

Maps in this series show the current mineral and waterpower land classification status for Federal lands as determined by the U.S. Geological Survey. Classifications are based on data on file with the U.S. Geological Survey and are made under authority granted the Director of the U.S. Geological Survey in the Act of 1879 and subsequent Federal statutes. LAND CLASSIFICATIONS SHOWN APPLY ONLY TO THE FEDERAL LANDS WITHIN THE BOUNDARIES OF A CLASSIFICATION CATEGORY. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 specify that coal; oil and natural gases; oil shale; phosphates or phosphate rocks; chlorides, sulphates, carbonates, borates, silicates, and nitrates of potassium and of sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; native asphalt, solid and semisolid bitumen, and bituminous rock (including oil-impregnated rock or sands from which oil is recoverable only by special treatment after the deposit is developed); and geothermal resources are leasable minerals or resources on public lands. On acquired Federal lands, restricted allotted and tribal Indian lands, all minerals are leasable.

Land classification categories include the following:  
Areas designated for coal leasing--areas delineated by the U.S. Geological Survey within which Federal coal lands, on the basis of coal quantity, quality, and minability alone, are determined to be suitable for consideration in future Federal lease sales.

Areas designated for competitive leasing--areas delineated by the U.S. Geological Survey within which the rights to develop the leasable minerals or resources on Federal land may only be granted under a competitive lease.

Lands valuable for exploration--lands which may contain economically recoverable or marginally recoverable mineral deposits.

Leasable mineral lands--lands which contain identified subeconomic resources.

Prospectively valuable lands--lands where the U.S. Geological Survey has determined through geologic inference that leasable mineral resources may exist.

Only land classification categories present on the maps are hachured on the explanation and on the map; an asterisk (\*) preceding a classification category in the explanation indicates that all lands in the quadrangle are so classified.

MINERAL LAND CLASSIFICATION  
AREAS DESIGNATED FOR COAL LEASING--Showing name and effective date (month-day-year)

Known recoverable coal resource area (KRCRA)

AREAS DESIGNATED FOR COMPETITIVE LEASING--Showing name and effective date (month-day-year)  
Note: Not all areas have assigned names

Known asphaltic materials leasing area

Known geologic structure of producing oil and gas field (KGS)

Known geothermal resources area (KGRA)

Known oil shale leasing area

Known phosphate leasing area

Known potassium leasing area

Known sodium leasing area

LANDS VALUABLE FOR EXPLORATION--Hachures or pattern are on valuable side of boundary

Asphaltic materials

Coal

Geothermal resources

Oil and gas

Oil shale

Phosphate

Potassium

Sodium

LEASABLE MINERAL LANDS--Hachures or pattern are on valuable side of boundary

Asphaltic materials

Coal

Geothermal resources

Oil and gas

Oil shale

Phosphate

Potassium

Sodium

PROSPECTIVELY VALUABLE LAND--Hachures or pattern are on valuable side of boundary

Asphaltic materials

Coal

Geothermal resources

Oil and gas

Oil shale

Phosphate

Potassium

Sodium

LAND STATUS

Acquired lands (by administering agency)

MINERALS OWNED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

All minerals

NONE

Oil, gas, and coal

Other

Oil and gas

SYMBOLS

AM Asphaltic materials

C Coal

OS Oil shale

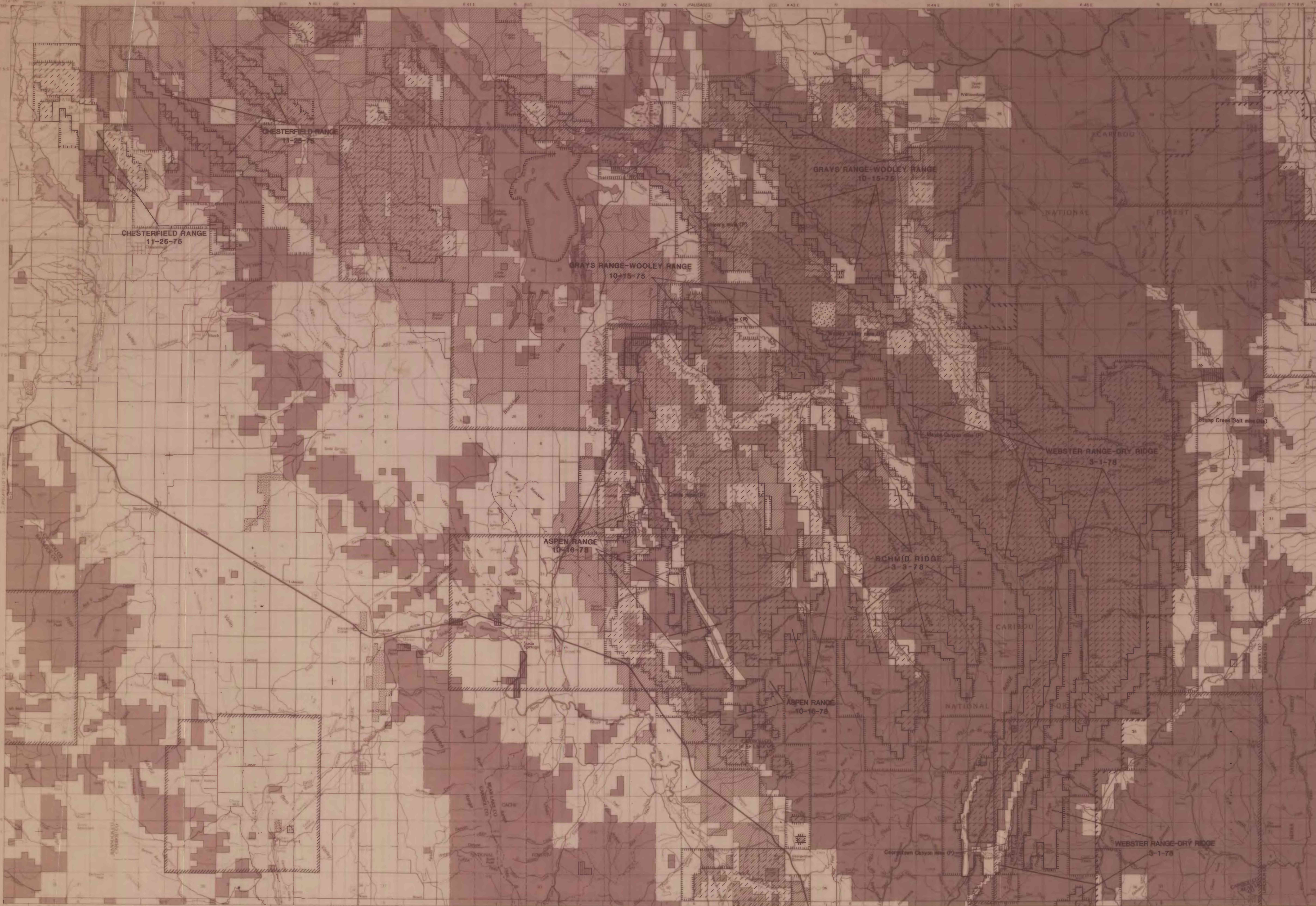
P Phosphate

K Potassium

Na Sodium

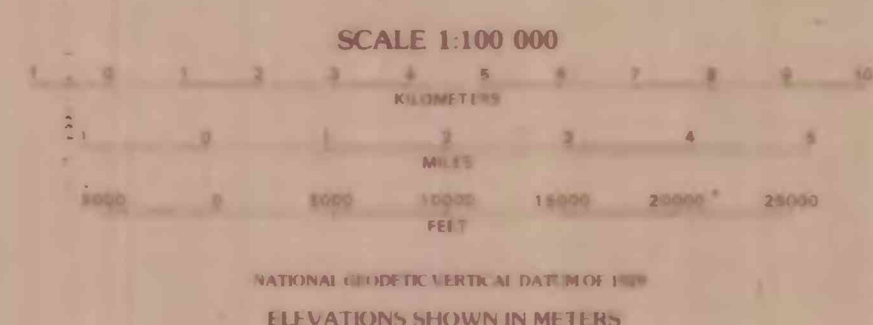
\* Leasable mineral mine showing name, if known, with commodity in parentheses

(P) Widespread area of surface leasable mineral mine, with commodity in parentheses



Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey  
Minerals Management Status by BLM, 1979

Date as of January 1, 1980



# LEASABLE MINERAL AND WATERPOWER LAND CLASSIFICATION MAP OF THE SODA SPRINGS 30' X 1° QUADRANGLE, IDAHO AND WYOMING

Lands withdrawn, classified, and prospectively valuable for leasable minerals; occurrences of other selected minerals; and lands withdrawn or classified for waterpower and reservoir sites.

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