resources

For more information about EPS-HDT see:

www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt

Web pages listed under Additional Resources include:

Throughout this report, references to on-line resources are indicated by superscripts in parentheses. These resources are provided as hyperlinks here.

- 1 www.headwaterseconomics.org/eps-hdt
- 2 www.census.gov/govs/estimate/
- 3 www.census.gov/govs/
- 4 www.doi.gov/nbc/index.cfm
- 5 www.fs.usda.gov/pts/
- 6 www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/res/Direct_Links_to_Publications/ann_rpt_and_pls.html
- 7 www.blm.gov/wy/st/en/field_offices/Casper/range/taylor.1.html
- 8 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/rrs.html
- 9 www.fws.gov/refuges/realty/RRS/2007/RevenueSharing_Search_2007.cfm
- 10 headwaterseconomics.org/wphw/wp-content/uploads/EPS-HDT_Federal_Land_Payments_Documentation_1-30-2011.pdf
- 11 www.onrr.gov/Stats/pdfdocs/glossary.pdf

**Components of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$s)**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 51,927,772 | 2,902,317,025 |
| PILT | 26,151,999 | 393,044,454 |
| Forest Service Payments | 22,460,192 | 323,195,391 |
| BLM Payments | 3,315,582 | 64,789,838 |
| USFWS Refuge Payments | 1,215,706 | 0 |
| Federal Mineral Royalties | 0 | 2,125,288,105 |
| Percent of Total | | |
| PILT | 50.4% | 13.5% |
| Forest Service Payments | 43.3% | 11.1% |
| BLM Payments | 6.4% | 2.2% |
| USFWS Refuge Payments | 2.3% | 0.0% |
| Federal Mineral Royalties | 0.0% | 73.2% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | Beaverhead County, MT | Big Horn County, MT | Blaine County, MT | Broadwater County, MT | Carbon County, MT | Carter County, MT | Cascade County, MT | Chouteau County, MT |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 2,207,364 | 22,035 | 964,252 | 832,022 | 903,291 | 453,178 | 549,095 | 397,900 |
| State Government | 1,799 | 0 | 31,430 | 0 | 12 | 1 | -190 | 0 |
| County Government | 1,619,931 | 14,073 | 804,974 | 706,068 | 877,621 | 277,908 | 509,148 | 360,420 |
| Local School Districts | 377,918 | 0 | 0 | 80,676 | 10,341 | 34,199 | 36,661 | 8,821 |
| RACs | 106,813 | 0 | 0 | 34,203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grazing Districts | 100,902 | 7,962 | 127,848 | 11,075 | 15,317 | 141,070 | 3,476 | 28,658 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 0.1% | 0.0% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| County Government | 73.4% | 63.9% | 83.5% | 84.9% | 97.2% | 61.3% | 92.7% | 90.6% |
| Local School Districts | 17.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 9.7% | 1.1% | 7.5% | 6.7% | 2.2% |
| RACs | 4.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Grazing Districts | 4.6% | 36.1% | 13.3% | 1.3% | 1.7% | 31.1% | 0.6% | 7.2% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | Custer County, MT | Daniels County, MT | Dawson County, MT | Deer Lodge County, MT | Fallon County, MT | Fergus County, MT | Flathead County, MT | Gallatin County, MT |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 906,080 | 358 | 39,955 | 614,825 | 658,004 | 1,296,080 | 4,005,185 | 1,953,621 |
| State Government | 13,728 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 195,013 | 4,310 | 0 | 0 |
| County Government | 816,162 | 0 | 21,728 | 514,132 | 39,367 | 1,171,274 | 3,194,006 | 1,719,307 |
| Local School Districts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72,786 | 0 | 30,257 | 530,203 | 152,339 |
| RACs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,322 | 0 | 0 | 280,976 | 80,731 |
| Grazing Districts | 76,190 | 358 | 18,210 | 584 | 423,624 | 90,239 | 0 | 1,245 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 1.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 29.6% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| County Government | 90.1% | 0.0% | 54.4% | 83.6% | 6.0% | 90.4% | 79.7% | 88.0% |
| Local School Districts | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 11.8% | 0.0% | 2.3% | 13.2% | 7.8% |
| RACs | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.0% | 4.1% |
| Grazing Districts | 8.4% | 100.0% | 45.6% | 0.1% | 64.4% | 7.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | Garfield County, MT | Glacier County, MT | Golden Valley County, MT | Granite County, MT | Hill County, MT | Jefferson County, MT | Judith Basin County, MT | Lake County, MT |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 367,360 | 990,723 | 70,794 | 1,084,923 | 107,892 | 1,352,220 | 339,866 | 438,905 |
| State Government | 4 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 0 | 11,880 | 4 | 14 |
| County Government | 207,723 | 978,242 | 65,191 | 775,623 | 105,383 | 1,202,594 | 236,458 | 422,592 |
| Local School Districts | 0 | 12,109 | 5,423 | 235,569 | 0 | 100,674 | 65,749 | 16,225 |
| RACs | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66,580 | 0 | 28,454 | 34,843 | 0 |
| Grazing Districts | 159,634 | 372 | 180 | 6,930 | 2,509 | 8,618 | 2,812 | 75 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| County Government | 56.5% | 98.7% | 92.1% | 71.5% | 97.7% | 88.9% | 69.6% | 96.3% |
| Local School Districts | 0.0% | 1.2% | 7.7% | 21.7% | 0.0% | 7.4% | 19.3% | 3.7% |
| RACs | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.1% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 10.3% | 0.0% |
| Grazing Districts | 43.5% | 0.0% | 0.3% | 0.6% | 2.3% | 0.6% | 0.8% | 0.0% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | Lewis and Clark County, MT | Liberty County, MT | Lincoln County, MT | McCone County, MT | Madison County, MT | Meagher County, MT | Mineral County, MT | Missoula County, MT |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 2,988,175 | 73,265 | 5,659,239 | 335,180 | 1,376,851 | 686,626 | 1,419,399 | 2,319,345 |
| State Government | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 679 |
| County Government | 2,640,785 | 69,596 | 3,588,711 | 277,867 | 1,034,416 | 496,820 | 982,851 | 1,993,683 |
| Local School Districts | 222,812 | 0 | 1,433,793 | 0 | 196,524 | 146,445 | 340,343 | 252,786 |
| RACs | 118,077 | 0 | 636,735 | 0 | 104,146 | 41,391 | 96,193 | 71,446 |
| Grazing Districts | 6,434 | 3,669 | 0 | 57,313 | 41,762 | 1,970 | 0 | 750 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| County Government | 88.4% | 95.0% | 63.4% | 82.9% | 75.1% | 72.4% | 69.2% | 86.0% |
| Local School Districts | 7.5% | 0.0% | 25.3% | 0.0% | 14.3% | 21.3% | 24.0% | 10.9% |
| RACs | 4.0% | 0.0% | 11.3% | 0.0% | 7.6% | 6.0% | 6.8% | 3.1% |
| Grazing Districts | 0.2% | 5.0% | 0.0% | 17.1% | 3.0% | 0.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | Musselshell County, MT | Park County, MT | Petroleum County, MT | Phillips County, MT | Pondera County, MT | Powder River County, MT | Powell County, MT | Prairie County, MT |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 218,106 | 1,653,465 | 193,095 | 935,892 | 277,791 | 730,707 | 1,906,721 | 253,682 |
| State Government | 10,818 | 0 | 13,882 | 88,588 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,068 |
| County Government | 158,331 | 1,340,279 | 81,529 | 467,737 | 249,063 | 489,779 | 1,401,477 | 145,893 |
| Local School Districts | 0 | 203,649 | 0 | 0 | 27,629 | 127,575 | 328,444 | 0 |
| RACs | 0 | 107,922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36,057 | 174,056 | 0 |
| Grazing Districts | 48,957 | 1,615 | 97,684 | 379,567 | 1,099 | 77,296 | 2,745 | 105,721 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 5.0% | 0.0% | 7.2% | 9.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.8% |
| County Government | 72.6% | 81.1% | 42.2% | 50.0% | 89.7% | 67.0% | 73.5% | 57.5% |
| Local School Districts | 0.0% | 12.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 9.9% | 17.5% | 17.2% | 0.0% |
| RACs | 0.0% | 6.5% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 4.9% | 9.1% | 0.0% |
| Grazing Districts | 22.4% | 0.1% | 50.6% | 40.6% | 0.4% | 10.6% | 0.1% | 41.7% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | Ravalli County, MT | Richland County, MT | Roosevelt County, MT | Rosebud County, MT | Sanders County, MT | Sheridan County, MT | Silver Bow County, MT | Stillwater County, MT |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 3,223,711 | 34,765 | 2,902 | 238,746 | 2,625,396 | 679 | 658,139 | 511,491 |
| State Government | 45 | 0 | 0 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 13,589 | 0 |
| County Government | 2,636,806 | 18,412 | 1,456 | 162,194 | 1,623,069 | 605 | 573,342 | 454,725 |
| Local School Districts | 383,583 | 0 | 0 | 25,668 | 655,140 | 0 | 41,629 | 42,222 |
| RACs | 203,277 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347,186 | 0 | 22,061 | 13,425 |
| Grazing Districts | 0 | 16,353 | 1,446 | 50,413 | 0 | 74 | 7,518 | 1,118 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 0.0% |
| County Government | 81.8% | 53.0% | 50.2% | 67.9% | 61.8% | 89.1% | 87.1% | 88.9% |
| Local School Districts | 11.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 10.8% | 25.0% | 0.0% | 6.3% | 8.3% |
| RACs | 6.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 13.2% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 2.6% |
| Grazing Districts | 0.0% | 47.0% | 49.8% | 21.1% | 0.0% | 10.9% | 1.1% | 0.2% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | Sweet Grass County, MT | Teton County, MT | Toole County, MT | Treasure County, MT | Valley County, MT | Wheatland County, MT | Wibaux County, MT | Yellowstone County, MT |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 761,634 | 753,245 | 56,075 | 2,678 | 1,078,491 | 181,168 | 16,540 | 198,642 |
| State Government | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3,875 | 0 | 0 | 260 |
| County Government | 594,122 | 678,912 | 51,522 | 254 | 927,677 | 155,749 | 9,169 | 186,984 |
| Local School Districts | 106,914 | 46,710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 25,250 | 0 | 0 |
| RACs | 56,658 | 24,754 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Grazing Districts | 3,940 | 2,868 | 4,553 | 2,424 | 146,939 | 170 | 7,371 | 11,398 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| State Government | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| County Government | 78.0% | 90.1% | 91.9% | 9.5% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 55.4% | 94.1% |
| Local School Districts | 14.0% | 6.2% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 13.9% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| RACs | 7.4% | 3.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Grazing Districts | 0.5% | 0.4% | 8.1% | 90.5% | 13.6% | 0.1% | 44.6% | 5.7% |

**Distribution of Federal Land
Payments to State and Local
Governments by Geography of
Origin, FY 2012 (2012 \$\$)**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|--|---------------|---------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments by Geography of Origin (\$) | 51,927,772 | 2,902,317,025 |
| State Government | 392,604 | 2,126,066,386 |
| County Government | 40,133,739 | 604,077,390 |
| Local School Districts | 6,377,067 | 123,460,025 |
| RACs | 2,713,307 | 35,424,877 |
| Grazing Districts | 2,311,056 | 13,435,599 |
| Percent of Total | | |
| State Government | 0.8% | 73.3% |
| County Government | 77.3% | 20.8% |
| Local School Districts | 12.3% | 4.3% |
| RACs | 5.2% | 1.2% |
| Grazing Districts | 4.5% | 0.5% |

**Allocation of Federal Land
Payments to County
Government by Permitted Use,
FY 2012 (2012 \$s)**

| | Beaverhead County, MT | Big Horn County, MT | Blaine County, MT | Broadwater County, MT | Carbon County, MT | Carter County, MT | Cascade County, MT | Chouteau County, MT |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$) | 1,619,931 | 14,073 | 804,974 | 706,068 | 877,621 | 277,908 | 509,148 | 360,420 |
| Unrestricted | 963,094 | 14,073 | 807,704 | 535,924 | 863,605 | 191,284 | 420,434 | 347,947 |
| Restricted-County Roads | 756,972 | 0 | 0 | 161,593 | 20,713 | 68,500 | 73,432 | 17,669 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 93,462 | 0 | 0 | 8,551 | 0 | 18,123 | 19,428 | 0 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | 59.5% | 100.0% | 100.3% | 75.9% | 98.4% | 68.8% | 82.6% | 96.5% |
| Restricted-County Roads | 46.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 22.9% | 2.4% | 24.6% | 14.4% | 4.9% |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 5.8% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 1.2% | 0.0% | 6.5% | 3.8% | 0.0% |

**Allocation of Federal Land
Payments to County
Government by Permitted Use,
FY 2012 (2012 \$s)**

| | Custer County, MT | Daniels County, MT | Dawson County, MT | Deer Lodge County, MT | Fallon County, MT | Fergus County, MT | Flathead County, MT | Gallatin County, MT |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$) | 816,162 | 0 | 21,728 | 514,132 | 39,367 | 1,171,274 | 3,194,006 | 1,719,307 |
| Unrestricted | 816,162 | 0 | 21,728 | 341,018 | 39,367 | 1,120,871 | 2,525,242 | 1,431,047 |
| Restricted-County Roads | 0 | 0 | 0 | 145,791 | 0 | 60,606 | 1,061,997 | 305,135 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,322 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | 100.0% | na | 100.0% | 66.3% | 100.0% | 95.7% | 79.1% | 83.2% |
| Restricted-County Roads | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 28.4% | 0.0% | 5.2% | 33.2% | 17.7% |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 5.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Allocation of Federal Land
Payments to County
Government by Permitted Use,
FY 2012 (2012 \$s)**

| | Garfield County, MT | Glacier County, MT | Golden Valley County, MT | Granite County, MT | Hill County, MT | Jefferson County, MT | Judith Basin County, MT | Lake County, MT |
|--|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$) | 207,723 | 978,242 | 65,191 | 775,623 | 105,383 | 1,202,594 | 236,458 | 422,592 |
| Unrestricted | 231,856 | 954,183 | 54,907 | 245,521 | 107,798 | 976,045 | 104,762 | 565,670 |
| Restricted-County Roads | 0 | 24,254 | 10,862 | 471,845 | 0 | 201,651 | 131,696 | 32,498 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58,258 | 0 | 24,897 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | 111.6% | 97.5% | 84.2% | 31.7% | 102.3% | 81.2% | 44.3% | 133.9% |
| Restricted-County Roads | 0.0% | 2.5% | 16.7% | 60.8% | 0.0% | 16.8% | 55.7% | 7.7% |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.5% | 0.0% | 2.1% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Allocation of Federal Land
Payments to County
Government by Permitted Use,
FY 2012 (2012 \$s)**

| | Lewis and Clark County, MT | Liberty County, MT | Lincoln County, MT | McCone County, MT | Madison County, MT | Meagher County, MT | Mineral County, MT | Missoula County, MT |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$) | 2,640,785 | 69,596 | 3,588,711 | 277,867 | 1,034,416 | 496,820 | 982,851 | 1,993,683 |
| Unrestricted | 2,194,492 | 69,596 | 593,728 | 282,165 | 650,641 | 167,273 | 216,975 | 1,424,836 |
| Restricted-County Roads | 446,293 | 0 | 2,871,892 | 0 | 393,638 | 293,330 | 681,707 | 506,332 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0 | 0 | 123,092 | 0 | 0 | 36,217 | 84,169 | 62,516 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | 83.1% | 100.0% | 16.5% | 101.5% | 62.9% | 33.7% | 22.1% | 71.5% |
| Restricted-County Roads | 16.9% | 0.0% | 80.0% | 0.0% | 38.1% | 59.0% | 69.4% | 25.4% |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0.0% | 0.0% | 3.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.3% | 8.6% | 3.1% |

**Allocation of Federal Land
Payments to County
Government by Permitted Use,
FY 2012 (2012 \$s)**

| | Musselshell County, MT | Park County, MT | Petroleum County, MT | Phillips County, MT | Pondera County, MT | Powder River County, MT | Powell County, MT | Prairie County, MT |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$) | 158,331 | 1,340,279 | 81,529 | 467,737 | 249,063 | 489,779 | 1,401,477 | 145,893 |
| Unrestricted | 174,354 | 932,369 | 95,536 | 529,604 | 200,922 | 202,695 | 797,168 | 145,893 |
| Restricted-County Roads | 0 | 407,910 | 0 | 0 | 55,341 | 255,534 | 657,874 | 0 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31,550 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Unrestricted | 110.1% | 69.6% | 117.2% | 113.2% | 80.7% | 41.4% | 56.9% | 100.0% |
| Restricted-County Roads | 0.0% | 30.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 22.2% | 52.2% | 46.9% | 0.0% |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 6.4% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Allocation of Federal Land
Payments to County
Government by Permitted Use,
FY 2012 (2012 \$s)**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Total Federal Land Payments to County Government (\$) | 40,133,739 | 604,077,390 |
| Unrestricted | 27,977,708 | 430,431,476 |
| Restricted-County Roads | 12,773,283 | 153,867,499 |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 596,534 | 15,997,209 |
| Percent of Total | | |
| Unrestricted | 69.7% | 71.3% |
| Restricted-County Roads | 31.8% | 25.5% |
| Restricted-Special County Projects | 1.5% | 2.6% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$s)**

| | Beaverhead County, MT | Big Horn County, MT | Blaine County, MT | Broadwater County, MT | Carbon County, MT | Carter County, MT | Cascade County, MT | Chouteau County, MT |
|--|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 7,573 | 16,193 | 10,261 | 5,594 | 8,380 | 4,166 | 47,336 | 7,233 |
| Taxes | 3,764 | 7,044 | 3,757 | 2,047 | 5,127 | 1,406 | 27,366 | 4,293 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 2,155 | 5,802 | 4,572 | 1,552 | 2,476 | 2,175 | 6,277 | 2,025 |
| Total Charges | 803 | 2,268 | 855 | 1,704 | 284 | 391 | 10,886 | 528 |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 851 | 1,079 | 1,077 | 291 | 493 | 194 | 2,807 | 387 |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 978 | 3,512 | 1,022 | 507 | 898 | 225 | 380 | 279 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 49.7% | 43.5% | 36.6% | 36.6% | 61.2% | 33.7% | 57.8% | 59.4% |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 28.5% | 35.8% | 44.6% | 27.7% | 29.6% | 52.2% | 13.3% | 28.0% |
| Total Charges | 10.6% | 14.0% | 8.3% | 30.5% | 3.4% | 9.4% | 23.0% | 7.3% |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 11.2% | 6.7% | 10.5% | 5.2% | 5.9% | 4.7% | 5.9% | 5.4% |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 12.9% | 21.7% | 10.0% | 9.1% | 10.7% | 5.4% | 0.8% | 3.9% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$s)**

| | Custer County, MT | Daniels County, MT | Dawson County, MT | Deer Lodge County, MT | Fallon County, MT | Fergus County, MT | Flathead County, MT | Gallatin County, MT |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 8,098 | 2,538 | 12,764 | na | 19,483 | 10,112 | 64,189 | 58,551 |
| Taxes | 4,496 | 1,615 | 4,722 | na | 3,083 | 5,321 | 36,388 | 31,926 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 1,528 | 686 | 2,595 | na | 14,579 | 2,651 | 10,662 | 6,651 |
| Total Charges | 808 | 151 | 3,836 | na | 732 | 1,384 | 13,704 | 15,219 |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 1,266 | 86 | 1,611 | na | 1,089 | 756 | 3,436 | 4,756 |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 553 | 3 | 347 | 373 | 2,850 | 826 | 3,337 | 1,204 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 55.5% | 63.6% | 37.0% | na | 15.8% | 52.6% | 56.7% | 54.5% |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 18.9% | 27.0% | 20.3% | na | 74.8% | 26.2% | 16.6% | 11.4% |
| Total Charges | 10.0% | 5.9% | 30.1% | na | 3.8% | 13.7% | 21.3% | 26.0% |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 15.6% | 3.4% | 12.6% | na | 5.6% | 7.5% | 5.4% | 8.1% |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 6.8% | 0.1% | 2.7% | na | 14.6% | 8.2% | 5.2% | 2.1% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$s)**

| | Garfield County, MT | Glacier County, MT | Golden Valley County, MT | Granite County, MT | Hill County, MT | Jefferson County, MT | Judith Basin County, MT | Lake County, MT |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 3,092 | 10,822 | 1,161 | 8,087 | 16,665 | 9,395 | 2,928 | 20,251 |
| Taxes | 1,324 | 5,866 | 748 | 2,724 | 8,188 | 4,882 | 1,815 | 11,638 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 785 | 3,632 | 270 | 1,250 | 4,021 | 2,148 | 751 | 2,781 |
| Total Charges | 100 | 776 | 45 | 3,875 | 2,594 | 682 | 108 | 2,441 |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 883 | 548 | 97 | 238 | 1,862 | 1,684 | 254 | 3,392 |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 173 | 653 | 55 | 645 | 100 | 920 | 287 | 371 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 42.8% | 54.2% | 64.4% | 33.7% | 49.1% | 52.0% | 62.0% | 57.5% |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 25.4% | 33.6% | 23.3% | 15.5% | 24.1% | 22.9% | 25.6% | 13.7% |
| Total Charges | 3.2% | 7.2% | 3.9% | 47.9% | 15.6% | 7.3% | 3.7% | 12.1% |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 28.6% | 5.1% | 8.4% | 2.9% | 11.2% | 17.9% | 8.7% | 16.7% |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 5.6% | 6.0% | 4.8% | 8.0% | 0.6% | 9.8% | 9.8% | 1.8% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$s)**

| | Lewis and Clark County, MT | Liberty County, MT | Lincoln County, MT | McCone County, MT | Madison County, MT | Meagher County, MT | Mineral County, MT | Missoula County, MT |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 52,901 | 3,521 | 17,478 | 3,386 | 16,395 | 3,142 | 5,315 | 87,050 |
| Taxes | 28,025 | 1,566 | 6,325 | 1,796 | 7,098 | 1,799 | 2,078 | 48,068 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 9,992 | 1,531 | 6,839 | 1,192 | 2,318 | 826 | 1,773 | 20,468 |
| Total Charges | 10,459 | 245 | 2,670 | 89 | 6,139 | 242 | 793 | 11,005 |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 4,426 | 179 | 1,644 | 310 | 839 | 275 | 671 | 7,509 |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 2,038 | 70 | 7,080 | 613 | 376 | 300 | 991 | 1,594 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 53.0% | 44.5% | 36.2% | 53.0% | 43.3% | 57.3% | 39.1% | 55.2% |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 18.9% | 43.5% | 39.1% | 35.2% | 14.1% | 26.3% | 33.4% | 23.5% |
| Total Charges | 19.8% | 6.9% | 15.3% | 2.6% | 37.4% | 7.7% | 14.9% | 12.6% |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 8.4% | 5.1% | 9.4% | 9.2% | 5.1% | 8.7% | 12.6% | 8.6% |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 3.9% | 2.0% | 40.5% | 18.1% | 2.3% | 9.6% | 18.6% | 1.8% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$)**

| | Musselshell County, MT | Park County, MT | Petroleum County, MT | Phillips County, MT | Pondera County, MT | Powder River County, MT | Powell County, MT | Prairie County, MT |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 4,338 | 12,539 | 942 | 11,099 | 16,253 | 5,487 | 6,867 | 2,053 |
| Taxes | 2,370 | 6,891 | 364 | 2,091 | 3,431 | 2,393 | 2,941 | 866 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 1,061 | 1,028 | 273 | 7,153 | 1,492 | 1,357 | 2,268 | 697 |
| Total Charges | 400 | 2,937 | 172 | 718 | 10,893 | 1,508 | 701 | 239 |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 508 | 1,683 | 133 | 1,136 | 437 | 229 | 956 | 251 |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 184 | 1,112 | 138 | 2,171 | 208 | 288 | 1,073 | 266 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 54.6% | 55.0% | 38.7% | 18.8% | 21.1% | 43.6% | 42.8% | 42.2% |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 24.4% | 8.2% | 29.0% | 64.5% | 9.2% | 24.7% | 33.0% | 34.0% |
| Total Charges | 9.2% | 23.4% | 18.2% | 6.5% | 67.0% | 27.5% | 10.2% | 11.6% |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 11.7% | 13.4% | 14.1% | 10.2% | 2.7% | 4.2% | 13.9% | 12.2% |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 4.2% | 8.9% | 14.6% | 19.6% | 1.3% | 5.3% | 15.6% | 13.0% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$s)**

| | Ravalli County, MT | Richland County, MT | Roosevelt County, MT | Rosebud County, MT | Sanders County, MT | Sheridan County, MT | Silver Bow County, MT | Stillwater County, MT |
|--|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 24,219 | 21,986 | 10,191 | 11,608 | 11,521 | 7,789 | na | 10,369 |
| Taxes | 15,051 | 4,498 | 6,716 | 4,954 | 6,154 | 2,456 | na | 6,830 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 5,245 | 14,132 | 2,373 | 4,493 | 3,426 | 3,793 | na | 1,659 |
| Total Charges | 2,204 | 1,866 | 608 | 919 | 1,232 | 392 | na | 625 |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 1,719 | 1,490 | 494 | 1,242 | 708 | 1,148 | na | 1,254 |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 2,098 | 283 | 29 | 1,245 | 2,142 | 38 | 417 | 334 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 62.1% | 20.5% | 65.9% | 42.7% | 53.4% | 31.5% | na | 65.9% |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 21.7% | 64.3% | 23.3% | 38.7% | 29.7% | 48.7% | na | 16.0% |
| Total Charges | 9.1% | 8.5% | 6.0% | 7.9% | 10.7% | 5.0% | na | 6.0% |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 7.1% | 6.8% | 4.8% | 10.7% | 6.1% | 14.7% | na | 12.1% |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 8.7% | 1.3% | 0.3% | 10.7% | 18.6% | 0.5% | na | 3.2% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$)**

| | Sweet Grass County, MT | Teton County, MT | Toole County, MT | Treasure County, MT | Valley County, MT | Wheatland County, MT | Wibaux County, MT | Yellowstone County, MT |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Total General Revenue | 11,631 | 7,622 | 19,524 | 1,407 | 10,284 | 2,397 | 3,542 | 74,844 |
| Taxes | 3,613 | 3,794 | 3,289 | 703 | 4,691 | 1,365 | 670 | 51,967 |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 1,272 | 1,291 | 3,385 | 268 | 3,712 | 550 | 2,412 | 5,625 |
| Total Charges | 6,473 | 2,402 | 11,834 | 102 | 747 | 257 | 218 | 11,997 |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 273 | 135 | 1,016 | 334 | 1,134 | 225 | 242 | 5,256 |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 430 | 499 | 107 | 205 | 781 | 117 | 329 | 134 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Taxes | 31.1% | 49.8% | 16.8% | 50.0% | 45.6% | 57.0% | 18.9% | 69.4% |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 10.9% | 16.9% | 17.3% | 19.0% | 36.1% | 23.0% | 68.1% | 7.5% |
| Total Charges | 55.6% | 31.5% | 60.6% | 7.2% | 7.3% | 10.7% | 6.2% | 16.0% |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 2.4% | 1.8% | 5.2% | 23.8% | 11.0% | 9.4% | 6.8% | 7.0% |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 3.7% | 6.6% | 0.5% | 14.6% | 7.6% | 4.9% | 9.3% | 0.2% |

**Federal Land Payments as a
Share of Total General
Government Revenue,
Thousands of FY 2007 (2012 \$s)**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|--|---------------|-----------|
| Total General Revenue | 832,575 | na |
| Taxes | 414,394 | na |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 195,929 | na |
| Total Charges | 155,256 | na |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 66,996 | na |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 48,188 | 3,178,970 |
| Percent of Total | | |
| Taxes | 49.8% | na |
| Intergovernmental Revenue | 23.5% | na |
| Total Charges | 18.6% | na |
| All Other (Miscellaneous) | 8.0% | na |
| Federal Land Payments (FY 2006) | 5.8% | na |

**PILT Eligible Acres by Agency,
FY 2012**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|--|---------------|-------------|
| Total Eligible Acres | 27,294,552 | 603,387,852 |
| BLM | 7,813,106 | 241,861,793 |
| Forest Service | 17,020,333 | 187,590,701 |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 272,428 | 3,972,758 |
| National Park Service | 1,203,604 | 76,429,319 |
| Military | 0 | 328,137 |
| Army Corps of Engineers | 558,640 | 7,945,024 |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | 426,441 | 85,236,773 |
| Other Eligible Acres | 0 | 23,347 |
| PILT Payment (2012 \$\$) | 26,151,999 | 393,044,454 |
| Avg. Per-Acre Payment (2012 \$\$) | 0.96 | 0.65 |
| Percent of Total | | |
| BLM | 28.6% | 40.1% |
| Forest Service | 62.4% | 31.1% |
| Bureau of Reclamation | 1.0% | 0.7% |
| National Park Service | 4.4% | 12.7% |
| Military | 0.0% | 0.1% |
| Army Corps of Engineers | 2.0% | 1.3% |
| U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service | 1.6% | 14.1% |
| Other Eligible Acres | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Beaverhead County, MT | Big Horn County, MT | Blaine County, MT | Broadwater County, MT | Carbon County, MT | Carter County, MT | Cascade County, MT | Chouteau County, MT |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Forest Service Total | 1,335,165 | 0 | 0 | 285,022 | 31,054 | 120,822 | 129,522 | 26,491 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 1,335,165 | 0 | 0 | 285,022 | 0 | 120,822 | 129,522 | 26,491 |
| Title I | 1,134,890 | 0 | 0 | 242,269 | 0 | 102,699 | 110,093 | 26,491 |
| Title II | 106,813 | 0 | 0 | 34,203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title III | 93,462 | 0 | 0 | 8,551 | 0 | 18,123 | 19,428 | 0 |
| 25% Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31,054 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Percent of Total

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 100.0% | na | na | 100.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Title I | 85.0% | na | na | 85.0% | 0.0% | 85.0% | 85.0% | 100.0% |
| Title II | 8.0% | na | na | 12.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Title III | 7.0% | na | na | 3.0% | 0.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% | 0.0% |
| 25% Fund | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Forest Grasslands | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Special Acts | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Custer County, MT | Daniels County, MT | Dawson County, MT | Deer Lodge County, MT | Fallon County, MT | Fergus County, MT | Flathead County, MT | Gallatin County, MT |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Forest Service Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 273,222 | 0 | 90,863 | 1,873,176 | 538,204 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 273,222 | 0 | 90,863 | 1,873,176 | 538,204 |
| Title I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 218,578 | 0 | 90,863 | 1,592,200 | 457,473 |
| Title II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,322 | 0 | 0 | 280,976 | 80,731 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 27,322 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25% Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Percent of Total

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|----|----|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | na | na | na | 100.0% | na | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Title I | na | na | na | 80.0% | na | 100.0% | 85.0% | 85.0% |
| Title II | na | na | na | 10.0% | na | 0.0% | 15.0% | 15.0% |
| Title III | na | na | na | 10.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 25% Fund | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Forest Grasslands | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Special Acts | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Garfield County, MT | Glacier County, MT | Golden Valley County, MT | Granite County, MT | Hill County, MT | Jefferson County, MT | Judith Basin County, MT | Lake County, MT |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Forest Service Total | 0 | 36,363 | 16,286 | 832,251 | 0 | 355,677 | 232,288 | 48,723 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 0 | 36,363 | 16,286 | 832,251 | 0 | 355,677 | 232,288 | 0 |
| Title I | 0 | 36,363 | 16,286 | 707,414 | 0 | 302,326 | 197,445 | 0 |
| Title II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 66,580 | 0 | 28,454 | 34,843 | 0 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 58,258 | 0 | 24,897 | 0 | 0 |
| 25% Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 48,723 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Percent of Total

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|--------|--------|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | na | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | na | 100.0% | 100.0% | 0.0% |
| Title I | na | 100.0% | 100.0% | 85.0% | na | 85.0% | 85.0% | 0.0% |
| Title II | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 8.0% | na | 8.0% | 15.0% | 0.0% |
| Title III | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 7.0% | na | 7.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| 25% Fund | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 100.0% |
| Forest Grasslands | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Special Acts | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Lewis and Clark County, MT | Liberty County, MT | Lincoln County, MT | McCone County, MT | Madison County, MT | Meagher County, MT | Mineral County, MT | Missoula County, MT |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Forest Service Total | 787,182 | 0 | 5,065,511 | 0 | 694,308 | 517,383 | 1,202,411 | 893,080 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 787,182 | 0 | 5,065,511 | 0 | 694,308 | 517,383 | 1,202,411 | 893,080 |
| Title I | 669,105 | 0 | 4,305,684 | 0 | 590,162 | 439,776 | 1,022,050 | 759,118 |
| Title II | 118,077 | 0 | 636,735 | 0 | 104,146 | 41,391 | 96,193 | 71,446 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 123,092 | 0 | 0 | 36,217 | 84,169 | 62,516 |
| 25% Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Percent of Total

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----|--------|----|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 100.0% | na | 100.0% | na | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Title I | 85.0% | na | 85.0% | na | 85.0% | 85.0% | 85.0% | 85.0% |
| Title II | 15.0% | na | 12.6% | na | 15.0% | 8.0% | 8.0% | 8.0% |
| Title III | 0.0% | na | 2.4% | na | 0.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% | 7.0% |
| 25% Fund | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Forest Grasslands | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Special Acts | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Musselshell County, MT | Park County, MT | Petroleum County, MT | Phillips County, MT | Pondera County, MT | Powder River County, MT | Powell County, MT | Prairie County, MT |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Forest Service Total | 0 | 719,481 | 0 | 0 | 82,970 | 450,716 | 1,160,373 | 0 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 0 | 719,481 | 0 | 0 | 82,970 | 450,716 | 1,160,373 | 0 |
| Title I | 0 | 611,559 | 0 | 0 | 82,970 | 383,109 | 986,317 | 0 |
| Title II | 0 | 107,922 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 36,057 | 174,056 | 0 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 31,550 | 0 | 0 |
| 25% Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Percent of Total

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----|--------|----|----|--------|--------|--------|----|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | na | 100.0% | na | na | 100.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | na |
| Title I | na | 85.0% | na | na | 100.0% | 85.0% | 85.0% | na |
| Title II | na | 15.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 8.0% | 15.0% | na |
| Title III | na | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 7.0% | 0.0% | na |
| 25% Fund | na | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na |
| Forest Grasslands | na | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na |
| Special Acts | na | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Ravalli County, MT | Richland County, MT | Roosevelt County, MT | Rosebud County, MT | Sanders County, MT | Sheridan County, MT | Silver Bow County, MT | Stillwater County, MT |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Forest Service Total | 1,355,179 | 0 | 0 | 77,080 | 2,314,575 | 0 | 147,072 | 149,169 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 1,355,179 | 0 | 0 | 77,080 | 2,314,575 | 0 | 147,072 | 149,169 |
| Title I | 1,151,902 | 0 | 0 | 77,080 | 1,967,388 | 0 | 125,011 | 126,793 |
| Title II | 203,277 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 347,186 | 0 | 22,061 | 13,425 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,950 |
| 25% Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Percent of Total

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|----|----|--------|--------|----|--------|--------|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 100.0% | na | na | 100.0% | 100.0% | na | 100.0% | 100.0% |
| Title I | 85.0% | na | na | 100.0% | 85.0% | na | 85.0% | 85.0% |
| Title II | 15.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 15.0% | na | 15.0% | 9.0% |
| Title III | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 6.0% |
| 25% Fund | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Forest Grasslands | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Special Acts | 0.0% | na | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Sweet Grass County, MT | Teton County, MT | Toole County, MT | Treasure County, MT | Valley County, MT | Wheatland County, MT | Wibaux County, MT | Yellowstone County, MT |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| Forest Service Total | 377,721 | 165,025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,825 | 0 | 0 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 377,721 | 165,025 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,825 | 0 | 0 |
| Title I | 321,063 | 140,272 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,825 | 0 | 0 |
| Title II | 56,658 | 24,754 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 25% Fund | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Percent of Total

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|----|----|----|--------|----|----|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 100.0% | 100.0% | na | na | na | 100.0% | na | na |
| Title I | 85.0% | 85.0% | na | na | na | 100.0% | na | na |
| Title II | 15.0% | 15.0% | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | na |
| Title III | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | na |
| 25% Fund | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | na |
| Forest Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | na |
| Special Acts | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | na | na | 0.0% | na | na |

**Forest Service Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Forest Service Total | 22,460,192 | 323,195,391 |
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 22,380,415 | 305,792,128 |
| Title I | 19,070,573 | 259,777,009 |
| Title II | 2,713,307 | 31,939,953 |
| Title III | 596,534 | 14,075,166 |
| 25% Fund | 79,777 | 11,240,438 |
| Forest Grasslands | 0 | 0 |
| Special Acts | 0 | 6,162,825 |

Percent of Total

| | | |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Secure Rural Schools Total | 99.6% | 94.6% |
| Title I | 84.9% | 80.4% |
| Title II | 12.1% | 9.9% |
| Title III | 2.7% | 4.4% |
| 25% Fund | 0.4% | 3.5% |
| Forest Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Special Acts | 0.0% | 1.9% |

**BLM Payments to States and
Local Governments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Custer County, MT | Daniels County, MT | Dawson County, MT | Deer Lodge County, MT | Fallon County, MT | Fergus County, MT | Flathead County, MT | Gallatin County, MT |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Total BLM Payments (\$) | 92,664 | 358 | 18,231 | 584 | 618,637 | 97,177 | 0 | 1,245 |
| Proceeds of Sales | 2,746 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 2,628 | 0 | 0 |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 76,190 | 358 | 18,210 | 584 | 423,624 | 90,239 | 0 | 1,245 |
| State Payments | 13,728 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 195,013 | 4,310 | 0 | 0 |
| National Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Proceeds of Sales | 3.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 2.7% | na | 0.0% |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 82.2% | 100.0% | 99.9% | 100.0% | 68.5% | 92.9% | na | 100.0% |
| State Payments | 14.8% | 0.0% | 0.1% | 0.0% | 31.5% | 4.4% | na | 0.0% |
| National Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% |
| Title I | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% |
| Title II | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% |
| Title III | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% |

**BLM Payments to States and
Local Governments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Lewis and Clark County, MT | Liberty County, MT | Lincoln County, MT | McCone County, MT | Madison County, MT | Meagher County, MT | Mineral County, MT | Missoula County, MT |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Total BLM Payments (\$) | 25,524 | 3,669 | 0 | 57,313 | 43,305 | 4,877 | 16 | 1,564 |
| Proceeds of Sales | 19,023 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,540 | 2,907 | 3 | 136 |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 6,434 | 3,669 | 0 | 57,313 | 41,762 | 1,970 | 0 | 750 |
| State Payments | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 13 | 679 |
| National Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Proceeds of Sales | 74.5% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 3.6% | 59.6% | 16.7% | 8.7% |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 25.2% | 100.0% | na | 100.0% | 96.4% | 40.4% | 0.0% | 47.9% |
| State Payments | 0.3% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 83.3% | 43.4% |
| National Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Title I | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Title II | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Title III | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**BLM Payments to States and
Local Governments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Ravalli County, MT | Richland County, MT | Roosevelt County, MT | Rosebud County, MT | Sanders County, MT | Sheridan County, MT | Silver Bow County, MT | Stillwater County, MT |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Total BLM Payments (\$) | 54 | 16,353 | 1,446 | 50,977 | 0 | 74 | 28,271 | 1,118 |
| Proceeds of Sales | 9 | 0 | 0 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 7,164 | 0 |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 0 | 16,353 | 1,446 | 50,413 | 0 | 74 | 7,518 | 1,118 |
| State Payments | 45 | 0 | 0 | 470 | 0 | 0 | 13,589 | 0 |
| National Grasslands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title I | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title II | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Title III | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Percent of Total | | | | | | | | |
| Proceeds of Sales | 16.7% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.2% | na | 0.0% | 25.3% | 0.0% |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 0.0% | 100.0% | 100.0% | 98.9% | na | 100.0% | 26.6% | 100.0% |
| State Payments | 83.3% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.9% | na | 0.0% | 48.1% | 0.0% |
| National Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Title I | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Title II | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| Title III | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% | na | 0.0% | 0.0% | 0.0% |

**BLM Payments to States and
Local Governments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Total BLM Payments (\$) | 3,315,582 | 64,789,838 |
| Proceeds of Sales | 611,922 | 10,527,859 |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0 | 220,448 |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 2,311,056 | 13,435,599 |
| State Payments | 392,604 | 4,559,487 |
| National Grasslands | 0 | 0 |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0 | 36,046,446 |
| Title I | 0 | 30,639,479 |
| Title II | 0 | 3,484,924 |
| Title III | 0 | 1,922,043 |

Percent of Total

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------|-------|
| Proceeds of Sales | 18.5% | 16.2% |
| Mineral Leasing Act | 0.0% | 0.3% |
| Taylor Grazing Act | 69.7% | 20.7% |
| State Payments | 11.8% | 7.0% |
| National Grasslands | 0.0% | 0.0% |
| O&C and CBWR land grants | 0.0% | 55.6% |
| Title I | 0.0% | 47.3% |
| Title II | 0.0% | 5.4% |
| Title III | 0.0% | 3.0% |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Beaverhead County, MT | Big Horn County, MT | Blaine County, MT | Broadwater County, MT | Carbon County, MT | Carter County, MT | Cascade County, MT | Chouteau County, MT |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 193,596 | 0 | 2,730 | 0 | 6,698 | 0 | 4,146 | 5,196 |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Custer County, MT | Daniels County, MT | Dawson County, MT | Deer Lodge County, MT | Fallon County, MT | Fergus County, MT | Flathead County, MT | Gallatin County, MT |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 0 | 1,919 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10,203 | 393,233 | 16,875 |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Garfield County, MT | Glacier County, MT | Golden Valley County, MT | Granite County, MT | Hill County, MT | Jefferson County, MT | Judith Basin County, MT | Lake County, MT |
|----------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 24,133 | 195 | 578 | 0 | 2,415 | 0 | 0 | 175,576 |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Lewis and Clark County, MT | Liberty County, MT | Lincoln County, MT | McCone County, MT | Madison County, MT | Meagher County, MT | Mineral County, MT | Missoula County, MT |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4,298 | 9,863 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Musselshell County, MT | Park County, MT | Petroleum County, MT | Phillips County, MT | Pondera County, MT | Powder River County, MT | Powell County, MT | Prairie County, MT |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 16,023 | 0 | 14,007 | 61,867 | 7,200 | 0 | 53,565 | 0 |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Ravalli County, MT | Richland County, MT | Roosevelt County, MT | Rosebud County, MT | Sanders County, MT | Sheridan County, MT | Silver Bow County, MT | Stillwater County, MT |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 44,250 | 0 | 2,484 | 0 | 64,988 | 59,800 | 0 | 4,680 |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | Sweet Grass County, MT | Teton County, MT | Toole County, MT | Treasure County, MT | Valley County, MT | Wheatland County, MT | Wibaux County, MT | Yellowstone County, MT |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 0 | 8,090 | 10,875 | 0 | 15,600 | 0 | 0 | 623 |

**USFWS Refuge Revenue
Sharing Payments, FY 2012
(2012 \$s)**

| | County Region | U.S. |
|----------------------------|---------------|------|
| USFWS Refuge Revenue Share | 1,215,706 | 0 |

Appendix G

| Allocation of Excess Federal Royalties for FY 2010 | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| | | | |
| Total Monies Received in FY 2010 Pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 191 | | | \$ 45,906,409.63 |
| 25% of the Total Monies Received | | | \$ 0.25 |
| Total Monies Distributed to Eligible Counties | | | \$ 11,476,602.41 |
| SOURCE: Montana Legislative Fiscal Division | | | |
| | | Total | By |
| | | Distribution | County |
| | County | By County | Percentages |
| 1 | Beaverhead | \$ 20,566.76 | 0.00179206 |
| 2 | Big Horn | \$ 3,774,312.84 | 0.32887023 |
| 3 | Blaine | \$ 141,083.62 | 0.01229315 |
| 4 | Broadwater | \$ 5,984.32 | 0.00052144 |
| 5 | Carbon | \$ 276,068.26 | 0.02405488 |
| 6 | Carter | \$ 57,611.27 | 0.00501989 |
| 7 | Chouteau | \$ 12,983.50 | 0.00113130 |
| 8 | Custer | \$ 4,242.42 | 0.00036966 |
| 9 | Daniels | \$ 3,249.69 | 0.00028316 |
| 10 | Dawson | \$ 268,253.48 | 0.02337395 |
| 11 | Fallon | \$ 1,581,681.24 | 0.13781790 |
| 12 | Fergus | \$ 5,440.98 | 0.00047409 |
| 13 | Gallatin | \$ 45.08 | 0.00000393 |
| 14 | Garfield | \$ 11,576.66 | 0.00100872 |
| 15 | Glacier | \$ 6,020.01 | 0.00052455 |
| 16 | Golden Valley | \$ 3,088.70 | 0.00026913 |
| 17 | Hill | \$ 20,516.01 | 0.00178764 |
| 18 | Lewis & Clark | \$ 2,359.90 | 0.00020563 |
| 19 | Liberty | \$ 11,717.69 | 0.00102101 |
| 20 | Madison | \$ 3,040.19 | 0.00026490 |
| 21 | McCone | \$ 598.83 | 0.00005218 |
| 22 | Meagher | \$ 2,534.29 | 0.00022082 |
| 23 | Musselshell | \$ 14,415.60 | 0.00125609 |
| 24 | Petroleum | \$ 30,120.25 | 0.00262449 |
| 25 | Phillips | \$ 503,633.42 | 0.04388350 |
| 26 | Pondera | \$ 7,596.49 | 0.00066191 |
| 27 | Powder River | \$ 153,571.38 | 0.01338126 |
| 28 | Prairie | \$ 77,068.65 | 0.00671528 |
| 29 | Richland | \$ 531,829.41 | 0.04634032 |
| 30 | Roosevelt | \$ 52,453.94 | 0.00457051 |
| 31 | Rosebud | \$ 3,018,451.21 | 0.26300913 |
| 32 | Sheridan | \$ 13,798.17 | 0.00120229 |
| 33 | Stillwater | \$ 3,685.10 | 0.00032110 |
| 34 | Sweet Grass | \$ 2,764.61 | 0.00024089 |
| 35 | Teton | \$ 304.44 | 0.00002653 |
| 36 | Toole | \$ 81,048.33 | 0.00706205 |
| 37 | Treasure | \$ 415,852.23 | 0.03623479 |
| 38 | Valley | \$ 38,704.54 | 0.00337247 |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 39 | Wheatland | \$ 144.07 | 0.00001255 |
| 40 | Wibaux | \$ 317,255.92 | 0.02764371 |
| 41 | Yellowstone | \$ 928.93 | 0.00008094 |
| | Total Distribution | \$ 11,476,602.41 | 1.00 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Allocation of Excess Federal Royalties for FY 2011 | | | |
| | | | |
| Total Monies Received in FY 2011 Pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 191 | | | \$ 43,956,043.43 |
| 25% of the Total Monies Received | | | \$ 0.25 |
| Total Monies Distributed to Eligible Counties | | | \$ 10,989,010.86 |
| | | | |
| | | Total | By |
| | | Distribution | County |
| | County | By County | Percentages |
| 1 | Beaverhead | \$ 15,691.94 | 0.00142797 |
| 2 | Big Horn | \$ 4,521,428.67 | 0.41145001 |
| 3 | Blaine | \$ 133,019.55 | 0.01210478 |
| 4 | Broadwater | \$ 5,665.31 | 0.00051554 |
| 5 | Carbon | \$ 278,729.21 | 0.02536436 |
| 6 | Carter | \$ 47,253.47 | 0.00430007 |
| 7 | Chouteau | \$ 21,082.55 | 0.00191851 |
| 8 | Custer | \$ 949.76 | 0.00008643 |
| 9 | Daniels | \$ 1,616.43 | 0.00014710 |
| 10 | Dawson | \$ 300,874.50 | 0.02737958 |
| 11 | Fallon | \$ 1,615,724.14 | 0.14703090 |
| 12 | Fergus | \$ 4,136.29 | 0.00037640 |
| 13 | Gallatin | \$ 2,941.93 | 0.00026772 |
| 14 | Garfield | \$ 21,200.30 | 0.00192923 |
| 15 | Glacier | \$ 5,951.17 | 0.00054156 |
| 16 | Golden Valley | \$ 3,058.66 | 0.00027834 |
| 17 | Hill | \$ 11,729.65 | 0.00106740 |
| 18 | Lewis & Clark | \$ 2,541.54 | 0.00023128 |
| 19 | Liberty | \$ 12,547.64 | 0.00114184 |
| 20 | Madison | \$ 1,319.50 | 0.00012007 |
| 21 | Mccone | \$ 2,531.48 | 0.00023036 |
| 22 | Meagher | \$ 626.96 | 0.00005705 |
| 23 | Musselshell | \$ 33,495.78 | 0.00304812 |
| 24 | Park | \$ 29.43 | 0.00000268 |
| 25 | Petroleum | \$ 24,405.01 | 0.00222086 |
| 26 | Phillips | \$ 452,789.32 | 0.04120383 |
| 27 | Pondera | \$ 7,641.33 | 0.00069536 |
| 28 | Powder River | \$ 157,098.95 | 0.01429600 |
| 29 | Prairie | \$ 92,317.12 | 0.00840086 |
| 30 | Richland | \$ 328,331.46 | 0.02987816 |
| 31 | Roosevelt | \$ 11,924.76 | 0.00108515 |
| 32 | Rosebud | \$ 1,999,438.96 | 0.18194895 |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 33 | Sheridan | \$ 13,451.61 | 0.00122410 |
| 34 | Stillwater | \$ 3,363.07 | 0.00030604 |
| 35 | Sweet Grass | \$ 1,351.04 | 0.00012294 |
| 36 | Teton | \$ 269.28 | 0.00002450 |
| 37 | Toole | \$ 59,377.06 | 0.00540331 |
| 38 | Treasure | \$ 365,608.66 | 0.03327039 |
| 39 | Valley | \$ 36,443.03 | 0.00331632 |
| 40 | Wheatland | \$ 173.03 | 0.00001575 |
| 41 | Wibaux | \$ 390,071.14 | 0.03549647 |
| 42 | Yellowstone | \$ 810.13 | 0.00007372 |
| | Total Distribution | \$ 10,989,010.86 | 1.00 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Allocation of Excess Federal Royalties for FY 2012 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total Monies Received in FY 2012 Pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 191 | | | \$ 43,087,471.21 |
| 25% of the Total Monies Received | | | \$ 0.25 |
| Total Monies Distributed to Eligible Counties | | | \$ 10,771,867.78 |
| | | | |
| | | | Total |
| | | | Distribution |
| | County | By County | Percentages |
| 1 | Beaverhead | \$ 18,378.20 | 0.001706 |
| 2 | Big Horn | \$ 4,093,023.32 | 0.379973 |
| 3 | Blaine | \$ 107,306.16 | 0.009962 |
| 4 | Broadwater | \$ 590.89 | 0.000055 |
| 5 | Carbon | \$ 332,070.63 | 0.030828 |
| 6 | Carter | \$ 45,632.05 | 0.004236 |
| 7 | Chouteau | \$ 9,572.60 | 0.000889 |
| 8 | Custer | \$ 1,311.46 | 0.000122 |
| 9 | Daniels | \$ 28,471.78 | 0.002643 |
| 10 | Dawson | \$ 304,355.27 | 0.028255 |
| 11 | Fallon | \$ 1,739,585.25 | 0.161493 |
| 12 | Fergus | \$ 4,552.12 | 0.000423 |
| 13 | Gallatin | \$ 102.57 | 0.000010 |
| 14 | Garfield | \$ 18,165.30 | 0.001686 |
| 15 | Glacier | \$ 6,644.27 | 0.000617 |
| 16 | Golden Valley | \$ 3,087.22 | 0.000287 |
| 17 | Hill | \$ 8,976.00 | 0.000833 |
| 18 | Lewis & Clark | \$ 3,091.72 | 0.000287 |
| 19 | Liberty | \$ 18,763.25 | 0.001742 |
| 20 | Madison | \$ 1,313.91 | 0.000122 |
| 21 | McCone | \$ 518.02 | 0.000048 |
| 22 | Park | \$ 29.31 | 0.000003 |
| 23 | Petroleum | \$ 40,863.55 | 0.003794 |
| 24 | Phillips | \$ 364,350.85 | 0.033824 |
| 25 | Pondera | \$ 8,298.78 | 0.000770 |
| 26 | Powder River | \$ 251,996.77 | 0.023394 |

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 27 | Prairie | \$ 94,662.25 | 0.008788 |
| 28 | Richland | \$ 625,872.00 | 0.058102 |
| 29 | Roosevelt | \$ 43,459.77 | 0.004035 |
| 30 | Rosebud | \$ 1,699,393.60 | 0.157762 |
| 31 | Sheridan | \$ 25,125.31 | 0.002332 |
| 32 | Stillwater | \$ 14,928.42 | 0.001386 |
| 33 | Teton | \$ 329.20 | 0.000031 |
| 34 | Toole | \$ 64,794.62 | 0.006015 |
| 35 | Treasure | \$ 385,582.91 | 0.035795 |
| 36 | Valley | \$ 27,514.10 | 0.002554 |
| 37 | Wheatland | \$ 215.10 | 0.000020 |
| 38 | Wibaux | \$ 378,362.12 | 0.035125 |
| 39 | Yellowstone | \$ 577.12 | 0.000054 |
| | Total Distribution | \$ 10,771,867.78 | 1.00 |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Allocation of Excess Federal Royalties for FY 2013 | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Total Monies Received in FY 2013 Pursuant to 30 U.S.C. 191 | | | \$ 44,201,109.18 |
| 25% of the Total Monies Received | | | \$ 0.25 |
| Total Monies Distributed to Eligible Counties | | | \$ 11,050,277.28 |
| | | | |
| | | Total | By |
| | | Distribution | County |
| | County | By County | Percentages |
| 1 | Beaverhead | \$ 16,657.99 | 0.001507 |
| 2 | Big Horn | \$ 3,497,845.28 | 0.316539 |
| 3 | Blaine | \$ 82,510.68 | 0.007467 |
| 4 | Broadwater | \$ 381.73 | 0.000035 |
| 5 | Carbon | \$ 303,610.08 | 0.027475 |
| 6 | Carter | \$ 37,556.20 | 0.003399 |
| 7 | Chouteau | \$ 5,398.64 | 0.000489 |
| 8 | Custer | \$ 1,305.98 | 0.000118 |
| 9 | Daniels | \$ 2,999.07 | 0.000271 |
| 10 | Dawson | \$ 319,937.66 | 0.028953 |
| 11 | Fallon | \$ 1,376,503.65 | 0.124567 |
| 12 | Fergus | \$ 3,478.59 | 0.000315 |
| 13 | Flathead | \$ 1,017.18 | 0.000092 |
| 14 | Gallatin | \$ 43.54 | 0.000004 |
| 15 | Garfield | \$ 14,551.73 | 0.001317 |
| 16 | Glacier | \$ 5,489.61 | 0.000497 |
| 17 | Golden Valley | \$ 3,425.43 | 0.000310 |
| 18 | Hill | \$ 5,693.42 | 0.000515 |
| 19 | Lewis & Clark | \$ 2,823.60 | 0.000256 |
| 20 | Liberty | \$ 6,379.61 | 0.000577 |
| 21 | Madison | \$ 1,303.17 | 0.000118 |
| 22 | Mccone | \$ 402,889.63 | 0.036460 |

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------|----------|
| 23 | Musselshell | \$ 1,269,881.35 | 0.114919 |
| 24 | Petroleum | \$ 12,420.59 | 0.001124 |
| 25 | Phillips | \$ 193,767.27 | 0.017535 |
| 26 | Pondera | \$ 4,183.78 | 0.000379 |
| 27 | Powder River | \$ 304,844.81 | 0.027587 |
| 28 | Prairie | \$ 74,177.10 | 0.006713 |
| 29 | Richland | \$ 374,999.58 | 0.033936 |
| 30 | Roosevelt | \$ 61,578.93 | 0.005573 |
| 31 | Rosebud | \$ 1,749,778.43 | 0.158347 |
| 32 | Sheridan | \$ 130,038.13 | 0.011768 |
| 33 | Stillwater | \$ 19,994.63 | 0.001809 |
| 34 | Sweet Grass | \$ 1,062.97 | 0.000096 |
| 35 | Teton | \$ 321.59 | 0.000029 |
| 36 | Toole | \$ 53,025.02 | 0.004799 |
| 37 | Treasure | \$ 389,184.49 | 0.035219 |
| 38 | Valley | \$ 12,772.17 | 0.001156 |
| 39 | Wheatland | \$ 213.97 | 0.000019 |
| 40 | Wibaux | \$ 305,484.10 | 0.027645 |
| 41 | Yellowstone | \$ 745.92 | 0.000068 |
| | Total Distribution | \$ 11,050,277.28 | \$ 1.00 |

I. INTRODUCTION

Montana Department of Natural Resources & Conservation and Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife & Parks have jointly moved the Court for leave pursuant to Local Rule 7.5(a) to file an Amicus brief in support of the United States Forest Service and United States Fish & Wildlife Service determination in the collaborative administrative process below to undertake the Colt Summit Restoration and Fuels Reduction Project in Montana. This brief is submitted to support the motion for leave to file. All counsel for parties have been contacted, Plaintiffs do not oppose the motion and the United States takes no position on the matter.

II. AMICUS INTEREST IN THIS MATTER

The two agencies of the State of Montana making this request to file an amicus brief do so because they have an independent duty to the citizens of the state under state law to protect our forest resources and wildlife habitat, and protect our citizens from fire hazards. That duty to Montana Citizens is supported by the outcomes of the Colt Summit project's projected benefits to the forestry and wildlife resources of the state.

Montana's Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC) is required by § 76-13-104 M.C.A. under state law to "ensure the protection of land under state and private ownership and to suppress wildfires on land under state and

private ownership.” Furthermore the DNRC is required to cooperate with all public and other agencies in the development, protection, and conservation of the forest, range and water resources of the state. Since enactment by the 2007 legislature, it has been a priority of the legislature “to minimize property and resource loss resulting from wildfire,” and furthermore, that “sound forest management activities to reduce fire risk, such as thinning, prescribed burning, and insect and disease treatments, improve the overall diversity and vigor of forested landscapes and improve condition of related water, wildlife, recreation, and aesthetic resources,” and that “development of fire protection guidelines for the wildland-urban interface is critical to improving public safety and for reducing risk and loss.” See, §76-13-115 M.C.A. Those duties which fall upon the DNRC require the agency to work cooperatively with all forest resource entities to meet the legislative goals and priorities. One step in protecting the forest resource and improving public safety and reducing risk and loss is for the State of Montana, through the DNRC, to join in collaborative fuels reduction and restoration projects of the very nature at issue here. Reduction of dangerous fuels from diseased and dead stands, particularly where fuel stands are in close proximity to homes and other structures, is a critical aspect of protecting private and state property in Montana and ensuring the safety of its citizens.

The State of Montana, through both its Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (DFWP) and Fish, Wildlife and Parks Commission, has specific statutory mandates for the supervision, management, and regulation of wildlife and wildlife habitat. See, Mont. Code Ann. §§ 87-1-201 and 87-1-301. DFWP is also authorized under § 87-1-709 M.C.A. to cooperate with the United States and enter into agreements for wildlife restoration and for the purpose of carrying on any wildlife restoration project. Furthermore, both Montana DNRC and DFWP have significant interest in protecting the collaborative process along with protecting the resources involved in the project.

These Montana agency duties relative to fire protection and suppression and wildlife habitat are distinct from the interests of the duties of the United States and are best presented as a separate amicus perspective to assist the court in its review of the issues in this matter.

III. AMICUS BRIEF IS RELEVANT AND DESIRABLE

In matters before the court that involve issues of collaboration, along with both knowledge and expertise regarding the resources, the court may find significant value in the presentations and perspectives an amicus brief may provide. Even though the outcome regarding the Colt Summit Project is supported by the laws and regulations of the State of Montana, the state may provide that perspective from the view of its unique obligations to its citizens—all of which

will inure to the benefit of the considered analysis that must be undertaken by this court. The perspective of the issues and the merits of the decision that will be provided by the state should be a valuable tool for the court.

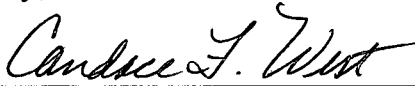
IV. TIMING OF AMICUS BRIEF


The State of Montana DNRC and DFWP represent to the Court that they will comply with the briefing schedule and the relevant deadline of February 27, 2012, for filing amicus in support of the project in this matter.

V. CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated above and with its desire to provide views on the merits as a friend of the court, the Montana DNRC and DFWP request that the Court grant their motion for leave to file an amicus brief in this matter.

Respectfully submitted this 25th day of January, 2012.

By 
Candace F. West
Mark C. Phares
Special Assistant Attorneys General
Montana Department of Natural
Resources & Conservation

By 
William A. Schenk
Special Assistant Attorney General
Montana Department of Fish,
Wildlife & Parks

Counsel for proposed *amici curiae*

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on January 25, 2012, I served a copy of the foregoing Brief in Support of Unopposed Motion for Leave to File Amicus Brief via first class mail and electronic mail on the following:

Matthew Bishop
Western Environmental Law Center
103 Reeder's Alley
Helena, MT 59601
bishop@westernlaw.org

Mark Smith
9 United States Department of Justice
105 E. Pine Street
Missoula, MT
marksmith3@usdoj.gov

By *Candace L. West*

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE WITH LOCAL RULE 7.1(d)(2)(E)

I certify that this brief contains 851 words, exclusive of caption and certificates of service and compliance.

By *Candace L. West*

Appendix I

**COORDINATING AGENCY STATUS
MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT****Between the
STATE OF MONTANA
And the
USDA FOREST SERVICE, NORTHERN REGION**

This Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) is hereby entered into by and between the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, Forestry Division, hereinafter referred to as DNRC, and the USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, hereinafter referred to as the Forest Service.

I. PURPOSE:

In 2009, recognizing the effect federal resource management has on the State of Montana's ability to protect precious resources, the Montana legislature passed House Bill 44 (codified at Montana Code Annotated section 76-13-702), directing the DNRC establish cooperative agency status and coordination with the federal agencies. In addition, the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations specifically address cooperating agency status (40 C.F.R. Sections 1501.6 & 1508.5) and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) mandates that federal agencies responsible for preparing NEPA analyses and documentation do so "in cooperation with State and local governments" and other agencies with jurisdiction by law or special expertise. (42 U.S.C. Sections 4331(a), 4332(2)). Cooperating agency status is a major component of agency stakeholder involvement that neither enlarges nor diminishes the decision-making authority of any agency involved in the NEPA process. Benefits of enhanced cooperating agency participation in the preparation of NEPA analyses include: disclosing relevant information early in the analytical process; applying available technical expertise; avoiding duplication with other Federal, State, Tribal and local procedures; and establishing a mechanism for addressing intergovernmental issues.

II. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL BENEFIT AND INTERESTS:

DNRC is responsible for protecting and ensuring the present and future benefits of Montana's natural resources. Therefore, the DNRC has a high level of interest in the management of the National Forest System lands in Montana and the subsequent effect federal resource planning and policy have on Montana's ability to ensure present and future beneficial uses. The Forest Service recognizes that the DNRC has knowledge and expertise relative to natural resource planning, wildland fire protection, transportation, rural community stability and development, and other matters, all of which may be affected by federal planning policies, and project implementation. Additionally, the Forest Service and the DNRC both have obligations to the public in contributing to the quality of the human environment, the public health, and the regional economy and natural resource base. Our efforts will assist in maintaining a vibrant forest industry infrastructure in order to meet our natural resource goals.

III. THE FOREST SERVICE SHALL:

- A. Serve as the responsible party for ensuring compliance with all applicable federal regulations and guidelines relating to federal land management planning and policy development.
- B. Systematically notify the DNRC of opportunities to participate in the development of individual Forest planning revisions and amendments at the Forest level and in future federal forest policy development at the Regional level.
- C. Identify a principal contact for each proposed Forest planning document and/or Regional and National policy issue; and
- D. Retain decision making authority for management of the National Forests. This authority is not modified by this MOA.

IV. DNRC SHALL:

- A. Participate in the development of individual Forest plan revisions, and Forest plan amendments. This may include, but is not limited to; assisting in the development of draft planning documents and establishing environmental objectives and monitoring systems.
- B. Participate in the development of federal forest policy including but not limited to; climate change, renewable energy standards, forest restoration, and water resource protection.
- C. Provide advice and information throughout the Forest plan revision or amendment process to enhance a cross-jurisdictional partnership. DNRC will provide information or data on particular issues, including social, economic and/or forest health and wildfire hazard concerns. DNRC may assemble and present the data or information with the assistance of experts retained by DNRC. This MOA does not obligate DNRC to expend funds at the request of the Forest Service in furtherance of activities contemplated by this MOA.
- D. Identify a principal contact for each proposed Forest planning document and/or Regional and National policy issue.
- E. Provide advice and information on regional management strategies and vegetation management project prioritization; and
- F. Coordinate and communicate with the Forest Service regarding proposed planning documents and policies that require review and comment by the DNRC under this MOA.

- G. Work with the Montana forest products industry and the USDA - Forest Service Region One to improve communication and coordination regarding timber program issues, opportunities, and communications in order to sustaining a vibrant forest products infrastructure.

V. IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD BY ALL PARTIES THAT:

- A. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FOIA) AND RIGHT TO KNOW. Any information furnished to the Forest Service under this MOA is subject to the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 522). Any information furnished to DNRC under this MOA is subject to Montana's Right to Know provision found in Article II, Section 9 of the 1972 Montana Constitution, and its implementing legislation found in Title 2, Chapter 6 of the Montana Code Annotated
- B. DISPUTE RESOLUTION. Disputes concerning the content of land management plans, amendments and policy development or directives shall be resolved through good-faith efforts between the cooperators. In all instances involving questions regarding content or relevance of environmental data and analyses, evaluation and wording in preparing plans, amendments and policies, the Forest Service shall make the final determination on the inclusion, deletion, or modification of such items in the document. Should the Forest Service or DNRC prove unable to resolve disputes as described above, this MOA does not preclude the DNRC from pursuing relief through any applicable administrative or judicial review or litigation. Nothing in the MOA shall compromise or affect the rights of the DNRC to contest the outcome of plan revisions, plan amendments or federal natural resource policy development and/or adoption through any means available.
- C. PARTICIPATION IN SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. This MOA does not restrict the Forest Service or the DNRC from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.
- D. PRINCIPAL CONTACT. The principal contacts for this MOA are:

Forest Service Contact

Leslie A. C. Weldon
Regional Forester
P.O. Box 7669
Missoula, MT 59807
Ph: (406) 329-3316
Fax: (406) 329-3347
E-Mail: laweldon@fs.fed.us

DNRC Contact

Robert Harrington
State Forester
2705 Spurgin Road
Missoula, MT 59804
Ph: (406) 542-4301
Fax: (406) 542-4217
E-Mail: rharrington@mt.gov

- E. NON-FUND OBLIGATION DOCUMENT. This MOA is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor or transfer of anything of value involving reimbursement or contribution of funds between the parties to this MOA will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and procedures including those for government procurement and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This MOA does not provide such authority. Specifically, this MOA does not establish authority for noncompetitive award to DNRC and any contract or other agreement. Any contract or agreement for training or other services must fully comply with all applicable requirements for competition.

- F. ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY. This MOU is not intended to, and does not create, any right, benefit, or trust responsibility, substantive or procedural, enforceable at law or equity, by a party against the United States, its agencies, its officers, or any person.

- G. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES. By signature below, the cooperator certifies that the individuals listed in this document as representatives of the cooperator are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this agreement.

- H. MODIFICATION. Modifications within the scope of this MOA shall be made by mutual consent of the parties, by the issuance of a written modification, signed and dated by all parties, prior to any changes being performed.

- I. TERMINATION. Any of the parties may terminate the MOA in whole or in part in writing upon thirty (30) days written notice to the other party.

- J. COMMENCEMENT/EXPIRATION. The Memorandum of Agreement is executed as of the date of the last signature and is effective through December 31, 2013.

The authority and format of this MOA have been reviewed and approved for signature.

Elaine Hilliard
 Elaine D. Hilliard
 Grants & Agreements Specialist

12/3/09
 DATE

THE PARTIES HERETO have executed this instrument.

Leslie A. C. Weldon 12/3/09
 for Leslie A. C. Weldon Date
 Regional Forester
 Northern Region One

Robert Harrington 12/3/09
 Robert Harrington Date
 State Forester
 Montana DNRC

Appendix A

I. State agency interests related to this MOA.

A. Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation (DNRC)

1. DNRC is responsible for promoting the stewardship of Montana's water, soil, forest, and rangeland resources and for the oversight of forest practices and oil and gas exploration and production. The department is organized into seven divisions Centralized Services Division, Conservation and Resource Development Division, Forestry Division, Trust Land Management Division, Water Resources Division, Oil and Gas Conservation Division, and Reserved Water Rights Compact Division. The Forestry Division provides wildland fire protection for private, state, and federal lands, conservation seedlings for state and private lands, provides assistance to private forest landowners, and regulates forest practices on private lands. The Trust Land Management Division is responsible for managing the surface and mineral resources of forestlands, grazing, agriculture, and other classified state trust lands to produce revenue for the benefit of Montana's public school system and other endowed institutions.
2. DNRC's statutory authorities include, but are not limited to, the Streamside Management Zone Law (Title 77, Chapter 5, Part 3) and the State Slash Law (Title 76, Chapter 13, Part 4)
3. DNRC's primary interest for the purposes of this MOA includes issues involving existing and future forest conditions, timber supply, maintaining rural communities, federal forest land allocations, transportation planning, interdependent issues on state trust lands, wildland fire protection, water quality and aquatic habitats.

Appendix J

FS Agreement No. 13-SA-11015600-063
Cooperator Agreement No.

**MASTER
STEWARDSHIP AGREEMENT
Between The
State of Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation
And the
USDA FOREST SERVICE, Northern Region**

This Master Stewardship Agreement is hereby made and entered into by and between the State of Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation, hereinafter referred to as “DNRC,” and the USDA Forest Service, Northern Region, hereinafter referred to the “U.S. Forest Service,” under the provisions of the Consolidated Appropriated Resolution, 2003, Public Law 108-7, sec 323, amending Public Law 105-277, sec. 327 (Stewardship Authority).

Background: In 2003 Congress authorized the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management to enter into stewardship contracts and agreements “to achieve land management goals for the national forests that meet local and rural community needs.” The primary focus of this legislation is to achieve land management goals through stewardship projects awarded under contracts or agreements. Unique to the legislation is the ability to exchange goods for services that meet the land management objectives.

The area addressed in this Master Stewardship Agreement is known as the Northern Region. The project areas will be identified in the Supplemental Project Agreements (SPAs) and will lie within the National Forests of the Northern Region within the borders of the State of Montana. Each project area will include an un-estimated number of acres to be treated during the term of this Master Stewardship Agreement.

I. PURPOSE:

The purpose of this Master Stewardship Agreement is to document the cooperative effort between the parties for landscape restoration activities with the National Forests within the State of Montana in accordance with the following provisions and the hereby incorporated Template for Stewardship Supplemental Project Agreement (SPA), attached as Exhibit A.

II. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL BENEFIT AND INTERESTS:

The U.S. Forest Service is a land management agency dedicated to the wise use and management of National Forest System (NFS) lands, including the responsibility for maintaining and improving resource conditions.

The DNRC is a land management agency that operates similarly to the U. S. Forest Service. The mission of the DNRC is to sustainably manage Montana forests, rural lands, and communities through direct and cooperative wildland fire protection, sound forest management practices, and by promoting a viable forest and wood products industry.

The stewardship projects accomplished under this Master Stewardship Agreement may include, but are not limited to: commercial and non-commercial thinning of forest stands to meet a variety of objectives, such as, hazardous fuel treatments, forest stand health improvements, and habitat enhancement. In addition, stewardship projects that are non-timber related such as noxious weed control, hand slashing and piling for fuel reduction, water quality improvements such as road maintenance and improvements, culvert replacements, and stream restoration will also be accomplished.

This Master Stewardship Agreement will provide an opportunity for the parties to seek funding to expand partnership opportunities, and to garner new and additional support from partners, including but not limited to the timber industry, federal and non-federal entities, tribal entities, and DNRC's member and volunteers. Mission accomplishment for both parties will be furthered by the restoration of natural resources across the landscape.

All projects conceived under this Master Stewardship Agreement will undergo a collaborative process to determine specific habitat improvements. The collaborative process will ensure that the benefits of undertaking restoration activities are mutually beneficial to DNRC and the U.S. Forest Service as well as being beneficial to a wide diversity of interests involved in collaboration.

Both parties share an interest in improving the ecosystem condition and function of the landscape. A healthy landscape provides a variety of benefits beyond the needs of a single species, and therefore benefits both parties.

It is therefore mutually beneficial for the parties to work together to implement landscape restoration and enhancement projects.

In consideration of the above premises, the parties agree as follows:

III. THE PARTNER SHALL:

- A. LEGAL AUTHORITY. DNRC has the legal authority to enter into this Master Stewardship Agreement, and the institutional, managerial, and financial capability to ensure proper planning, management, and completion of the project, which includes funds sufficient to pay the non-Federal share of project costs, when applicable.

- B. Perform in accordance with any mutually approved Supplemental Project agreements tiered to this Master Stewardship Agreement.
- C. Explore any opportunities for additional support from other parties for projects associated with this Master Stewardship Agreement.
- D. Provide any necessary training and supervision to additional partners in C. above.
- E. Fully collaborate with the U.S. Forest Service in identifying and selecting future stewardship restoration projects in the project area.

IV. THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE SHALL:

- A. Have the Regional Forester or authorized designee approve all stewardship project proposals.
- B. Complete all necessary National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements.
- C. Inform DNRC of any changes in stewardship policy, law and regulations.
- D. Recognize DNRC's contribution, in a manner acceptable to both parties, in news releases, interpretive signs, photographs, or other media as appropriate.
- E. In mutual agreement with the DNRC, prepare and perform all Supplemental Project Agreements tiered to this Master Stewardship Agreement.

V. IT IS MUTUALLY AGREED AND UNDERSTOOD BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES THAT:

- A. PRINCIPAL CONTACTS. Individuals listed below are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this Master Stewardship Agreement.

Principal U.S. Forest Service Contacts:

| U.S. Forest Service Stewardship Coordinator | U.S. Forest Service Grants & Agreements Contact |
|--|---|
| Name: Jim Innes Address: 200 E. Broadway City, State, Zip: Missoula, MT, 59802 Telephone: 406-329-3149 FAX: Email: jinnes@fs.fed.us | Elaine Hilliard P.O. Box 7669 Missoula, MT 59807 406-329-3649 FAX: 406-329-3682 Email: ehilliard@fs.fed.us |

Principal DNRC Contacts:

| Partner Stewardship Coordinator | Partner Administrative Contact |
|--|--|
| Name: Paula Short Address: 2705 Spurgin Road City, State, Zip: Missoula, MT, 59804 Telephone: 406-542-4300 FAX: 406-542-4217 Email: paulashort@mt.gov | Name: Marci Anderson Address: 2705 Spurgin Road City, State, Zip: Missoula, MT, 59804 Telephone: 406-542-4300 FAX: 406-542-4217 Email: marcianderson@mt.gov |

B. AVAILABILITY FOR CONSULTATION. Both parties agree to be available at mutually agreeable times, for continuing consultation to discuss the conditions covered by this agreement and agree to actions essential to fulfill its purposes.

C. ANNUAL MEETING. At a minimum, the parties will meet annually to discuss potential stewardship projects and jointly review the active stewardship project proposal list.

D. SUPPLEMENTAL PROJECT AGREEMENTS (SPA). Nothing in this Master Stewardship Agreement obligates either party to offer or accept any project proposals under this Master Stewardship Agreement. Any projects added to this Master Stewardship Agreement shall be by mutual consent of the parties through a specific SPA. At a minimum, an SPA shall:

1. Include language stating that the SPA will be made a part of this Master Stewardship Agreement thereby subjecting it to the terms of this Master Stewardship Agreement.
2. Include a map and description of the project area, treatment activities and corresponding treated acres, and other activities which may include other resource related projects.
3. Specify a method of designating trees for removal.
4. Describe the desired end result of the project(s).
5. Specify the exchange of goods for services. The U.S. Forest Service may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received by DNRC.
6. Designate a U.S. Forest Service and DNRC official to monitor their respective responsibilities outlined in the SPA.
7. Include a Financial Plan to identify each parties contributions for projects identified in the SPA.
8. Identify appropriate bonding requirements.
9. Include any necessary forest restrictions and closure dates to allow DNRC to implement and complete the project(s) within the specified timeframes.
10. Provide necessary direction to DNRC to ensure compliance with appropriate laws and regulations to fulfill the terms of the SPA.
11. Identify any reporting requirements.
12. Be reviewed and approved by a delegated timber contracting officer when forest products will be disposed.

13. Be reviewed and approved by a U.S. Forest Service Grants & Agreements Specialist.
14. Be Mutually agreed to, in writing, by both parties and executed by the designated Forest Supervisor.

E. PERFORMANCE. The parties will perform in accordance with this approved SPAs.

F. EXCHANGE OF GOODS FOR SERVICES. SPA(s) may be completed where U.S. Forest Service goods are exchanged for DNRS's services; U.S. Forest Service funds are exchanged for DNRC's services; or a combination thereof.

G. TECHNICAL AND COST EVALUATION. Best approach determination is the evaluation method used by the Forest Service to approve stewardship agreement technical proposals. Such consideration shall primarily consider criteria other than cost. These non-price criteria include, but are not limited to:

1. The extent of mutual interest and benefit.
2. The advantages and effectiveness of mutual participation.
3. Joint expertise.
4. Past performance.
5. Technical approach
6. Factors relevant to cost such as volunteer participation, contribution from other parties, cost sharing, and so forth.
7. Ability to utilize, educate and/or train a local workforce.
8. Benefits to the local community.
9. Ability to complete work in a timely manner.
10. Experience in performing similar work.
11. Ability to conduct work in an environmentally sound manner.

H. NONLIABILITY. U.S. Forest Service does not assume liability for any third party claims for damages arising out of this Master Stewardship Agreement.

I. NOTICES. Any communications affecting the operations covered by this agreement given by the U.S. Forest Service or DNRC is sufficient only if in writing and delivered in person, mailed, or transmitted electronically by e-mail or fax, as follows:

To the U.S. Forest Service Program Manager, at the address specified in this Master Stewardship Agreement.

To DNRC, at the DNRC's address shown in this Master Stewardship Agreement or such other address designated within the Master Stewardship Agreement.

Notices are effective when delivered in accordance with this provision, or on the effective date of the notice, whichever is later.

- J. PARTICIPATION IN SIMILAR ACTIVITIES. This Master Stewardship Agreement in no way restricts the U.S. Forest Service or DNRC from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations, and individuals.
- K. ENDORSEMENT. Any of MT DNRC's contributions made under this Master Stewardship Agreement do not by direct reference or implication convey U.S. Forest Service endorsement of MT DNRC's products or activities.
- L. USE OF U.S. FOREST SERVICE INSIGNIA. In order for DNRC to use the U.S. Forest Service insignia on any published media, such as a webpage, printed publication, or audiovisual production, permission must be granted from the U.S. Forest Service's Office of Communications. A written request must be submitted and approval granted in writing by the Office of Communications (Washington Office) prior to use of the insignia.
- M. MEMBER OF U.S. CONGRESS. Pursuant to 41 U.S.C. 22, no United States member of, or United States delegate to, Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Master Stewardship Master Agreement, or benefits that may arise therefrom, either directly or indirectly.
- N. DRUG-FREE WORKPLACE.

1. DNRC agrees that it will publish a drug-free workplace statement and provide a copy to each employee who is engaged in the performance of any project/program that receives Federal funding. The statement must:
 - (a) Tell the employees that the unlawful manufacture, distribution, dispensing, possession, or use of a controlled substance is prohibited in its workplace;
 - (b) Specify the actions the recipient will take against employees for violating that prohibition; and
 - (c) Let each employee know that, as a condition of employment under any award, the employee:
 - (i) Must abide by the terms of the statement, and
 - (ii) Must notify the Cooperator in writing if they are convicted for a violation of a criminal drug statute occurring in the workplace, and must do so no more than 5 calendar days after the conviction.
2. DNRC agrees that it will establish an ongoing drug-free awareness program to inform employees about
 - (a) The dangers of drug abuse in the workplace;
 - (b) The established policy of maintaining a drug-free workplace;
 - (c) Any available drug counseling, rehabilitation and employee assistance programs;
and

and

- (d) The penalties that may be imposed upon the employee for drug abuse violations occurring in the workplace.

3. Without the Program Manager's expressed written approval, the policy statement and program must be in place as soon as possible, no later than the 30 days after the effective date of this instrument, or the completion date of this instrument, whichever occurs first.

4. DNRC agrees to immediately notify the Program Manager if an employee is convicted of a drug violation in the workplace. The notification must be in writing, identify the employee's position title, the award/agreement number of each instrument on which the employee worked. The notification must be sent to the Program Manager within 10 calendar days after the DNRC learns of the conviction.

5. Within 30 calendar days of learning about an employee's conviction, DNRC must either.

- a. Take appropriate personnel action against the employee, up to and including termination, consistent with the requirements of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 USC 794), as amended, or
- b. Require the employee to participate satisfactorily in a drug abuse assistance or rehabilitation program approved for these purposes by a Federal, State or local health, law enforcement, or other appropriate agency.

O. NONDISCRIMINATION. DNRC shall comply with all applicable Federal statutes relating to nondiscrimination. This includes all applicable requirements of all other Federal laws, Executive orders, regulations, and policies. These include but are not limited to Sections 119 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 as amended, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, age, national origin, marital status, familial status, sexual orientation, participation in any public assistance program, or disability.

P. ELIGIBLE WORKERS. DNRC shall ensure that all employees complete the I-9 form to certify that they are eligible for lawful employment under the Immigration and Nationality Act (8 USC 1324a). The Cooperator shall comply with regulations regarding certification and retention of the completed forms. These requirements also apply to any contract or supplemental agreement awarded under this instrument.

Q. STANDARD FOR FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

1. Financial Reporting

DNRC shall provide complete, accurate, and current financial disclosures of the project or program in accordance with any financial reporting requirements, as set forth in the financial provisions.

2. Accounting Records

DNRC shall continuously maintain and update records identifying the source and use of funds. The records shall contain information pertaining to the agreement, authorizations, obligations, unobligated balances, assets, outlays, and income.

3. Internal Control

DNRC shall maintain effective control over and accountability for all Forest Service funds, real property, and personal property assets. DNRC shall keep effective internal controls to ensure that all U.S. Federal funds received are separately and properly allocated to the activities described in the award/agreement. DNRC shall adequately safeguard all such property and shall ensure that it is used solely for authorized purposes.

4. Payments

Payment is typically made by reimbursement; advances may be used on a case-by-case basis and the need shall be documented. Do not use retained receipts for advance payment(s). An authority to allow advance payments will be added to the SPA. When applicable, DNRC shall establish and maintain specific procedures to minimize the time elapsing between the advance of federal funds and their subsequent disbursement. Any advance requested by DNRC must be expended within 30 days of receipt.

5. Source Documentation

The Cooperator shall support all accounting records with source documentation. These documentations include, but are not limited to, cancelled checks, paid bills, payrolls, contract and subgrant/contract documents, and so forth.

- R. AGREEMENT CLOSEOUT. The DNRC shall close out the Agreement within 90 days after expiration or notice of termination.

Any unobligated balance of cash advanced to the DNRC must be immediately refunded to the U.S. Forest Service, including any interest earned.

Within a maximum of 90 days following the date of expiration or termination of this Agreement, all financial performance and related reports required by the terms of the instrument must be submitted to the U.S. Forest Service by the DNRC.

If this Agreement is closed out without audit, the U.S. Forest Service reserves the right to disallow and recover an appropriate amount after fully considering any recommended disallowances resulting from an audit which may be conducted later.

- S. PROGRAM PERFORMANCE REPORTS. DNRC shall monitor the performance of the SPA activities to ensure that performance goals are being achieved.

Performance reports must contain information on the following:

- A comparison of actual accomplishments to the goals established for the period. Where the output of the project can be readily expressed in numbers, a computation of the cost per unit of output may be required if that information is useful.
- Reason(s) for delay if established goals were not met.
- Additional pertinent information including, when appropriate, analysis and explanation of cost overruns or high unit costs.

DNRC shall submit semi-annual performance reports to the Forest Service Program Manager. These reports are due 30 days after the reporting period. The final performance report must be submitted either with the DNRC's final payment request, or separately, but not later than 90 days from the expiration date of the SPA's.

- T. RETENTION AND ACCESS REQUIREMENTS FOR RECORDS. DNRC shall retain all records pertinent to this instrument for a period of no less than 3 years from the expiration or termination date. As used in this provision, records includes books, documents, accounting procedures and practice, and other data, regardless of the type or format. DNRC shall provide access and the right to examine all records related to this instrument to the U.S. Forest Service Inspector General, or Comptroller General or their authorized representative.

If any litigation, claim, negotiation, audit, or other action involving the records has been started before the end of the 3-year period, the records must be kept until all issues are resolved, or until the end of the regular 3-year period, whichever is later.

Records for nonexpendable property acquired in whole or in part, with Federal funds must be retained for 3 years after its final disposition.

DRNC shall provide access to any project site(s) to the U.S. Forest Service or any of their authorized representatives. The rights of access in this section shall not be limited to the required retention period but shall last as long as the records are kept.

- U. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT (FOIA) AND RIGHT TO KNOW. Public access to Master Stewardship Agreement records shall not be limited, except then such records must be kept confidential and would have been exempted from disclosure pursuant to "Freedom of Information" regulation (5 U.S.c. 552), and/or pursuant to Montana's Right to Know

provision found in Article II, Section 9 of the 1972 Montana Constitution, and its implementing legislation, found in Title 2, Chapter 6 of the Montana Code Annotated.

- V. PUBLIC NOTICES. It is U.S. Forest Service's policy to inform the public as fully as possible of its programs and activities. DNRC is/are encouraged to give public notice of the receipt of this award/Master Stewardship Agreement and, from time to time, to announce progress and accomplishments. Press releases or other public notices should include a statement substantially as follows:

" of the U.S. Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, ."

DNRC may call on U.S. Forest Service's Office of Communication for advice regarding public notices. DNRC is/are requested to provide copies of notices or announcements to the U.S. Forest Service Program Manager and to U.S. Forest Service's Office Communications as far in advance of release as possible.

- W. RIGHT TO TRANSFER EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. Equipment approved for purchase under this Master Stewardship Agreement is available only for use as authorized. The U.S. Forest Service reserves the right to transfer title to the federal government of any equipment with a current per-unit fair market value of \$5,000 or more purchased with U.S. Forest Service funding. Upon expiration of this Master Stewardship Agreement, DNRC shall forward an equipment inventory to the U.S. Forest Service, listing all equipment purchased with U.S. Forest Service funding throughout the life of the project. Disposition instructions shall be issued by the U.S. Forest Service within 120 calendar days from termination date of this Master Stewardship Agreement.
- X. FUNDING EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES. Federal funding under this Master Stewardship Agreement is not available for reimbursement of DNRC's purchase of equipment and supplies. Equipment is defined as having a fair market value of over \$5,000 per unit and a useful life of over one year.
- Y. PURCHASE OF ASSETS. Any assets (such as equipment, property, or improvements) purchased by the U.S. Forest Service with DNRC's contributions shall if expressly authorized by DNRC, shall become the property of the U. S. Forest.
- Z. CONTRACT REQUIREMENTS. If DNRC issue(s) a contract, it shall be awarded consistent with the State of Montana contracting law. Additionally, federal wage provisions (Davis-Bacon or Service Contract Act) are applicable to any construction contract developed and awarded under this Master Stewardship Agreement where all or part of the funding is provided with U.S. Forest Service funds. Davis-Bacon wage rates apply on all public works contracts in excess of \$2,000 and Service Contract Act wage provisions apply to service contracts in excess of \$2,500.
- AA. U.S. FOREST SERVICE ACKNOWLEDGED IN PUBLICATION AND AUDIOVISUALS. DNRC shall acknowledge U.S. Forest Service support in any

publications, audiovisuals, and electronic media developed as a result of this Master Stewardship Agreement.

BB. NONDISCRIMINATION STATEMENT – PRINTED, ELECTRONIC, OR AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL. DNRC shall include the following statement, in full, in any printed, audiovisual material, or electronic media for public distribution developed or printed with any federal funding.

"In accordance with Federal law and U.S. Department of Agriculture policy, this institution is prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, color, national origin, sex, age, or disability. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.)"

To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, Room 326-W, Whitten Building, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call (202) 720-5964 (voice and TDD). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer."

If the material is too small to permit the full statement to be included, the material shall, at minimum, include the following statement, in print size no smaller than the text:

"This institution is an equal opportunity provider"

CC. REMEDIES FOR COMPLIANCE RELATED ISSUES. If DNRC materially fails to comply with any term of the instrument, whether stated in a Federal statute or regulation, an assurance, the agreement, or elsewhere, the U.S. Forest Service may take one or more of the following actions:

- (1) Temporarily withhold cash payments pending correction of the deficiency by the DNRC or more severe enforcement action by the U.S. Forest Service;
- (2) Disallow (that is, deny both use of funds and matching credit for) all or part of the cost of the activity or action not in compliance;
- (3) Wholly or partly suspend or terminate the current Master Stewardship Agreement for the DNRC's program;
- (4) Withhold further awards for the program, or
- (5) Take other remedies that may be legally available, including debarment procedures under 7 CFR part 3017.

DD. TERMINATION BY MUTUAL AGREEMENT. This Master Stewardship Agreement may be terminated, in whole or part, as follows:

1. When the U.S. Forest Service and DNRC agree upon the termination conditions, including the effective date and, in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated.
2. By 30 days written notification by the DNRC to the U.S. Forest Service setting forth the

reasons for termination, effective date, and in the case of partial termination, the portion to be terminated. If the U.S. Forest Service decides that the remaining portion of the grant must not accomplish the purpose for which the grant was made, the U.S. Forest Service may terminate the Master Stewardship Agreement upon 30 days written notice.

If, in the case of a partial termination, the U.S. Forest Service determines that the remaining portion of the instrument will not accomplish the purposes for which the instrument was made, the U.S. Forest Service may terminate the Master Stewardship Agreement in its entirety.

Upon termination of an Master Stewardship Agreement, DNRC shall not incur any new obligations for the terminated portion of the Master Stewardship Agreement after the effective date, and shall cancel as many outstanding obligations as possible. The U.S. Forest Service shall allow full credit to DNRC for the U.S. Federal share of the non-cancelable obligations properly incurred by DNRC up to the effective date of the termination. Excess funds must be refunded within 60 days after the effective date of termination.

EE. ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION – PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENT. In the event of any issue of controversy under this agreement, the parties may pursue Alternate Dispute Resolution procedures to voluntarily resolve those issues. These procedures may include, but are not limited to conciliation, facilitation, mediation, and fact finding.

FF. DEBARMENT AND SUSPENSION. DNRC shall immediately inform the U.S. Forest Service if they or any of their principals are presently excluded, debarred, or suspended from entering into covered transactions with the federal government according to the terms of 2 CFR Part 180. Additionally should DNRC or any of their principals receive a transmittal letter or other official federal notice of debarment or suspension, then they shall notify the U.S. Forest Service without undue delay. This applies whether the exclusion, debarment, or suspension is voluntary or involuntary.

GG. COPYRIGHTING. DNRC is/are granted sole and exclusive right to copyright any publications developed as a result of this Master Stewardship Agreement. This includes the right to publish and vend throughout the world in any language and in all media and forms, in whole or in part, for the full term of copyright and all renewals thereof in accordance with this Master Stewardship Agreement.

No original text or graphics produced and submitted by the U.S. Forest Service shall be copyrighted. The U.S. Forest Service reserves a royalty-free, nonexclusive, and irrevocable right to reproduce, publish, or otherwise use, and to authorize others to use the work for federal government purposes. This right must be transferred to any sub-agreements or subcontracts.

This provision includes:

- The copyright in any work developed by the DNRC under this Master Stewardship

Agreement.

- Any right of copyright to which the DNRC purchases ownership with any federal contributions.

HH. PUBLICATION SALE. The DNRC may sell any publication developed as a result of this agreement. The publication may be sold at fair market value, which is initially defined in this agreement to cover the costs of development, production, marketing, and distribution. After the costs of development and production have been recovered, fair market value is defined in this agreement to cover the costs of marketing, printing, and distribution only. Fair market value must exclude any in-kind or federal government contributions from the total costs of the project.

II. When DNRC is seeking bids for product removal and/or stewardship items, both parties agree that the product rates and stewardship item costs used at the approval of the SPA may be based upon tentative value and planned costs. Both parties agree to establish actual rates for both product and stewardship items prior to commencement of operations. DNRC will notify the U.S. Forest Service in writing 60 days in advance to request appraisal prior to seeking formal bids. Both parties agree to modify the SPA with these actual values and costs. Modified product values shall be greater than or equal to the reappraised rates and value.

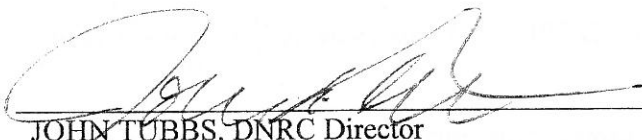
Post commencement of work, if there is a change from the established stewardship item rates, the SPA will be modified to increase or decrease the amount of services provided by DNRC, accordingly. Post commencement of work product value rate redeterminations are subject to authorizing regulation.

JJ. MODIFICATION. Modifications within the scope of this Master Stewardship Agreement must be made by mutual consent of the parties, by the issuance of a written modification signed and dated by all properly authorized, signatory officials, prior to any changes being performed. Requests for modification should be made, in writing, at least 30 days prior to implementation of the requested change. The U.S. Forest Service is not obligated to fund any changes not properly approved in advance.

The U.S. Forest Service and DNRC are not obligated to fund any changes not properly approved in advance.

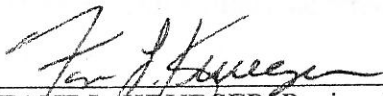
KK. COMMENCEMENT/EXPIRATION DATE. This Master Stewardship Agreement is executed as of the date of the last signature and is effective through 10/01/2023 at which time it will expire, signed and dated by all properly authorized, signatory officials.

LL. AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVES. By signature below, each party certifies that the individuals listed in this document as representatives of the individual parties are authorized to act in their respective areas for matters related to this Master Stewardship Agreement. In witness whereof, the parties have executed this Master Stewardship Agreement as of the last date written below.



JOHN TUBBS, DNRC Director
Montana Department of Natural Resources and
Conservation

9-26-13
Date



FAYE L. KRUEGER, Regional Forester
U.S. Forest Service, Northern Region

9/25/13
Date

The authority and format of this Master Stewardship Agreement have been reviewed and approved for signature.

1/s // Elaine D. Hilliard 9/25/2013



9/25/13

ELAINE D. HILLIARD

Date

U.S. Forest Service Grants & Agreements Specialist

Burden Statement

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is 0596-0217. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 4 hours per response, including the time for reviewing instructions, searching existing data sources, gathering and maintaining the data needed, and completing and reviewing the collection of information.

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To file a complaint of discrimination, write USDA, Director, Office of Civil Rights, 1400 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20250-9410 or call toll free (866) 632-9992 (voice). TDD users can contact USDA through local relay or the Federal relay at (800) 877-8339 (TDD) or (866) 377-8642 (relay voice). USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

