



# Public Land Statistics 2018

U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management

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**U.S. Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management**

*The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain  
the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands  
for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.*

# PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2018

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## WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2018*

Welcome to the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 80-plus tables provide numerical data and detailed footnotes related to the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments.

Many of the minor acreage changes from one year to the next occur because:

1. Inholdings have been acquired, or some other land exchange has taken place during the year.
2. Improved geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled the BLM to recalculate the total acres within the units.

Note that data presented in the 2018 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2018 operations and accomplishments. Such discrepancies occur because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year.

The BLM remains committed to publishing a PLS report each year that is timely, complete, and as helpful as possible to readers. The current edition and past editions of PLS are available online at: <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/public-land-statistics>.

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## PART 1

### LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.4 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to relinquish to the Federal Government its claim to unsettled territory that extended westward to the Mississippi River. Other colonies followed New York's example, and by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Appalachian West, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands.

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

Congress recognized the need to protect the nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources while providing opportunities for recreation. Special acts withdrew millions of acres of public lands from settlement for national parks, forests, monuments, wildlife refuges, trails, and wild and scenic rivers. Some of the best known congressional withdrawals include Yellowstone National Park, Grand Canyon National Park, and Death Valley National Park.

The nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This act declares that, with the exception of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in federal ownership. FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 244.4 million surface acres of public land and about 708.5 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the nation.

Table 1-1, Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867, contains summary data on territories acquired by the Federal Government during the course of national expansion. Thirty states commonly called the “public land states” were created as a result of these acquisitions (Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming).

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2018, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new states entering the Union, as well as for the creation of agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in Table 1-2, except with respect to the State of Alaska, are subject to little or no change.

Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of mineral estate administration by the BLM and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 1-4, Changes to Public Lands under Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains summary data of public lands in each state that are currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. By law, the States of Maryland, Texas, and Virginia are not public land states. By virtue of the Articles of Confederation and, later, the Constitution, the State of Maryland and the Commonwealth of Virginia retained control of their public lands when they entered the Union. When the State of Texas entered the Union by a joint resolution of Congress, it was allowed to retain control of its public lands. The BLM acquired 548 acres of land in Maryland and 805 acres of land in Virginia in separate acquisitions under Section 205 of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. 1715, as amended. The BLM also acquired 11,833 acres of land in the State of Texas by Secretarial Order 3198, dated March 12, 1996.

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

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

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the BLM and other agencies during the past year. To manage the public lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of public land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes standards for boundary evidence certificates, which are part of the risk-based system of identifying and documenting boundary evidence to determine if the boundary evidence is sufficient for specific land resource transactions.

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

Table 1-1.

## ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–1867

	Area			Percentage of Total U.S. Area /a/	Cost /b/
	Land <i>Acres</i>	Water <i>Acres</i>	Total <i>Acres</i>		
State Cessions (1781–1802)	233,415,680	3,409,920	236,825,600	9.7	\$6,200,000 /c/
Louisiana Purchase (1803) /d/	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	21.8	23,213,568
Red River Basin (1782–1817)	29,066,880	535,040	29,601,920	1.2	0
Cession from Spain (1819)	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	1.9	6,674,057
Oregon Compromise (1846)	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	7.5	0
Mexican Cession (1848)	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	13.9	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850)	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	3.2	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1853)	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	0.8	10,000,000
Alaska Purchase (1867)	365,333,120	12,909,440	378,242,560	15.6	7,200,000
<b>Total Public Domain</b>	<b>1,807,533,440</b>	<b>33,175,680</b>	<b>1,840,709,120</b>	<b>75.6</b>	<b>\$85,079,222</b>

/a/ Represents the percentage of total U.S. area, which is 2,429,914,880 acres (3,796,742 square miles), according to U.S. Census Bureau data as of January 1, 2010. This figure excludes U.S. territories and possessions.

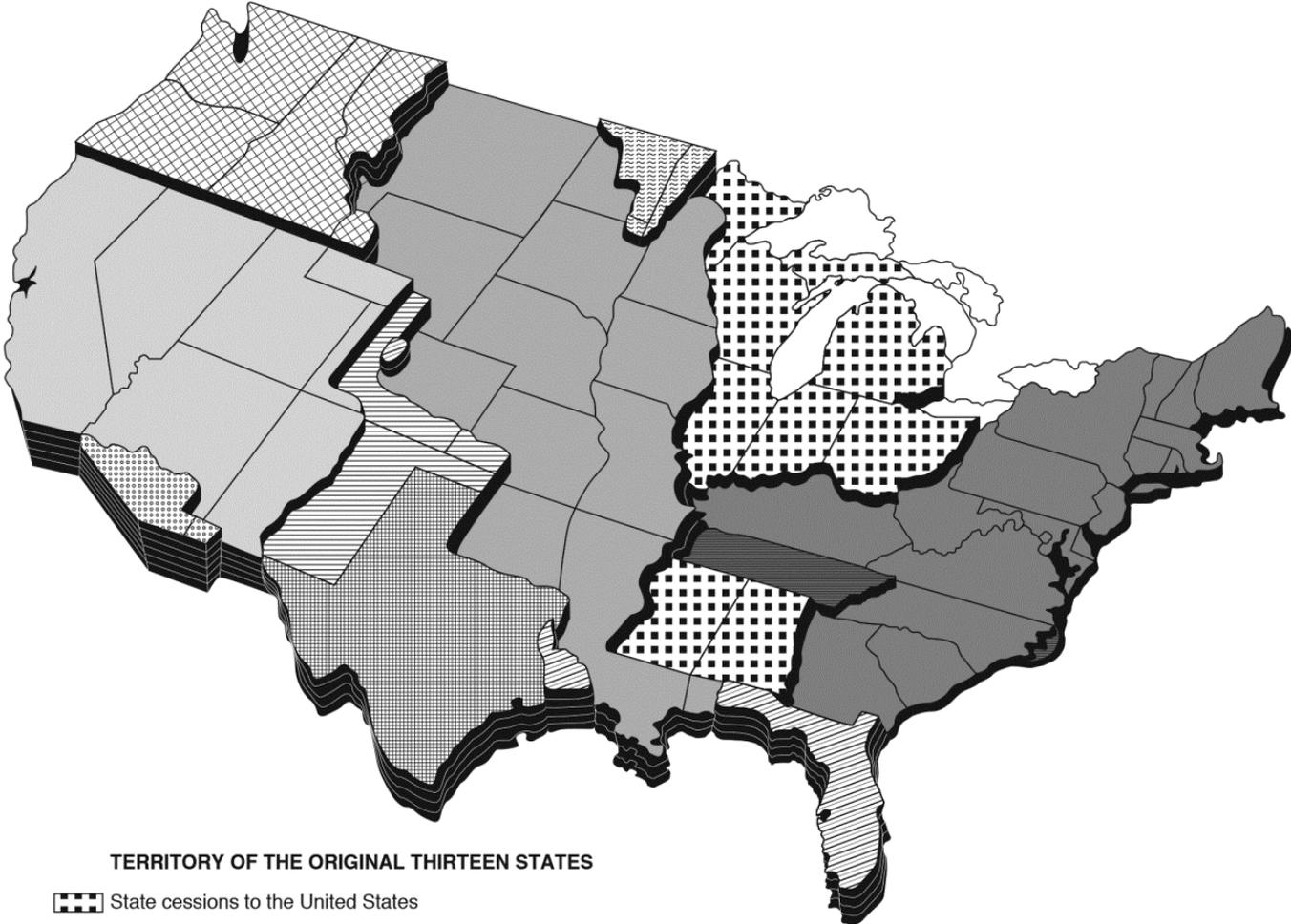
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/c/ See Public Land Commission, *The Public Domain: Its History, with Statistics* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1880), 11.

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

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

# ACQUISITIONS



**TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES**

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

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

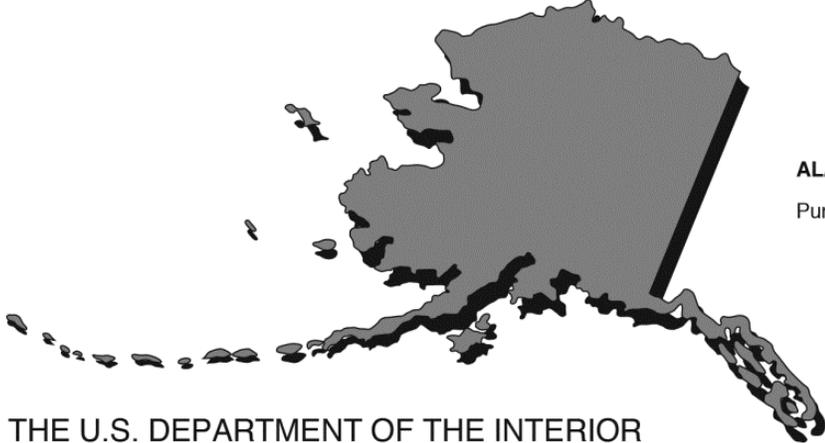
-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

**OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES**

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

**ALASKA**

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867



THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2018**

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
<b>Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions</b>	<b>591,000,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to states for:	
Support of common schools	77,630,000
Reclamation of swampland	64,920,000
Construction of railroads	37,130,000
Support of miscellaneous institutions /c/	21,700,000
Purposes not classified elsewhere /d/	117,600,000
Canals and rivers	6,100,000
Construction of wagon roads	3,400,000
<b>Total Granted to States</b>	<b>328,480,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
<b>Total Miscellaneous Dispositions</b>	<b>224,900,000</b>
<hr/>	
Granted to State of Alaska:	
State conveyances /i/	99,200,000
Native conveyances /j/	43,800,000
<b>Total Granted to State of Alaska</b>	<b>143,000,000</b>
<hr/>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,287,380,000</b>

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2018  
–concluded**

Note: Data are estimated from available records. The acreage data consist of cumulative totals from the year 1781 to the current fiscal year.

Public land states consist of the States of Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

- /a/ Chiefly public, private, and preemption sales, but includes mineral entries, scrip locations, and sales of townsites and townlots.
- /b/ The homestead laws generally provided for the granting of lands to homesteaders who settled upon and improved vacant agricultural public lands. Payment for the lands was sometimes permitted, or required, under certain conditions. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).
- /c/ Universities, hospitals, asylums, etc.
- /d/ For construction of various public improvements (individual items not specified in the granting acts), reclamation of desert lands, construction of water reservoirs, etc.
- /e/ The Federal Government has confirmed title to lands claimed under valid grants made by foreign governments prior to the acquisition of the public domain by the United States.
- /f/ The timber and stone law provided for the sale of lands valuable for timber or stone and unfit for cultivation.
- /g/ The timber culture law provided for the granting of public lands to settlers if they planted and cultivated trees on the lands granted. Payments for the lands were permitted under certain conditions.
- /h/ The desert land law provided for the sale of arid agricultural public lands to settlers who irrigated them and brought them under cultivation. Some desert land patents are still being issued (refer to Table 3-1, Patents Issued).
- /i/ Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (Public Law 85-508; 72 Stat. 339), as amended. Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data.
- /j/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601). Acreage figures fluctuate annually based on survey of previously conveyed acres, new conveyance, corrective documents, title recovery, and regular audits of automated data.

**Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>State</b>	<b>Land Total /a/</b>	<b>Federal Minerals /b/</b>	<b>Federal Surface Lands /c/</b>	<b>Split Estate Federal Minerals /d/</b>	<b>BLM Public Lands /e/</b>	<b>BIA Mineral Estate /f/</b>
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska /g/	426.1	218.5	218.5	0	71.4	1.3
Arizona	73.0	33.7	30.7	3.0	12.1	20.2
California	104.8	51.0	48.5	2.5	15.1	0.6
Colorado	66.6	29.4	24.2	5.2	8.4	1.1
Eastern States /h/	/i/	59.7	59.4	0.3	> 0	3.3
Hawaii	7.0	1.4	1.4	0	0	0
Idaho	53.5	37.0	33.6	3.4	11.8	1.2
Kansas	52.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	> 0	> 0
Montana	94.1	39.4	27.7	11.7	8.0	6.2
Nebraska	49.5	0.8	0.8	0	> 0	0.1
Nevada	70.8	60.3	60.0	0.3	47.3	1.2
New Mexico	77.8	35.9	26.4	9.5	13.5	7.8
North Dakota	45.2	6.7	2.2	4.5	> 0	1.4
Oklahoma	44.7	1.6	1.1	0.5	> 0	2.5
Oregon	63.0	33.9	32.4	1.5	15.7	0.8
South Dakota	49.4	4.5	2.9	1.6	0.3	5.5
Texas	171.9	3.8	3.8	0	> 0	> 0
Utah	54.3	36.2	35.0	1.2	22.8	2.4
Washington	45.6	12.8	12.5	0.3	0.4	2.8
Wyoming	62.6	41.2	29.6	11.6	17.5	2.0
<b>Total /j/</b>	<b>1,612.6</b>	<b>708.5</b>	<b>651.3</b>	<b>57.2</b>	<b>244.4</b>	<b>60.4</b>

**Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Note: As of the 2017 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, various databases are used to update this table, including the U.S. Census Bureau TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing), BLM SMA (Surface Management Agency), and U.S. Geological Survey PADUS (Protected Areas Database of the United States). Data are intersected with TIGER state boundaries to determine acres for the geographic state, rather than the BLM administrative state. Data from the BLM SMA could fluctuate over the next several years due to continual refinement and state data updates.

- /a/ Derived from TIGER state boundaries, which were last updated in 2010 (except for Alaska which was updated in 2018).
- /b/ The term federal minerals refers to onshore federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The onshore federal mineral acres are the sum of “Federal Surface Lands” acres and “Split Estate Federal Minerals” acres shown in the next two columns.
- /c/ Federal surface lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all federal agencies. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) mineral estate is not included in federal surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii.
- /d/ The term split estate federal minerals refers to federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the United States and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The revision of this column is currently underway.
- /e/ This column includes BLM-managed surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii.
- /f/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on BIA mineral estate. However, BIA mineral estate is separate and distinct from federal minerals. Acreage information was obtained from the BIA Trust Asset and Accounting Management System in 2018.
- /g/ Alaska “BLM Public Lands” and “Federal Surface Lands” acres for 2017 were calculated using SMA data rather than the BLM Administered Lands GIS dataset, as previously reported. Acres for 2018 were derived using the most current SMA data. The geospatial representation of BLM public lands in Alaska using SMA is derived through an elimination process by subtracting other federal, state, native, and private lands and is a process unique to Alaska. Acres for this year and subsequent reporting years may vary due to improved geometry and processes. Alaska “BLM Public Lands” and “Federal Surface Lands” also include open water within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which is a decision based on Public Land Order 82.
- /h/ The Eastern States “Federal Minerals” changed from 69.4 million acres in 2017 to 59.7 million acres in 2018 as a result of improvements in data quality and processing techniques.

**Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

/i/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states east of, or bordering, the Mississippi River.

/j/ Totals may be slightly off due to rounding.

Table 1-4.

**CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

State	Acquisitions	Restorations	Disposal			Withdrawn/ Reserved	Net Change Acres /g/
	Increase Acres /a/	Increase Acres /b/	Total Increase Acres /c/	Decrease Acres /d/	Decrease Acres /e/	Total Decrease Acres /f/	
Alabama	0	0	0	161	0	161	(161)
Alaska	0	709	709	25,735	0	25,735	(25,026)
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	5,432	0	5,432	6	12,456	12,462	(7,030)
Colorado	0	0	0	7	0	7	(7)
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	467	0	467	0	3,806	3,806	(3,339)
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	195	0	195	(195)
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	93	0	93	2,120	0	2,120	(2,027)
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	10,772	0	10,772	(10,772)
New Mexico	3,861	0	3,861	0	0	0	3,861
North Dakota	0	0	0	28	0	28	(28)
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	77	0	77	32,495	0	32,495	(32,418)
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	89 /h/
Texas	18	0	18	0	0	0	18

Table 1-4.

**CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND  
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

State	Acquisitions	Restorations	Disposal		Withdrawn/ Reserved	Total Decrease Acres /f/	Net Change Acres /g/
	Increase Acres /a/	Increase Acres /b/	Total Increase Acres /c/	Decrease Acres /d/	Decrease Acres /e/		
Utah	0	0	0	425	1,205,737	1,206,162	(1,206,162)
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	1	(1)
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	16	0	16	(16)
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,948</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>10,657</b>	<b>71,961</b>	<b>1,221,999</b>	<b>1,293,960</b>	<b>(1,283,214)</b>

Note: As of this edition of *Public Land Statistics*, this table no longer provides the previous and current year's BLM-managed surface land acres. This is due to the use of different data sources for BLM-managed surface land acres and the other table data. Refer to Table 1-3 for BLM-managed surface land acres.

Public lands under jurisdiction of the BLM are those lands and interest in lands owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the BLM, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf and (2) lands held for the benefit of American Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos (Section 103(e) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976, as amended). These data are from the BLM Legacy Rehost System (LR2000).

/a/ Lands obtained by the BLM through purchase, donation, condemnation, gift, or exchange.

/b/ These lands have been restored to the BLM's jurisdiction. These lands were once withdrawn or reserved for specific public purposes by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. The appropriate action has been taken, and these lands have now been returned to the jurisdiction of the BLM.

/c/ Total acres added to the BLM's jurisdiction (sum of acquisitions and restorations).

**Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

- /d/ Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an act of Congress.
- /e/ These lands were withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. These lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /f/ Total acres removed from the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of disposal and withdrawn/reserved).
- /g/ Positive or negative change from FY 2017 to FY 2018 (difference between “Total Increase Acres” and “Total Decrease Acres”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /h/ This acreage adjustment is not due to a land action (e.g., acquisition, restoration). During a review of the master title plats, a difference was found in the calculations, which shows an increase of 89 acres in Fall River County.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos /e/	94,438	23,002	0	59,914	177,354
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas /e/	596,005	95,641	0	14,633	706,279
Jackson	389,518	25,332	20,971	0	435,821
Josephine	259,100	109,244	182	0	368,526
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane /e/	274,746	95,293	0	0	370,039
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,053,668</b>	<b>462,678</b>	<b>29,721</b>	<b>74,547</b>	<b>2,620,614</b>

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the BLM. They include O&C timber on nonfederal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Converted Lands Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with national forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various acts of Congress to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the BLM; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of nonfederal land in Coos County.
- /e/ Due to the Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act (Public Law 115-103; 131 Stat. 2253), Title I – Cow Creek Umpqua Land Conveyance and Title II – Oregon Coastal Land Conveyance, passed by Congress on January 8, 2018, O&C lands decreased in Coos County by 4,600 acres, Douglas County by 21,674 acres, and Lane County by 4,808 acres.

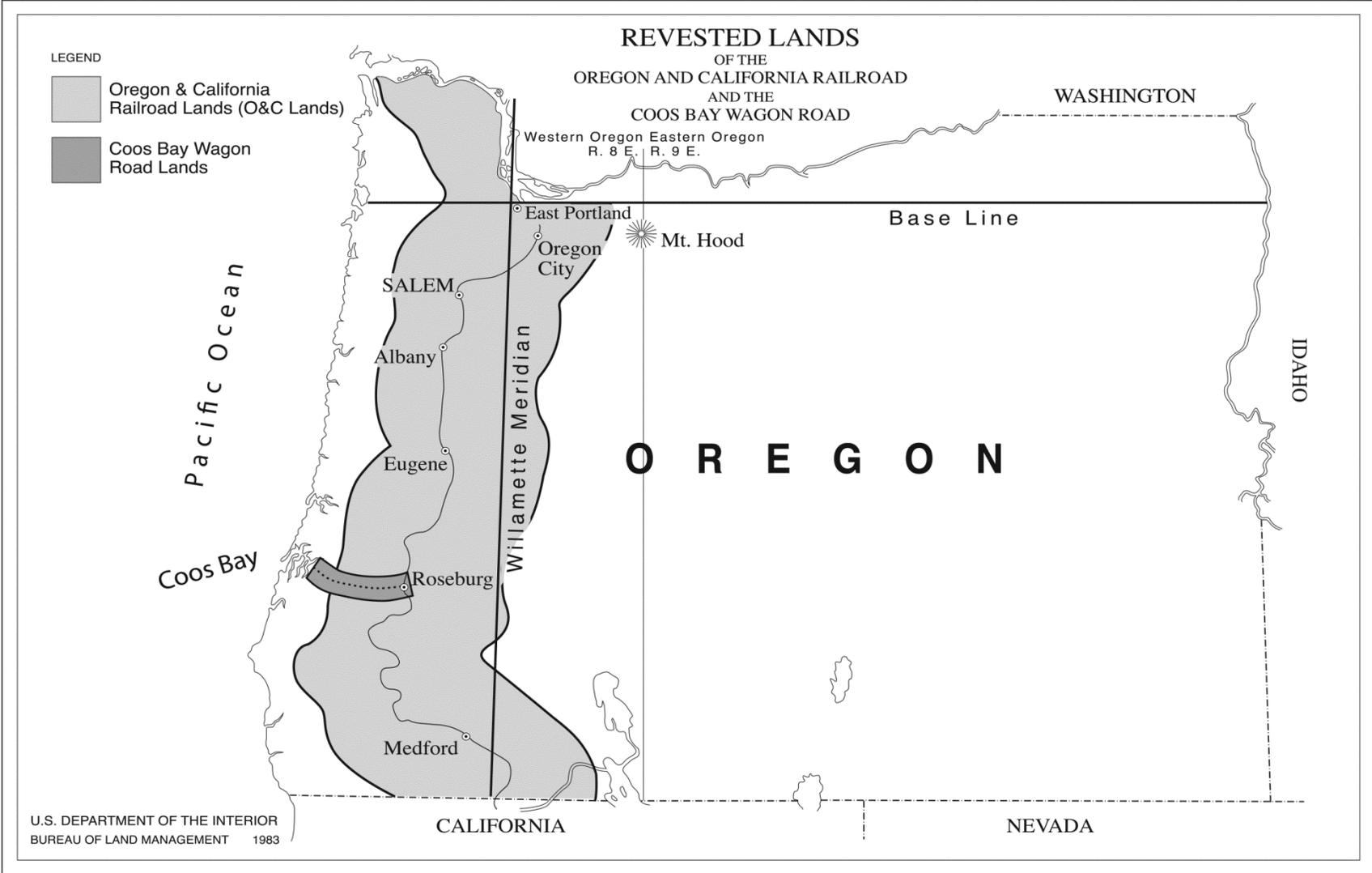


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>ALASKA</b>					
General Services Administration	0	0	0	10	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	0	709	0	0	0
<b>Total Alaska</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>709</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>ARIZONA</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Arizona</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	40	0	0	0
National Park Service	12,456	0	0	0	0
<b>Total California</b>	<b>12,456</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>COLORADO</b>					
U.S. Forest Service	0	91	82	0	52
<b>Total Colorado</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>52</b>
<b>IDAHO</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	107	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Idaho</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>MONTANA</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Total Montana</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NEVADA</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Nevada</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

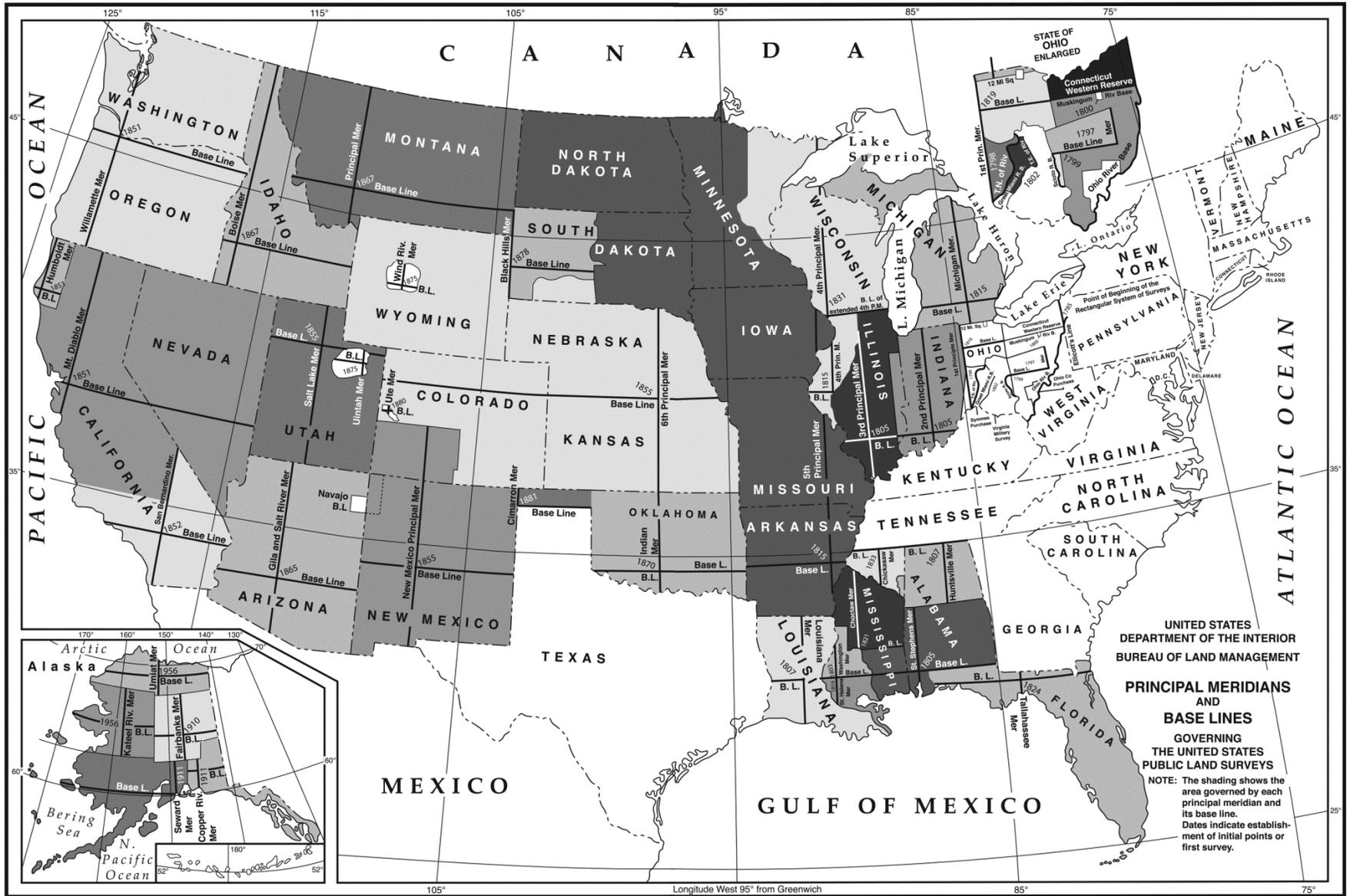
Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**  
-continued

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>					
None	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total New Mexico</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OREGON</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	8,042
U.S. Forest Service	0	350	0	0	6,579
<b>Total Oregon</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14,621</b>
<b>UTAH</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,205,737	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	27	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Utah</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>1,205,737</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WASHINGTON</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	0	71	0	0	0
<b>Total Washington</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>WYOMING</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	4,565	0	0	0	23,719
<b>Total Wyoming</b>	<b>4,565</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23,719</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,155</b>	<b>1,206,999</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38,392</b>
	<b>Withdrawals</b>	<b>Revocations</b>	<b>Modifications</b>	<b>Extensions</b>	<b>Expirations</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>SUMMARY BY AGENCY</b>					
Bureau of Land Management	4,672	1,205,849	0	0	31,761
General Services Administration	0	0	0	10	0
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration	0	709	0	0	0
National Park Service	12,456	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	27	441	82	0	6,631
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>17,155</b>	<b>1,206,999</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>38,392</b>

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,  
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018  
-concluded**

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



C A N A D A

WASHINGTON  
1851 Base Line

OREGON  
Willamette Mer  
1851 Base Line

IDAHO  
Boise Mer  
1867 Base Line

MONTANA  
Principal Mer  
1867 Base Line

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA  
Wind Riv. Mer  
1875 B.L.

MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN  
4th Principal Mer  
1837 B.L. of extended 4th P.M.

MICHIGAN  
Michigan Mer.  
1815 Base L.

ILLINOIS  
3rd Principal Mer  
1805 B.L.

INDIANA  
2nd Principal Mer  
1805 B.L.

OHIO  
1st Prin. Mer.  
1798 Mer. of Riv.  
1802 Base L.

NEW YORK  
1797 Base Line

CONNECTICUT  
12 MI SQ  
1800 Base L.

MAINE

VERMONT  
NEW HAMPSHIRE

MASSACHUSETTS  
RHODE ISLAND

NEW JERSEY

PENNSYLVANIA  
Point of Beginning of the Rectangular System of Surveys

WEST VIRGINIA

MARYLAND  
D.C.

DELAWARE

VIRGINIA

NORTH CAROLINA

SOUTH CAROLINA

TENNESSEE

KENTUCKY

MISSOURI  
5th Principal Mer  
1815 Base L.

ARKANSAS  
1815 Base L.

LOUISIANA  
Louisiana Mer.  
1807 Base L.

MISSISSIPPI  
Christian Mer.  
1821 Base L.

ALABAMA  
6th Principal Mer  
1805 Base L.

GEORGIA  
Huntsville Mer.  
1805 Base L.

FLORIDA  
Tallahassee Mer.  
1824 Base L.

TEXAS  
Indian Mer.  
1870 B.L.

OKLAHOMA  
1870 Base L.

NEBRASKA  
6th Principal Mer  
1855 Base Line

NEBRASKA  
Black Hills Mer.  
1875 Base Line

WYOMING  
1875 B.L.

COLORADO  
1875 B.L.

UTAH  
Salt Lake Mer.  
1875 B.L.

UTAH  
Uimah Mer.  
1875 B.L.

UTAH  
White Mer.  
1875 B.L.

ARIZONA  
Gila and Salt River Mer.  
1865 Base Line

ARIZONA  
Navajo B.L.

NEW MEXICO  
New Mexico Principal Mer  
1855 Base Line

CALIFORNIA  
San Bernardino Mer.  
1851 Base Line

CALIFORNIA  
Mt. Diablo Mer.  
1851 Base Line

CALIFORNIA  
Plumbago B.L.

CALIFORNIA  
1851 B.L.

ALASKA  
Arctic Ocean  
1956 Base L.

Alaska  
Umiat Mer.  
1956 Base L.

Alaska  
Kataek Riv. Mer.  
1956 B.L.

Alaska  
Fairbanks Mer.  
1910 B.L.

Alaska  
Seward Mer.  
1911 B.L.

Alaska  
Copper Riv. Mer.  
1911 B.L.

Alaska  
N. Pacific Ocean  
Bering Sea

PACIFIC OCEAN

ATLANTIC OCEAN

GULF OF MEXICO

MEXICO

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**Bureau of Land Management Lands**

**Field Accomplishments /a/**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Original Surveys</b>	<b>Resurveys</b>	<b>Special Surveys</b>	<b>Monuments Set</b>
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,452	507	37	1,007
Arizona	6	49	0	22
California	0	30	1	84
Colorado	0	20	0	39
Idaho	1	359	0	421
Montana	0	37	0	45
Nevada	5	10	0	71
New Mexico	1	16	1	17
Oregon	79	108	0	252
Utah	123	925	23	1,057
Virginia	0	6	0	32
Washington	16	16	0	91
Wyoming	0	212	0	193
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>2,295</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>3,331</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

**Bureau of Land Management Lands**

**Office Accomplishments /b/**

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	1,880,848	156,449	1,596	3,248	35
Arizona	0	1,844	0	23	21
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	15
California	0	11,475	0	102	112
Colorado	0	4,791	208	94	59
Florida	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	0	9,945	0	125	21
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	9
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	3
Montana	0	2,080	0	25	24
Nevada	0	9,544	0	66	73
New Mexico	35	0	0	18	37
North Dakota	0	103	0	12	31
Ohio	0	0	0	0	2
Oregon	64	13,125	78	302	28
Utah	3,349	142,344	6	802	313
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	4
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	20
Wyoming	0	25,880	0	223	102
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,884,296</b>	<b>377,580</b>	<b>1,888</b>	<b>5,040</b>	<b>914</b>

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	6	6	152
Arizona	156	124	0	372
California	0	7	0	20
Idaho	0	78	0	89
Montana	0	42	0	17
Nevada	33	50	0	95
North Carolina	0	8	0	0
Utah	0	50	0	80
Wyoming	0	8	0	26
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>851</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018--continued

## Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	0	0	121	9	232
Arizona	29,815	0	0	240	6
California	0	2,240	0	23	159
Florida	0	0	0	0	7
Idaho	0	2	0	1	19
Iowa	0	0	0	0	1
Kansas	0	779	0	12	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	4
Maine	0	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	15
Michigan	0	0	0	0	44
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	84
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	1
Montana	0	1,601	0	37	82
Nebraska	0	6,400	0	42	42
New Mexico	0	178	0	4	45
New York	0	0	0	0	6
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	6
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	21
Oklahoma	0	992	0	36	69
Oregon	0	10	0	1	27
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	52
Utah	0	6,397	0	50	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,815</b>	<b>18,599</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>931</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

**Other Agency Lands**

**Field Accomplishments /a/**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Original Surveys</b>	<b>Resurveys</b>	<b>Special Surveys</b>	<b>Monuments Set</b>
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska /c/	0	1	31	150
Alaska /d/	41	12	0	89
Alaska /e/	0	1	1	8
Arizona /f/	1	1	0	20
Arizona /d/	10	31	0	21
Arizona /g/	71	0	0	84
California /d/	0	8	0	65
California /h/	2	83	5	134
California /c/	9	143	18	240
California /i/	0	0	0	12
Colorado /d/	0	141	0	163
Colorado /e/	0	2	0	19
Colorado /j/	0	3	0	11
Idaho /d/	0	9	0	3
Idaho /c/	0	16	0	18
New Jersey /c/	2	0	0	9
New Mexico /d/	0	26	0	36
New Mexico /e/	13	0	0	22
New Mexico /k/	9	0	0	4
New Mexico /l/	24	0	0	92
Oregon /d/	1	3	0	15
South Dakota /h/	0	7	0	15
Washington /e/	2	0	0	6
Wyoming /d/	0	32	0	34
Wyoming /l/	0	13	0	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>1,283</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018--continued

## Other Agency Lands

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	9,316	0	0	30	13
Arizona	0	3,683	0	56	0
California	10	30,631	0	230	0
Colorado	0	6,785	0	59	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	17
Nevada	0	0	0	1	0
New Mexico	0	40	0	84	0
Oregon	58	0	0	9	0
Washington	262	406	0	15	0
Wyoming	0	1,060	0	20	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,646</b>	<b>42,605</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>34</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

## Grand Totals

## Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	2,493	527	75	1,406
Arizona	244	205	0	519
California	11	271	24	555
Colorado	0	166	0	232
Idaho	1	462	0	531
Montana	0	79	0	62
Nevada	38	60	0	166
New Jersey	2	0	0	9
New Mexico	47	42	1	171
North Carolina	0	8	0	0
Oregon	80	111	0	267
South Dakota	0	7	0	15
Utah	123	975	23	1,137
Virginia	0	6	0	32
Washington	18	16	0	97
Wyoming	0	265	0	266
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,057</b>	<b>3,200</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>5,465</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018--continued

## Grand Totals

## Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	1,890,164	156,449	1,717	3,287	280
Arizona	29,815	5,527	0	319	27
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	15
California	10	44,346	0	355	271
Colorado	0	11,576	208	153	59
Florida	0	0	0	0	8
Idaho	0	9,947	0	126	40
Iowa	0	0	0	0	1
Kansas	0	779	0	12	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	5
Maine	0	0	0	0	4
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	15
Michigan	0	0	0	0	53
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	85
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	4

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/—continued

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Montana	0	3,681	0	62	106
Nebraska	0	6,400	0	42	59
Nevada	0	9,544	0	67	73
New Mexico	35	218	0	106	82
New York	0	0	0	0	6
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	6
North Dakota	0	103	0	12	52
Ohio	0	0	0	0	2
Oklahoma	0	992	0	36	69
Oregon	122	13,135	78	312	55
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	52
Utah	3,349	148,741	6	852	313
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	262	406	0	15	8
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	20
Wyoming	0	26,940	0	243	106
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,923,757</b>	<b>438,784</b>	<b>2,009</b>	<b>5,999</b>	<b>1,879</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018--continued

## Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /m/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	180	6	0
Arizona	24	3	2
California	48	4	0
Colorado	38	2	0
Idaho	13	4	0
Montana	12	3	0
Nebraska	1	0	0
Nevada	19	4	0
New Mexico	2	1	0
North Dakota	2	3	0
Oklahoma	8	6	0
Oregon	47	0	0
Utah	43	0	0
Washington	6	0	0
Wisconsin	1	0	0
Wyoming	21	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>2</b>

Table 1-7.

## CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018--continued

## Public Land Survey System Dataset /n/

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	BLM-Collected /o/	BLM-Collected and Alternate Source /p/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	18,656	18,656	6,591	7,085
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,915	4,665	4,871	4,871
Colorado	3,059	3,059	3,059	3,059
Eastern States	NA	NA	34	1,867
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,418	2,490
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nebraska	2,246	196	77	77
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,215	3,215
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,286	3,286
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	1,880	1,880
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,534	2,534	2,534
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,890	2,675	2,527	2,675
<b>Total</b>	<b>62,298</b>	<b>59,590</b>	<b>46,005</b>	<b>48,552</b>

**Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

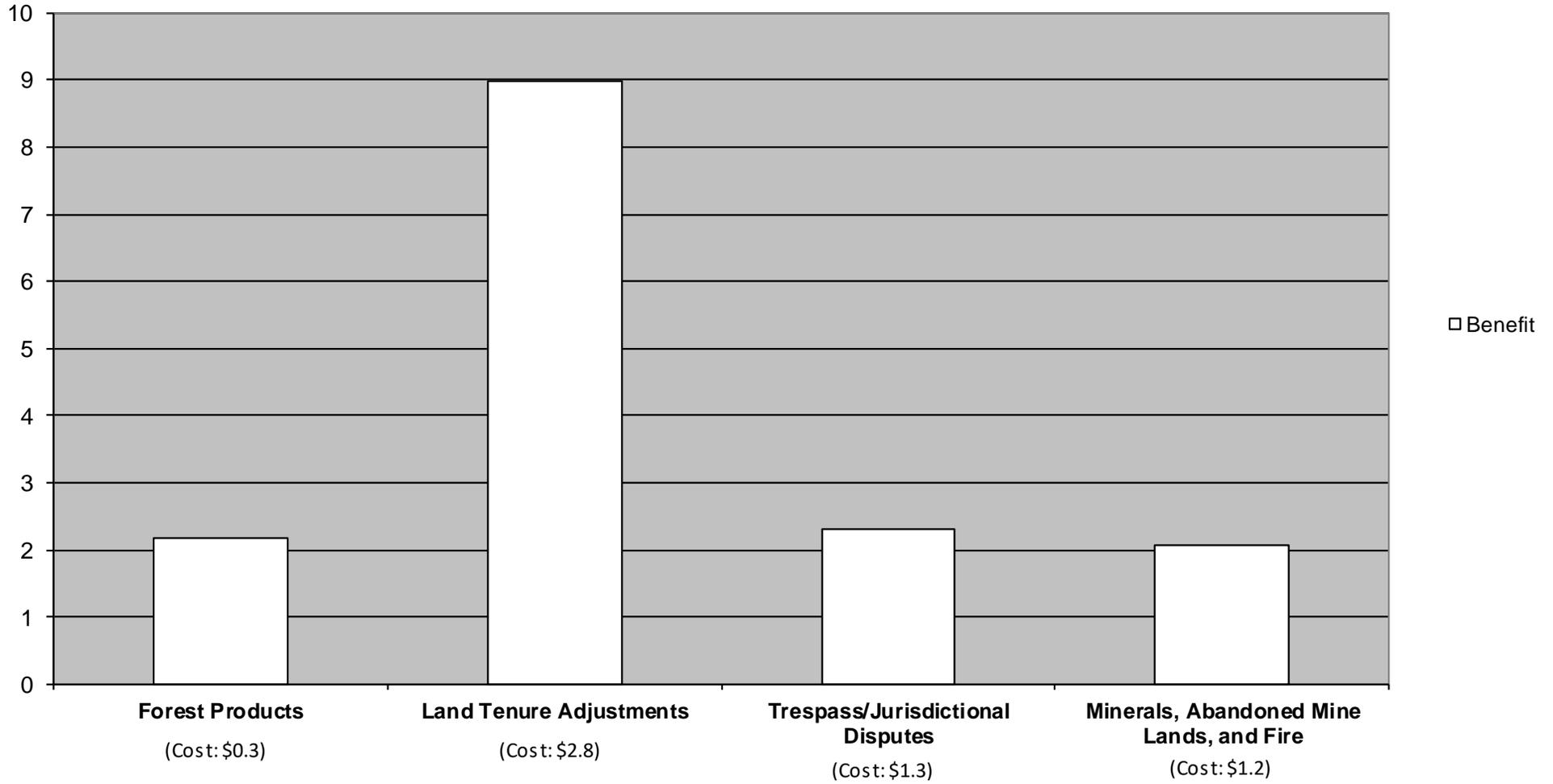
Note: NA = Not applicable

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under “Field Accomplishments” are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under “Office Accomplishments” are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /c/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /d/ U.S. Forest Service.
- /e/ National Park Service.
- /f/ Central Arizona Project.
- /g/ Resolution Copper Land Exchange.
- /h/ Department of Defense.
- /i/ Natural Resources Conservation Service.
- /j/ Department of Justice.
- /k/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- /l/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /m/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /n/ The Public Land Survey System Dataset results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
- /o/ Townships for which coordinate data were collected by BLM staff or under BLM contract.
- /p/ “Alternate Source” data pertains to those townships in which the coordinate data were collected by other federal and state government entities.

# Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM for 2018

## Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

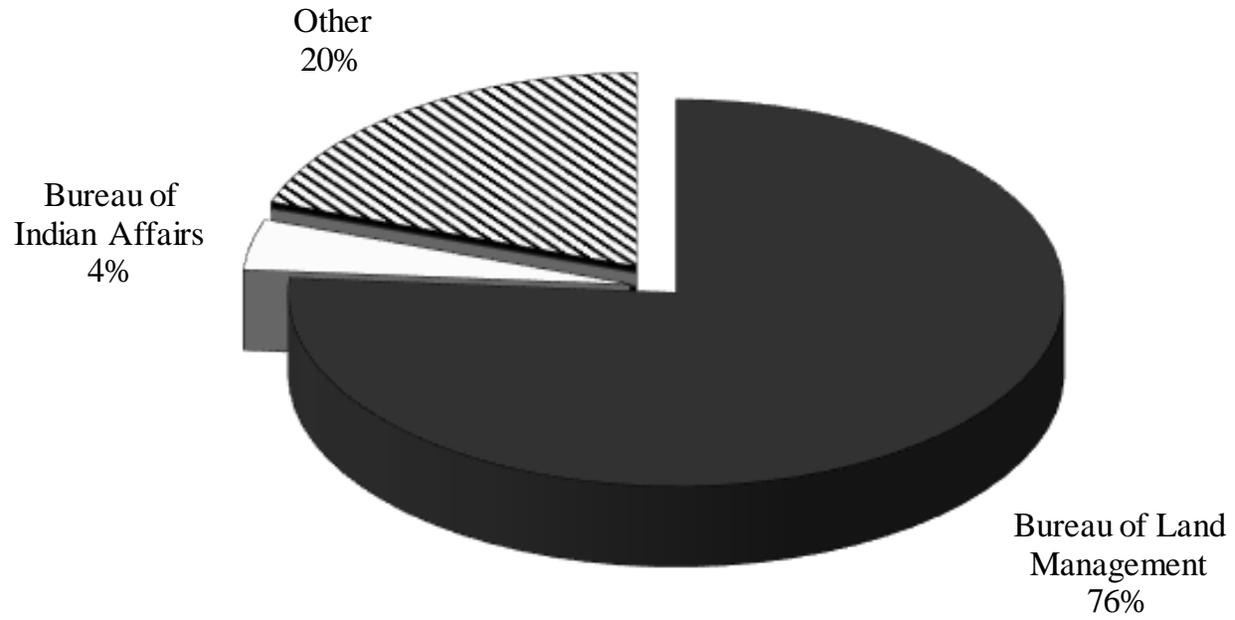
Reported in Millions of Dollars



**Total cost: \$5.6 million**  
**Total benefit: \$15.5 million**

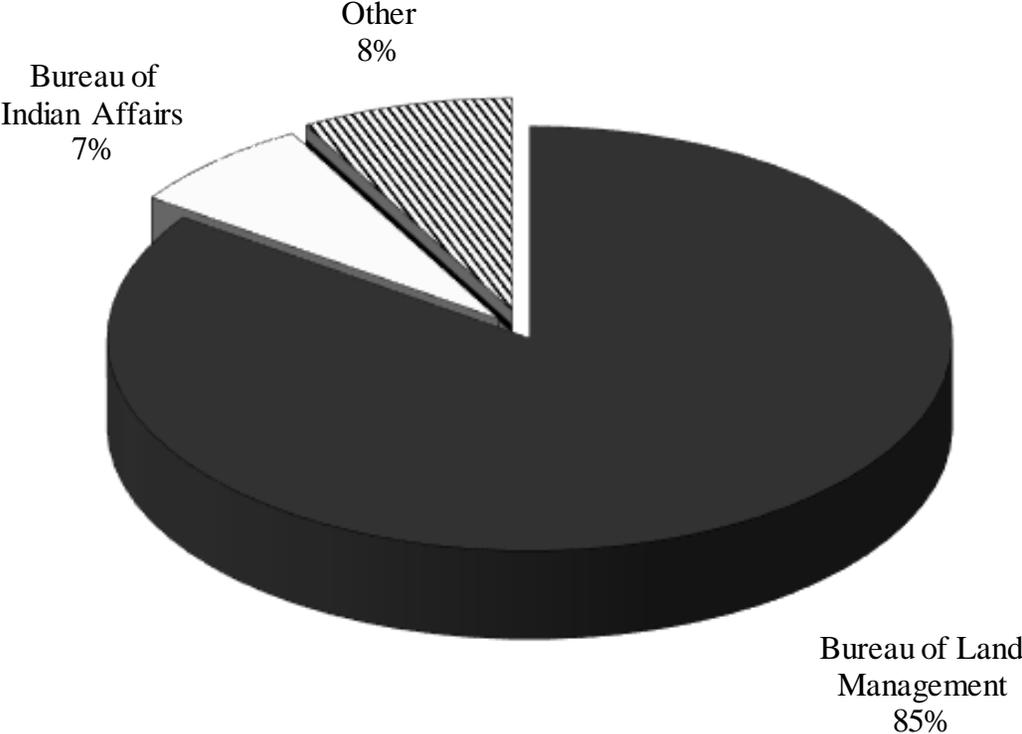
# 2018 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

## Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



# 2018 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments

## Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management**

<b><u>Appropriation Title</u></b>	<b><u>Amount Obligated</u></b>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,744,642,729
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	174,111,475
Oregon and California Grant Lands	153,416,870
Working Capital	106,602,396
Payments to States /a/	56,133,298
Trust	32,721,575
Energy Act Funds /b/	31,165,477
Cost Recovery	30,858,489
Recreation and Public Lands Support /c/	30,379,786
Helium	28,643,221
Land Acquisition	18,324,872
Forest Recovery and Restoration	14,307,032
Range Improvements	13,051,437
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	7,745,487
Road Maintenance	3,929,443
Quarters	770,649
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	550,000
Construction and Access	540,701
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /e/	134,199
Construction and Access – Recovery Act	0
Management of Lands and Resources – Recovery Act	0
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	0
<b>Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$2,448,029,136</b>

**Obligations of Appropriations Transferred from Other Bureaus and Agencies to  
the Bureau of Land Management**

<b><u>Appropriation Title</u></b>	<b><u>Amount Obligated</u></b>
Federal Firefighting	\$933,290,057
Hazardous Materials	15,134,612
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /f/	504,946
Forest Protection and Utilization	117,011
Federal Firefighting – Recovery Act	0
Federal Highways	0
<b>Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated</b>	<b>\$949,046,626</b>
<b>Grand Total of Obligations</b>	<b>\$3,397,075,762</b>

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

- /a/ Previous legislation expired at the end of FY 2015. Starting in FY 2016, the U.S. Forest Service calculates the payments and provides the BLM with the amount obligated.
- /b/ The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) established the “Energy Act Funds” as follows: Title III, Subtitle F, Section 361, Federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices; Title III, Subtitle D, Section 331, Transfer of administrative jurisdiction and environmental remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /c/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in “Management of Lands and Resources.”
- /d/ The Lincoln County Land Act (Public Law 106-298) authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /e/ The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Omnibus Appropriations (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states that, until September 30, 2013, “the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /f/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

## PART 2

### HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

In support of the BLM's mission to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations, a variety of programs carry out projects in a coordinated manner to support healthy, productive lands. Public lands are healthy and productive when the natural environmental processes that keep them functioning are maintained and self-sustaining. Healthy, productive public lands are a product of careful management in the form of resource conservation, restoration, and use. This requires coordination across programs within the BLM, as well as with partner agencies, nongovernmental organizations, and members of the public.

Table 2-3, Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments, provides a quick look at some of the many projects the BLM completed during the past year for conservation, rehabilitation, and development of public lands. These projects stabilize soils, maintain or improve water quality, reduce siltation and salinity, reduce surface runoff, and control flooding. They also assist in improving ecologic site conditions, promoting healthy riparian-wetland areas, and enhancing the overall health of the environment.

Table 2-4, Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres, reports the numerous reforestation and improvement projects that the BLM completed during the past year for restoring forest ecosystems on public lands.

Table 2-5, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in the "lower 48" states. These lands offer feeding, roosting, breeding, nesting, and refuge areas for a wide variety of wildlife.

Table 2-6, Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska, reports the various types and amounts of wildlife habitats (shrub/scrub, deciduous forest, woody wetlands, open water, etc.) that exist on public lands in Alaska. As with the public lands in the lower 48 states (Table 2-5), these lands in Alaska are important for wildlife.

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, shows projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. These conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with other federal agencies, state fish and wildlife agencies, conservation groups, and a variety of public and private partners.

Table 2-8, Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects, describes the BLM's fire rehabilitation efforts. These projects stabilize soils and restore watersheds after wildfires to protect the environment from erosion and invasive weeds. They also help reduce threats to public health and safety and minimize the potential for the recurrence of wildfire. The number and acreage of fire rehabilitation projects closely follow the amount of wildfires during the past year on public lands.

**Table 2-1.            RESERVED**

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

**Table 2-2.        RESERVED**

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

**Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
<b>Soil Stabilization and Improvement</b>												
Brush Control	Acres	1,039	173	800	416	1,913	163	116,333	596	656	3,330	<b>125,419</b>
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	450	0	868	31	215,988	0	309	0	2,900	<b>220,546</b>
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	868	16	215,848	0	0	0	700	<b>217,432</b>
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	757	418	537	53,535	12,972	23,880	10,020	194,666	13,459	45,714	<b>355,958</b>
<b>Water Management</b>												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	7	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	<b>13</b>
Pipelines	Quantity	12	0	13	0	16	2	27	0	0	22	<b>92</b>
	Miles	11.7	0	8.7	0	10.9	0.5	6,626.0	0	0	27.3	<b>6,685.1</b>
Reservoirs	Quantity	4	0	5	15	18	1	3	0	0	8	<b>54</b>
Springs	Quantity	1	1	0	1	4	6	0	1	2	0	<b>16</b>
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	2	<b>7</b>
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	60,000	0	17,300	0	0	3,000	<b>80,300</b>
Wells	Quantity	3	0	7	0	7	2	6	2	0	1	<b>28</b>
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	1	0	0	2	0	8	0	0	0	<b>11</b>
	Gallons	0	5,000	0	0	60,000	0	42,000	0	0	0	<b>107,000</b>
<b>Program Facilities</b>												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	11	0	0	4	3	4	0	5	3	2	<b>32</b>
Fences	Miles	19.1	21.0	9.4	36.0	58.2	4.7	161.1	24.1	6.1	10.5	<b>350.2</b>

Note: The sources for these data are the BLM Rangeland Improvement Project System and pesticide use reports. Data are for the fiscal year before the *Public Land Statistics* report fiscal year because projects and treatments started in one fiscal year may not be completed until the next. Data are displayed by administrative state boundaries, which differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM Montana administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota, too.

Table 2-4.

## FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2018

Administrative State	Reforestation <i>/a/</i>			Stand Productivity <i>/b/</i>	Genetic Tree Improvement <i>/c/</i>	Stand Improvement <i>/d/</i>			Stand Conversion <i>/e/</i>	Pruning <i>/f/</i>
	Planting	Site Preparation	Protection	Fertilization	Planted	Release	Pre-Commercial Thinning	Commercial Thinning		
Alaska	2	86	0	0	0	0	450	86	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	2,628	0	0	0	0
California	0	0	0	0	0	0	209	1,753	112	0
Colorado	51	57	15	0	0	158	40	441	0	0
Idaho	200	0	0	0	0	0	314	38	560	0
Montana	15	506	435	0	0	298	4,246	1,510	23,508	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	586	1,090	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	507	0	0	0
Oregon	3,657	199	5,411	0	3,009	1,354	2,621	9,588	4,143	0
–Eastern /g/	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	1,794	3,822	0
–Western /h/	3,657	199	5,411	0	3,009	1,354	1,786	7,794	321	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	945	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	35	0	0	285	1,060	296	616	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>848</b>	<b>5,896</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>4,723</b>	<b>10,392</b>	<b>14,298</b>	<b>30,029</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Group Total</b>	<b>13,678</b> <b>(Reforestation)</b>					<b>29,413</b> <b>(Stand Improvement)</b>				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2018  
-concluded**

Note: The unit of measure for all columns is acres.

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

/b/ Stand productivity is a cultural practice to improve the growth of trees.

/c/ Genetic tree improvement is the use of genetically improved seeds or plants when performing reforestation.

/d/ Stand improvement is an intermediate treatment made to improve the composition, structure, condition, health, and growth of forest or woodland stands. These treatments include release, precommercial thinning, or commercial thinning.

/e/ Stand conversion is a change from one silvicultural system or from one tree species to another.

/f/ Pruning is the cutting of lower branches on trees to improve wood quality or reduce fire hazard.

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

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

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE  
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	Shrub/Scrub	Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	10,773,631	492,588	9,169	578,262	505
California	11,816,088	566,552	32,960	693,164	106,622
Colorado	4,347,188	494,416	500,777	2,770,781	14,580
Idaho	8,529,175	2,286,740	21,918	568,733	1,411
Montana	1,719,273	5,670,090	9,098	805,558	3,067
Nevada	39,188,107	2,030,217	20,674	4,423,263	9,209
New Mexico	10,589,810	1,985,507	972	688,726	295
Oregon	12,599,533	739,329	9,623	2,165,127	172,621
Utah	14,644,224	1,715,309	81,975	3,608,865	4,352
Wyoming	13,309,565	3,358,336	33,561	464,990	7,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>127,516,594</b>	<b>19,339,084</b>	<b>720,728</b>	<b>16,767,468</b>	<b>320,630</b>

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE  
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	21,674	6,306	122,981	3,124	65,178
California	7,015	7,453	1,618,177	103,039	123,238
Colorado	30,274	6,265	133,435	14,856	47,183
Idaho	13,491	5,665	135,197	14,424	109,257
Montana	21,901	12,348	43,804	24,581	51,522
Nevada	23,047	14,597	1,395,526	8,038	175,539
New Mexico	7,737	3,503	159,000	8,196	56,734
Oregon	7,199	18,231	294,396	74,198	135,876
Utah	39,598	10,254	2,483,483	30,308	144,841
Wyoming	21,163	31,925	190,420	6,110	74,547
<b>Total</b>	<b>193,099</b>	<b>116,547</b>	<b>6,576,419</b>	<b>286,873</b>	<b>983,914</b>

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in the contiguous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with state wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in: Jin et al. 2013. “A comprehensive change detection method for updating the National Land Cover Database to circa 2011,” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 132: 159–75. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2018). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2018). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, although Kansas and Oklahoma have no BLM surface acres; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. Totals reflect the sum of unrounded acres.

**Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Shrub/ Scrub</b>	<b>Grassland/ Herbaceous</b>	<b>Deciduous Forest</b>	<b>Evergreen Forest</b>	<b>Mixed Forest</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	17,372,087	1,239,046	1,810,839	9,944,113	2,095,266
<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Woody Wetlands</b>	<b>Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands</b>	<b>Barren Land</b>	<b>Sedge/ Herbaceous</b>	<b>Dwarf Shrub</b>
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,503,860	2,472,895	2,472,699	10,651,612	18,277,477
<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Moss/ Lichens</b>	<b>Open Water</b>	<b>Other</b>	<b>Total</b>	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Alaska	4,829	1,669,033	1,347,847	<b>70,861,602</b>	

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database 2011. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2018). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2018). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. Totals reflect the sum of unrounded acres.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	Plan for T&E Species Recovery /a/	Inventory Wildlife/Plan Habitat /a/	Inventory Lake/Wetland Areas /b/	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas /b/
	<i>Plans</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	0	1,000,090	0	53
Arizona	0	2,510	0	0
California	4	647,561	5	8
Colorado	13	704,615	29	99
Eastern States	0	539	0	0
Idaho	0	250,738	0	26
Montana	12	1,278,260	0	70
Nevada	5	1,842,250	0	0
New Mexico	5	409,292	0	26
Oregon	0	4,141,740	10	498
Utah	4	868,383	71	18
Wyoming	0	613,415	0	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>11,759,393</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>867</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–continued**

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions /a/	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species /a/	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments /c/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /c/
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	18	1	0	0	9
Arizona	268	38	259	100	12
California	369	244	35,849	618	12
Colorado	153	148	17,621	3,364	154
Eastern States	5	0	0	2	2
Idaho	17	48	35,590	0	4
Montana	56	63	63,708	169	28
Nevada	292	158	31,507	205	7
New Mexico	156	175	31,770	32	31
Oregon	173	99	61,785	6,655	56
Utah	155	243	148,924	3	120
Wyoming	10	45	10,655	5	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>437,668</b>	<b>11,153</b>	<b>442</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Administrative State	Native Plant Materials Collection /a/	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Maintain Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Construct Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /c/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /c/
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	96	0	0	17	3
Arizona	0	5	119	2	36
California	284	1	64	15	88
Colorado	325	302	961	123	361
Eastern States	8	0	0	0	0
Idaho	39	2	3	10	33
Montana	80	24	277	221	114
Nevada	98	6	44	13	71
New Mexico	308	29	1,145	14	114
Oregon	205	15	27	22	94
Utah	67	28	188	39	153
Wyoming	30	4	42	9	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>1,086</b>

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–continued**

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /c/	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat /c/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	796	0	2,594,696	522,510	503
Arizona	374	29	905,984	10	293
California	2,081	15,613	970,175	10,831	140
Colorado	2,412	20,561	1,086,499	4,460	265
Eastern States	48	180	1,164	2	5
Idaho	1,162	24,000	900,126	20	431
Montana	1,609	670	1,127,390	1,727	211
Nevada	260	2,000	1,996,039	463	57
New Mexico	364	3,500	1,304,746	1,041	159
Oregon	2,632	8,382	595,836	52	479
Utah	6,172	228,817	2,088,946	1,101	356
Wyoming	2,754	13,667	1,137,486	88	583
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>317,419</b>	<b>14,709,087</b>	<b>542,305</b>	<b>3,482</b>

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of activities and practices in the BLM for fish, wildlife, plant, and threatened and endangered species (T&E species) conservation. Information is representative of FY 2018 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

/b/ Subactivities 1110 (Wildlife), 1120 (Fisheries), 1150 (T&E Species), 6333 (Western Oregon Soil, Water, Air), and 6334 (Western Oregon Wildlife Habitat).

/c/ Subactivities 1040 (Riparian), 1110, 1120, 1150, 6333, and 6334.

**Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	<u>Number /a/</u>	<u>Acres Treated /b/</u>	<u>Expenditures /c/</u>
Alaska	4	322	\$50,762
Arizona	1	0	0
California	15	10,666	2,125,271
Colorado	10	23,642	974,097
Fire and Aviation	0	0	11,090,127 /d/
Idaho	79	712,277	7,786,708
Montana	4	19,795	274,842
Nevada	107	292,375	10,357,774
New Mexico	0	0	0
Oregon	42	135,457	4,373,463
Utah	37	139,251	3,636,744
Washington	12	442	409,998
Wyoming	5	7,178	83,832
<b>Total</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>1,341,405</b>	<b>\$41,163,618</b>

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of approved/active emergency stabilization (ES) and burned area rehabilitation (BAR) plans.

/b/ Includes the acres of ES and BAR treatments applied, as well as acres of weed inventories, treatments, and treatments evaluated. Monitoring is not measured in acres but captured as individual projects, as reflected in the “Number” column. Note some of these activities may occur on the same acreage. Not all accomplishments use acres as the unit of measure.

/c/ Includes expenditures in FY 2018 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2018 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$177,152).

/d/ The 2018 wildfire acquisition costs for seed have been centralized and are tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$5,721,660 of ES funding and \$5,368,467 of BAR funding.

## PART 3

### COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

The demands placed on public lands grow in tandem with the number and diversity of people the BLM serves. To meet these demands, the BLM will continue to ensure accountability to users of public lands, while emphasizing responsible use.

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

The BLM administers about 244 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 709 million acres of onshore federal mineral estate on or underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on about 60 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

Tables 3-1 through 3-24 show the essential outputs of various interrelated programs that provide commercial uses. Tables 3-25 through 3-32 display outcome-oriented information in terms of receipts or payments and the allocation of funds generated from commercial use activities on public lands. Table 3-33 presents a financial update for the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act. Table 3-35 presents information on compliance with diligent development and continued operation of federal coal leases.

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. For revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities, refer to the Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) website. Data were not submitted for the onshore federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, or for revenue for Indian mineral owners for mineral operations on American Indian trust lands.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>BLM Lands Patented</u></b>			
<b>Airport</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Color-of-Title</b>			
Nevada	1	40	\$20,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$20,691</b>
<b>Desert Land</b>			
Nevada	1	303	\$303
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>\$303</b>
<b>Reclamation Homestead</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Recreation and Public Purposes</b>			
Utah /a/	1	55	\$550
Wyoming	1	13	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>\$680</b>
<b>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /b/</b>			
Alaska /c/	1	12	\$0
Arizona	1	344	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total Exchanges</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b>BLM Lands Patented—continued</b>			
<b>Patents (Various Acts of Congress)</b>			
Montana /d/	60	5,789	\$0
Montana /e/	5	171	0
Montana /f/	1	2,126	0
Montana /g/	7	759	0
Montana /h/	1	38	48
Montana /i/	110	22,601	0
Nevada /j/	2	3,374	145,000
Nevada /k/	1	6,281	0
Nevada /l/	2	249	0
New Mexico /m/	4	439	0
New Mexico /m/	10	888	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>42,715</b>	<b>\$145,048</b>
<b>State Grants</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /n/</b>			
California	1	6	\$19,500
Wyoming	1	3	1,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>\$20,970</b>
<b>Sales (SNPLMA) /o/</b>			
Nevada	33	525	\$87,770,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>\$87,770,200</b>
<b>Sales (Various Acts of Congress)</b>			
Colorado	1	7	\$47,000
Oregon /p/	1	1	24,000
Utah /a/	1	370	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>\$71,000</b>
<b>Grand Total Sales</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>912</b>	<b>\$87,862,170</b>
<b>Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>44,394</b>	<b>\$88,028,892</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>Alaska Conveyances</u></b>			
<b>State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /q/</b>			
State Selection Patents	53	362,646	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA) /r/	13	7,432	0
<b>Total /s/</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>370,078</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /t/</b>			
Patents	110	825,438	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /u/	0	15,868	0
<b>Total /v/</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>841,306</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /w/</b>			
Patents	0	0	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /u/	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Certificates of Allotment /x/</b>			
Native Allotments (43 CFR 2561) /y/	1	400	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /z/	1	151	0
<b>Total /aa/</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Other Conveyances</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Total Alaska Conveyances</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>1,211,935</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>1,256,329</b>	<b>\$88,028,892</b>

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<b><u>Federal Minerals Patented</u></b>			
<b>Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /b/</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchanges (Act of Congress)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 2530)</b>			
New Mexico /m/	1	80	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 2720)</b>			
Arizona	2	800	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (43 CFR 3860)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)</b>			
None	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>880</b>	<b>\$0</b>

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Note: Purchase money includes all revenues collected by the BLM during the fiscal year from all ongoing cases leading to patent; however, this money is not always received in the same fiscal year the patent is issued. Purchase money is not always deposited in the appropriate depository (bank) in the same fiscal year the money is collected. Purchase money enters into the land exchange process because exchanges must result in equal value given and received by both parties; this means that purchase money (equalization payment) is sometimes collected from the proponent or paid by the BLM to ensure an equitable exchange.

- /a/ Utah: A 370-acre parcel was conveyed according to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2014 (Public Law 113-66; 127 Stat. 1021). Further, minerals were conveyed for the 370-acre parcel to the Utah National Guard (patent no. 43-2018-0001) and reserved for a 55-acre parcel.
- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /c/ Alaska: Exchange original patent for surface and subsurface estates.
- /d/ Montana (North Dakota): Indian fee patents issued pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6.
- /e/ Montana (North Dakota): Indian trust patent issued pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6.
- /f/ Montana: Patent issued pursuant to the Enabling Act of 1889 (25 Stat. 676), indemnity selection.
- /g/ Montana: Indian fee patents issued pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6.
- /h/ Montana: Patent issued pursuant to the Color-of-Title Act (43 U.S.C. 1068), classification 1 and 2.
- /i/ Montana (South Dakota): Indian fee patents issued pursuant to 25 CFR 152.6.
- /j/ Nevada: Patents issued pursuant to the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of November 30, 2004 (Public Law 108-424).
- /k/ Nevada: Patent issued pursuant to the White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006 (Public Law 109-432).
- /l/ Nevada: Patents (minerals included) issued pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 (Public Law 113-291).
- /m/ New Mexico (Oklahoma): Indian fee patents (4), Indian fee patents with minerals (10), and Indian fee patent of mineral estate only (1) issued pursuant to 43 CFR 2530 and the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855), as amended by the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 678), and further amended by the act of April 30, 1934 (48 Stat. 647; 25 U.S.C. 372).
- /n/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /o/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263, 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

**Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

- /p/ Oregon: Legislated disposal pursuant to Section 608 of the Howard Coble Coast Guard and Maritime Transportation Act of 2014 (Public Law 113-281; 128 Stat. 3022, 3026).
- /q/ Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- /r/ Tentative approval (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /s/ Total includes original patents, confirmatory patents, and tentative approvals.
- /t/ Transfer of title pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (43 U.S.C. 1601), as amended, whether by tentative approval, interim conveyance, or patent, whichever occurs first.
- /u/ Interim conveyance (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /v/ Total includes original patents, confirmatory patents, and interim conveyances.
- /w/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /x/ Certificate of allotment (COA): Document that passes title for Native allotments. These are issued in a restricted status. The BLM issues the COA to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), which holds the title in trust for the allottee. While the allotment title is held in trust status, the lands are inalienable, meaning that they cannot be seized for debt and are not subject to taxation. They also cannot be sold or encumbered without BIA approval.
- /y/ Issued to individual Natives of Alaska under the act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).
- /z/ Native veteran allotment certificate pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276; Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).
- /aa/ Two corrected allotment certificates were issued for two parcels encompassing 551 acres.

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,  
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909–1948 /a/</b>							
Alabama	4,412	63,586	9,563	0	2,889	0	80,450
Alaska	6,501	10,823	1,095	0	773	0	19,192
Arizona	2,547,517	4,403	27,497	0	0	101,880	2,681,297
Arkansas	1,107	1,520	15,043	85	40	0	17,795
California	2,352,070	3,005	156,783	0	23	1,864	2,513,745
Colorado	4,271,042	1,348,288	215,423	0	38,494	0	5,873,247
Florida	1,154	0	2,304	71,259	520	0	75,237
Idaho	1,291,163	11,749	4,940	270,036	216,060	0	1,793,948
Illinois	634	120	0	0	0	0	754
Iowa	359	0	0	0	0	0	359
Kansas	54,384	0	1,421	0	0	0	55,805
Louisiana	1,223	0	17,105	0	3,844	0	22,172
Michigan	1,935	0	3,261	0	0	0	5,196
Minnesota	235	0	0	8	0	0	243
Mississippi	974	0	10,231	0	0	0	11,205
Missouri	166	0	0	0	0	0	166
Montana	3,993,640	6,658,554	987,472	11,290	17,788	150	11,668,894
Nebraska	72,964	0	3,253	0	0	0	76,217
Nevada	242,717	960	1,119	0	80	40	244,916
New Mexico	6,378,118	614,779	112,995	680	70,673	2,092,091	9,269,336
North Dakota	134,578	4,636,851	11,915	0	1,164	40	4,784,548
Ohio	38	0	0	0	0	744	782
Oklahoma	48,781	0	10,917	0	0	0	59,698
Oregon	1,639,742	5,598	14,369	0	480	0	1,660,189

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,  
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>1909–1948 /a/—concluded</b>							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
<b>Total 1909–1948</b>	<b>35,272,508</b>	<b>16,075,384</b>	<b>2,091,380</b>	<b>406,971</b>	<b>378,710</b>	<b>2,199,146</b>	<b>56,424,099</b>
<b>Fiscal Period /b/</b>							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001-2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776	752,422
2011	2,336	0	3,496	0	212	18	6,062
2012	2,501	0	1,144	0	80,968	960	85,573
2013	11,619	0	919	0	0	0	12,538
2014	3,089	0	373	0	0	0	3,462
2015	17,149	0	439	0	95	0	17,683
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	1,885	0	3	0	28	82	1,998
2018	10,606	0	0	0	0	0	10,606
<b>Total 1949–2018</b>	<b>10,314,234</b>	<b>178,159</b>	<b>2,436,260</b>	<b>8,604</b>	<b>1,192,481</b>	<b>349,418</b>	<b>14,479,156</b>

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Grand Total /c/</b>	<b>45,586,742</b>	<b>16,253,543</b>	<b>4,527,640</b>	<b>415,575</b>	<b>1,571,191</b>	<b>2,548,564</b>	<b>70,903,255</b>

Note: Data before 1949 were tabulated from incomplete records. The data include patents issued on both BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands. See Table 1-3, Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management, for additional minerals data.

- /a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.
- /b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.
- /c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

**Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Actions Processed /a/</b>	<b>Grants Issued /b/</b>	<b>Total Workload /c/</b>
Alaska	7	49	56
Arizona	155	89	244
California	135	99	234
Colorado	599	148	747
Eastern States	0	4	4
Idaho	143	67	210
Montana	103	75	178
Nevada	328	189	517
New Mexico	4,253	844	5,097
Oregon	124	93	217
Utah	495	305	800
Wyoming	1,855	394	2,249
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,197</b>	<b>2,356</b>	<b>10,553</b>

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

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

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

**Table 3-4. NUMBER OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	FLPMA/Other /a/		FLPMA/Energy /b/		Mineral Leasing Act /c/		Total /d/	
	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts	Number	Rental Receipts
Alaska	1,153	\$449,771	0	\$0	219	\$198,742	1,372	\$648,513
Arizona	4,544	2,241,941	7	634,198	281	129,807	4,832	3,005,946
California	7,174	13,743,331	44	15,897,033	286	3,268,500	7,504	32,908,864
Colorado	5,634	3,051,439	0	0	1,436	695,942	7,070	3,747,381
Eastern States	47	16,692	0	0	17	84,324	64	101,016
Idaho	5,320	2,260,341	0	0	124	53,462	5,444	2,313,803
Montana	4,118	257,518	1	300	355	153,589	4,474	411,407
Nevada	8,495	6,075,458	12	3,821,266	198	239,946	8,705	10,136,670
New Mexico	12,527	4,328,283	2	4,739	22,748	4,921,679	35,277	9,254,701
Oregon	10,105	1,654,250	1	13,148	27	71,814	10,133	1,739,212
Utah	5,009	1,823,080	3	342,235	1,475	473,445	6,487	2,638,760
Wyoming	11,465	5,248,747	9	734,161	7,788	2,314,782	19,262	8,297,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>75,591</b>	<b>\$41,150,851</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>\$21,447,080</b>	<b>34,954</b>	<b>\$12,606,032</b>	<b>110,624</b>	<b>\$75,203,963</b>

/a/ Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701) nonenergy. Communication site rental is included in the FLPMA rental receipt column.

/b/ FLPMA solar and wind rights-of-way. These data were new to *Public Land Statistics* with the 2013 edition.

/c/ Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

/d/ FLPMA nonenergy, FLPMA solar and wind, and Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way.

Source: BLM Case Recordation System.

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Geographic State	Type	FY 2018 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	49	192	7	113	\$11,714	3	3	53	302
	Leases /a/	18	86	1	1	13,440	0	0	19	87
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	14	68	2	46	9,245	3	6	13	108
	Leases	26	1,183	1	5	165,458	0	0	27	1,188
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	670	16,303	18	213	32,481	5	113	683	16,403
	Leases	193	4,450	0	0	11,484	0	0	193	4,450
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits /b/	16	130,039	1	0	2,421	1	1	16	130,038
	Leases	9	2,160	0	0	18,828	1	513	8	1,647
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	111	800	2	1	32,122	0	0	113	801
	Leases	19	172	0	0	0	0	0	19	172
	Easements /a/	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	3

Table 3-5.

## NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2018 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Montana	Permits	24	728	1	1	\$8,876	1	1	24	728
	Leases	24	3,575	0	0	14,819	9	2,021	15	1,554
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits /a/	26	5,367	1	0	1,584	1	1	26	5,366
	Leases /a/	6	568	2	77	2,786	0	0	8	645
	Easements	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
New Mexico	Permits /a/	1	1	4	13	9,400	3	12	2	2
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	1	25	0	0	0	0	0	1	25
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits	46	3,949	4	42	8,218	4	3,522	46	469
	Leases	44	44,125	0	0	47,948	0	0	44	44,125
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Geographic State	Type	FY 2018 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Permits /c/	30	2,800	6	6	10,624	14	2,446	22	360
	Leases /a/	7	117	0	0	5,724	0	0	7	117
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	6	20	0	0	11,105	0	0	6	20
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits /a/	19	993	2	16	4,534	0	0	21	1,009
	Leases /a/	17	115	1	1	14,894	2	0	16	116
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>Permits</b>	<b>1,013</b>	<b>161,285</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>\$142,324</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>6,105</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>155,631</b>
	<b>Leases</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>56,551</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>\$295,381</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2,534</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>54,101</b>
	<b>Easements</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>556</b>
<b>Grand Total /a/</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>218,389</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>\$437,705</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>8,639</b>	<b>1,388</b>	<b>210,288</b>	

Note: Authorizations in this table occur under 43 CFR 2920, which authorizes uses not specifically authorized under other laws or regulations and not specifically forbidden by law. Residential, agricultural, industrial, and commercial uses may be authorized. Revenue collected reflects monies actually received during the fiscal year.

**Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

- /a/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2017, were adjusted.
- /b/ Acres reported as zero as a result of rounding.
- /c/ Numbers and acres of Federal Land Policy and Management Act Section 302 permits at the beginning of the fiscal year differ from last year's report due to the timing of data entry of several cases in the LR2000 database after the reporting period.

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018

	FY 2018 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Airport Lease</b>									
Alaska	7	1,378	1	15	\$752	0	0	8	1,393
Arizona	3	700	0	0	680	0	0	3	700
California	16	15,701	0	0	600	0	0	16	15,701
Idaho	9	574	0	0	0	0	0	9	574
Nevada /a/	15	2,945	0	0	0	0	0	15	2,945
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming /a/	2	170	0	0	450	0	0	2	170
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>22,430</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>\$5,291</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>22,445</b>
<b>Film Permits</b>									
Alaska /a/	2	19,201	2	2,027,884	\$8,130	1	19,201	3	2,027,884
Arizona	5	4,003	2	41	16,546	1	1	6	4,043
California	299	7,367	146	1,708	82,726	110	1,528	335	7,547
Colorado	0	0	20	1,985	15,985	20	1,985	0	0
Idaho	6	645	9	166,087	6,275	7	86	8	166,646
Montana	1	1	18	479,210	21,815	18	479,210	1	1
Nevada /a/	7	1,337,212	41	1,849,898	29,631	18	668	30	3,186,442
New Mexico	0	0	14	213	4,350	13	208	1	5
Oregon	2	740	5	1,417	6,087	5	1,059	2	1,098
Utah /a/	1	100	170	18,350	136,855	162	18,381	9	69
Wyoming	2	2	6	10	1,250	7	11	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>1,369,271</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>4,546,803</b>	<b>\$329,650</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>522,338</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>5,393,736</b>

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

	FY 2018 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Hot Springs</b>									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$1,230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Public Works Lease</b>									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,767</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13,767</b>
<b>Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed</b>									
Arizona	9	8,338	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	8,338
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
<b>Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,548</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>9,548</b>
<b>Reconveyed Permit/Lease</b>									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Utah	2	162	0	0	0	0	0	2	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>167</b>
<b>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</b>									
Alaska	11	146	0	0	\$8,657	0	0	11	146
Arizona	112	20,579	3	172	6,903	1	641	114	20,110
California	181	31,372	1	20	2,408	0	0	182	31,392
Colorado	24	1,670	1	241	0	1	241	24	1,670
Idaho	30	9,135	0	0	0	0	0	30	9,135

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

	FY 2018 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Recreation and Public Purpose Lease</b>									
<b>--concluded</b>									
Montana	7	92	0	0	\$100	0	0	7	92
Nevada /a/	176	13,827	5	173	25,088	0	0	181	14,000
New Mexico /a/	1	480	0	0	0	0	0	1	480
Oregon	26	6,776	0	0	2,786	0	0	26	6,776
South Dakota	5	640	0	0	0	0	0	5	640
Utah /a/	32	3,794	1	6	451	1	120	32	3,680
Washington	14	1,877	0	0	0	0	0	14	1,877
Wyoming /a/	51	4,213	2	79	3,132	0	0	53	4,292
<b>Total</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>94,601</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>\$49,525</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>94,290</b>
<b>Recreation Concession/Vendor/Leases/Permits</b>									
Alaska /a/	72	286	8	113	\$25,154	4	4	76	395
Arizona	3	630	0	0	620,712	1	281	2	349
California	0	0	1	5	440	1	5	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>\$646,306</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>744</b>
<b>Small Tract Lease</b>									
Idaho	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Special Land Use Permit</b>									
Arizona /b/	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0
Colorado /b/	1	0	0	0	22,219	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Utah	0	0	1	1	500	1	1	0	0
Wyoming	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>\$22,719</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>246</b>

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

	FY 2018 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Trans-Alaska Pipeline System</b>										
Alaska	59	435	8	117	\$5,134	3	3	64	549	
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>\$5,134</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>549</b>	
<b>Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permit /c/</b>										
Alaska	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Lease to be Defined</b>										
Wyoming	2	953	0	0	\$16,000	0	0	2	953	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$16,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>953</b>	
<b>Unauthorized Use</b>										
California	24	26	26	13	\$39	26	13	24	26	
Utah /a/	85	841	12	27	3,161	93	857	4	11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>\$3,200</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>37</b>	
<b>Easement DOI to Other Federal Agency</b>										
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>97</b>	
<b>Occupancy Permit – Special</b>										
Montana	11	68	1	50	\$0	0	0	12	118	
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>118</b>	

Table 3-6.

## MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded

	FY 2018 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
<b>Unauthorized Development</b>										
California	0	0	1	3	\$0	1	3	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Unauthorized Occupancy</b>										
California	0	0	4	7	\$0	4	7	0	0	
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,338</b>	<b>1,513,385</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>4,547,845</b>	<b>\$1,079,055</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>524,514</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>5,536,716</b>	

/a/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2017, were adjusted.

/b/ Acres reported as zero as a result of rounding.

/c/ Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185).

Table 3-7a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING  
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	310	48	1	314
California	188	2	22	206
Colorado	818	27	72	885
Idaho	1,216	67	74	1,278
Montana	2,619	111	109	2,644
Nevada	507	28	61	555
New Mexico	1,247	349	191	1,387
Oregon	673	17	5	678
Utah	1,164	46	165	1,284
Wyoming	920	100	113	1,013
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,662</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>813</b>	<b>10,244</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	340,743	2,781	81	343,605
California	110,556	32	13,883	124,471
Colorado	245,073	3,016	59,427	307,516
Idaho	859,247	3,802	54,775	917,824
Montana	1,012,691	4,125	18,311	1,035,127
Nevada	1,095,214	2,441	92,245	1,189,900
New Mexico	1,237,397	14,622	38,146	1,290,165
Oregon	712,994	1,074	3,868	717,936
Utah	687,892	1,682	163,522	853,096
Wyoming	776,004	4,585	101,334	881,923
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>7,077,811</b>	<b>38,160</b>	<b>545,592</b>	<b>7,661,563</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal units months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2017 (October 2016 to September 2017).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-7b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE (SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	295	12	1	301
California	202	9	14	221
Colorado	326	11	29	343
Idaho	331	23	20	350
Montana	1,427	49	69	1,477
Nevada	9	0	0	9
New Mexico	686	34	26	700
Oregon	527	14	5	537
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,484	132	153	1,554
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,287</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5,492</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	111,284	678	180	112,142
California	57,142	452	2,684	60,278
Colorado	31,549	478	3,951	35,978
Idaho	23,480	351	3,591	27,422
Montana	191,944	993	10,200	203,137
Nevada	12,028	0	0	12,028
New Mexico	158,227	806	30,529	189,562
Oregon	60,587	690	1,415	62,692
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	359,685	6,198	31,854	397,737
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>1,005,926</b>	<b>10,646</b>	<b>84,404</b>	<b>1,100,976</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2017 (October 2016 to September 2017).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT  
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	605	60	2	615
California	390	11	36	427
Colorado	1,144	38	101	1,228
Idaho	1,547	90	94	1,628
Montana	4,046	160	178	4,121
Nevada	516	28	61	564
New Mexico	1,933	383	217	2,087
Oregon	1,200	31	10	1,215
Utah	1,164	46	165	1,284
Wyoming	2,404	232	266	2,567
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,949</b>	<b>1,079</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>15,736</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	452,027	3,459	261	455,747
California	167,698	484	16,567	184,749
Colorado	276,622	3,494	63,378	343,494
Idaho	882,727	4,153	58,366	945,246
Montana	1,204,635	5,118	28,511	1,238,264
Nevada	1,107,242	2,441	92,245	1,201,928
New Mexico	1,395,624	15,428	68,675	1,479,727
Oregon	773,581	1,764	5,283	780,628
Utah	687,892	1,682	163,522	853,096
Wyoming	1,135,689	10,783	133,188	1,279,660
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,083,737</b>	<b>48,806</b>	<b>629,996</b>	<b>8,762,539</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2017 (October 2016 to September 2017).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	305	44	1	308
California	202	2	14	214
Colorado	799	26	67	863
Idaho	1,226	67	74	1,293
Montana	2,609	107	104	2,635
Nevada	520	28	66	572
New Mexico	1,239	348	185	1,370
Oregon	697	18	6	702
Utah	1,134	39	151	1,242
Wyoming	924	82	103	1,015
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,655</b>	<b>761</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>10,214</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	340,172	2,721	81	342,974
California	138,326	32	9,408	147,766
Colorado	223,733	3,141	44,461	271,335
Idaho	911,956	3,716	66,403	982,075
Montana	998,387	4,036	18,849	1,021,272
Nevada	1,226,285	2,538	111,771	1,340,594
New Mexico	1,224,966	14,016	34,737	1,273,719
Oregon	712,756	1,101	3,291	717,148
Utah	650,747	1,509	153,171	805,427
Wyoming	799,658	3,728	109,511	912,897
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>7,226,986</b>	<b>36,538</b>	<b>551,683</b>	<b>7,815,207</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2018 (October 2017 to September 2018).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	291	14	2	299
California	197	9	11	213
Colorado	319	9	30	337
Idaho	331	23	21	351
Montana	1,402	44	65	1,453
Nevada	8	0	0	8
New Mexico	693	37	26	707
Oregon	537	14	4	547
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,505	145	158	1,575
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,283</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>5,490</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/</b>				
Arizona	118,800	714	467	119,981
California	60,043	464	2,322	62,829
Colorado	31,780	471	3,394	35,645
Idaho	23,076	369	3,259	26,704
Montana	187,455	915	10,186	198,556
Nevada	6,979	0	0	6,979
New Mexico	170,514	1,002	30,454	201,970
Oregon	61,529	588	645	62,762
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	398,748	5,524	38,242	442,514
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>1,058,924</b>	<b>10,047</b>	<b>88,969</b>	<b>1,157,940</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2018 (October 2017 to September 2018).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	596	58	3	607
California	399	11	25	427
Colorado	1,118	35	97	1,200
Idaho	1,557	90	95	1,644
Montana	4,011	151	169	4,088
Nevada	528	28	66	580
New Mexico	1,932	385	211	2,077
Oregon	1,234	32	10	1,249
Utah	1,134	39	151	1,242
Wyoming	2,429	227	261	2,590
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,938</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>15,704</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	458,972	3,435	548	462,955
California	198,369	496	11,730	210,595
Colorado	255,513	3,612	47,855	306,980
Idaho	935,032	4,085	69,662	1,008,779
Montana	1,185,842	4,951	29,035	1,219,828
Nevada	1,233,264	2,538	111,771	1,347,573
New Mexico	1,395,480	15,018	65,191	1,475,689
Oregon	774,285	1,689	3,936	779,910
Utah	650,747	1,509	153,171	805,427
Wyoming	1,198,406	9,252	147,753	1,355,411
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,285,910</b>	<b>46,585</b>	<b>640,652</b>	<b>8,973,147</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2018 (October 2017 to September 2018).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	404	488,860	89,036
California	282	241,968	116,028
Colorado	1,064	542,313	89,413
Idaho	1,464	1,270,765	198,937
Montana	2,779	1,122,507	26,077
Nevada	665	2,050,553	503,097
New Mexico	1,411	1,629,057	76,113
Oregon	777	966,517	130,455
Utah	1,471	1,197,548	304,996
Wyoming	1,173	1,442,745	389,197
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,490</b>	<b>10,952,833</b>	<b>1,923,349</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	419	477,737	88,697
California	256	156,725	68,182
Colorado	1,079	546,001	91,035
Idaho	1,465	1,265,952	198,917
Montana	2,778	1,123,516	26,682
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	755	2,142,104	551,750
New Mexico	1,420	1,637,956	76,162
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	780	963,253	129,867
South Dakota	4	254	0
Utah	1,510	1,199,235	304,304
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,168	1,440,102	387,753
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>11,634</b>	<b>10,952,835</b>	<b>1,923,349</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9b.

**GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE  
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	362	152,425	6,753
California	287	142,643	11,161
Colorado	412	44,150	4,312
Idaho	398	31,446	946
Montana	1,570	228,481	18,111
Nevada	11	28,886	385
New Mexico	765	213,227	3,517
Oregon	741	89,258	3,817
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,746	460,061	8,059
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,292</b>	<b>1,390,577</b>	<b>57,061</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	361	152,325	6,756
California	285	142,008	11,161
Colorado	409	44,013	4,260
Idaho	398	31,441	946
Montana	1,019	146,778	18,090
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	12	29,421	385
New Mexico	760	212,895	3,514
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	472	55,197	3,095
South Dakota	472	72,888	21
Utah /d/	1	138	52
Washington	272	34,706	722
Wyoming	1,726	458,774	8,059
<b>Total /e/</b>	<b>6,289</b>	<b>1,390,578</b>	<b>57,061</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ There are no Section 15 lands within the Utah administrative state boundary.

/e/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF FEBRUARY 21, 2019**

<b>Administrative State /a/</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Active AUMs /b/</b>	<b>Suspended AUMs /c/</b>
Arizona	766	641,285	95,789
California	569	384,611	127,189
Colorado	1,476	586,463	93,725
Idaho	1,862	1,302,211	199,883
Montana	4,349	1,350,988	44,188
Nevada	676	2,079,439	503,482
New Mexico	2,176	1,842,284	79,630
Oregon	1,518	1,055,775	134,272
Utah	1,471	1,197,548	304,996
Wyoming	2,919	1,902,806	397,256
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,782</b>	<b>12,343,410</b>	<b>1,980,410</b>
<b>Geographic State /a/</b>			
Arizona	780	630,062	95,453
California	541	298,733	79,343
Colorado	1,488	590,014	95,295
Idaho	1,863	1,297,393	199,863
Montana	3,797	1,270,294	44,772
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	767	2,171,525	552,135
New Mexico	2,180	1,850,851	79,676
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	0
Oregon	1,252	1,018,450	132,962
South Dakota	476	73,142	21
Utah	1,511	1,199,373	304,356
Washington	272	34,706	722
Wyoming	2,894	1,898,876	395,812
<b>Total /d/</b>	<b>17,923</b>	<b>12,343,413</b>	<b>1,980,410</b>

/a/ Administrative state boundaries differ from geographic state boundaries. For example, BLM California also administers some lands within the State of Nevada, and BLM Montana also administers all BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These totals differ from AUM totals shown in the previous tables, which are AUMs authorized for use.

/c/ Suspended AUMs on public lands are not shown in previous tables because they are not authorized for use.

/d/ An authorization may allow for use in more than one geographic state and is counted once for each respective administrative state.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2016 (MARCH 1, 2016, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2017)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	624	62	3	636
California	445	11	31	475
Colorado	1,305	46	122	1,363
Idaho	1,642	103	138	1,748
Montana	4,236	164	182	4,243
Nevada	549	32	71	598
New Mexico	2,047	414	241	2,201
Oregon	1,290	40	12	1,303
Utah	1,287	51	193	1,416
Wyoming	2,558	260	316	2,729
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,983</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>16,712</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	455,630	3,402	634	459,666
California	179,035	483	11,748	191,266
Colorado	281,171	3,479	61,756	346,406
Idaho	899,601	4,335	63,264	967,200
Montana	1,199,409	5,275	29,339	1,234,023
Nevada	1,055,690	2,502	94,384	1,152,576
New Mexico	1,358,329	15,267	67,441	1,441,037
Oregon	762,674	1,993	6,214	770,881
Utah	716,418	1,740	168,599	886,757
Wyoming	1,147,917	12,036	141,964	1,301,917
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,055,874</b>	<b>50,512</b>	<b>645,343</b>	<b>8,751,729</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2016 (March 1, 2016, to February 28, 2017).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

**Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2017 (MARCH 1, 2017, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2018)**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
<b>Number of Authorizations</b>				
Arizona	621	58	3	631
California	449	11	38	486
Colorado	1,266	41	113	1,329
Idaho	1,673	103	139	1,778
Montana	4,255	161	181	4,265
Nevada	562	30	74	612
New Mexico	2,040	414	242	2,187
Oregon	1,285	38	12	1,299
Utah	1,270	51	193	1,395
Wyoming	2,545	253	301	2,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,966</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>16,672</b>
<b>Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/</b>				
Arizona	448,986	3,352	548	452,886
California	191,783	496	15,392	207,671
Colorado	267,807	3,663	50,387	321,857
Idaho	908,532	4,266	62,683	975,481
Montana	1,190,814	5,073	29,746	1,225,633
Nevada	1,182,125	2,450	101,403	1,285,978
New Mexico	1,383,362	15,077	68,718	1,467,157
Oregon	782,256	1,773	4,973	789,002
Utah	676,997	1,700	160,339	839,036
Wyoming	1,176,987	9,052	135,650	1,321,689
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>8,209,649</b>	<b>46,902</b>	<b>629,839</b>	<b>8,886,390</b>

/a/ This is a count of authorizations, regardless of livestock kind. Some permittees and lessees run more than one kind of livestock and thus may be represented in more than one livestock column. However, they are counted only once in this column.

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2017 (March 1, 2017, to February 28, 2018).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Timber Sales /a/</b>	<b>Wood Product Sales /b/</b>	<b>Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$0.00	\$600.10	\$0.00	\$600.10
Arizona	0.00	80.00	0.00	80.00
California	0.00	29,920.05	17,318.27	47,238.32
Colorado	(2,669.28)	8,688.00	12,154.75	18,173.47
Idaho	627,480.98	12,111.05	10,324.66	649,916.69
Montana	1,005,288.41	4,532.00	2,195.00	1,012,015.41
Nevada	0.00	38,267.40	55,634.82	93,902.22
New Mexico	0.00	56,503.00	4,381.01	60,884.01
Oregon	55,889,241.63	49,214.32	123,500.50	56,061,956.45
–Eastern /d/	32,677.84	7,739.21	5,120.00	45,537.05
–Western /e/	55,856,563.79	41,475.11	118,380.50	56,016,419.40
Utah	0.00	24,275.21	62,022.27	86,297.48
Wyoming	136,215.13	11,582.65	8,557.50	156,355.28
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$57,655,556.87</b>	<b>\$235,773.78</b>	<b>\$296,088.78</b>	<b>\$58,187,419.43</b>
<b>Total Timber and Wood Product Sales</b>	<b>\$57,891,330.65</b>			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Note: This table does not include values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting. Negative values appear in parentheses. The negative value for Colorado timber sales is the result of wood that was harvested under a contract and destroyed by a wildfire before removal from the harvesting site.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2018. The column includes sales offered using Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24.

/b/ Includes fuelwood, posts, poles, and other wood products.

/c/ Includes Christmas trees, cactus, seeds, yucca, pinyon nuts, mushrooms, yew bark, transplants, and other nonwood forest products or vegetal materials.

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

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

Source: BLM Timber Sale Information System.

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Other SFP MBF /b/	Total Volume MBF /c/	Non-Stewardship Biomass GTON /d/	Stewardship Contracting	
								Sawtimber MBF /e/	Biomass GTON /f/
Alaska	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	8	8	8,397	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	3	0	0
California	2	2,566	0.00	0.00	430	2,996	8,664	0	12,410
Colorado	12	5,034	(2,669.28)	0.53	67	5,101	7,717	0	0
Idaho	16	4,581 /g/	627,480.98	136.99	37	4,617	4,939	553	0
Montana	22	11,352	1,005,288.41	88.56	7	11,359	14,884	703	2,200
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	93	93	10,403	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	1	1	10,078	0	0
Oregon	324	217,052	55,889,241.63	257.49	115	217,167	60,849	252	(199)
–Eastern /h/	5	(210)	32,677.84	(155.68)	46	(164)	54,210	0	0
–Western /i/	319	217,262	55,856,563.79	257.09	69	217,331	6,639	252	(199)
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	172	172	6,450	0	0
Wyoming	9	3,044	136,215.13	44.75	86	3,129	2,202	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>385</b>	<b>243,629</b>	<b>\$57,655,556.87</b>	<b>\$236.65</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>244,644</b>	<b>134,587</b>	<b>1,508</b>	<b>14,411</b>

**Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Note: Some numbers may be slightly off, due to rounding. Negative values appear in parentheses. The negative value for Colorado sawtimber is the result of wood that was harvested under a contract and destroyed by a wildfire before removal from the harvesting site. The negative volume for Eastern Oregon is the result of severe defect in a salvage harvesting operation.

1 MBF = 1,000 board feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. All sawtimber volumes listed are in MBF units; however, the contracts may have been offered as MBF, 100 cubic feet units (CCF), or tons, based on local market trends, and have been converted to MBF for this table. Conversion factors used were 1 MBF = 1.6 CCF = 6 tons.

- /a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale volumes offered and modifications to volumes under contract in FY 2018. This includes sales that were offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.
- /b/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales converted into MBF for the fiscal year (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood), such as fence posts and corral poles.
- /c/ This column adds “Sawtimber Offered” and “Other SFP,” converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /d/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON (green tons). One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. Biomass includes the limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts of trees and woody plants grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment. Volumes associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting are not included in this column.
- /e/ This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts offered in the BLM’s stewardship contracts.
- /f/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON offered in the BLM’s stewardship contracts.
- /g/ In Idaho, the BLM is administering a timber sale for an additional 5,768 MBF sawtimber, valued at \$454,738.50, on property managed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- /h/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /i/ Western Oregon comprises the re-vested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

Source: Timber sale data - Timber Sale Information System; stewardship data - Stewardship Contracting Information Database.

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Leases as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Arkansas	18	2,522			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	220	66,863			
Kansas	53	10,795			
Louisiana	19	1,539			
Michigan	2	200			
Montana	247	72,529			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	739	193,321			
North Dakota	34	6,593			
Oklahoma	196	13,721			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	150	52,223			
Wyoming	590	126,870			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,305</b>	<b>550,786</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	64	26,091			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	1	120			
Michigan	3	120			
Mississippi	12	5,435			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	3,969			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	41	8,975			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases—continued</b>					
<b>Acquired Lands—continued</b>					
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
<b>Total</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>60,358</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	82	28,613			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	224	67,760			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	63	12,550			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	20	1,659			
Michigan	5	320			
Mississippi	12	5,435			
Montana	252	73,852			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	740	193,481			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	62	10,562			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	237	22,696			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	151	52,263			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	602	128,390			
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,526</b>	<b>611,144</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	207	42,381			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	2	318			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>44,579</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/</b>	<b>2,745</b>	<b>655,723</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alabama	22	2,695	0	0	\$0
Arizona	4	8,887	0	0	0
Arkansas	161	102,839	26	1,885	10,436
California	156	89,460	0	0	0
Colorado	1,382	1,178,559	88	74,025	2,218,303
Idaho	14	18,029	0	0	0
Kansas	15	3,159	7	640	29,360
Louisiana	100	10,253	4	56	9,575
Michigan	7	789	1	40	140
Mississippi	28	2,821	0	0	0
Montana	659	344,715	75	45,064	727,525
Nebraska	1	80	0	0	0
Nevada	211	326,136	54	95,175	179,040
New Mexico	2,022	1,017,404	72	18,278	164,147,416
North Dakota	503	136,094	1	3	31,503
Oklahoma	281	25,913	22	1,179	1,547,985
Oregon	93	151,154	0	0	0
South Dakota	205	103,707	11	4,036	259,579
Utah	1,173	1,242,583	94	108,796	374,009
Wyoming	6,176	5,033,726	478	521,269	93,616,967
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,213</b>	<b>9,799,003</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>870,446</b>	<b>\$263,151,838</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u></b>					
<b>Acquired Lands</b>					
Alabama	43	29,729	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	261	203,700	2	173	2,398
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	200	124,380	1	264	1,848
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	25	6,138	2	796	29,434
Kentucky	18	13,069	0	0	0
Louisiana	357	266,334	2	834	58,016
Michigan	112	72,870	7	2,727	8,034
Mississippi	387	229,123	0	0	0
Montana	123	59,287	14	6,290	34,940
Nebraska	4	1,418	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	2,400	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	743	408,447	0	0	0
Ohio	88	16,179	10	838	1,147,547
Oklahoma	163	63,146	10	3,742	7,248,777
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	95	29,022	3	400	14,720
Texas	402	257,503	10	3,770	1,543,574
Utah	10	1,207	1	160	320
Virginia	14	9,309	0	0	0
West Virginia	9	15,513	0	0	0
Wyoming	45	12,927	3	642	86,822
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>1,841,846</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>20,636</b>	<b>\$10,176,430</b>

**Summary: Reform Act Leases**

**Public Domain and Acquired Lands**

Alabama	65	32,424	0	0	\$0
Arizona	4	8,887	0	0	0
Arkansas	422	306,539	28	2,058	12,834
California	159	89,665	0	0	0
Colorado	1,582	1,302,939	89	74,289	2,220,151
Idaho	14	18,029	0	0	0

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued</b>					
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	\$0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	40	9,297	9	1,436	58,794
Kentucky	18	13,069	0	0	0
Louisiana	457	276,587	6	890	67,591
Michigan	119	73,659	8	2,767	8,174
Mississippi	415	231,944	0	0	0
Montana	782	404,002	89	51,354	762,465
Nebraska	5	1,498	0	0	0
Nevada	211	326,136	54	95,175	179,040
New Mexico	2,028	1,019,804	72	18,278	164,147,416
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,246	544,541	1	3	31,503
Ohio	88	16,179	10	838	1,147,547
Oklahoma	444	89,059	32	4,921	8,796,762
Oregon	96	152,857	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	300	132,729	14	4,436	274,299
Texas	402	257,503	10	3,770	1,543,574
Utah	1,183	1,243,790	95	108,956	374,329
Virginia	14	9,309	0	0	0
West Virginia	9	15,513	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,221	5,046,653	481	521,911	93,703,789
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,346</b>	<b>11,640,849</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>891,082</b>	<b>\$273,328,268</b>
<b>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	12	1,292			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	32	6,033			
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>19,307</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/</b>	<b>16,447</b>	<b>11,660,156</b>	<b>998</b>	<b>891,082</b>	<b>\$273,328,268</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018–continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Competitive General Services Administration Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,893			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>22,944</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Alaska	199	1,384,352	7	79,998	\$1,159,357
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>1,384,352</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>79,998</b>	<b>\$1,159,357</b>
<b><u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain</b>					
Colorado	4	8,388			
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,388</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/</b>	<b>19,444</b>	<b>13,738,993</b>	<b>1,005</b>	<b>971,080</b>	<b>\$274,487,625</b>

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
California	60	79,360			
Nevada	31	26,558			
New Mexico	1	280			
Oregon	7	5,009			
Utah	7	6,059			
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>117,266</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u></b>					
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>					
California	9	14,975	0	0	\$0
Colorado	3	9,152	0	0	0
Idaho	10	20,525	0	0	0
Nevada	111	216,765	10	19,209	38,422
New Mexico	2	8,249	0	0	0
Oregon	6	14,854	0	0	0
Utah	14	29,520	4	9,128	19,141
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>314,040</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28,337</b>	<b>\$57,563</b>
<b>Total Competitive Geothermal Leases</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>431,306</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>28,337</b>	<b>\$57,563</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>19,705</b>	<b>14,170,299</b>	<b>1,019</b>	<b>999,417</b>	<b>\$274,545,188</b>

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Notes: The three righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

The data for this table come from the automated LR2000 System. The automated LR2000 System is a dynamic system that is frequently updated.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ This is the total of all pre-Reform Act leases and pre-Reform Act future interest leases.

/d/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

/e/ This is the total of all Reform Act leases and Reform Act future interest leases.

/f/ Leases issued under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 for lands previously withdrawn or reserved from the public domain that are no longer needed by the agency for which the lands were withdrawn or reserved and that have been declared excess or surplus by the General Services Administration.

/g/ Leases issued in accordance with the provisions of the Attorney General Opinion of April 2, 1941 (i.e., these leases must have the consent of the jurisdictional agency, must have drainage of oil and/or gas wells located on adjacent lands, and must not be subject to leasing under any leasing act).

/h/ Leases issued under the Interior Appropriations Act, FY 1981, for lands within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.

/i/ Leases issued under the Defense Authorization Act, FY 1998, for lands within Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3.

/j/ This is the grand total of all pre-Reform Act leases, Reform Act leases, and all other competitive oil and gas leases; however, it does not include competitive geothermal leases.

/k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.

/l/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act, as amended by the Energy Policy Act of 2005.

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	3	559		
Alaska	29	42,821		
Arkansas	10	2,282		
California	78	20,035		
Colorado	708	568,864		
Kansas	25	7,567		
Louisiana	37	11,194		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	3	84		
Montana	786	1,021,703		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	3,003	2,026,611		
North Dakota	30	7,617		
Oklahoma	180	27,601		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	714	560,092		
Wyoming	1,927	926,659		
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,564</b>	<b>5,241,795</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	1	60	0	0
Arkansas	24	15,658	0	0
California	7	878	0	0
Colorado	13	5,078	0	0
Indiana	1	2,468	0	0
Kansas	2	996	0	0
Kentucky	6	6,931	0	0
Louisiana	10	11,646	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	34	7,943	0	0
Mississippi	26	17,327	0	0
Montana	39	16,613	0	0
Nebraska	3	136	0	0
New Mexico	1	620	0	0
North Dakota	48	28,186	0	0
Ohio	7	2,780	0	0
Oklahoma	35	11,169	0	0
Texas	18	23,657	0	0
Utah	7	1,263	0	0

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands—continued</b>				
Virginia	4	11,982	0	0
West Virginia	29	42,625	0	0
Wyoming	16	3,754	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>335</b>	<b>214,407</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b><u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	4	619	0	0
Alaska	29	42,821	0	0
Arkansas	34	17,940	0	0
California	85	20,913	0	0
Colorado	721	573,942	0	0
Indiana	1	2,468	0	0
Kansas	27	8,563	0	0
Kentucky	6	6,931	0	0
Louisiana	47	22,840	0	0
Maryland	4	2,637	0	0
Michigan	36	8,165	0	0
Mississippi	29	17,411	0	0
Montana	825	1,038,316	0	0
Nebraska	6	295	0	0
Nevada	15	11,980	0	0
New Mexico	3,004	2,027,231	0	0
North Dakota	78	35,803	0	0
Ohio	7	2,780	0	0
Oklahoma	215	38,770	0	0
South Dakota	11	5,745	0	0
Texas	18	23,657	0	0
Utah	721	561,355	0	0
Virginia	4	11,982	0	0
West Virginia	29	42,625	0	0
Wyoming	1,943	930,413	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,899</b>	<b>5,456,202</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	3	686		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	25	5,571		
Colorado	735	432,337		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	6	424		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	308	215,986		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,324	826,456		
North Dakota	100	57,412		
Oklahoma	123	17,084		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	427	338,170		
Wyoming	2,995	1,449,286		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,117</b>	<b>3,383,918</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	3	3,001		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	30	17,920		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	7	4,516		
Michigan	23	10,085		
Mississippi	11	6,959		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	149	135,385		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	37	11,916		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	39	14,717		
<b>Total</b>	<b>386</b>	<b>285,065</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<b><u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	6	3,687		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	26	5,613		
Colorado	765	450,257		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	13	4,940		
Michigan	34	24,000		
Mississippi	11	6,959		
Montana	354	259,537		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,328	827,290		
North Dakota	249	192,797		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	160	29,000		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	430	338,494		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	3,034	1,464,003		
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,503</b>	<b>3,668,983</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,045		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>18,776</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/</b>	<b>14,431</b>	<b>9,143,961</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arkansas	10	17,886	0	0
California	16	19,889	0	0
Colorado	151	141,396	10	11,125
Kansas	1	2,145	0	0
Louisiana	3	172	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Montana	314	209,526	175	82,061
Nevada	250	535,018	72	147,597
New Mexico	11	7,355	0	0
North Dakota	26	10,330	0	0
Oklahoma	3	134	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Utah	253	389,018	7	8,452
Wyoming	455	390,082	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,511</b>	<b>1,746,930</b>	<b>264</b>	<b>249,235</b>
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	5	3,689	0	0
Arkansas	9	8,739	0	0
Colorado	23	17,519	0	0
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	4	16,414	0	0
Michigan	8	3,469	0	0
Mississippi	1	692	0	0
Montana	80	49,324	55	32,023
North Dakota	27	16,018	0	0
Ohio	28	4,386	1	400
Texas	9	14,967	0	0
Wyoming	1	1,358	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>137,695</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>32,423</b>

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL  
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alabama	6	3,970	0	0
Arkansas	19	26,625	0	0
California	16	19,889	0	0
Colorado	174	158,915	10	11,125
Kansas	2	3,265	0	0
Louisiana	7	16,586	0	0
Michigan	10	3,669	0	0
Mississippi	1	692	0	0
Montana	394	258,850	230	114,084
Nevada	250	535,018	72	147,597
New Mexico	11	7,355	0	0
North Dakota	53	26,348	0	0
Ohio	28	4,386	1	400
Oklahoma	3	134	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Texas	9	14,967	0	0
Utah	253	389,018	7	8,452
Wyoming	456	391,440	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,707</b>	<b>1,884,625</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>281,658</b>
<b><u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	1	244		
Texas	1	547		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>791</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/</b>	<b>1,709</b>	<b>1,885,416</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>281,658</b>
<b>Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/</b>	<b>16,140</b>	<b>11,029,377</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>281,658</b>

**Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Geothermal Leases</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands</b>				
Alaska	3	7,680	0	0
California	14	12,158	0	0
Nevada	64	89,233	1	1,160
New Mexico	1	640	0	0
Oregon	14	17,347	0	0
Washington	4	8,436	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>135,494</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,160</b>
<b><u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u></b>	<b>16,240</b>	<b>11,164,871</b>	<b>321</b>	<b>282,818</b>

Note: The two righthand columns of this table do not apply to leases authorized before the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (Reform Act), except for those leases that had been pending issuance owing to litigation or appeal.

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

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

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Private Leases /b/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Arkansas	1	40	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	5	1,480	0	0
Kentucky	39	9,399	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	144	17,321	0	0
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	66	4,337	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	770	0	0
West Virginia	190	20,545	2	210
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>58,566</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>210</b>
<b><u>Exchange Leases /d/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	65	11,831		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	91	27,202		
New Mexico	306	122,095		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
<b>Total</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>213,601</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Renewal Leases /e/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	136	39,514		
Colorado	128	111,024		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	117	38,319		

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<b><u>Renewal Leases /e/—continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain—continued</b>				
New Mexico	388	94,254		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	7	272		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	367	97,828		
<b>Total /c/</b>	<b>1,158</b>	<b>395,610</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alaska	5	34,229		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>34,229</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Alaska	5	29,331		
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>29,331</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	194		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain</b>				
Colorado	74	6,683	6	421
Montana	6	77	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	2	383	0	0
North Dakota	5	535	0	0
Utah	3	1,298	0	0

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	<b>Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/</b>		<b>Leases Issued During Fiscal Year</b>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b><u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/—continued</u></b>				
<b>Public Domain—continued</b>				
Wyoming	75	2,874	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>11,969</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>421</b>
<b><u>Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /i/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
California	1	160		
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	51	10,908		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	75	11,013		
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>30,189</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /j/</u></b>				
<b>Acquired Lands</b>				
Texas	1	1,336		
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,336</b>	<b>None</b>	<b>None</b>
<b><u>Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases</u></b>	<b>2,563</b>	<b>775,105</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>631</b>

/a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.

/b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

/c/ The totals in this year's table may not correspond with last year's totals because data have been updated.

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

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

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

- /f/ A lease within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, which was renewed for 10 additional years. Such renewals were authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which amended the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.
- /g/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.
- /h/ A lease issued under the act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /i/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /j/ A lease issued under the Relinquishment Act of 1919.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES  
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>APDs /a/ Approved</b>	<b>Wells Started</b>	<b>Wells Completed</b>	<b>Wells Plugged</b>
Alaska	10	10	10	10
Arkansas	9	0	0	0
California	117	101	47	0
Colorado	402	225	184	1
Louisiana	2	3	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	0
Montana	14	13	10	0
Nevada	2	2	0	1
New Mexico	1,198	636	389	226
North Dakota	331	233	188	0
Oklahoma	19	3	12	0
South Dakota	3	3	0	0
Texas	33	14	1	0
Utah	125	64	23	6
Wyoming	1,120	612	380	203
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,388</b>	<b>1,919</b>	<b>1,244</b>	<b>447</b>

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES  
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

**GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>GDPs /b/ Approved</b>	<b>Wells Started</b>	<b>Wells Completed</b>	<b>Wells Plugged</b>
California	0	1	1	0
Idaho	0	1	1	1
Nevada	7	9	9	1
Oregon	1	1	1	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>2</b>

Note: The oil and gas data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The geothermal data come from the Geothermal Resources Automated Support System (GRASS). Both are dynamic systems that are frequently updated. Due to the ongoing transitional activities between the AFMSS 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2018 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

/a/ APDs = applications for permit to drill.

/b/ GDPs = geothermal drilling permits.

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units in Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
Alabama	1	29	29	23	7,201
Alaska	6	107	116	31	18,847
Arizona	0	1	1	0	0
Arkansas	4	206	219	253	122,481
California	30	7,938	7,955	313	78,604
Colorado	157	7,272	7,342	2,204	1,502,100
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,333
Illinois	2	15	15	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	389	390	435	108,992
Kentucky	0	159	159	54	32,916
Louisiana	5	455	473	169	56,311
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	156	158	63	30,886
Mississippi	7	125	128	77	38,131
Montana	42	3,000	3,005	1,423	692,880
Nebraska	0	30	30	19	8,825
Nevada	7	121	121	36	24,437
New Mexico	216	31,214	36,191	6,687	3,788,712
New York	0	6	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	34	2,701	2,736	1,349	602,884
Ohio	0	598	599	230	33,136
Oklahoma	16	489	499	979	148,439
Pennsylvania	0	216	216	69	4,761
South Dakota	4	87	88	80	46,444
Tennessee	0	12	12	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

**CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES—continued**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units in Effect /a/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Holes /b/</b>	<b>Producible and Service Completions /b/</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
Texas	13	544	545	297	183,495
Utah	130	9,285	9,328	1,498	1,111,012
Virginia	0	18	18	16	14,491
West Virginia	1	285	286	154	55,956
Wyoming	539	30,730	31,543	7,550	4,076,711
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,228</b>	<b>96,199</b>	<b>102,219</b>	<b>24,028</b>	<b>12,794,553 /c/</b>

**CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Units /a/</b>	<b>Injection Wells</b>	<b>Producing Wells</b>	<b>Producing Leases /a/</b>	<b>Acres in Producing Status /a/</b>
California	3	108	261	38	51,588
Nevada	27	91	77	32	33,887
New Mexico	0	7	4	2	2,781
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0
Utah	1	8	8	7	10,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>98,704</b>

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—concluded**

- /a/ Data come from the automated LR2000 System. Since FY 2009, the BLM has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before FY 2009, the displayed data was categorized as “producible leases,” which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since FY 2009, the BLM has been reporting the data as “producing leases.” This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization conforms data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.
- /b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). Due to ongoing transitional activities between AFMSS 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2018 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.
- /c/ The aggregate total of producing acres is rounded to the nearest whole number.

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Federal Coal Leases</u></b>					
<b>Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases</b>					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/ /c/	19	28,949	(1)	870	1,751,700
Montana /d/	5	5,379	1	0	0
New Mexico	3	7,088	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	7,033	0	0	0
Oklahoma /b/	6	14,515	0	520	52,000
Utah /c/	11	27,175	(1)	(2,606)	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	39	75,014	0	856	2,870,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>174,405</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(360)</b>	<b>\$4,673,700</b>
<b>Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases</b>					
Illinois	1	145	0	0	\$0
Kentucky	1	1,827	0	0	0
Montana /d/	19	24,534	1	0	0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah	47	46,567	0	0	0
Washington /e/	0	0	(1)	(241)	0
Wyoming /e/	33	61,197	0	(1)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>137,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(242)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases</b>					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Montana	4	1,038	0	0	0
North Dakota /f/	2	640	1	320	32,000
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>10,405</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>320</b>	<b>\$32,000</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b>Competitive Regional Leases</b>					
Colorado /b/	15	25,526	0	801	\$2,862,000
Kentucky	2	1,525	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	1,863	0	0	0
Washington /e/	1	241	1	241	0
Wyoming /c/	6	12,237	0	(1,213)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>46,217</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(171)</b>	<b>\$2,862,000</b>
<b>Hardship Leases</b>					
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Exchange Leases</b>					
Wyoming /c/	5	4,595	0	(30)	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,595</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(30)</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Preference Right Leases</b>					
Colorado	12	23,964	0	0	\$0
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	5	3,925	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	13	34,976	0	450	1,738,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>81,688</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450</b>	<b>\$1,738,000</b>
<b>All Leases Combined</b>					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/ /c/	50	80,636	(1)	1,671	4,613,700
Illinois	1	145	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	3,352	0	0	0
Montana /d/	37	37,222	2	0	0
New Mexico	12	26,072	0	0	0
North Dakota /f/	14	10,713	1	320	32,000
Oklahoma /b/	8	16,644	0	520	52,000
Utah /c/	71	82,800	(1)	(2,606)	0
Washington /e/	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/ /c/ /e/	99	191,279	0	62	4,608,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>458,636</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(33)</b>	<b>\$9,305,700</b>

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE  
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING  
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
New Mexico	11	21,316	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21,316</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Coal Licenses</u></b>					
<b>Exploration Licenses</b>					
Alabama /c/	0	0	(1)	(760)	NA
Colorado /c/	0	0	(1)	(4,846)	NA
Montana	1	12,618	0	0	NA
Utah	2	6,750	0	0	NA
Wyoming /c/ /f/	2	13,030	(1)	(22,311)	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>32,398</b>	<b>(3)</b>	<b>(27,917)</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Licenses to Mine</b>					
Montana	1	80	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Logical Mining Units</u></b>					
Colorado /b/	9	72,636	0	2,240	NA
Montana	3	32,872	0	0	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah /f/	11	101,222	1	9,088	NA
Wyoming /c/	15	156,777	(1)	(11,969)	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>416,766</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(641)</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Note: Data for federal coal lease diligent development and continued operation are shown in Table 3-35.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2018. Totals include actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the three righthand columns. These columns provide the net number of new leases, licenses, and permits authorized and LMU actions approved with an effective date during the fiscal year. Actions approved during the fiscal year that reduced the quantity or acreage of leases, licenses, or LMUs are shown in parentheses. Pending preference right lease applications are also shown. Acreage totals may differ slightly from other data sources because of the rounding methods used.
- /b/ An increase in acreage during FY 2018, without an additional lease or LMU, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus received for the additional acreage added to a lease by a modification is shown.
- /c/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of all or part of a lease, license, preference right lease application, or LMU that was completed during FY 2018. A termination, cancellation, expiration, or full relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity. A partial relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in only the lease, license, or LMU acreage.
- /d/ An increase in the number of leases or LMUs during FY 2018, without a corresponding increase in the total acreage under the leases of LMUs, reflects a segregation of an existing lease or LMU into two or more separate leases or LMUs.
- /e/ Values reflect a correction completed in FY 2018 to previously reported data. Correction can arise from discovery of clerical errors or a surveying correction.
- /f/ Values reflect the issuance of new federal leases, licenses, or LMUs during FY 2018.

NA = Not applicable.

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u></b>					
Utah	17	7,760	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Leases</u></b>					
<b>Phosphate Competitive Leases</b>					
Florida	4	883	0	0	NA
Idaho /b/	48	47,433	0	0	NA
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>50,565</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Florida	1	61	0	0	NA
Idaho /b/	9	3,493	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3,554</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Phosphate Preference Right Leases</b>					
Idaho /b/	28	18,464	0	0	NA
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>25,742</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Phosphate Leases</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>79,861</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
Idaho /b/	2	1,929	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,929</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Phosphate Use Permits</u></b>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<b><u>Sodium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Sodium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	3	4,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming /b/	37	43,006	1	317	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>47,650</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>317</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	2	2,258	1	960	NA
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2,579</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Sodium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	8	13,945	(1)	(900)	NA
Colorado	7	14,644	(1)	(2,187)	NA
New Mexico	0	0	(1)	(40)	NA
Wyoming	24	28,073	4	7,777	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>56,662</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,650</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Sodium Leases</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>106,891</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5,927</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Sodium Use Permit</u></b>					
California /c/	2	85	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,  
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018--continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Potassium Leases</u></b>					
<b>Potassium Competitive Leases</b>					
California	3	5,970	0	0	NA
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>163,915</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico /b/	49	15,432	0	0	NA
Utah	3	1,974	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>18,738</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Potassium Preference Right Leases</b>					
California	2	2,984	0	0	NA
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	NA
New Mexico /b/	83	108,408	0	0	NA
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>123,102</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Potassium Leases</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>305,755</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u></b>					
New Mexico	52	45,059	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>45,059</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u></b>					
Colorado	0	0	0	0	NA
Oregon	0	0	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Gilsonite Leases</u></b>					
<b>Gilsonite Competitive Leases</b>					
Utah	11	3,155	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>3,155</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases</b>					
Utah	2	68	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Gilsonite Preference Right Leases</b>					
Utah	1	477	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges /d/</b>					
Utah	3	290	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Gilsonite Leases</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>3,990</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Oil Shale RD&amp;D Leases /e/</u></b>					
Colorado /b/	2	316	0	0	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Oil Shale RD&amp;D Preference Lease Areas</u></b>					
Colorado /b/	2	5,392	0	0	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>10,352</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /f/</u></b>					
<b>Hardrock Preference Right Leases /f/</b>					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	NA
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	NA
California	1	41	0	0	NA
Idaho	2	121	0	0	NA
Illinois	1	183	0	0	NA
Minnesota	3	4,870	0	0	NA
Missouri	36	33,633	0	0	NA
Montana	1	57	0	0	NA
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	NA
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	NA
Virginia	1	355	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>41,024</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /f/</b>					
Utah	3	964	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b>Total Hardrock Leases</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>41,988</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /f/</u></b>					
California	0	0	0	0	NA
Minnesota	2	1,058	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /f/</u></b>					
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
Montana	2	46	0	0	NA
Utah /c/	0	0	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<b><u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /f/</u></b>					
Minnesota	3	654	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /f/</u></b>					
Minnesota	29	41,470	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41,470</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>
<b><u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u></b>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	NA
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>NA</b>

NA = not applicable.

/a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits, are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are a sum of the increases and decreases.

/b/ Acreage revised, with no change in the corresponding number of leases/permits.

/c/ Leases/acreage revised, based on previous miscalculations.

/d/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they do not have standard federal lease terms.

/e/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that, if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.

/f/ “Hardrock” refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired federal land or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2018

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	2	400	\$700	0	0	\$0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>\$700</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	2	50,176	323,000	1	176	0
	Stone	5	490	1,495	5	490	1,495
	Soil/Fill	5	340	255	5	340	255
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>51,006</b>	<b>\$324,750</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>\$1,750</b>
California	Sand and Gravel	14	3,409	\$1,704	14	3,409	\$1,704
	Soil - Other	10	2,771	1,108	10	2,771	1,108
	Stone	3	3	14	3	3	14
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>\$2,826</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6,183</b>	<b>\$2,826</b>
Colorado	Clay	1	78	\$53	1	78	\$53
	Sand and Gravel	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Stone	23	19	352	23	19	352
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>\$407</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>\$407</b>
Idaho	Calcium	3	138	\$547	3	138	\$547
	Pumice	5	85	419	5	85	419
	Sand and Gravel	116	39,409	43,208	116	39,409	43,208
	Soil - Other	4	186	297	4	186	297
	Stone	108	756	5,722	108	756	5,722
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>40,574</b>	<b>\$50,193</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>40,574</b>	<b>\$50,193</b>
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	19	\$8	2	19	\$8
	Stone	10	18	215	10	18	215
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>\$223</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>\$223</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales—continued</b>							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	126	234,073	\$17,996	126	234,073	\$17,996
	Soil - Other	5	451	17	6	451	17
	Stone	31	55,097	4,161	30	55,098	3,661
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>289,621</b>	<b>\$22,174</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>289,622</b>	<b>\$21,674</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium, Caliche	135	457,816	\$1,507,238	134	270,172	\$803,573
	Pumice	5	291	276	5	291	276
	Sand and Gravel	34	3,308	5,271	34	3,308	5,271
	Stone	31	402	299	26	396	257
	Soil	2	100	55	2	100	55
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>461,917</b>	<b>\$1,513,139</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>274,267</b>	<b>\$809,432</b>
Oregon /g/	Pumice	12	3,161	\$2,360	12	3,161	\$2,360
	Sand and Gravel	14	1,461	620	15	3,111	5,570
	Stone	33	18,575	10,326	34	19,575	11,126
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>23,197</b>	<b>\$13,306</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>25,847</b>	<b>\$19,056</b>
Utah	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	1	37	0	1	37	0
	Sand and Gravel	76	105,669	58,143	77	112,429	58,143
	Soil - Other	1	21	75	1	21	75
	Stone	152	2,195	21,319	152	2,195	21,319
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>107,922</b>	<b>\$79,537</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>114,682</b>	<b>\$79,537</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	29	12,734	\$12,834	28	3,518	\$2,484
	Stone	20	140	5,027	20	140	5,027
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>12,874</b>	<b>\$17,861</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3,658</b>	<b>\$7,511</b>
<b>Total Non-Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>1,021</b>	<b>993,829</b>	<b>\$2,025,116</b>	<b>1,014</b>	<b>755,974</b>	<b>\$992,609</b>
<b>Exclusive Sales</b>							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	4	7,500	\$12,840	3	700	\$4,924
	Stone	4	14,500	33,165	1	847	2,007
	Rip Rap	1	6,500	37,310	3	15,035	71,226
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>28,500</b>	<b>\$83,315</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16,582</b>	<b>\$78,157</b>
Arizona	Pumice	0	0	\$0	1	6	\$2
	Sand and Gravel	13	154,684	205,707	43	258,283	328,951
	Stone	9	489,832	1,004,334	210	1,433,431	2,606,456
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>644,516</b>	<b>\$1,210,041</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>1,691,720</b>	<b>\$2,935,409</b>
California	Sand and Gravel	12	61,443	\$78,106	80	184,578	\$282,876
	Stone	0	0	0	27	36,515	102,537
	Calcium/Gypsum	1	2,935	13,278	1	2,935	13,278
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>64,378</b>	<b>\$91,384</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>224,028</b>	<b>\$398,691</b>
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	7	3,542	\$2,837
	Sand and Gravel	2	2,028,180	2,664,000	15	128,007	145,463
	Stone	2	61,227	87,920	29	22,756	37,201
	Calcium	1	35,142	30,600	11	7,622	6,637
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2,124,549</b>	<b>\$2,782,520</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>161,927</b>	<b>\$192,138</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales—continued</b>							
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	1	100	130	7	20,051	21,783
	Stone	5	17,552	60,326	4	16,151	34,276
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>17,652</b>	<b>\$60,456</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>36,202</b>	<b>\$56,059</b>
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	50,000	\$27,500	2	2,000	\$700
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>\$27,500</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>\$700</b>
Nevada	Calcium	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	19	4,008,628	6,595,839	240	3,266,586	4,610,239
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	11	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	39	234,595	268,190
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>4,008,628</b>	<b>\$6,595,839</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3,501,181</b>	<b>\$4,878,429</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	52	3,371,256	\$12,294,322	60	233,077	\$526,151
	Pumice	0	0	0	24	1,392	1,086
	Sand and Gravel	8	15,966	26,887	64	193,440	254,648
	Soil – Other	14	12,133	25,922	18	88,238	77,323
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>3,399,355</b>	<b>\$12,347,131</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>516,147</b>	<b>\$859,208</b>
Oregon /g/	Stone	1	950,000	\$760,000	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	1	22,000	23,320	1	4,680	4,960
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>972,000</b>	<b>\$783,320</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4,680</b>	<b>\$4,960</b>
Utah	Pumice	1	45,801	\$22,500	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	3	22,100	15,686	31	65,911	42,433
	Stone	0	0	0	56	197,086	238,918
	Soil	1	25	210	1	2,037	1,222
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>67,926</b>	<b>\$38,396</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>265,034</b>	<b>\$282,573</b>

Table 3-20.

## DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Exclusive Sales—concluded</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Clay	0	0	\$0	4	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	22	342,066	340,671	107	353,728	328,405
	Soil	11	37,142	63,858	0	0	0
	Stone	32	28,366	40,084	34	42,635	149,533
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>407,574</b>	<b>\$444,613</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>396,363</b>	<b>\$477,938</b>
<b>Total Exclusive Sales</b>		<b>221</b>	<b>11,785,078</b>	<b>\$24,464,515</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>6,815,864</b>	<b>\$10,164,262</b>
<b>Free-Use Permits</b>							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	3	773,646	\$1,353,881
	Stone, Rip Rap	0	0	0	1	96,663	1,072,959
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>870,309</b>	<b>\$2,426,840</b>
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	4	553,442	1,922,628	10	20,268	22,000
	Soil	1	5,546	4,958	1	13,487	11,188
	Stone	3	61,011	193,213	3	4,480	8,695
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>619,999</b>	<b>\$2,120,799</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>38,235</b>	<b>\$41,883</b>
California	Sand and Gravel	1	50,000	\$56,000	0	0	\$0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>\$56,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	20	31,359	41,269
	Stone	2	5,462	7,360	6	1,924	3,020
	Soil	2	2,771	2,000	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8,233</b>	<b>\$9,360</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>33,283</b>	<b>\$44,289</b>

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Free-Use Permits—continued</b>							
Idaho	Pumice	1	500	\$10,000	6	12,148	\$13,363
	Sand and Gravel	14	344,114	367,694	90	181,990	194,698
	Soil - Other	3	17,682	21,250	2	50	50
	Stone	4	16,624	214,050	25	67,059	105,903
	Clay	1	5,000	3,500	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>		<b>23</b>	<b>383,920</b>	<b>\$616,494</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>261,247</b>
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	6	2,100	\$1,477
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,100</b>	<b>\$1,477</b>
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	22	2,943,500	\$4,038,290	97	189,780	\$84,750
	Soil	0	0	0	3	6,442	4,548
	Stone	1	5,000	0	5	6,071	669
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>2,948,500</b>	<b>\$4,038,290</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>202,293</b>	<b>\$89,967</b>
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	6	225,500	\$70,000	7	235,500	\$70,000
	Sand and Gravel	3	45,600	113,400	3	45,600	113,400
	Soil	3	100,234	238,056	1	100,000	237,500
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>371,334</b>	<b>\$421,456</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>381,100</b>	<b>\$420,900</b>
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	2	10,280	\$6,140	2	5,068	\$6,491
	Stone	10	7,471	10,813	11	8,974	11,853
	Soil	1	37	33	1	37	33
	Clay	1	1,000	250	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18,788</b>	<b>\$17,236</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14,079</b>	<b>\$18,377</b>
Utah	Pumice	1	1,527	\$750	8	36,670	\$18,014
	Sand and Gravel	6	105,050	50,186	6	30,630	21,105
	Stone	2	30,470	36,250	0	0	0
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>137,047</b>	<b>\$87,186</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>67,300</b>	<b>\$39,119</b>

**Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
<b>Free-Use Permits—concluded</b>							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	7	119,891	\$132,550	111	71,709	\$71,611
	Stone	3	51,000	849,380	11	2,400	40,120
	Clay	0	0	0	1	3,159	1,390
	<b>State Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>170,891</b>	<b>\$981,930</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>77,268</b>	<b>\$113,121</b>
<b>Total Free-Use Permits</b>		<b>104</b>	<b>4,708,712</b>	<b>\$8,348,751</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>1,947,214</b>	<b>\$3,509,987</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,346</b>	<b>17,487,619</b>	<b>\$34,838,382</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>9,519,052</b>	<b>\$14,666,858</b>

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

/a/ The data are aggregated into eight standard material groups.

/b/ New disposals this year showing the total quantity and value over the full term of the authorization.

/c/ Reports show quantity and dollar values of production this year from all new and previously issued sale contracts and permits.

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

/e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.

**Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

State	Patents Issued		Lode Claims				Placer Claims				Mill Sites			
	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>	<i>BLM No.</i>	<i>BLM Acres</i>	<i>USFS No.</i>	<i>USFS Acres</i>
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

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

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579, FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/</b>	<b>Claims Received During Year</b>	<b>Total at Year End</b>	<b>Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /b/</b>	<b>Claims Closed /c/</b>	<b>Claims Held under FHFC /d/</b>	<b>Active Claims at Year End /e/</b>	<b>Active Claim Acres at Year End /e/</b>
Alaska	123,800	746	124,546	5,617	117	0	6,247	131,406
Arizona	445,406	6,304	451,710	43,401	3,582	66	47,001	904,099
California	315,853	1,817	317,670	21,602	347	52	21,566	576,448
Colorado	288,420	899	289,319	9,754	154	24	10,292	193,187
Eastern States /f/	12,033	1	12,034	2	2	0	3	228
Idaho	216,333	6,096	222,429	17,165	113	20	22,114	453,102
Montana /g/	231,132	2,406	233,538	15,684	131	10	16,703	190,651
Nevada	1,145,941	29,550	1,175,491	177,736	13,098	0	202,061	4,024,568
New Mexico /h/	197,174	1,535	198,709	9,050	571	10	10,524	221,288
Oregon /i/	173,672	1,718	175,390	7,847	226	2	8,876	212,181
Utah	433,868	5,472	439,340	21,157	4,716	0	24,230	527,035
Wyoming /j/	312,062	312	312,374	29,968	247	52	30,041	709,315
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,895,694</b>	<b>56,856</b>	<b>3,952,550</b>	<b>358,983</b>	<b>23,304</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>399,658</b>	<b>8,143,508</b>

/a/ Data in this table from prior years contained errors that are being corrected in this edition. Data for “Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year” were adjusted to reflect actual numbers.

/b/ Active means that the subject claim or site is in good standing under the recording, annual maintenance, and assessment work statutes. It does not refer to any potential activity on the land contained within the claim or site.

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,  
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

- /c/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for the mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or the claim is declared abandoned and void, or null and void, pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during any one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered forfeited or abandoned in previous years but that were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal year.
- /d/ Mining claims or sites held under the first half of the mineral entry final certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /e/ The amounts of active claims and their respective acreages are derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under FHFC, those for which the required annual maintenance fee payment was made, and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. The amounts and acreages cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented, as these totals can change daily.
- /f/ Includes all states bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /g/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- /h/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /i/ Includes Oregon and Washington.
- /j/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM's Legacy Rehost System (LR2000) and the Alaska Land Information System automated databases.

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY  
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2011  
THROUGH 2018**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alaska	5	11	4	9	27	1	4	9
Arizona	130	79	114	86	94	64	90	45
California	21	21	25	37	16	16	17	17
Colorado	16	14	12	18	10	18	16	18
Idaho	18	11	13	10	10	9	9	15
Montana /b/	8	14	16	6	10	4	10	4
Nevada	318	276	223	216	193	184	289	210
New Mexico /c/	20	21	18	7	9	8	11	7
Oregon /d/	56	55	60	40	37	40	48	49
Utah	26	25	20	19	20	18	15	13
Wyoming /e/	39	43	48	24	30	17	13	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>456</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>397</b>

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY  
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2011  
THROUGH 2018—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Alaska	3	9	3	8	5	3	2	11
Arizona	6	6	8	9	8	7	8	6
California	14	12	12	7	6	9	6	7
Colorado	3	3	1	4	4	3	3	2
Idaho	3	4	5	4	1	1	4	2
Montana <i>/b/</i>	0	2	6	3	0	2	3	1
Nevada	50	49	60	51	68	38	39	46
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	3	2	0	0	0	1	1	1
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	6	7	10	5	7	1	4	9
Utah	3	5	1	8	7	3	3	7
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	9	10	15	13	6	7	12	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>110</b>

**Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2011 THROUGH 2018—concluded**

- /a/ Notices, including amendments, extensions, and modifications to existing notices, reviewed by the BLM for operations causing a cumulative surface disturbance of less than 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.301).
- /b/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- /c/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /d/ Includes Oregon and Washington.
- /e/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.
- /f/ Plans reviewed by the BLM for operations under wilderness review (43 CFR 3802.1-1); plans reviewed, including modifications and amendments to existing plans, for areas of public lands where the cumulative surface disturbance will exceed 5 acres per calendar year (43 CFR 3809.401 and 3809.430); and plans reviewed for Stockraising Homestead Act lands under 43 CFR 3809.31.

**Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2014–2018**

Fiscal Year	Federal Helium		Storage and Transmission of Private Helium		Helium Produced from Public Land		Natural Gas/Liquids Sales	
	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /a/	Volume in Storage /b/	Operations Receipts /c/	Volume Sold /d/	Fee Sales and Royalty Receipts /e/	Volume Sold	Sales Receipts /f/
2014	756	\$68,046	1,826	\$4,943	1,370	\$14,945	3,422	\$15,796
2015	1,065	\$106,145	2,249	\$5,376	1,432	\$17,462	2,864	\$7,988
2016	1,183	\$122,052	2,746	\$7,082	1,319	\$17,221	2,374	\$4,890
2017	1,865	\$197,694	3,642	\$9,468	1,374	\$18,547	3,600	\$9,699
2018	470	\$90,804	3,096	\$8,686	1,460	\$19,152	3,874	\$9,120

Note: All receipts are in thousands of dollars; all helium volumes are in million cubic feet (14.65 pounds-force per square inch absolute [psia] and 60 degrees F); all natural gas/liquids volumes are in thousand decatherms (14.73 psia and 60 degrees F). BLM operating expenses for the Federal Helium Program are deducted from revenues. All operations are financed through the revolving Helium Production Fund.

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open market sales of helium. This is the last year of open market sales. At a government storage facility, 3 billion cubic feet of helium are reserved for government use. In FY 2018, open market sales of helium were 315 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$76,355,000, whereas in-kind sales were 155 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$14,449,356.

/b/ This is the balance of private helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. Government helium in storage as of the end of September 2018 was 2.997 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collections of contract fees, pipeline connection fees, and reservoir management fees based on stored volumes and the storage activity conducted by the contract holder. The transportation and storage of private company helium serves as a method of providing an adequate supply of crude helium to the private helium purification plants.

/d/ Volumes reported are based on helium contained in gross gas handled and represent only estimates of the volumes of helium sold from federal land.

/e/ Includes revenues for federal helium produced in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Utah, and Wyoming. Volumes reported do not correlate directly to revenues. Revenues are based on value received and volume of helium extracted.

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids. The FY 2018 volume sold and sales receipts shown are estimates of the latest data.

Sources: Helium operations statistical report, BLM Collections and Billings System, and BLM Management Information System.

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Fiscal Year /a/</b>	<b>Public Land and Materials Sales</b>	<b>Timber Sales</b>	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Mineral Leases /b/</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges</b>	<b>Miscellaneous /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
May 20, 1785- June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
2001–2010	3,358,495,651	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260	5,484,177,418
2011	20,817,020 /e/	19,397,187	53,281	11,182,677	64,138,991	129,089,541 /f/	244,678,697
2012	22,859,534 /e/	21,654,166	33,715	12,805,185	65,776,392	154,547,971 /f/	277,676,963
2013	26,844,859 /e/	27,468,585	35,450	11,841,178	67,609,219	147,334,775 /f/	281,134,066
2014	77,158,164 /e/	43,130,176	121,743	10,785,525	58,486,279	154,428,202 /f/	344,110,089
2015	100,794,896 /e/	47,963,234	55,672	10,511,450	58,360,872	157,771,057 /f/	375,457,181

Table 3-25.

**RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM  
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

<b>Fiscal Year /a/</b>	<b>Public Land and Materials Sales</b>	<b>Timber Sales</b>	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Mineral Leases /b/</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges</b>	<b>Miscellaneous /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
2016	110,324,814 /e/	47,995,689	72,651	11,047,701	63,325,863	143,788,449 /f/	376,555,167
2017	123,197,471 /e/	45,172,437	74,193	11,142,023	65,300,612	176,263,311 /f/	421,150,047
2018	195,059,156 /e/	42,929,687	178,900	13,745,106	73,020,893	200,662,147 /f/	525,595,889
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$4,608,693,538</b>	<b>\$5,531,209,663</b>	<b>\$389,614,551</b>	<b>\$58,627,470,667</b>	<b>\$1,208,618,004</b>	<b>\$4,955,848,471</b>	<b>\$75,321,454,894</b>

Note: This table includes the collections of the BLM and its two predecessor organizations: the General Land Office (1785–1946) and the Grazing Service (1934–1946). For annual data from 1881–1946, see the *General Land Office Statistical Appendix* for 1946. For annual data from 1947–1961, see the *BLM Statistical Appendix* for 1961. For annual data from 1961–1970, 1971–1980, 1981–1990, 1991–2000, and 2001–2010, see the *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2010, respectively.

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

/b/ The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) on October 1, 1983. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and for royalties from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma were transferred to the MMS on October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents and rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones land utilization project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.

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

/d/ Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in FY 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.

**Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

- /e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$6,833,475 in FY 2011, \$7,766,644 in FY 2012, \$12,962,896 in FY 2013, \$61,429,844 in FY 2014, \$78,440,677 in FY 2015, \$91,815,511 in FY 2016, \$108,864,684 in FY 2017, and \$179,386,451 in FY 2018.
- /f/ Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of \$31,227,184 in FY 2011, \$34,261,500 in FY 2012, \$30,945,999 in FY 2013, \$35,413,007 in FY 2014, \$28,697,500 in FY 2015, \$15,354,000 in FY 2016, \$31,454,390 in FY 2017, and \$42,091,790 in FY 2018.

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	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	\$8,100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	409,561	21	134,615	0	0	0
Arizona	128,672	0	2,052,058	550,270	186,462	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2,977,565	45,766	697,280	157,614	108,017	0
Colorado	796,210	92,330	996,729	548,654	67,068	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	51,087	455,523	119,969	1,675,567	43,312	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	502	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	914,382	523,319	24,930	1,262,711	221,718	599,689
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,206	0
Nevada	239,715	41,681	185,632,057 /b/	2,343,518	9,875	0
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	5,092,793	50,380	3,032,934	1,907,409	294,218	35,963
North Dakota	10,965	0	0	0	16,401	0
Oklahoma	1,683	0	0	0	160	0
Oregon	39,233	41,643,592	268,784	1,198,644	49,251	11,093
South Dakota	0	0	140	472	233,517	0
Utah	661,438	14,309	788,738	1,420,266	0	0
Washington	3,365	24,614	24,170	0	46,639	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,417,935	30,052	1,286,752	1,585,049	757,948	0
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$13,745,106</b>	<b>\$42,929,687</b>	<b>\$195,059,156</b>	<b>\$12,650,174</b>	<b>\$2,036,792</b>	<b>\$646,745</b>

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2018—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	3.77%	11.78%	53.51%	3.47%	0.56%	0.18%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$73,020,893					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$42,091,790					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$45,961,190					
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$174,818,979</b>	<b>\$42,929,687</b>	<b>\$195,059,156</b>	<b>\$12,650,174</b>	<b>\$2,036,792</b>	<b>\$646,745</b>

Table 3-26.

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,100
Alaska	0	1,496,048	81,514	385,360	5,996	2,513,115
Arizona	749	3,510,730	642,813	1,500,273	10,334	8,582,361
Arkansas	30	0	0	0	0	30
California	680	29,974,635	148,590	4,805,597	14,295	38,930,039
Colorado	1,497	3,344,638	17,660	1,239,464	32,260	7,136,510
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	2,250	2,250
Eastern States	0	0	0	17,628	0	17,628
Florida	100	0	0	0	0	100
Idaho	8,690	2,507,531	41,882	1,014,026	53,677	5,971,264
Illinois	0	0	0	0	20	20
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	502
Maryland	0	0	0	0	250	250
Missouri	20	0	0	0	0	20
Montana	2,025	368,345	24,719	692,679	543	4,635,060 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	2,206
Nevada	1,247	11,723,442	1,783,016	7,161,620	4,179	208,940,350
New Hampshire	40	0	0	0	0	40
New Mexico	2,973	4,549,525	9,864	726,689	19,134	15,721,882 /e/
North Dakota	100	0	0	0	212	27,678
Oklahoma	10	0	0	0	0	1,853
Oregon	772	1,449,433	62,900	3,161,765	385,929	48,271,396 /f/
South Dakota	250	8,784	0	0	0	243,163
Utah	1,140	2,326,652	18,464	5,246,784	5,326	10,483,117
Washington	80	444,922	11,239	0	0	555,029
Wisconsin	60	0	0	0	0	60
Wyoming	158,437	5,948,133	28,144	265,203	340	12,477,993
<b>Total Operating Revenue</b>	<b>\$178,900</b>	<b>\$67,652,818</b>	<b>\$2,870,805</b>	<b>\$26,217,088</b>	<b>\$534,745</b>	<b>\$364,522,016</b>

**Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

	<b>Fees and Commissions</b>	<b>Rights-of-Way Rent</b>	<b>Rent of Land</b>	<b>Recreation Fees</b>	<b>Other Sources</b>	<b>Total</b>
Percent	0.05%	18.56%	0.79%	7.19%	0.15%	100%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$73,020,893
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						\$42,091,790
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$45,961,190
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>\$178,900</b>	<b>\$67,652,818</b>	<b>\$2,870,805</b>	<b>\$26,217,088</b>	<b>\$534,745</b>	<b>\$525,595,889</b>

- /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 may be found on the ONRR’s website at <https://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$179,386,451.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,655,516 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$71,365,377.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$35,389,170; interest received from delinquent debt of \$10,343; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$10,032,114; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$529,563.
- /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 \$1,421,745.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$39,097,687, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$2,588,058, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$6,585,651.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY  
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSES, AND ROYALTIES,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$409,561	\$0	\$409,561
Arizona	128,672	0	128,672
California	2,977,565	0	2,977,565
Colorado	784,024	12,186	796,210
Idaho	51,088	0	51,088
Louisiana	502	0	502
Montana	160,596	753,786	914,382
Nevada	239,715	0	239,715
New Mexico	5,092,586	207	5,902,793
North Dakota	10,965	0	10,965
Oklahoma	1,683	0	1,683
Oregon	39,233	0	39,233
South Dakota	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	661,438	0	661,438
Washington	3,365	0	3,365
Wyoming	2,410,271	7,663	2,417,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,971,264</b>	<b>\$773,842</b>	<b>\$13,745,106</b>

Note: This table shows BLM receipts collected under the following authorities: 30 U.S.C. 185, Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, 30 U.S.C. 191, Executive Order 10046, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Order 10787. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are administered by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service.

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$505	\$310,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$310,890
Arizona	76,994	60,347	64,519	87,450	0	289,310
California	27,879	1,396,478	18,480	50,660	0	1,493,497
Colorado	40,862	369,381	64,330	31,455	0	506,028
Idaho	21,592	23,960	196,460	20,313	0	262,325
Louisiana	0	235	0	0	0	235
Montana	20,568	249,727	148,053	103,986	145,799 /a/	668,133
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,034	0	1,034
Nevada	25,917,536 /b/	112,426	274,777	4,632	0	26,309,371
New Mexico	115,686	2,388,471	223,645	137,988	8,433 /a/	2,874,223
North Dakota	0	5,142	0	7,692	0	12,834
Oklahoma	0	789	0	75	0	864
Oregon	39,076	18,400	140,541	23,099	27,568,408 /c/	27,789,524
South Dakota	5	0	55	109,519	0	109,579
Utah	30,130	310,215	166,526	0	0	506,871
Washington	1,830	1,578	0	21,874	0	25,282

**Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Wyoming	49,407	1,134,011	185,847	355,479	0	1,724,744
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$26,342,070</b>	<b>\$6,381,545</b>	<b>\$1,483,233</b>	<b>\$955,256</b>	<b>\$27,722,640</b>	<b>\$62,884,744</b>

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2018 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in FY 2019 with the exception of oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, which are paid the month after receipt. The payments are reduced for sequestration where required by Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

- /a/ Land utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and Executive Order 10787.
- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in FY 2018 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. For FY 2018, allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$27,363,193, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. For FY 2018, land sales from Lincoln County amounted to \$145,000, of which \$21,750 was allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ FY 2018 payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands amounted to \$27,334,711 (Title I and III) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands amounted to \$233,697 (Title I and III). For FY 2018, \$2,545,615 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Source of Receipts</b>	<b>Reclamation Fund</b>	<b>BLM Funds /a/</b>	<b>States and Counties /b/</b>	<b>U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/</b>	<b>Total</b>
Mineral Leases and Permits /d/	\$5,020,664	\$391,943	\$6,381,545	\$1,950,954	\$13,745,106
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	73,020,893	0	0	73,020,893
Sales of Public Land /e/	85,151	0	4,205	22,705	112,061
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	11,687,976	1,874,664	650,789	3,260,957	17,474,386
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	178,900	178,900
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	10,780,094	27,334,711	982,882	39,097,687
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /f/	0	351,152	233,697	2,003,209	2,588,058
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	152,023,258	25,666,676	1,696,517	179,386,451
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development	0	123,250	20,400	1,350	145,000
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	1,018,396	955,256	63,141	2,036,793
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	6,325,088	1,483,233	4,841,855	12,650,176
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	2,009,335	4,376	65,248,272	67,261,983
Recreation Fees	0	26,217,089	0	0	26,217,089
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	317,851	149,072	168,779	635,702
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	45,103,680	0	857,510	45,961,190
Rent of Land /g/	0	1,668	784	2,830,352	2,832,804
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	42,091,790	0	0	42,091,790
Other /g/	0	0	0	159,820	159,820
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$16,793,791</b>	<b>\$361,650,151</b>	<b>\$62,884,744</b>	<b>\$84,267,203</b>	<b>\$525,595,889</b>

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2018  
–concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2018 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2019, with the exception of Mineral Leasing Act rights-of-way, which are paid monthly in the year of receipt.

- /a/ BLM funds include range improvement, forest ecosystem health and recovery, cost recovery, and management of land and resources (e.g., communication site rent, recreation fees, and mining claim/mining claim holding fees).
- /b/ Compare with Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.
- /c/ Includes amounts withheld for sequestration under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /d/ Includes \$764,036 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$12,981,070 from other lands.
- /e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /f/ Payments made under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141; 132 Stat. 1076), Title IV–Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.
- /g/ Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes “rent of land” and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; excludes rights-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Non-operating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS) AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

	Mineral Leasing Act /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	473,307	0	0	0	1,783	0	475,090
Arizona	60,090	99,527	77,400	0	70,660	0	307,677
California	1,387,614	54,961	15,181	0	53,106	0	1,510,862
Colorado	359,409	39,795	82,830	3,625	64,942	0	550,601
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	24,370	26,004	227,742	0	15,892	0	294,008
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	65,334	127,389	181,495	0	75,229	314,778 /b/	764,225
Nebraska	0	1,087	0	0	0	0	1,087
Nevada	111,621	10,379	308,964	0	83,641	14,240,253 /c/	14,754,858
New Mexico	2,174,501	174,049	289,011	23	78,200	11,276 /b/	2,727,060
North Dakota	5,121	5,875	0	0	0	0	10,996
Oklahoma	786	96	0	0	0	0	882
Oregon	18,322	26,781	167,417	0	34,079	33,860,968 /d/	34,107,567
South Dakota	0	142,505	81	0	3	0	142,589
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	317,357	90	203,446	0	114,256	0	635,149
Washington	1,572	26,313	0	0	5	0	27,890
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,111,598	392,707	212,249	21,594	54,430	0	1,792,578
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$6,111,002</b>	<b>\$1,127,558</b>	<b>\$1,765,816</b>	<b>\$25,242</b>	<b>\$646,226</b>	<b>\$48,427,275</b>	<b>\$58,103,119</b>

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)  
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2018. By contrast, Table 3-28, Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program, and Table 3-29, Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund, show how receipts for FY 2018 (October 2017 through September 2018) have been allocated; those amounts will actually be paid in FY 2019.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 6.2 percent were withheld for Mineral Leasing Act payments per Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /b/ Land utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale, totaling \$14,240,253. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from “not later than September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of that fiscal year,” according to Public Law 106-393. This change was effective for FY 2001 payments, which were made in FY 2002.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b><u>Mineral Leases and Permits</u></b>							
<b>Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands</b>							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437) and the act of Feb. 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057); 30 U.S.C. 191 and Public Law 97-94 (95 Stat. 1205), relating to leases on acquired military lands; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
<b>Public Domain (Alaska)</b>							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 339) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b>							
O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141)	100 /a/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b> Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141)	100	/a/					
<b>Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma</b> Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483-485), ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes; 16 U.S.C. 151			100				
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 3)</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0		
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 15)</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 3)</b> Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Section 15)</b> Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
<b>Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming</b> Act of May 19, 1947 (61 Stat. 102), ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes; 25 U.S.C. 611			100					
<b>Acquired Lands other than Military Lands</b> Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (61 Stat. 913); 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/							
<b>State Selected Lands (except Alaska)</b> Act of Sept. 14, 1960 (74 Stat. 1024), relating to state selection of public lands subject to an outstanding lease or permit; 43 U.S.C. 852			100					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 596), Sec. 332								100
<b>Permit Processing Improvement</b> Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)								100
<b><u>Land and Materials (including Timber)</u></b>								
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b> Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C Land Grant Fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106- 248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141)	100	/a/					/a/	

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b> Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141)	100	/a/						
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /c/</b> Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388); 43 U.S.C. 391 and Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681), ch. 406; 30 U.S.C. 601; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248	4.0	/d/	20.0	76.0		/a/		
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141), Div. O, Sections 301 and 302	4.0						96.0 /e/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /c/</b> Acts of March 6, 1820 (3 Stat. 547); June 23, 1836 (5 Stat. 60); March 3, 1845 (5 Stat. 788 and 790); Aug. 6, 1846 (9 Stat. 58 and 179); Feb. 26, 1857 (11 Stat. 167); Feb. 14, 1859 (11 Stat. 384); Feb. 28, 1859 (11 Stat. 388); and March 21, 1864 (13 Stat. 32); 31 U.S.C. 711(17); 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104- 134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /d/	96.0				/a/		
<b>Bureauwide Land Transactions</b> Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141), Div. O, Sections 301 and 302	4.0						96.0 /e/	
<b>Land Utilization Lands</b> Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	/f/							

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Disposition of Gross Receipts

Source of Receipts and Authority	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects)</b> Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100 /g/			
<b>Townsites on Reclamation Projects</b> Act of April 16, 1906 (34 Stat. 116), ch. 1631, relating to withdrawal of lands on irrigation projects; 43 U.S.C. 561 and 562	5.0			95.0 /h/			
<b>Nevada Land Sales</b> Public Law 96-586 (94 Stat. 3382), relating to disposal of federal lands; 43 U.S.C. 1701; Santini- Burton Act	15.0	85.0					
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998; Public Law 106-298 /i/	15.0						85.0
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141), Div. O, Sections 301 and 302	15.0						85.0
Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Lands Transfer Act of 2000	15.0						85.0

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<b>Ojito Land Acquisition</b> Public Law 109-94 (119 Stat. 2109)								100
<b>Owyhee Land</b> 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act (123 Stat. 1039), Section 1505	4.0							96.0
<b><u>Grazing (Section 3)</u></b>								
<b>Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5				50.0		
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b> Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	12.5	37.5				50.0		
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only)</b> Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0				50.0		

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Public Domain and Land Utilization Lands (Range Improvement Fee)</b> Same as public domain and LU lands as previously reported					100 /j/		
<b>Public Domain (Alaska)</b> Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452), ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/k/						
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)</b> Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100			
<b>Leased Lands</b> Act of June 23, 1938 (52 Stat. 1033), ch. 603, commonly called the Pierce Act, relating to leasing of lands to conserve resources within a grazing district; 43 U.S.C. 315m-4		100 /l/					

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b><u>Grazing (Section 15)</u></b>							
<b>Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/</b> Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0		
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts)</b> Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0		
<b>Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts)</b> Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b> Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C land grant fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105- 321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141)	100	/a/					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<b>Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands</b> Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141)	100	/a/				/a/	
<b>Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)</b> Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100			
<b>Other Receipts</b>							
Not specifically designated by law		100					
Excess revenue from helium sales		100	/m/				

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

Note: Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.) were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS), predecessor of the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), as of October 1, 1983. The BLM distributes receipts from oil and gas pipeline rentals under the Mineral Leasing Act.

/a/ For FY 2018, payments to Oregon and California (O&C) counties and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands were legislated under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, which extended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, effective 2017. Payments made under the legislation are 2018 receipts paid in 2019.

/b/ Distributed by the agency having jurisdiction over the lands in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the same lands.

/c/ Includes revenues from reclamation lands outside reclamation projects per the cooperative agreement of March 8, 1972.

/d/ Payment to states represents 5 percent of net receipts (which equals 4 percent of gross receipts).

/e/ Authority for the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act was reauthorized under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, Division O, Title III, Sections 301 and 302.

/f/ Distribution is the same as shown for land utilization lands mineral leases and permits.

/g/ Payment to the Reclamation fund is made after deducting sale costs or 10 percent of revenue, whichever is less, to reimburse the BLM for sale expenses.

/h/ The Bureau of Reclamation may pay sale costs from the Reclamation fund, or expenses may be paid and deducted by the BLM before transfer to the Reclamation fund.

/i/ The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) authorizes the orderly disposal of certain federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada and other specified purposes. SNPLMA includes the authority for the Secretary of the Interior to invest receipts (85 percent) in U.S. Treasury securities.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

- /j/ One hundred percent of the grazing fees that are deposited to receipt account 5132, grazing fees for range improvements (Taylor Grazing Act, as amended), are appropriated to the range improvements appropriation. However, the amount cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act, which is historically \$10 million. The range improvement appropriation is available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.
- /k/ The payment to Alaska represents receipts in excess of the actual cost of administering the grazing program in the state.
- /l/ Appropriated and available to the BLM to lease lands for grazing purposes.
- /m/ Revenue from the sale of helium needed to operate the BLM Helium Program is credited to the helium revolving fund as an offsetting collection. Excess revenue is deposited to the general fund receipt account 14-2239, sale of helium.

**Table 3-32. RECEIPTS FROM MINING FEES, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Mining Law Holding Fees</b>	<b>Mining Law Nonholding Fees</b>	<b>Total</b>
Alaska	\$1,066,558	\$29,735	\$1,096,293
Arizona	8,335,382	203,530	8,538,912
California	3,814,895	139,491	3,954,386
Colorado	1,483,586	44,150	1,527,736
Eastern States	2,386	20	2,406
Idaho	3,829,397	177,904	4,007,301
Montana	1,928,172	76,800	2,004,972
Nevada	36,959,794	684,100	37,643,894
New Mexico	1,773,479	50,560	1,824,039
Oregon	1,454,527	74,600	1,529,127
Utah	4,952,343	160,892	5,113,235
Wyoming	5,764,858	13,734	5,778,592
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$71,365,377</b>	<b>\$1,655,516</b>	<b>\$73,020,893</b>

Note: The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141; 132 Stat. 636) authorized the BLM to retain collections up to a maximum limit of \$39,696,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$39,696,000 are deposited to the general fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Receipts					
			Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
<b>FY 2016 and Prior Years' Activity</b>								
Auction Sales	\$14,952.87	\$3,046,400,761.45	\$—	\$2,981,818,122.45	\$148,345,713.07	\$290,041,426.15	\$—	\$2,543,430,983.23
Direct Sales	16,367.28	120,177,798.20	—	120,177,798.20	4,431,457.77	8,862,915.50	—	106,883,424.93
LTA Land Sales	105.76	13,676,920.70	—	13,676,920.70	683,845.52	1,367,691.03	—	11,625,384.15
Clark County CMA	5,207.98	150,443,874.83	—	150,443,874.83	7,521,962.57	—	15,043,925.41	127,877,986.85
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	(\$200.00)	—	2,528,900.02	—	—	—	2,528,900.02
<b>FY 2016 and Prior Years' Totals</b>	<b>\$41,751.06</b>	<b>\$3,413,865,905.18</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$3,280,777,366.20</b>	<b>\$164,577,837.93</b>	<b>\$307,461,749.68</b>	<b>\$15,043,925.41</b>	<b>\$2,793,693,853.18</b>
<b>FY 2017 Activity</b>								
Clark County CMA	\$—	\$16,935,643.79	\$—	\$16,935,643.79	\$846,782.19	\$—	\$1,693,564.38	\$14,395,297.22
Auction Sale, April 2016	—	—	—	61,080,200.00	3,817,700.00	7,635,400.00	—	49,627,100.00
Auction Sale, Nov 2016	135.00	24,903,500.00	—	24,903,500.00	1,245,175.00	2,490,350.00	—	21,167,975.00
Auction Sale, Aug 2017	63.75	15,397,200.00	—	3,257,840.00	11,150.00	22,300.00	—	3,224,390.00
Direct Sale	3.75	280,000.00	—	280,000.00	14,000.00	28,000.00	—	238,000.00
R&PP Sale	16.61	2,407,500.00	—	2,407,500.00	120,375.00	240,750.00	—	2,046,375.00
<b>FY 2017 Totals</b>	<b>\$219.11</b>	<b>\$59,923,843.79</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$108,864,683.79</b>	<b>\$6,055,182.19</b>	<b>\$10,416,800.00</b>	<b>\$1,693,564.38</b>	<b>\$90,699,137.22</b>
<b>FY 2018 Activity</b>								
Clark County CMA (7/17–9/17)	\$—	\$70,147,970.11	\$—	\$70,147,970.11	\$3,507,398.51	\$—	\$7,014,797.01	\$59,625,774.59
Clark County CMA (10/17–12/17)	—	987,348.17	—	987,348.17	49,367.41	—	98,734.82	839,245.94
Clark County CMA (1/18–3/18)	—	1,641,766.20	—	1,641,766.20	82,088.31	—	164,176.62	1,395,501.27
Clark County CMA (4/18–6/18)	—	19,847,006.76	—	19,847,006.76	992,350.34	—	1,984,700.67	16,869,955.75
Auction Sale, Aug 2017	—	—	—	12,139,360.00	758,710.00	1,517,420.00	—	9,863,230.00
Auction Sale, Jan 2018	461.38	74,623,000.00	—	74,623,000.00	3,731,150.00	7,462,300.00	—	63,429,550.00
<b>FY 2018 Totals</b>	<b>\$461.38</b>	<b>\$167,247,091.24</b>	<b>\$—</b>	<b>\$179,386,451.24</b>	<b>\$9,121,064.57</b>	<b>\$8,979,720.00</b>	<b>\$9,262,409.12</b>	<b>\$152,023,257.55</b>
<b>Inception to Date Total</b>	<b>\$42,431.55</b>	<b>\$3,641,036,840.21</b>	<b>\$71,897,170.00</b>	<b>\$3,569,028,501.23</b>	<b>\$179,754,084.69</b>	<b>\$326,858,269.68</b>	<b>\$25,999,898.91</b>	<b>\$3,036,416,247.95</b>
<b>Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date</b>								<b>\$339,206,605.78</b>
<b>Total Receipts for Special Account</b>								<b>\$3,375,622,853.73</b>

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

**Expenditures**

	<b>Bureau of Land Management</b>	<b>U.S. Forest Service</b>	<b>U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service</b>	<b>National Park Service</b>	<b>Bureau of Reclamation</b>	<b>Totals</b>	<b>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</b>
<b>Land</b>							
Original Obligation	\$199,937,992.40	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$301,542,269.94	
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,316,908.88	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	162,497,960.85	\$162,497,960.85
De-obligation of Funds	78,449,464.52	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,872,690.09	
Transfer of Funds	—	97,715,037.07	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	98,792,325.09	98,792,325.09
Outstanding Obligations	171,619.00	—	—	—	—	171,619.00	171,619.00
<b>Capital Improvements</b>							
Original Obligation	\$122,682,661.29	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$337,613,979.96	
Disbursements Inception to Date	77,448,315.41	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	180,593,311.41	\$180,593,311.41
De-obligation of Funds	44,953,900.26	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	44,158,959.79	2,857,826.00	156,740,222.93	
Transfer of Funds	—	94,272,829.29	75,591,387.31	86,001,136.26	18,985,865.06	274,851,217.92	274,851,217.92
Outstanding Obligations	280,445.62	—	—	—	—	280,445.62	280,445.62
<b>Conservation Initiatives</b>							
Original Obligation	\$99,651,888.66	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$155,535,196.12	
Disbursements Inception to Date	68,737,957.07	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	99,450,209.58	\$99,450,209.58
De-obligation of Funds	30,031,377.99	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,202,432.94	
Transfer of Funds	—	34,719,472.54	16,862,058.01	38,096,502.49	9,321.93	89,687,354.97	89,687,354.97
Outstanding Obligations	882,553.60	—	—	—	—	882,553.60	882,553.60
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
	<b><u>Clark County</u></b>	<b><u>Henderson</u></b>	<b><u>Las Vegas</u></b>	<b><u>N. Las Vegas</u></b>	<b><u>Boulder City</u></b>		
Original Obligation	\$338,392,948.11	\$268,810,221.90	\$253,579,420.00	\$241,865,482.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,105,393,437.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	262,540,629.83	183,585,976.53	232,503,271.10	190,734,025.21	2,596,564.26	871,960,466.93	\$871,960,466.93
De-obligation of Funds	66,322,546.39	56,209,811.03	21,042,182.85	46,433,476.15	148,800.86	190,156,817.28	
Outstanding Obligations	9,529,771.89	29,014,434.34	33,966.05	4,697,980.96	—	43,276,153.24	43,276,153.24
<b>Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas</b>							
	<b><u>Water Authority</u></b>	<b><u>Lincoln County</u></b>	<b><u>White Pine</u></b>	<b><u>Washoe County</u></b>	<b><u>Carson City</u></b>		
Original Obligation	\$129,801,920.00	\$22,559,324.54	\$7,669,584.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$2,818,205.00	\$175,059,440.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	125,793,364.50	22,333,123.62	5,089,272.04	4,277,502.42	694,042.47	158,187,305.05	\$158,187,305.05
De-obligation of Funds	3,424,806.64	213,192.14	131,812.24	7,932,904.58	280,477.53	11,983,193.13	
Outstanding Obligations	583,748.86	13,008.78	2,448,499.72	—	1,843,685.00	4,888,942.36	4,888,942.36
<b>Multispecies Habitat Plans</b>							
	<b><u>Clark County</u></b>						
Original Obligation	\$67,144,221.69					\$67,144,221.69	
Disbursements Inception to Date	43,541,412.08					43,541,412.08	\$43,541,412.08
De-obligation of Funds	117,698,097.36					17,698,097.36	
Outstanding Obligations	5,904,712.25					5,904,712.25	5,904,712.25
Sequestered Funds – SNPLMA						6,360,478.00	6,360,478.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

**Expenditures**

	<u>Agency Projects</u>	<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
<b>Lake Tahoe</b>					
Original Obligation	\$49,682,588.00	\$5,494,186.46	\$42,375,491.53	\$97,552,265.99	
Disbursements Inception to Date	35,511,522.14	5,163,924.14	18,594,770.91	59,270,217.19	\$59,270,217.19
De-obligation of Funds	14,171,065.86	324,564.36	6,116,069.28	20,611,699.50	
Transfer of Funds	248,252,497.50	8,766,046.24	26,032,545.83	283,051,089.57	283,051,089.57
Outstanding Obligations	—	5,697.96	17,664,651.34	17,670,349.30	17,670,349.30
<b>Reserves</b>	<u>PPP Reserve</u>				
Original Obligation	\$7,608,827.57			\$7,608,827.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35			6,603,747.35	\$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22			1,005,080.22	
Transfer of Funds	11,925,933.61			11,925,933.61	11,925,933.61
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—			—	
<b>Earmarked Funds /b/</b>	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$191,331,305.16	\$12,293,397.49	\$74,889,179.39	\$24,668,128.71	\$303,182,010.75
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	14,430,832.84	—	50,952,429.94
Sequestered Funds	4,255,290.00	3,898.00	52,332.00	23,657.00	4,335,177.00
Transfer of Funds	34,062,179.41	5,037,039.00	—	—	39,099,218.41
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	869,960.66	—	869,960.66
<b>Balance Available for Task Orders</b>	<b>\$118,803,046.15</b>	<b>\$4,941,652.99</b>	<b>\$59,536,053.89</b>	<b>\$24,644,471.71</b>	<b>\$207,925,224.74</b>
<b>Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date</b>					<b>\$2,515,104,590.98</b>
<b>BLM OPERATING COSTS</b>					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$89,694,454.21	\$89,694,454.21
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2017				4,520,251.60	4,520,251.60
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2018				4,198,005.55	4,198,005.55
Transfer of Funds				385,950.00	385,950.00
<b>Operating Costs — Inception to Date</b>				<b>\$98,798,661.36</b>	<b>\$98,798,661.36</b>
<b>Total Funds Available (from Page 1)</b>					<b>\$3,375,622,853.73</b>
<b>Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date</b>					<b>(\$2,613,903,252.34)</b>
<b>Total Available</b>					<b>\$761,719,601.39</b>

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018–concluded**

Note: FY stands for fiscal year (October 1 through September 30); LTA stands for limited transition area; CMA stands for cooperative management agreement; R&PP stands for recreation and public purposes; and PPP stands for pre-proposal planning.

/a/ These 5% and 10% payments are not made until the purchase price is paid in full.

/b/ The “Earmarked Funds” balance available for task orders is included in the “Total Available.”

Source: Prepared by the BLM National Operations Center.

**Table 3-34.        RESERVED**

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

Table 3-35.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported <i>/h/</i>	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	0	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,610
Colorado <i>/i/</i>									
–Leases	3	2	22	0	6	17	0	0	50
–Acres	2,760	4,710	40,473	0	15,141	17,552	0	0	80,636
Illinois									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0	145
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
–Acres	0	1,827	0	0	315	1,210	0	0	3,352
Montana									
–Leases	0	7	11	0	0	19	0	0	37
–Acres	0	16,576	8,552	0	0	12,094	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	1	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	12
–Acres	640	0	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	26,072
North Dakota									
–Leases	1	7	1	0	0	5	0	0	14
–Acres	320	8,213	840	0	0	1,340	0	0	10,713

Table 3-35.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported <i>/h/</i>	Total
Oklahoma									
–Leases	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	8
–Acres	0	6,821	0	0	7,694	0	2,129	0	16,644
Utah									
–Leases	2	0	34	13	0	22	0	0	71
–Acres	8,868	0	50,303	3,494	0	20,135	0	0	82,800
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
West Virginia									
–Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	7,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,642
Wyoming									
–Leases	2	16	49	2	1	29	0	0	99
–Acres	2,695	55,212	103,861	1,389	3,206	24,916	0	0	191,279
<b>Total</b>									
–Leases	<b>10</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>299</b>
–Acres	<b>22,925</b>	<b>94,969</b>	<b>212,529</b>	<b>4,883</b>	<b>26,356</b>	<b>94,845</b>	<b>2,129</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>458,636</b>

**Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Note: Data for issuance and categories of federal coal leases are shown in Table 3-18.

- /a/ A lessee has 10 years from the date of lease issuance to develop the lease by diligently producing commercial quantities of coal. If production during the first 10 years of the lease is insufficient to meet the initial commercial quantity requirement, the lease will terminate at the end of the 10th year of the lease.
- /b/ After commercial quantities of coal have been initially produced from a federal coal lease, the lease must, thereafter, be maintained in continued operation by annually producing at least commercial quantities of coal. The continued operation requirement may be met by actual production of at least commercial quantities of coal from the lease during the year or by cumulative production for the most recent year and the 2 immediately preceding years that is equivalent to or greater than the cumulative annual production of at least the cumulative commercial quantities of coal for the same period.
- /c/ Production from anywhere within a logical mining unit (LMU) may be used to comply with the requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually from an individual federal coal lease. However, the annual commercial quantities requirement amount will be determined based on the recoverable coal reserves of the LMU rather than on just a singular federal coal lease. Similar to a singular federal coal lease, compliance with the annual production of commercial quantities may be based on the production of the current year or production of the current year and the previous 2 years.
- /d/ The continued operation requirement may be suspended by the payment of advance royalty for at least commercial quantities of coal. A lessee may pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation for no more than 20 years during the life of a lease. Advance royalty may be recouped against production royalties on a dollar basis when coal is next produced.
- /e/ The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal may be suspended if the BLM determines that such a suspension is in the interest of conservation of the coal or other resources. The requirement to produce commercial quantities of coal annually may be suspended if mining operations on the lease are interrupted owing to strikes, the elements, or casualties that are not attributable to the lessee.
- /f/ The continued operation requirement ends after all recoverable coal has been mined.
- /g/ These leases are not suspended, failed to produce commercial quantities of coal, and failed to pay advance royalty in lieu of continued operation.
- /h/ Leases included in this category either had no diligence reported or are an acquired nonfederal lease that has not yet been readjusted to include Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act diligence requirements.
- /i/ The Colorado leases shown in column /a/ were erroneously reported in column /c/ for FY 2016 and FY 2017.

## PART 4

### RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the recreation and visitor services program of the BLM manages recreation resources and visitor services to offer the greatest benefits possible to individuals and communities and to better enable communities to achieve their own social, economic, and environmental outcomes. The BLM also collaborates with other recreation service providers, such as state parks, county recreation departments, sporting goods dealers, and landowners, to help visitors to public lands attain outstanding recreation outcomes. The BLM's commitment to collaborate with other recreation service providers helps reinforce cultural values tied to community identity.

Recreation experiences on BLM-managed public lands allow visitors to experience a greater sense of self-reliance, an improved sense of resource stewardship, a greater respect for culture, reduced stress, improved physical health, and reduced health maintenance needs. Not only do recreation experiences improve quality of life, but they strengthen positive social connections. Families and communities may experience greater cohesion and well-being as a result of recreation experiences—especially youth who are encouraged to connect with the outdoors.

Many BLM-managed areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5, Natural and Cultural Heritage Preservation) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each area. Recreation facilities, information and interpretive sites, trails, staging areas, and similar places are developed to sustain the distinctive character of public land recreation settings and help meet key needs of the visitor. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor accommodations, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in nonfee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration are required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to be stewards of the land, water, and structures so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation and visitor services program. These field-level data are then aggregated in the BLM's Recreation Management Information System database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from this database and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System. Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and nonfee areas; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amounts and types of recreational activities on public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and nonfee areas.

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas /c/ <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites /d/ <i>Thousands</i>		Total <i>Thousands</i>	
	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/
Alaska	570	304	370	901	0	0	940	1,205
Arizona	1,803	3,151	1,426	1,564	1,873	2,970	5,102	7,685
California	5,451	9,135	5,685	5,315	106	25	11,242	14,475
Colorado	4,915	2,785	3,601	5,619	192	69	8,708	8,473
Eastern States	98	43	51	10	12	2	161	55
Idaho	2,850	1,716	3,033	2,551	5	2	5,888	4,269
Montana	2,370	2,124	1,819	2,635	2	< 1	4,191	4,759
Nevada /g/	4,178	2,678	3,794	4,404	29	17	8,001	7,099
New Mexico /h/	1,567	798	1,754	2,302	< 1	< 1	3,321	3,100
Oregon	4,393	3,913	4,309	4,072	249	131	8,951	8,116
Utah	4,608	2,639	4,087	2,894	99	161	8,794	5,694
Wyoming	1,296	888	1,301	1,291	17	3	2,614	2,182
<b>Total</b>	<b>34,099</b>	<b>30,174</b>	<b>31,230</b>	<b>33,558</b>	<b>2,584</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>67,913</b>	<b>67,112</b>

**Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

- Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation lease sites are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”
- /a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
  - /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
  - /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but that do not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
  - /d/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
  - /e/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
  - /f/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.
  - /g/ Correction to data reported in *Public Land Statistics 2017*. Recreation site visits in Nevada were reported as 1,577 instead of 3,604. Recreation site visitor days in Nevada were reported as 865 instead of 2,216.
  - /h/ Correction to data reported in *Public Land Statistics 2017*. Recreation site visits in New Mexico were reported as 3,604 instead of 1,577. Recreation site visitor days in New Mexico were reported as 2,216 instead of 865.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS  
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days <i>/a/</i>							
	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
<b>Land-Based Activities</b>								
Camping and Picnicking	3,312	4.94%	1,765	2.63%	18,372	27.38%	23,449	34.94%
Nonmotorized Travel	333	0.50%	209	0.31%	7,355	10.96%	7,897	11.77%
Off-Highway Travel	264	0.39%	385	0.57%	7,453	11.11%	8,102	12.07%
Driving for Pleasure	96	0.14%	8	0.01%	2,878	4.29%	2,982	4.44%
Viewing Public Land Resources	385	0.57%	93	0.14%	3,639	5.42%	4,117	6.13%
Interpretation and Education	140	0.21%	108	0.16%	996	1.48%	1,244	1.85%
Hunting	30	0.04%	23	0.03%	5,389	8.03%	5,442	8.11%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	378	0.56%	1,166	1.74%	4,731	7.05%	6,275	9.35%

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018–continued**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
<b>Water-Based Activities</b>								
Boating (Motorized)	215	0.32%	13	0.02%	984	1.47%	1,212	1.81%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	129	0.19%	149	0.22%	2,774	4.13%	3,052	4.55%
Fishing	410	0.61%	64	0.10%	1,745	2.60%	2,219	3.31%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	138	0.21%	3	< 0.01%	529	0.79%	670	1.00%
<b>Snow- and Ice-Based Activities</b>								
Snowmobile/ Motorized Travel	2	< 0.01%	2	< 0.01%	156	0.23%	160	0.24%
Other Winter Activities	6	0.01%	129	0.19%	156	0.23%	291	0.43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,838</b>	<b>8.70%</b>	<b>4,117</b>	<b>6.13%</b>	<b>57,157</b>	<b>85.17%</b>	<b>67,112</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

Note: This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Recreation activity type and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and nonfee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days for activity groups (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities) are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs. Some totals may not appear correct because of rounding.

/a/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

/b/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.

/c/ Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under special recreation permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and other events.

/d/ Visitor days occurring at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED  
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit or Passport					Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Federal Interagency Pass /f/	
Alaska	0	9,888	0	128	56	\$385,251
Arizona	12,624	15,422	14,738	333	1,268	1,908,562
California	12,599	5,758	50,342	521	1,057	5,001,785
Colorado	53,241	7,543	0	776	1,267	1,194,515
Eastern States	0	0	0	5	139	7,628
Idaho	6,943	23,778	0	165	653	971,167
Montana	5,924	12,761	981	203	632	646,721
Nevada	2,400	318,625	37	358	3,419	10,003,536
New Mexico	50,617	45,235	122	298	946	659,592
Oregon	124,806	52,798	1	462	2,974	2,944,739
Utah	20,041	61,167	45,147	1,056	891	4,872,974
Wyoming	0	7,508	0	318	484	\$234,198
<b>Total Permits</b>	<b>289,195</b>	<b>560,483</b>	<b>111,368</b>	<b>4,623</b>	<b>13,786</b>	
<b>Permit Revenue /g/</b>	<b>\$2,026,598</b>	<b>\$8,801,342</b>	<b>\$7,153,850</b>	<b>\$7,159,997</b>	<b>\$976,456</b>	<b>\$26,118,243</b>
<b>Other Revenue /h/</b>						<b>\$2,712,425</b>
<b>Total Revenue /i/</b>						<b>\$28,830,668</b>

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

- Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation concession leases are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”
- /a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
  - /b/ The standard amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, national conservation areas, and other designated recreation areas.
  - /c/ The expanded amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, audio tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretive auto tour.
  - /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
  - /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both issued permits for 2018 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both active and issued permits for this reporting year.
  - /f/ The federal interagency recreation pass—America the Beautiful - The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenue are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.
  - /g/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s Collections and Billings System (CBS) in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.

**Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

- /h/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM’s CBS from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass fees, late fees, publication sales, cost recovery, interagency passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /i/ This value represents total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s CBS as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in FY 2005.

Sources: The BLM Recreation Management Information System and the BLM CBS.

## PART 5

### NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The public lands managed by the BLM encompass some of the most spectacular great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations; comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities; wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers; national scenic and historic trails; and innumerable paleontological, archaeological, and historical sites. These resources are scientifically, ecologically, culturally, educationally, and recreationally important, representing a significant part of this nation's natural and cultural heritage.

Congress has passed a variety of laws concerning the management and use of these heritage resources, including the Antiquities Act of 1906, Wilderness Act of 1964, National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, National Trails System Act of 1968, Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990, and Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, or recreational values. Some of these designations, including national conservation areas and national monuments, require congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as areas of critical environmental concern, are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. During the past 48 years, beginning with designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

#### National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)—also known as National Conservation Lands—to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the NLCS with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's national conservation areas and similar designations, wilderness areas, national historic and scenic trails, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, wilderness study areas, and conservation lands of the California desert. Taken together, there are 874 NLCS units encompassing about 34 million acres of public land.

This system is a unique model of conservation. Most visitor facilities are located in adjacent communities, providing local economic opportunities and minimizing new development in the special areas. Many traditional public land uses, such as livestock grazing, are permitted in these areas, and adjacent communities and interested public entities are encouraged to participate in the planning process and ongoing management activities.

The following tables provide data about the conservation units included in the NLCS:

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

## Natural and Cultural Heritage Administrative Designations

In addition to assuming the responsibilities previously noted, the BLM works to preserve and protect threatened and endangered species; wild free-roaming horses and burros; significant archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; areas of critical environmental concern; and other outstanding natural areas. Some of those responsibilities are reflected in the following tables.

Tables 5-8a, 5-8b, and 5-8c, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions, show an important component of the BLM's land management strategy. The BLM acquires land and easements in land when it is in the public interest and consistent with publicly approved land use plans. The BLM's land acquisition program is designed to improve management of natural resources by consolidating federal, state, and private lands; to increase recreational opportunities and preserve open space; to secure key property necessary to protect endangered species and promote biological diversity; and to preserve archaeological and historical resources.

Table 5-9 provides a summary of projects using funds under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998. The BLM, other federal agencies, and local governments in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties, as well as portions of Washoe County and Carson City, Nevada, use 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales under SNPLMA for parks, trails, and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; development and implementation of a multispecies habitat conservation plan for Clark County, Nevada; environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention; eastern Nevada landscape restoration projects; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects.

Table 5-10a illustrates the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired as a metric of SNPLMA's success. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal land in Clark County, Nevada, and for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

Table 5-10b lists the number of acres sold and the number of acres acquired under the Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 and the number of acres sold under the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The acts provide for the orderly disposal of certain federal land in Lincoln County, Nevada, and the expenditure of 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales for other purposes established by the legislation, including the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada.

Tables 5-12, 5-13a, 5-13b, and 5-13c portray wild horse and burro populations, herd management area acres, adoptions, removals, and sales. The BLM is responsible for enforcing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (Public Law 92-195), which provides for the protection, management, and control of wild horses and burros on the public lands. A major responsibility under the act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range. To do so, it is necessary to remove excess wild horses and burros, which are then offered to the general public through the adoption program.

Table 5-14 shows the BLM's cultural resource management activities. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. In total, the BLM has inventoried 26,277,024 acres of cultural resources and has recorded 400,404 properties.

The BLM provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as areas of critical environmental concern, research natural areas, and national natural landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists numerous types of areas on the public lands that have special management designations that are not encompassed by the NLCS.

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

<b>NLCS Area</b>	<b>Type of Designation</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total BLM Acres</b>	<b>Total BLM Miles</b>
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	27	7,795,949	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,676,979	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,440	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	20	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	86	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	224	8,764,074	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	515	12,597,983	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,001,358	2,423
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,080
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Conservation Lands of the California Desert	Congressional	NA /b/	4,200,000	0
<b>Total</b>		<b>874</b>	<b>38,472,456 /c/</b>	<b>8,186</b>

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:  
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018–concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ The BLM is evaluating how to manage the Conservation Lands of the California Desert. This area has not yet been formally divided into units.
- /c/ The actual total BLM acres (without overlapping units) is about 34 million.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Agua Fria, Arizona	70,980	0	0	1,364	70,980
Grand Canyon-Parashant, Arizona	812,581	208,449 /a/	23,205	4,086	1,021,030
Ironwood Forest, Arizona	128,756	299 /b/	54,741	4,832	129,055
Sonoran Desert, Arizona	486,400	0	3,900	6,100	486,400
Vermilion Cliffs, Arizona	279,566	0	13,438	683	279,566
Berryessa Snow Mountain, California	133,566	197,214 /c/	0	0	330,780
California Coastal, California	8,858	0	0	0	8,858
Carrizo Plain, California	211,045	0	9,309	26,463	211,045
Fort Ord, California	7,212	7,446	0	0	14,658
Mojave Trails, California	1,600,000	0	0	0	1,600,000
Sand to Snow, California	83,000	71,000	0	0	154,000
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains, California	98,981	70,115 /d/	45,889 /e/	65,037 /f/	169,096
Browns Canyon, Colorado	9,793	11,811 /c/	0	0	21,604
Canyons of the Ancients, Colorado	176,000	370	0	8,630	176,370
Craters of the Moon, Idaho	275,076	463,344 /a/	7,950	6,874	738,420
Pompeys Pillar, Montana	51	0	0	0	51
Upper Missouri River Breaks, Montana	377,346	0	38,760	81,715	377,346
Basin and Range, Nevada	703,585	0	0	4,438	703,585
Gold Butte, Nevada	296,937	0	0	0	296,937
Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks, New Mexico	4,647	0	0	757	4,647
Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks, New Mexico	496,529	0	77,008	9,925	496,529

**Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—concluded**

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Prehistoric Trackways, New Mexico	5,280	0	0	0	5,280
Rio Grande del Norte, New Mexico	242,710	0	39,167	28,853	242,710
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	112,928	0	0	19,752	112,928
Bears Ears, Utah	169,289	32,587	26,911	0	201,876
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,003,863	0	0	2,478	1,003,863
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>7,795,949</b>	<b>1,062,635</b>	<b>340,278</b>	<b>271,987</b>	<b>8,858,584</b>

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year due to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres. The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ U.S. Forest Service.

/d/ U.S. Forest Service; Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians (trust/allottee/reservation).

/e/ Includes California State Parks and Recreation, California Department of Fish and Wildlife, and University of California land.

/f/ Private lands include 13,900 acres held in trust for the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians.

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE  
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese, Alaska	1,208,624	0	0	0	1,208,624
Gila Box Riparian, Arizona	21,767	0	0	1,720	21,767
Las Cienegas, Arizona	41,972	0	5,307	0	41,972
San Pedro Riparian, Arizona	56,431	0	0	0	56,431
King Range, California	62,562	0	0	3,617	62,562
Dominguez-Escalante, Colorado	210,149	0	0	8,245	210,149
Gunnison Gorge, Colorado	63,201	0	0	1,823	63,201
McInnis Canyons, Colorado	123,460	25	0	814	123,485
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey, Idaho	483,700	1,600 /a/	41,200	4,800	485,300 /b/
Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails, Nevada	799,485	0	0	17,456	799,485
Red Rock Canyon, Nevada	196,877	0	0	0	196,877
Sloan Canyon, Nevada	48,438	0	0	0	48,438
El Malpais, New Mexico	227,100	0	0	35,000 /c/	227,100
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave, New Mexico	24,876	0	0	0	24,876
Beaver Dam Wash, Utah	63,478	0	6,492	12,127	63,478
Red Cliffs, Utah	44,859	0	13,728	2,638	44,859
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,676,979</b>	<b>1,625</b>	<b>66,727</b>	<b>88,240</b>	<b>3,678,604</b>

**Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—concluded**

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

/a/ This acreage reflects military lands within the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/b/ Total does not include 9,300 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area.

/c/ In El Malpais, 2,500 acres are identified as “Indian Lands.”

**Table 5-3b. OTHER CONSERVATION UNITS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, Oregon	428,440	0	0	68,720	428,440
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon	95	5	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve, California	7,472	0	0	0	7,472
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area, California	20	0	456	0	20
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, Florida	86	21	13	0	107
<b>Total</b>	<b>436,113</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>469</b>	<b>68,720</b>	<b>436,139</b>

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Arizona</b>		
Aravaipa Canyon	Gila District	19,410
Arrastra Mountain	Colorado River District	129,800
Aubrey Peak	Colorado River District	15,400
Baboquivari Peak	Gila District	2,040
Beaver Dam Mountains (3,667 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	15,000
Big Horn Mountains	Phoenix District	21,000
Cottonwood Point	Arizona Strip District	6,860
Coyote Mountains	Gila District	5,100
Dos Cabezas Mountains	Gila District	11,700
Eagletail Mountains	Colorado River District	97,880
East Cactus Plain	Colorado River District	14,630
Fishhooks	Gila District	10,500
Gibraltar Mountain	Colorado River District	18,790
Grand Wash Cliffs	Arizona Strip District	37,030
Harcuvar Mountains	Colorado River District	25,050
Harquahala Mountains	Phoenix District	22,880
Hassayampa River Canyon	Phoenix District	12,300
Hells Canyon	Phoenix District	9,951
Hummingbird Springs	Phoenix District	31,200
Kanab Creek	Arizona Strip District	6,700
Mount Logan	Arizona Strip District	14,650
Mount Nutt	Colorado River District	28,080
Mount Tipton	Colorado River District	31,520
Mount Trumbull	Arizona Strip District	7,880
Mount Wilson	Colorado River District	23,900
Muggins Mountain	Colorado River District	7,711
Needle's Eye	Gila District	8,760

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Arizona—concluded</b>		
New Water Mountains	Colorado River District	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Gila District	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,416 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Gila District	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Colorado River District	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Gila District	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100
Swansea	Colorado River District	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400
Tres Alamos	Colorado River District	8,300
Trigo Mountain	Colorado River District	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Colorado River District	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Colorado River District	38,944
Warm Springs	Colorado River District	112,400
White Canyon	Gila District	5,800
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona (47 areas)</b>		<b>1,396,966</b>
<b>California</b>		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California—continued</b>		
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Cache Creek	Central California District	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughs	Central California District	6,287
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	California Desert District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Domeland	California Desert District	39,379
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,679
Elkhorn Ridge	Northern California District	11,001
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	36,536
Granite Mountain	Central California District	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	32,419
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California—continued</b>		
Ishi	Northern California District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	41,000
King Range	Northern California District	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	199,739
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho Peak	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountain	Central California District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,356
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountains	California Desert District	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>California—concluded</b>		
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Northern California District	6
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Gorgonio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Central California District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,772
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	188,169
South Fork Eel River	Northern California District	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,309
Ventana	California Desert District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountains	Ridgecrest/Bishop Field Office	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Northern California District	8,433
Yuki	Northern California District	17,196
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (87 areas)</b>		<b>3,845,316</b>
<b>Colorado</b>		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,099 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Colorado—concluded</b>		
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Gunnison Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Gunnison Field Office	3,390
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (5 areas) /a/</b>		<b>205,814</b>
<b>Idaho</b>		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Jim McClure-Jerry Peak	Challis Field Office	23,916
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,529
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (9 areas)</b>		<b>541,728</b>
<b>Montana</b>		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)</b>		<b>6,347</b>
<b>Nevada</b>		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,502
Becky Peak	Ely District	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely District	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca District	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely District	14,095
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Nevada—continued</b>		
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	52,618
Eldorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,766
Far South Egans	Ely District	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely District	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely District	42,544
Government Peak	Ely District	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca District	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely District	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,332
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,760
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,896
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,710
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely District	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely District	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,178
Mount Grafton	Ely District	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely District	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely District	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,633
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca District	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,779
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca District	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely District	43,512
Pine Forest Range	Winnemucca District	24,015
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely District	67,214

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Nevada—concluded</b>		
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	43,996
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	553
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,489
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely District	24,249
Worthington Mountains	Ely District	30,594
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (46 areas)</b>		<b>2,079,696</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	41,170
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,823
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	19,625
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (5 areas)</b>		<b>173,758</b>
<b>Oregon</b>		
Hells Canyon	Vale District	946
Lower White River	Prineville District	1,124
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District	29,182
Soda Mountain	Cascade-Siskiyou NM	24,707
Spring Basin	Prineville District	6,404
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,202
Table Rock	Medford District	5,784
Wild Rogue	Medford District	8,604
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (8 areas)</b>		<b>246,953</b>

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—continued**

<b>Wilderness Area Name</b>	<b>Administrative Unit</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>
<b>Utah</b>		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Blackridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountains	Salt Lake Field Office	99,428
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (18 areas)</b>		<b>260,356</b>
<b>Washington</b>		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
<b>Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)</b>		<b>7,140</b>
<b>TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES (224 designated areas) /b/</b>		<b>8,764,074</b>

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—concluded**

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year due to Geographic Information System recalculation of acres.

/a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed as wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.

/b/ The total designated areas do not double count the three units that are located in multiple states (Arizona, Colorado, and Utah).

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL  
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Wilderness Study Areas</b>	<b>Federal Acres</b>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	65	812,042
Colorado	53	546,969
Idaho	40	544,620
Montana	35	435,084
Nevada	60	2,516,855
New Mexico	57	960,335
Oregon	87	2,645,791
Utah	86	3,232,402
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401
<b>Total</b>	<b>515 /a/</b>	<b>12,597,983</b>

/a/ Fourteen wilderness study areas are in more than one state and are counted only once in this total.

Table 5-6.

## BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
<b>Alaska</b>							
Beaver Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	71,040	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
Birch Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	80,640	126.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
Delta	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	39,680	20.0	24.0	18.0	62.0
Fortymile	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	250,880	179.0	203.0	10.0	392.0
Gulkana	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	115,840	181.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
Unalakleet	Public Law 96-487	12/02/80	51,200	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
<b>State Totals (6)</b>			<b>609,280</b>	<b>697.0</b>	<b>227.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>952.0</b>
<b>California</b>							
Amargosa	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	7.9	12.1	6.3	26.3
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	480	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Merced	Public Law 100-149	11/02/87	3,840	3.0	0.0	9.0	12.0
	Public Law 102-432	10/23/92					
Middle Fork and South Fork (Eel)	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	10,240	21.0	4.5	6.5	32.0
North Fork American	Public Law 95-625	11/10/78	3,840	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior	01/19/81	5,495	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Tuolumne	Public Law 98-425	09/28/84	960	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
<b>State Totals (8)</b>			<b>24,855</b>	<b>46.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>107.9</b>
<b>Idaho</b>							
Battle Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
Big Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	33.4	0.0	0.0	33.4
Bruneau River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	39.0	0.0	0.5	39.5
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018  
-continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>	<b>Wild Miles</b>	<b>Scenic Miles</b>	<b>Recreational Miles</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
<b>Idaho—concluded</b>							
Dickshooter Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbidge River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
<b>State Totals (16)</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>312.8</b>
<b>Montana</b>							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/76	89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
<b>State Totals (1)</b>			<b>89,300</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>59.0</b>	<b>149.0</b>
<b>New Mexico</b>							
Rio Chama	Public Law 100-633	11/07/88	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
	Public Law 103-242	05/04/94					
<b>State Totals (2)</b>			<b>22,851</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>72.2</b>
<b>Oregon</b>							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018  
-continued**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>	<b>Wild Miles</b>	<b>Scenic Miles</b>	<b>Recreational Miles</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
<b>Oregon—concluded</b>							
Donner und Blitzen	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	25,120	87.5	0.0	0.0	87.5
	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00					
Elkhorn Creek	Public Law 104-333	11/12/96	960	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.0
Fish Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	32	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grande Ronde	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	7,968	9.0	0.0	15.9	24.9
John Day (Main Stem)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	47,200	0.0	0.0	147.5	147.5
John Day (South Fork)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	15,040	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0
Kiger Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00	1,360	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	10/19/94	3,520	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
North Fork Crooked	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	4,042	11.9	0.6	4.6	17.1
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
North Umpqua	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	2,688	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4
Owyhee	Public Law 98-494	10/19/84	38,400	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
Powder	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,744	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7
Quartzville Creek	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	3,104	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.7
Rogue	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	15,040	20.6	0.0	26.4	47.0
Salmon	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	2,560	0.0	4.8	3.2	8.0
Sandy	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	4,000	0.0	3.8	8.7	12.5
South Fork Clackamas	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	192	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior	07/23/96	3,200	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
West Little Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	18,432	57.6	0.0	0.0	57.6
White	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	7,904	0.0	17.8	6.9	24.7
Wildhorse Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/00	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
<b>State Totals (25)</b>			<b>254,906</b>	<b>333.1</b>	<b>70.3</b>	<b>406.7</b>	<b>810.1</b>

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018  
–concluded**

<b>River</b>	<b>Public Law Number</b>	<b>Date Designated</b>	<b>BLM Acres</b>	<b>Wild Miles</b>	<b>Scenic Miles</b>	<b>Recreational Miles</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
<b>Utah</b>							
Beartrap Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Goose Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Kolob Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
LaVerkin Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
North Fork Virgin River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	166	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oak Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shunes Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Smith Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Willis Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
<b>State Totals (11)</b>			<b>166</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.0</b>
<b>BLM Totals (69)</b>			<b>1,001,358</b>	<b>1,525.5</b>	<b>352.0</b>	<b>545.5</b>	<b>2,423.0</b>

Note: There may be minor mileage and acreage changes from year to year resulting from improved measurement and mapping techniques or arising from final or updated comprehensive or resource management plans. In addition, private and state lands within designated river corridors or areas are excluded when making mileage and acreage calculations.

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

National Trail Name	Date Designated	State(s)	Total BLM Miles /a/
<b>SCENIC TRAILS</b>			
Pacific Crest	10/02/68	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	11/10/78	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	03/28/83	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	03/30/09	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	03/30/09	Washington	12
<b>Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)</b>			<b>683</b>
<b>HISTORIC TRAILS</b>			
Oregon	11/10/78	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	11/10/78	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	11/10/78	Idaho, Montana, North Dakota	371
Iditarod /b/	11/10/78	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	10/06/86	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza California	08/15/90 08/03/92	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	103 1,493
Pony Express	08/03/92	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	10/13/00	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	12/04/02	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	12/19/06	Maryland	2
Star-Spangled Banner	05/08/08	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	03/30/09	Virginia	1
<b>Subtotal—Historic Trails (13)</b>			<b>5,080</b>
<b>Total—Trails (18)</b>			<b>5,763 /c/</b>

**Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS  
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018—concluded**

- /a/ This table is based on total field-estimated mileage for the congressionally designated routes crossing BLM public lands and/or the best available field data for the actual trail locations. The trail mileage accuracy varies by BLM field office, depending on the amount of national trail inventory completed and the unique physical nature of national historic trails.
- /b/ The Department of the Interior delegated national trail administration responsibilities to the BLM for the associated trails. These responsibilities are shared with the National Park Service for the Old Spanish National Historic Trail and the El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.
- /c/ The total BLM mileage number is based on the congressionally designated routes.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Patents or Deeds Issued</b>	<b>Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/</b>
<b>FLPMA /b/</b>				
Alaska	1	12	\$0	\$0
Arizona	1	344	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Act of Congress</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Note: The lands in this table are federal lands administered by the BLM that are patented or deeded out pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress. Public lands are patented by the United States, whereas acquired lands are deeded.

/a/ Cash payments received by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal lands and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA and various acts of Congress.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange**

<b>State</b>	<b>Number of Deeds Received</b>	<b>Number of Acres Acquired</b>	<b>Approved Appraised Value</b>	<b>Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/</b>
<b>FLPMA /b/</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Act of Congress</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Act of Congress (Minerals Only)</b>				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Note: Lands acquired by the BLM pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of October 21, 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701), and various acts of Congress.

/a/ Cash payments made by the United States are to equalize the value of the federal lands and the nonfederal lands involved in the exchange.

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation**

**Interest Acquired**

State	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Purchase</b>						
<b>LWCF /a/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	19	\$2,210,135	2,099	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	\$97,500	93	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$2,307,635</b>	<b>2,192</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-LWCF /b/</b>						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	12	1,254,925	2,873	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	3	0	467
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	0	77	5	2,518	13
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>\$1,254,925</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$2,518</b>	<b>480</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—continued**

**Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation**

**Interest Acquired**

State	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Purchase—continued</b>						
SNPLMA /c/						
None	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Purchases</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>\$3,562,560</b>	<b>5,142</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>\$2,518</b>	<b>480</b>
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<b>Donation</b>						
Alaska /d/	0	\$0	0	1	\$0	2,866
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	1,003,500	460	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	0	3,861	1	0	18
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total Donations</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>\$1,003,500</b>	<b>4,321</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>2,884</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>\$4,566,060</b>	<b>9,463</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>\$2,518</b>	<b>3,364</b>

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /d/ A fee title was conveyed to the State of Alaska, and a conservation easement was conveyed to the United States. The land was purchased with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) settlement funds. The Department of the Interior is represented on the EVOS Trustee Council, which approved the acquisition. The acquisition was appraised for the fee title, as this was a joint acquisition, and there was no breakout for the value of the conservation easement. The conservation easement was part of the purchase agreement and sale price. The total purchase price for the two parcels, including the conservation easement, was \$9,750,000.

**Table 5-9.**

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT  
ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/</b>	<b>New Projects Approved in FY 2018</b>	<b>Projects Completed in FY 2018 /b/</b>	<b>Budget Authority Approved in FY 2018</b>
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	0	8	\$0
Capital Improvements	0	3	0
Conservation Initiatives	0	3	0
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	0	2	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	0	1	0
Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /c/	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>\$0</b>
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			\$0
<b>Grand Total Approved</b>			<b>\$0</b>

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the disposal of public land within a specific area in the Las Vegas Valley and creates a special account into which 85 percent of the revenue generated by land sales is deposited. Of the remaining 15 percent, 5 percent goes to the State of Nevada general education program, and 10 percent goes to the Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission infrastructure. The special account is not allocated as part of the federal budget process, so any revenue in the account remains available until expended. Special account revenue finances public projects in several categories described in footnote /a/.

**Table 5-9. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY, FISCAL YEAR 2018–concluded**

/a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA special account include the following:

- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and in portions Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
- Conservation initiatives on federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- Hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountains.
- Projects with the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project, including, but not limited to, fire management, fuels, forests, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds, on federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
- Development and implementation of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Clark County.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506) projects.
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.

/b/ All projects completed in FY 2018 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 5 through 16. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects. Terminated projects are not included in the completed project counts.

/c/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the \$300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary of the Interior and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**Land Disposal (1999–2018) /a/**

	1999–2017		1999–2018	
	Total	Average/Year	2018	Total
Acres Disposed	30,284 /b/	1,682	530	30,814
Number of Parcels Disposed	812	45	37	849
Gross Disposal Revenue /c/	\$3,387,113,150	\$188,172,953	\$179,386,451	\$3,566,499,601

**Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2018) /d/**

	1999–2017	2018	Total
Acres Acquired	70,455	0	70,455

Note: The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) (Public Law 105-263) became law in October 1998. The act provides for the orderly disposal of certain federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, in the Las Vegas Valley within a disposal boundary established by Congress. Revenues from SNPLMA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Clark County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the SNPLMA special account.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive), direct sales, sales for recreational or public purposes, affordable housing sales, and exchanges.

The Santini-Burton boundary and the cooperative management area (CMA) boundary (land conveyed to Clark County through SNPLMA legislation) are both wholly within the SNPLMA disposal boundary. When Santini-Burton parcels outside the CMA boundary (but within the SNPLMA disposal boundary) are sold, the acres are included in total acres disposed, but the revenue from sale of those Santini-Burton parcels goes to the United States Treasury for distribution as specified in the Santini-Burton Act.

/b/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA and to the City of Henderson for the limited transition area (LTA).

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT  
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018  
-concluded**

/c/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods, including that from recreational or public purposes sales, revenue from conveyances of CMA lands by Clark County, and revenue from conveyances of LTA lands by the City of Henderson. Forfeited land sale bid deposits and nominal proceeds from conveyances of “unknown” mineral rights in the early years of SNPLMA are not included in the land disposal revenue.

Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.

/d/ “Lands acquired” reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using SNPLMA funds by all SNPLMA-eligible federal land management agencies.

**Table 5-10b.**

**LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

**Land Disposal (2001–2018) /a/**

	2001–2017		2001–2018	
	Total	Average/Sale	2018	Total
Acres Disposed	13,676.19 /b/	2,735.24 /c/	86.09	13,762.28
Number of Parcels Disposed	13	2.6	3	16
Gross Disposal Revenue /d/	\$48,344,644	\$9,668,929	\$145,000	\$48,489,644

**Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (2001–2018) /e/**

	2001–2017	2018	Total
Acres Acquired	1,543	40	1,583

Note: The Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (LCLA) (Public Law 106–298) became law in October 2000. The act provides for the orderly disposal of 13,500 acres of federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Revenues from the LCLA are used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada, with a priority for lands in Lincoln County, and for other purposes established by the legislation. Land has been acquired in several Nevada counties using funds in the LCLA special account.

The Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (LCCRDA) (Public Law 108–424) became law in November 2004. The act provides for the orderly disposal of 90,000 acres of federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Additionally, the LCCRDA provided for the disposal of a utility corridor in Lincoln and Clark Counties. Revenues from the LCCRDA are used for the purposes established by the legislation.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive), direct sales, sales for recreational or public purposes, affordable housing sales, and exchanges.

/b/ The total acres disposed (except 2018) include sales that occurred in 2001 and 2005 in a part of Lincoln County with the highest land values. Additional sales in this area of Lincoln County are not anticipated. Future sales figures (acres disposed and average revenue per acre) are anticipated to closely resemble 2018 values.

/c/ This average represents five land sales. Sales occurred in 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, and 2017. Data for 2018 are reported in the next column.

**Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY  
CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT  
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2018  
-concluded**

/d/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods, including that from recreational or public purposes sales.

Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.

/e/ "Lands acquired" reflects total acres of environmentally sensitive land acquired (both fee and conservation easement) using LCLA funds by all LCLA-eligible federal land management agencies.

**Table 5-11.        RESERVED**

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

Table 5-12.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO  
POPULATIONS AND HERD MANAGEMENT AREA ACRES  
AS OF MARCH 1, 2018**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total Animals	Total Herd Management Area Acres /a/
Arizona	418	6,642	7,060	2,296,269
California	6,654	4,317	10,971	2,533,722
Colorado	1,702	0	1,702	404,013
Idaho	580	0	580	418,268
Montana	155	0	155	35,640
Nevada	40,394	3,623	44,017	15,668,201
New Mexico	205	0	205	28,613
Oregon	4,682	49	4,731	2,978,751
Utah	4,848	344	5,192	2,451,227
Wyoming	7,338	0	7,338	4,768,682
<b>Total</b>	<b>66,976</b>	<b>14,975</b>	<b>81,951</b>	<b>31,583,386</b>

Note: As of this edition of *Public Land Statistics*, this table includes herd management area acres; this information was previously reported in Table 5-16. Wild horse and burro populations on the range typically increase an average of 20 percent per year based on the annual foaling rates.

/a/ Acres are calculated using current digitized (geographic information system) maps using UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) projections.

**Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2017 /b/			FY 2018		
	Horses	Burros	Total	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	4,342	3,360	7,702	148	199	347
California	20,331	7,499	27,830	270	183	453
Colorado	8,276	1,015	9,291	141	48	189
Eastern States	65,968	15,711	81,679	634	70	704
Idaho	4,948	372	5,320	128	34	162
Montana	10,098	1,323	11,421	76	17	93
Nevada	4,816	379	5,195	50	12	62
New Mexico	24,473	4,194	28,667	280	30	310
Oregon	15,353	1,431	16,784	218	1	219
Utah	6,994	731	7,725	237	38	275
Wyoming	17,585	1,238	18,823	215	32	247
National Program Office	23,387	1,761	25,148	62	35	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,571</b>	<b>39,014</b>	<b>245,585</b>	<b>2,459</b>	<b>699</b>	<b>3,158</b>

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Before 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic state, including the District of Columbia. Since 1996, adoptions have been reported by the BLM administrative state. Beginning in 1999, adoptions conducted in the national centers; Elm Creek, Nebraska; and Palomino Valley, Nevada, have been reported under the National Program Office. California also administers the wild horse and burro program in Hawaii; Eastern States Office administers the program in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River, plus the District of Columbia; Montana also administers the program in North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico also administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon also administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming also administers the program in Nebraska.

/b/ Historical adoption numbers have been adjusted to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted. Due to jurisdictional changes in the Wild Horse and Burro Program over the years, New Mexico and National Program Office adoption numbers have changed.

**Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2017			FY 2018		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	225	11,368	11,593	1	858	859
California	17,149	10,090	27,239	2	340	342
Colorado	4,527	0	4,527	27	0	27
Idaho	3,606	0	3,606	7	0	7
Montana	488	3	491	1	0	1
Nevada	131,436	8,090	139,526	5,328	525	5,853
New Mexico	712	11	723	0	0	0
Oregon	18,413	22	18,435	222	0	222
Utah	13,926	442	14,368	1,120	0	1,120
Wyoming	37,591	3	37,594	3,041	0	3,041
<b>Total</b>	<b>228,073</b>	<b>30,029</b>	<b>258,102</b>	<b>9,749</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>11,472</b>

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical removal numbers from U.S. Forest Service land are incorporated in BLM administrative state totals.

/b/ Removal numbers for FY 2018 include 231 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land in Nevada.

Table 5-13c.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES,  
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Administrative State	Animals Sold /a/			Animals Sold /a/		
	FY 2005 to FY 2017			FY 2018		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	16	39	55	102	9	111
California	520	263	783	69	34	103
Colorado	1,241	22	1,263	11	7	18
Eastern States	859	115	974	476	45	521
Idaho	36	0	36	10	0	10
Montana	5	0	5	55	6	61
Nevada	9	6	15	0	0	0
New Mexico	135	70	205	344	37	381
Oregon	137	1	138	31	0	31
Utah	318	58	376	34	97	131
Wyoming	215	4	219	0	0	0
National Program Office	2,400	201	2,601	69	15	84
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,891</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>6,670</b>	<b>1,201</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>1,451</b>

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 was amended in FY 2005 to allow the sale of animals 11 years and older and those that have been offered for adoption three times and were not adopted.

**Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2018**

<b>Administrative State</b>	<b>Acres Inventoried</b>	<b>Properties Recorded</b>	<b>Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/</b>
Alaska	16,576	83	14
Arizona	11,715	163	99
California	34,343	2,360	130
Colorado	30,949	914	74
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	168,810	441	6
Montana	47,602	373	43
Nevada	147,915	1,727	109
New Mexico	57,169	427	126
Oregon	87,301	537	58
Utah	85,332	1,484	88
Wyoming	51,262	655	69
<b>Total for Fiscal Year 2018</b>	<b>738,974</b>	<b>9,164</b>	<b>816</b>
<b>TOTAL TO DATE</b>	<b>26,277,024</b>	<b>400,404</b>	

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

Table 5-15.

**AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN  
(ACECs) AND RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS  
OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

<b>Geographic State</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Acres</b>
Alaska	54	9,660,738
Arizona	66	1,137,893
California	232	8,038,432
Colorado	88	787,417
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	112	762,845
Montana	61	487,668
Nevada	56	1,672,595
New Mexico	152	1,330,269
Oregon/Washington	225	918,282
Utah	60	684,436
Wyoming	47	995,320
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>26,475,949</b>

Note: Adjustments to previously reported data are based on updated information.

**Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF NON-NLCS DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2018**

<b>Special Management Area</b>	<b>Designation Type</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Total Acres</b>	<b>Total Miles</b>
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	41	391,317	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	37		615
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	56		2,986 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /b/	
Significant Caves /c/	Administrative	1,091		

Note: As of this edition of *Public Land Statistics*, data regarding herd management areas is now reported in Table 5-12, and data regarding areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas is reported only in Table 5-15.

/a/ The total miles include those byways administratively designated under the BLM's Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 60 byways, totaling 5,169 miles on public lands, that have been recognized by state or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM's byway program.

/b/ The total acres for globally important bird areas are also contained within the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area. The total shown does not include 15 BLM-managed important bird areas with unreported acres.

/c/ Significant caves are specially managed areas that the BLM started reporting in FY 2008.

Source: Information concerning significant caves comes from the BLM Recreation Management Information System.

## PART 6

### PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

The stewardship role of the BLM, which includes preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources, also extends to protecting public health, safety, and property. The BLM is responsible for reducing health and safety risks to employees and the public; maintaining facilities and infrastructure; and protecting public lands from illegal dumping of wastes, theft and destruction of federal property, misuse of resources, and wildland fires.

Table 6-1a summarizes the number of wildfires and acres burned that affected BLM-administered lands. In 2018, wildfires involving BLM-managed lands burned more than 2.2 million acres. While there were slightly more naturally caused wildfires that affected BLM lands, human-caused wildfires burned nearly 60 percent of the acres. For states with BLM-managed public lands, California had the most wildfire activity in 2018, with 1,202,195 acres burned by wildfires involving 145,436 acres of BLM-managed lands. Idaho was the second most impacted state, with about 370,000 acres burned by wildfires involving more than 289,000 acres of BLM-managed lands.

Table 6-1b summarizes the number of responses to reported wildfires by the BLM and local, state, and other federal agencies.

Table 6-1c summarizes the acres of fuels management completed by the BLM. In FY 2018, the BLM fuels management program completed a total of 733,422 acres of active fuels management to protect communities and natural resources from wildfires.

Table 6-2 identifies the major types of capital improvements that support the management, use, and enjoyment of the public lands for commercial, recreational, and other purposes. The trend has been for the BLM's inventory of fixed capital assets (buildings, roads, recreation sites, etc.) to increase over time. However, as the BLM continues to implement its Asset Management Plan, assets that are no longer critical to the mission or assets in poor condition that are no longer cost effective to maintain are identified for disposal. The Asset Management Plan provides the framework for the BLM to streamline its portfolio of assets and optimize the maintenance of those assets that contribute most significantly to the BLM's mission and strategic goals.

Table 6-3 summarizes the releases of hazardous substances and other pollutants and contaminants discovered on public lands. Historically, approximately 60 percent of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines and mill sites, airstrips, and oil and gas sites account for almost half of these commercial activities. In addition, the other 40 percent of hazardous waste is caused by illegal activities, such as dumping of agricultural and industrial wastes, wire burning, shooting areas, and illicit drug production. In recent years, about 90 percent of the hazardous substance releases found on public lands have resulted from illegal dumping incidents involving debris or drums of biomedical, chemical, and petroleum wastes and pesticides, paints, batteries, asbestos, and illicit drug lab wastes. The remaining 10 percent of the hazardous substance releases have come from fuel spills, mining wastes, and military accidents.

**Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED BLM-MANAGED LANDS IN 2018**

**Summary across All Jurisdictions /a/**

State	Human-Caused Wildfires		Naturally Caused Wildfires		Total		Total BLM Acres Burned /b/
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Acres
Alaska	1	0	23	99,026	24	99,026	96,518
Arizona	82	1,156	35	2,747	117	3,903	2,744
California	125	1,161,852	22	40,343	147	1,202,195	145,436
Colorado	49	9,427	295	55,389	344	64,816	31,961
Idaho	298	65,026	73	305,097	371	370,123	289,414
Montana	15	1,186	26	1,353	41	2,539	556
Nevada	118	27,322	156	203,409	274	230,731	152,386
New Mexico	50	14,145	78	63,471	128	77,616	2,099
Oregon	104	7,685	143	40,748	247	48,433	32,700
Utah	100	37,187	220	25,125	320	62,312	29,159
Washington	20	7,867	7	4	27	7,871	1,337
Wyoming	85	660	91	76,924	176	77,584	49,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,333,513</b>	<b>1,169</b>	<b>913,636</b>	<b>2,216</b>	<b>2,247,149</b>	<b>833,320</b>

Note: Beginning with this edition of *Public Land Statistics*, Table 6-1 has been replaced with Tables 6-1a, 6-1b, and 6-1c. The updated tables report wildfire data in more detail and more closely match the types of information recorded in wildfire databases and reports.

/a/ Includes all jurisdictions but only counts wildfires that burned some portion of BLM-managed public lands.

/b/ BLM acres burned is a subset of acres burned across all jurisdictions.

Source: Wildland Fire Management Information – Fire Reports.

**Table 6-1b. NUMBER OF RESPONSES TO REPORTED WILDFIRES IN 2018**

State	BLM Initial Responses			Other Agency Initial Responses		
	Wildfires /a/	False Alarms /b/	Total	Wildfires that Started on BLM Lands	Wildfires that Started on Other Lands /c/	Total
Alaska	154	22	176	5	1	6
Arizona	179	90	269	0	0	0
California	207	53	260	45	24	69
Colorado	469	157	626	0	1	1
Idaho	329	22	351	186	10	196
Montana	90	1	91	7	3	10
Nevada	485	140	625	1	1	2
New Mexico	215	15	230	2	3	5
Oregon	240	34	274	113	1	114
Utah	454	116	570	57	7	64
Washington	67	1	68	0	5	5
Wyoming	329	14	343	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,218</b>	<b>665</b>	<b>3,883</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>473</b>

Note: Beginning with this edition of *Public Land Statistics*, Table 6-1 has been replaced with Tables 6-1a, 6-1b, and 6-1c. The updated tables report wildfire data in more detail and more closely match the types of information recorded in wildfire databases and reports.

/a/ Includes wildfires that burned or threatened BLM-managed public lands, wildfires on partners' lands that the BLM is responsible for protecting (based on law or agreement), and wildfires on lands that the BLM is responsible for protecting under agreement.

/b/ No suppression action took place because the wildfire did not occur, or the wildfire was not found in spite of efforts to locate it.

/c/ Wildfires that started on other lands and burned some portion of BLM-managed public lands.

Source: Wildland Fire Management Information – Fire Reports.

Table 6-1c. ACRES OF FUELS MANAGEMENT COMPLETED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2018

State	Wildland Urban Interface			Non-Wildland Urban Interface			Total
	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	
Alaska	145	60,091	0	0	12,502	0	72,738
Arizona	429	15,799	7,595	973	220	491	25,507
California	9,198	345	615	5,203	4,392	4,829	24,582
Colorado	5,757	2,746	2,874	13,614	17,467	1,290	43,748
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	32,020	0	3,044	40,751	3,048	64,672	143,535
Montana	1,853	27	1,606	6,813	19,503	590	30,392
Nevada	178	4,993	3,436	2,034	9,254	4,484	24,379
New Mexico	39,899	127	16,100	17,937	94	15,001	89,158
Oregon/ Washington	62,363	1,259	0	10,082	5,198	15,526	94,428
Utah	47,797	0	258	62,215	113	4,102	114,485
Wyoming	3,499	985	9,835	5,693	3,620	46,838	70,470
<b>Total</b>	<b>203,138</b>	<b>86,372</b>	<b>45,363</b>	<b>165,315</b>	<b>75,411</b>	<b>157,823</b>	<b>733,422</b>

Note: Beginning with this edition of *Public Land Statistics*, Table 6-1 has been replaced with Tables 6-1a, 6-1b, and 6-1c. The updated tables report wildfire data in more detail and more closely match the types of information recorded in wildfire databases and reports.

Source: National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2.

## CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF JANUARY 28, 2019

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	372	51	107	30	1,246	16
Arizona	289	102	287	1,773	635	2
California	640	77	398	4,542	1,398 /a/	210
Colorado	296	54	397	4,110	1,299 /a/	20
Eastern States	12	1 /b/	3 /b/	0	0	0
Idaho	374	46	273	8,106	3,068	51
Montana	317	31	263	3,735	308	35
National Interagency Fire Center	30	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	271	70 /c/	108	9,922	689 /a/	11
New Mexico	165	20	98	4,742	207	4
Eastern Oregon	416 /d/	67 /d/	278	8,808 /d/	833	31
Western Oregon	492 /d/	63 /d/	213	12,664 /d/	521	457
Utah	518	60	415	7,757	2,442	20
Wyoming	140	31	87	3,873	65 /a/	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,332</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>70,062</b>	<b>12,711</b>	<b>900</b>

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF JANUARY 28, 2019—concluded**

- /a/ The change in trail miles (increase or decrease) from the previous year is due to an update to existing trails in the Facility Asset Management System.
- /b/ Transcription error between number of administrative and recreation sites in 2017 data.
- /c/ Construction/acquisition or decommission/divestiture of new inventory.
- /d/ Reorganization of Oregon administrative offices and inventory.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2018 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2018 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	293	120	0	0	0
Arizona	906	759	40	2	0
California /h/	1,363	902	2	24	1
Colorado	298	178	13	2	0
Eastern States	5	1	2	0	0
Idaho	584	569	19	7	2
Montana	116	66	1	0	0
Nevada	1,620	583	8	3	1
New Mexico	291	184	0	2	3
Oregon	621	618	2	12	1
Utah	702	328	0	0	0
Washington	39	32	2	0	0
Wyoming	314	250	4	9	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,152</b>	<b>4,590</b> /i/	<b>93</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>8</b>

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,  
FISCAL YEAR 2018—concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2018.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2018 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the Superfund.
- /d/ The “No Further Action Planned” designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for potentially responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California state law; data for California include oil spills.
- /i/ The total in the 2017 edition was miscalculated. The total should have been 4,507 rather than 5,107.

## GLOSSARY

**acquired lands:** lands in federal ownership that were obtained through purchase, condemnation, gift, or exchange. Acquired lands constitute one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

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

**administrative state:** Bureau of Land Management state office having administrative jurisdiction. For example, the Montana State Office has administrative jurisdiction of BLM-managed public lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

**allocation of receipts:** determination of moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or states out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required or specified by law.

**animal unit month:** the amount of forage needed to sustain one cow, five sheep, or five goats for 1 month.

**application:** a formal request for rights to use, or obtain eventual title to, public lands or resources.

**archaeological and historical site:** a site that contains objects of antiquity or cultural value relating to history or prehistory that warrants special protection.

**area of critical environmental concern:** an area where special management is needed to protect important historical, cultural, scenic, and natural areas or to identify areas hazardous to human life and property.

**auction:** a sale of land through competitive bidding.

**boating:** motorized boating includes tour boating, power boating, river running (commercial or noncommercial), etc. Nonmotorized boating includes sailing, canoeing, kayaking, and river running (commercial and noncommercial) and activity by other nonmotorized boats, such as rowboats.

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

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

**camping:** includes auto and trailer camping, along with other camping at developed sites, and backcountry camping.

**candidate species:** species designated as candidates for listing as threatened or endangered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service. (See endangered species and threatened species.)

**CCF:** a unit of measurement that stands for 100 cubic feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness, which is equivalent to 1.6 CCF. (See MBF.)

**certificate:** the document that passes title to the selected lands to the state; or a document that attests to the truth or authenticity of the papers attached to it.

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

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

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

**disposition:** a transaction that leads to the transfer of title of public lands, or resources on or in these lands, from the Federal Government.

**Eastern States:** includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

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

**endangered species:** any animal or plant species in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. (See candidate species and threatened species.)

**exchange:** a transaction whereby the Federal Government receives land or interests in land in exchange for other land or interests in land.

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

**federal land:** all classes of land owned by the Federal Government.

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

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

**fuels management:** act or practice of controlling flammability and reducing resistance to control of wildland fuels through mechanical, chemical, biological, or manual means, or by prescribed fire, in support of land management objectives.

**globally important bird areas:** a network of sites and areas in North America identified and protected to maintain naturally occurring bird populations across the ranges of those species. These areas are important for maintaining critical habitats and ecosystems. This network of areas encompasses lands critical to the conservation of some bird species and may include the best examples of the species' habitat. These areas help ensure species' survival.

**grazing district:** an administrative subdivision of the rangelands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management established pursuant to Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act to facilitate the management of rangeland resources.

**grazing fee year:** March 1 of a given calendar year through the last day in February of the following year.

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

**grazing lease lands:** lands outside grazing districts that are owned, leased, or otherwise controlled by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management and that are subject to leasing for grazing purposes under the Alaska Livestock Grazing Act of March 4, 1927; Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act of June 28, 1934; O&C Lands Act of August 28, 1937; or Reindeer Act of September 1, 1937.

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

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

**hazardous fuels reduction:** includes the Bureau of Land Management's efforts to use fire as a critical natural process to maintain and restore ecosystems, rangelands, and forest lands and to reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels that may threaten healthy lands and public safety.

**herd management areas:** areas established for wild free-roaming horses and burros through the land use planning process. The Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 requires that wild free-roaming horses and burros be considered for management where they were found at the time Congress passed the act. The Bureau of Land Management initially identified 264 areas of use as herd areas.

**homestead entry, original:** an original entry under the homestead laws; the first homestead entry that was made by an individual; or a homestead entry that was made pursuant to the first homestead law, the act of May 20, 1862 (12 Stat. 392), as codified in Sections 2289–2291 of the Revised Statutes. (See stock raising homestead.)

**human-caused fire:** any fire caused directly or indirectly by a person(s). (See wildfire).

**hunting:** includes big- and small-game hunting, waterfowl hunting, and trapping.

**Indian trust land:** land held in trust by the United States for the beneficial use of an individual Indian landowner or tribe.

**inholdings:** privately owned or state-owned lands located within the boundary of lands owned by the United States.

**lake (or pond):** a natural standing body of water.

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

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

**leasable minerals:** oil and gas; oil shale; coal; potash; phosphate; sodium; sulfur in Louisiana and New Mexico; gold, silver, and quicksilver in certain private land claims; and silica deposits in certain parts of Nevada. (See mineral permit.)

**lease:** an authorization to possess and use public land for a period of time sufficient to amortize capital investments in the land. (See competitive leasing and noncompetitive leasing.)

**license:** an authority granted by the United States to do a particular act or series of acts on public lands without the licensee possessing any estate or interest in the land itself.

**locatable minerals:** whatever are recognized as minerals by the standard authorities, whether metallic or other substances, and are found in sufficient quantity and quality to justify their location under the General Mining Act of 1872, as amended. (See hardrock minerals.)

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

**logical mining unit:** an area of land in which the recoverable coal reserves can be developed in an efficient, economical, and orderly manner as a unit with due regard to conservation of coal reserves and other resources. May consist of one or more federal coal leases and may include intervening or adjacent lands in which the United States does not own the coal. All lands in a logical mining unit are under the control of one operator or lessee, can be developed as a single operation, and are contiguous. Formation of logical mining units was authorized by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.).

**MBF:** a unit of measurement that stands for 1,000 board feet; 1 board foot measures 1 foot in length by 1 foot in width by 1 inch in thickness. It is the standard unit of measurement in the logging and lumber industry by which standing timber is measured and sold and manufactured lumber is merchandised. (See CCF.)

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

**mineral materials:** minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, pumicite, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing laws but that can be obtained under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended. (See salable minerals.)

**mineral permit:** a permit that authorizes prospecting for certain leasable minerals on public lands. (See leasable minerals.)

**mineral reservation:** retention of the mineral estate by the grantor of a property; the grantee or patentee owns the land surface but not the minerals.

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

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

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

**multiple use:** a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the long-term needs of future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, and wildlife and fish, along with natural scenic, scientific, and historical values.

**national back country byways:** a program developed by the Bureau of Land Management to complement the Department of Transportation's National Scenic Byway program. The Bureau of Land Management's byways show enthusiasts "the best the West has to offer"—including waterfalls and geology sculpted by ancient volcanoes, glaciers, and rivers. Back country byways vary from narrow, graded roads that are only passable during a few months of the year, to two-lane paved highways providing year-round access.

**national conservation areas:** areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are managed to conserve, protect, and restore the exceptional scientific, recreational, cultural, historical, and ecological values for which they were designated.

**national historic trails:** trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails follow, as closely as possible, the original trails or routes of travel of national historic significance and are managed to preserve the remnants of nationally significant pathways and the settings in which they are located.

**National Landscape Conservation System:** an organized system of public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management that have received special designation for their scientific, cultural, educational, ecological, and other values. Also known as National Conservation Lands, this system was formally established by Title II of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 and includes national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness areas, wilderness study areas, national wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and other units.

**national monument:** areas that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands—that are designated to protect objects of scientific and historic interest by proclamation of the President under the Antiquities Act of 1906 or by Congress through legislation. Designation provides for the management of these features and values.

**national natural landmark:** an area having national significance because it represents one of the best known examples of a natural region’s characteristic biotic or geologic features. National natural landmarks must be located within the boundaries of the United States or on the continental shelf and are designated by the Secretary of the Interior. To qualify as a national natural landmark, the area must contain an outstanding representative example of the nation’s natural heritage, including terrestrial communities, aquatic communities, landforms, geological features, habitats of native plant and animal species, or fossil evidence of the development of life on earth.

**national recreation area:** an area designated by Congress to ensure the conservation and protection of natural, scenic, historic, pastoral, and fish and wildlife values and to provide for the enhancement of recreational values.

**national recreation trails:** trails established administratively by the Secretary of the Interior to provide for a variety of outdoor recreation uses in or reasonably close to urban areas. They often serve as connecting links between national historic trails and national scenic trails.

**national scenic trails:** trails that are part of the National Landscape Conservation System—also known as National Conservation Lands. These trails are established by an act of Congress and are intended to provide for maximum outdoor recreation potential and for the conservation and enjoyment of nationally significant scenic, historical, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which these trails pass. National scenic trails may be located to represent desert, marsh, grassland, mountain, canyon, river, forest, and other areas, as well as landforms that exhibit significant characteristics of the physiographic regions of the nation.

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

**Native allotment:** an allocation of a parcel of public lands or Indian reservation lands to an American Indian for individual use.

**noncompetitive leasing:** refers to leases issued to qualified applicants for lands not specifically known or presumed to contain mineral or petroleum deposits in quantity. Such leases can be issued on a first-come, first-served basis or through a random drawing procedure. (See competitive leasing and lease.)

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

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

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

**obligations:** payments, and amounts that the Government is obligated to pay, for goods and services received (or contracted for future delivery), made from appropriations during the fiscal year indicated.

**Oregon and California (O&C) lands:** public lands in western Oregon that were granted to the Oregon central railroad companies (later the Oregon & California Railroad Company) to aid in the construction of railroads but that were later forfeited and returned to the Federal Government by revestment of title. The term “O&C” lands, as is often used, also refers to the reconveyed Coos Bay Military Wagon Road lands, which are public lands in western Oregon that were once granted to the State of Oregon to aid in the construction of the Coos Bay Military Wagon Road but that were later forfeited and returned to federal ownership by reconveyance.

**original survey:** a cadastral survey that creates land boundaries and establishes them for the first time.

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

**paleontology:** a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

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

**permit:** a revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose.

**placer claim:** a mining claim located for “all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be as big as 160 acres for an association of 8 or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

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

**prescribed fire:** any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives.

**private leases:** refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal Government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a Bureau of Land Management serial number is assigned.

**producing and service holes:** wells with one or more producing oil or gas service completions.

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

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

**protraction diagram:** a diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on computed values for the corner positions.

**public domain lands:** original public domain lands that have never left federal ownership; lands in federal ownership that were obtained in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands; one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

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

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

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

**reclamation homestead:** under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 643 et seq.), provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

**reforestation:** the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

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

**research natural area:** a special management area designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. These areas are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

**reserved lands:** federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See revocation and withdrawal.)

**reservoir:** a human-made, standing body of water with water levels that may be controlled.

**resurvey:** a cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

**revocation:** generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands. (See reserved lands and withdrawal.)

**right-of-way:** a permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

**riparian area:** lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent on free water in the soil. Riparian areas constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States.

**salable minerals:** sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition). (See mineral materials.)

**sale of materials:** a competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**sawtimber:** logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

**service completion or hole:** separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, such as water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

**small tract lease:** a parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the act of June 1, 1938.

**special land use permit:** a permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

**special recreation permit:** a permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR 8372 and 36 CFR 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

**special surveys:** cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade, and manufacturing site surveys; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

**state office:** the first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more states.

**stock raising homestead:** a homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and for raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act. (See homestead entry, original.)

**sustained yield:** the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

**threatened species:** any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (See candidate species and endangered species.)

**trespass:** an unauthorized use of federal lands or resources.

**tunnel site:** a site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal and up to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

**visit (recreation):** the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the Bureau of Land Management, regardless of duration.

**visitor hour:** a unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

**water activities (other than boating or fishing):** includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

**wetlands:** permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals; where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited; and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

**wilderness:** an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

**wilderness study area:** an area having the following characteristics: (1) size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

**wildfire:** an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires in which the objective is to extinguish the fire. (See human-caused fire.)

**wild free-roaming horses and burros:** all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

**wildland:** an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation structures.

**wildland urban interface:** the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Describes an area within or adjacent to private and public property where mitigation actions can prevent damage or loss from wildfire.

**winter sports:** includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross country), snowboarding, snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing, as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

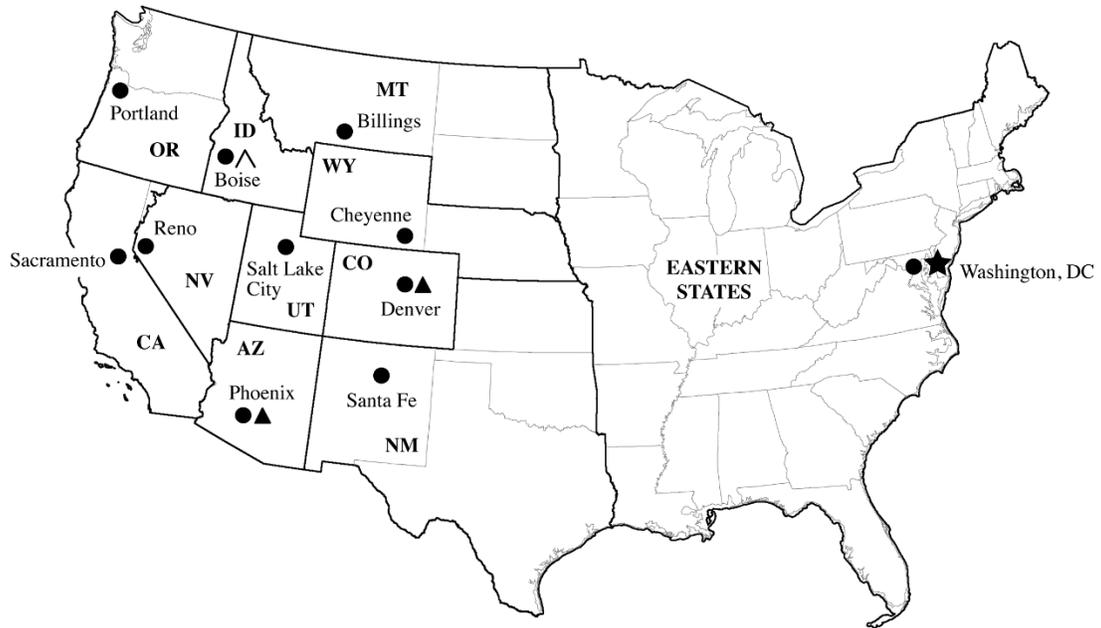
**withdrawal:** an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

**woodlands:** forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

## *The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions*



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	∧
Administrative Boundaries	—



Note: In most cases, the tables presented in this report provide summary data at the state level for public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. For additional information, contact the offices below.

<b>Office</b>	<b>Area of Responsibility</b>	<b>Address and Telephone</b>
Headquarters	National	BLM Washington Office 1849 C Street NW, Rm. 5665 Washington, DC 20240 (202) 208-3801
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Ave. #13 Anchorage, AK 99513 (907) 271-5960
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Ave., Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427 (602) 417-9200
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W1623 Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 978-4400
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield St. Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 239-3600
Eastern States Office	All states bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	20 M Street SE, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20003 (202) 912-7700
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000
Montana/Dakotas State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Dr. Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5000
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Blvd. Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6500
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 954-2000
Oregon/Washington State Office	Oregon and Washington	1220 S.W. 3rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6001
Utah State Office	Utah	440 West 200 South, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4001
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Rd. Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6256
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 S. Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5512

