



Public Land Statistics 2019

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



**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 2019

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2019*

Welcome to the 2019 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 2019 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2019 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>. To ask questions about this publication, please call (303) 236-8899.

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PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The history of public land management can be divided into three overlapping phases: acquisition, disposal, and conservation. The acquisition phase is the general time period from 1781 through 1867 when the majority of federal lands, known as public lands or the public domain, were acquired. The disposal phase occurred between 1860 and 1935, when a variety of laws were enacted that encouraged the disposal of the public domain. The conservation phase began in 1891 after the Forest Reserve Act became law. In 1934, the Taylor Grazing Act confirmed public land conservation principles and set the stage for many significant land management activities far into the future. Specifically, the law established the basic principles of livestock management on public lands, allowed for land trades for various purposes, and included the requirement that lands be classified before disposal.

Acquisition Phase

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 its unsettled territory, which extended westward to the Mississippi River, to the Federal Government. 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 Mississippi, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands (Table 1-1).

Disposal Phase

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, Congress adopted an ordinance establishing a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, the 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 while setting aside Indian reservations. The United States sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new states as they entered the Union, railroads, colleges, universities, and private companies to raise money, repay Revolutionary War debts, and encourage settlement of new territories. 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 date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership (Table 1-2).

Conservation Phase

Congress recognized the need to protect the nation's natural, historical, and cultural resources on public lands while also 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) in 1976. This act declares that "the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest." The act also repealed many of the previous disposal laws.

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 million surface acres of public land and about 710 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.

Description of Land Acquisition and Disposal Tables

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, 1781–2019, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government.

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 a summary of changes to public land acres in each state currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. This table also includes the amount of BLM-managed surface acres in each state.

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 federal interest lands managed by the BLM and other agencies during the past year. To manage federal interest 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 federal 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
Total Public Domain	1,807,533,440	33,175,680	1,840,709,120	75.6	\$85,079,222

/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.

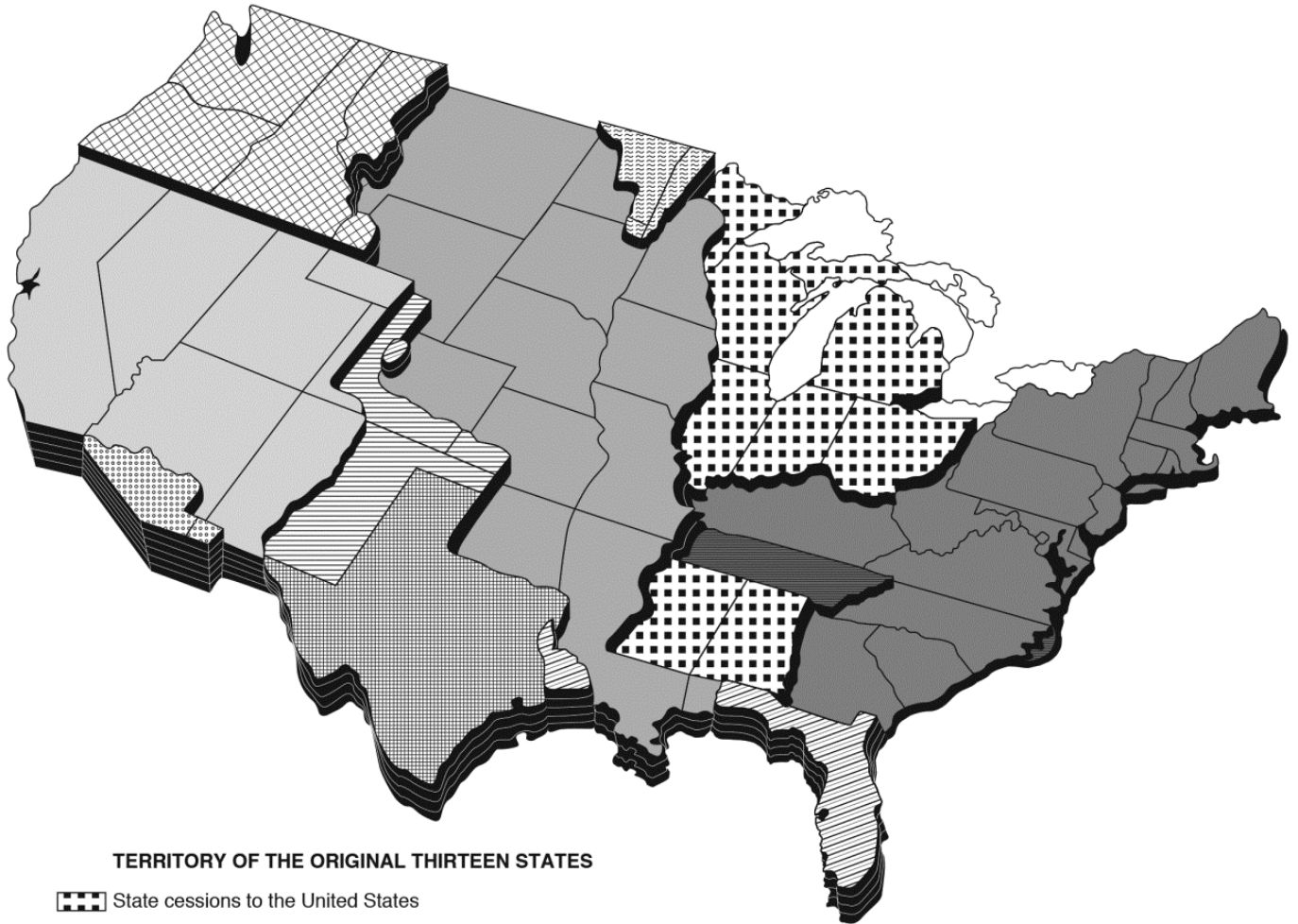
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/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)

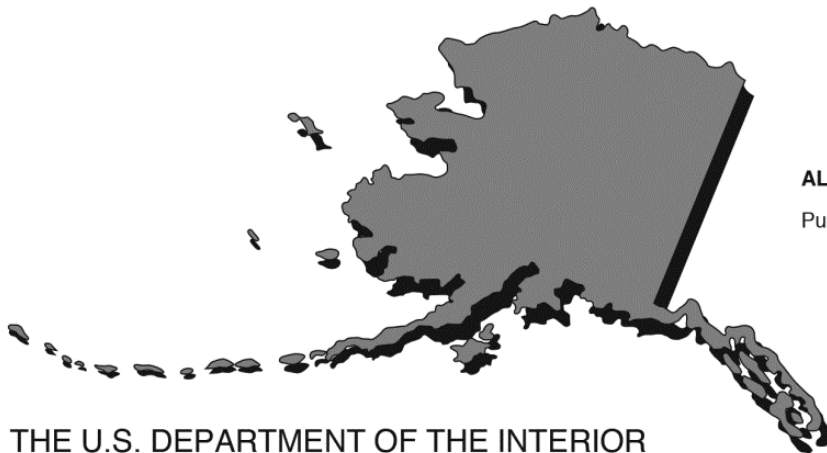
-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

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, 1781–2019

Type	Acres
Disposition by methods not classified elsewhere /a/	303,500,000
Granted or sold to homesteaders /b/	287,500,000
Total Unclassified and Homestead Dispositions	591,000,000
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
Total Granted to States	328,480,000
Granted to railroad corporations	94,400,000
Granted to veterans as military bounties	61,000,000
Confirmed as private land claims /e/	34,000,000
Sold under timber and stone law /f/	13,900,000
Granted or sold under timber culture law /g/	10,900,000
Sold under desert land law /h/	10,700,000
Total Miscellaneous Dispositions	224,900,000
Granted to State of Alaska:	
State conveyances /i/	99,200,000
Native conveyances /j/	43,800,000
Total Granted to State of Alaska	143,000,000
Grand Total	1,287,380,000

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2019
–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 2019**

State	Land Total /a/	Federal Minerals /b/	Federal Surface Lands /c/	Split Estate Federal Minerals /d/	BLM Public Lands /e/	BIA Mineral Estate /f/
	<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	218.6	218.6	0	71.3	1.3
Arizona	73.0	33.9	30.9	3.0	12.1	20.1
California	104.8	50.9	48.4	2.5	15.0	0.6
Colorado	66.6	29.6	24.4	5.2	8.4	1.1
Eastern States	/h/	59.7	59.4	0.3	> 0	1.8
Hawaii	7.0	1.9	1.9	0	0	0
Idaho	53.5	37.0	33.6	3.4	11.8	1.0
Kansas	52.7	0.5	0.4	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	7.7
North Dakota	45.2	6.7	2.2	4.5	0.1	1.4
Oklahoma	44.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	> 0	2.5
Oregon	63.0	33.9	32.4	1.5	15.7	0.9
South Dakota	49.4	4.4	2.8	1.6	0.3	5.5
Texas	171.9	4.6	4.6	0	> 0	> 0
Utah	54.3	36.2	35.0	1.2	22.8	2.5
Washington	45.6	12.9	12.6	0.3	0.4	2.8
Wyoming	62.6	41.1	29.5	11.6	17.5	2.0
Total /i/	1,612.6	710.2	653.0	57.2	244.2	58.7

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

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. For unrounded acres (including acres for states managed by the BLM Eastern States Office), see Table 1-4.
 - /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 2020.
 - /g/ Alaska “BLM Public Lands” and “Federal Surface Lands” data come from BLM Alaska’s Administered Lands GIS dataset.
 - /h/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.
 - /i/ 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 2019**

State	Acquisitions	Restorations	Disposal			Withdrawn/ Reserved	BLM Public Lands	
	<i>Increase Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /g/</i>	<i>Acres /h/</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,011
Alaska	0	0	0	163,249	0	163,249	(163,249)	71,310,100
Arizona	360	0	360	17	247	264	96	12,121,743
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,405
California	7,414	0	7,414	2,560	93	2,653	4,761	14,989,303
Colorado	27	0	27	188	0	188	(161)	8,378,818
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,239
Idaho	1,402	0	1,402	625	0	625	777	11,776,963
Illinois	0	15	15	15	0	15	0	20
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Louisiana	0	0	0	120	0	120	(120)	1,923
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,101
Mississippi	0	0	0	44	0	44	(44)	5,004
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana	1,519	0	1,519	80	30,551	30,631	(29,112)	8,031,784
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,334
Nevada	0	0	0	442	0	442	(442)	47,314,341
New Mexico	30	0	30	1	0	1	29	13,497,265
North Dakota	0	0	0	120 /i/	0	120	(120)	58,016
Oklahoma	0	0	0	80	0	80	(80)	1,942
Oregon	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	15,712,176
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275,265
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,188

Table 1-4.

**CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

State	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved		BLM Public Lands	
	<i>Increase Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /g/</i>	<i>Acres /h/</i>
Utah	155	0	155	181	257 /j/	438	(283)	22,788,789
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	439,059
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,488
Wyoming	646	0	646	0	0	0	646	17,493,919
Total	11,558	15	11,573	167,722	31,148	198,870	(187,297)	244,226,227

Note: 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 (except for the last column) 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).

/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.

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

- /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 2018 to FY 2019 (difference between “Total Increase Acres” and “Total Decrease Acres”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /h/ The data in this column are equivalent to the BLM public lands data in Table 1-3. The BLM Administered Lands GIS dataset was used for Alaska. Data for the Eastern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, and Wisconsin) are from the Eastern States Parcel Identification List. The BLM Surface Management Agency database was used to calculate acres for all other states.
- /i/ These acres were incorrectly counted as BLM public domain and should have been counted as a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service withdrawal. This change was not due to a case action but a correction to the database.
- /j/ These acres were withdrawn for projects delineated in the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (133 Stat. 580; Public Law 116-9). Nelson Mountain was designated to be transferred from existing public lands administered by BLM to another federal agency.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

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	94,438	23,002	0	59,914	177,354
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	596,005	95,641	0	14,633	706,279
Jackson /e/	389,523	25,332	20,971	0	435,826
Josephine	259,100	109,244	182	0	368,526
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	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
Total	2,053,673	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,620,619

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019—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/ Increase of 5 acres through fee acquisition of O&C lands.

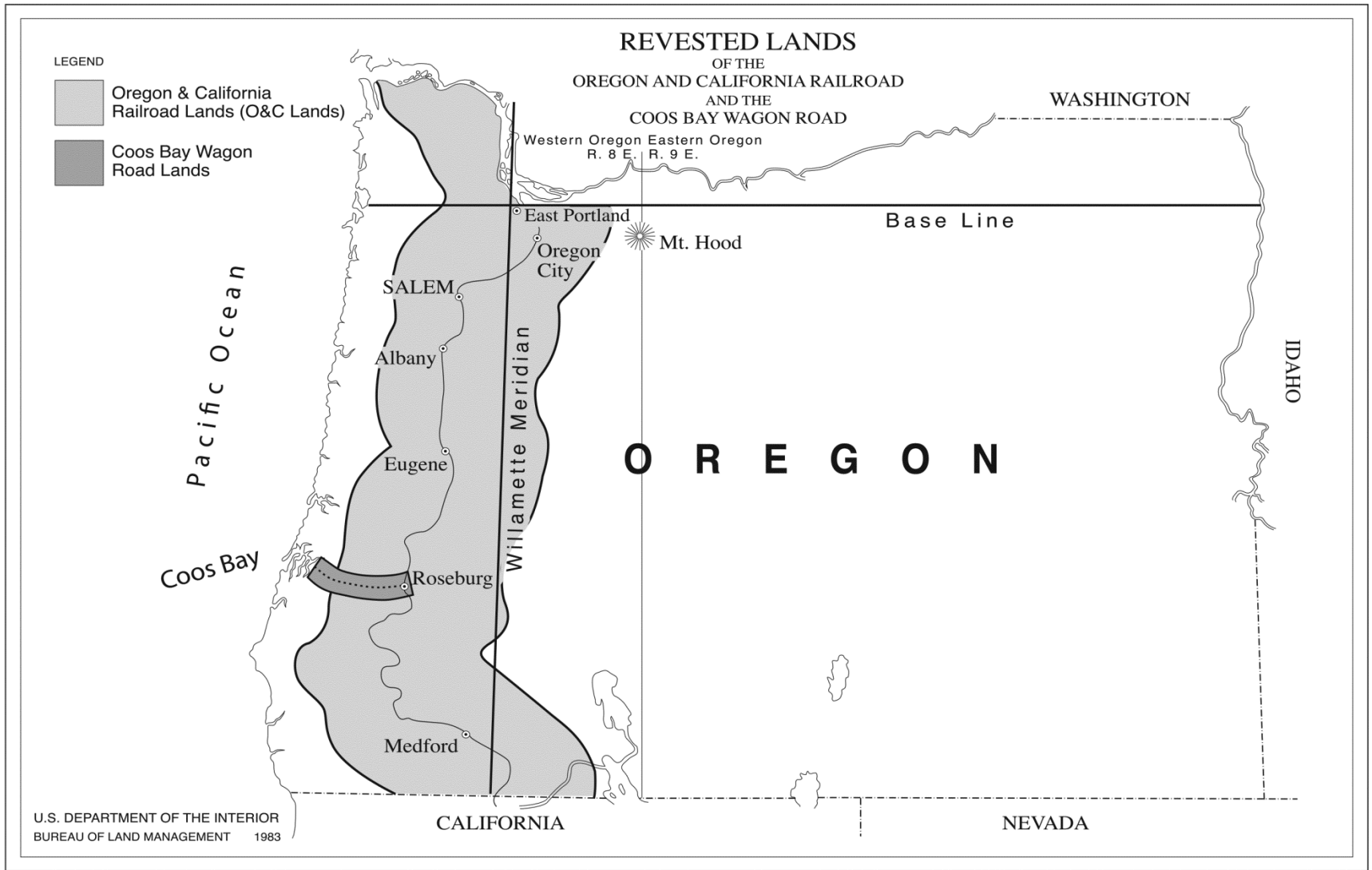


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
ALASKA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,599,078	0	0	0
Total Alaska	0	1,599,078	0	0	0
ARIZONA					
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	1,988	0
Department of the Army	247	0	0	0	0
Total Arizona	247	0	0	1,988	0
CALIFORNIA					
Department of the Army	93	0	0	0	0
Total California	93	0	0	0	0
COLORADO					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	1,440
Total Colorado	0	0	0	0	1,440
IDAHO					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA					
Department of the Army /a/	18,963	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	30,370	0	0	0	0
Veterans Affairs	181	0	0	0	0
Total Montana	49,514	0	0	0	0
NEVADA					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Nevada	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019
-continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
NEW MEXICO					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Utah	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Washington	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	49,854	1,599,078	0	1,988	1,440
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
SUMMARY BY AGENCY					
Bureau of Land Management	0	1,599,078	0	0	1,440
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	1,988	0
Department of the Army	19,303	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	30,370	0	0	0	0
Veterans Affairs	181	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	49,854	1,599,078	0	1,988	1,440

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019
–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.

/a/ In Montana, the U.S. Department of the Army withdrew 18,963 acres per the National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 113-66) in FY 2014. These acres were not reported in Table 1-6 in FY 2014.

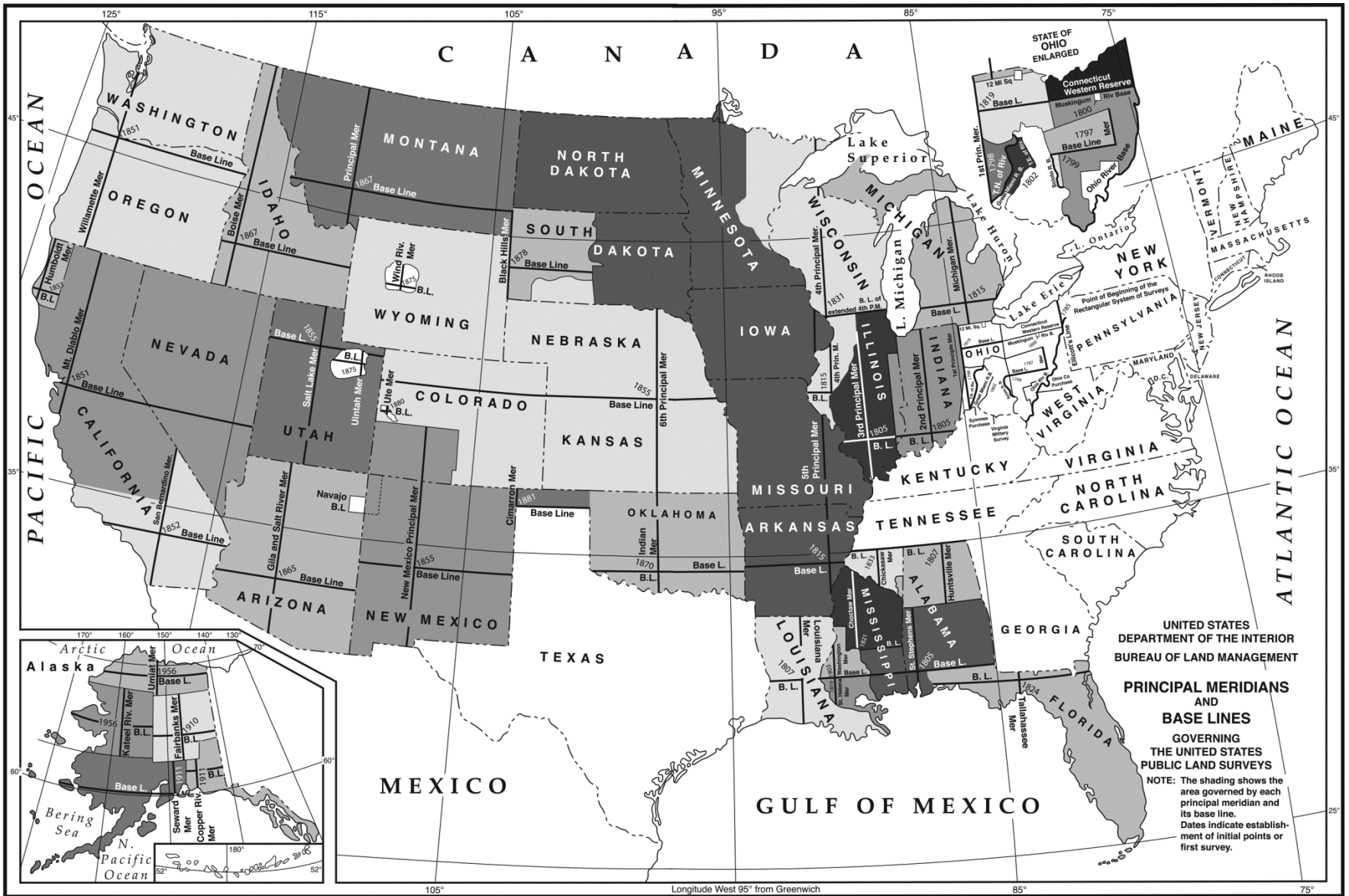


Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019

Bureau of Land Management 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	2,888	386	0	1,054
Arizona	35	62	0	99
California	2	103	1	173
Colorado	2	79	0	108
Idaho	0	249	0	336
Montana	0	27	0	20
Nevada	0	5	1	27
New Mexico	0	2	0	0
Oregon	86	94	0	233
Utah	104	646	0	705
Washington	7	19	3	67
Wyoming	0	144	0	149
Total	3,124	1,816	5	2,971

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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	1,668,797	31,083	0	2,423	20
Arizona	0	0	0	20	41
California	1	25,221	0	76	83
Colorado	0	960	0	27	71
Idaho	0	13,037	0	148	18
Montana	0	6,042	0	132	14
Nevada	0	2,254	0	19	92
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	12
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	21
Oregon	356	5,343	0	157	48
Utah	41,471	31,327	0	453	412
Washington	6	27	0	2	2
Wyoming	0	17,130	0	125	107
Total	1,710,631	132,424	0	3,582	941

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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	0	425
Arizona	108	57	0	163
California	0	1	0	3
Idaho	0	36	0	40
Montana	0	17	0	6
Nevada	1	102	0	104
New Mexico	0	9	0	43
Oklahoma	12	9	0	41
Oregon	6	7	0	16
Utah	146	12	0	192
Total	273	256	0	1,033

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019--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>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1
Alaska	20	320	0	14	132
Arizona	46,029	8,346	0	256	3
California	0	0	0	1	289
Florida	0	0	0	0	10
Idaho	0	2,359	0	65	8
Illinois	0	0	0	0	1
Iowa	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan	0	0	0	0	47
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	25
Montana	0	4,060	0	96	59
Nevada	0	12,115	0	79	0
New Mexico	0	687	0	9	57
New York	0	0	0	0	20
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	8
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	27
Oklahoma	13	926	0	21	22
Oregon	0	0	0	0	43
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	24
Utah	47,083	2,046	0	210	2
Washington	0	0	0	1	76
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	26
Total	93,145	30,859	0	752	882

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019--continued

Other Agency 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 /c/	2	0	0	71
Arizona /d/	2	103	0	24
Arizona /c/	0	6	0	58
Arizona /e/	7	31	0	33
California /c/	2	73	2	160
California /f/	0	4	0	0
California /g/	0	39	1	41
Colorado /c/	2	75	3	102
Colorado /h/	0	49	0	44
Idaho /i/	0	0	0	3
Idaho /g/	0	23	0	37
Idaho /j/	0	3	0	0
Montana /e/	0	9	0	41
Nevada /d/	0	0	0	10
New Mexico /c/	13	21	0	90
Oregon /g/	0	9	1	9
Texas /e/	14	0	0	21
Washington /c/	1	2	0	30
Wyoming /i/	0	3	0	4
Total	43	450	7	778

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019--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	10,413	305	0	97	0
Arizona	0	1,920	0	143	0
California	0	26,313	0	250	7
Colorado	0	6,045	3,061	161	6
Idaho	0	400	0	12	0
Oregon	40	1,606	0	22	3
South Dakota	0	272	0	7	1
Texas	3,417	0	0	14	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	40	288	0	28	2
Wyoming	0	1,920	0	18	30
Total	13,910	39,069	3,061	752	50

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019--continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /k/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	146	15	0
Arizona	17	1	0
California	41	2	0
Colorado	29	2	1
Idaho	19	3	2
Montana	30	1	0
Nevada	7	1	0
New Mexico	6	0	0
North Dakota	0	4	0
Oklahoma	4	4	0
Oregon	33	1	0
South Dakota	1	0	0
Texas	1	0	0
Utah	17	0	0
Washington	10	0	0
Wyoming	16	5	0
Total	377	39	3

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued

Public Land Survey System Dataset //

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	BLM-Collected /m/	BLM-Collected and Alternate Source /n/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	18,656	18,656	6,879	7,873
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,915	4,665	4,708	4,708
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	3,377	3,221	3,377
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
Total	62,298	59,752	46,136	49,339

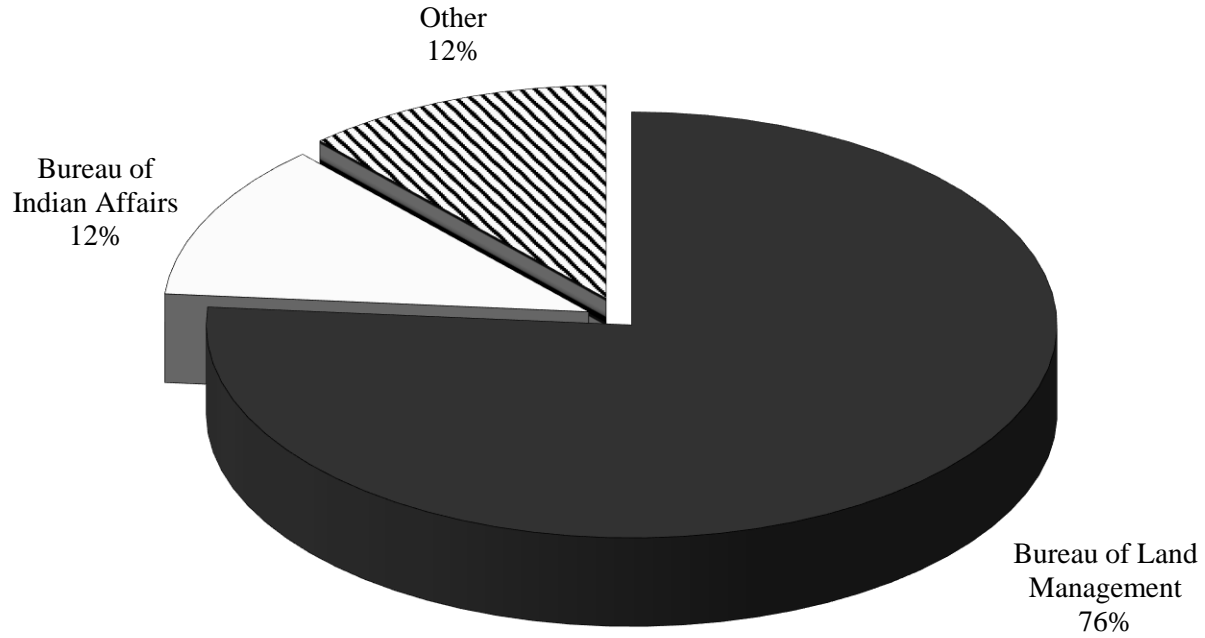
Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

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. Forest Service.
- /d/ Department of Defense.
- /e/ National Park Service.
- /f/ General Services Administration.
- /g/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /h/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- /i/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /j/ Phosphate Fertilizer Company.
- /k/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /l/ 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.
- /m/ BLM-collected townships in which coordinate data were collected by BLM staff or under BLM contract.
- /n/ “Alternate Source” data pertains to those townships in which the coordinate data were collected by other federal and state government entities. This value is the sum of BLM-collected and alternate source data and represents the number of townships for which data are currently available to the general public to download.

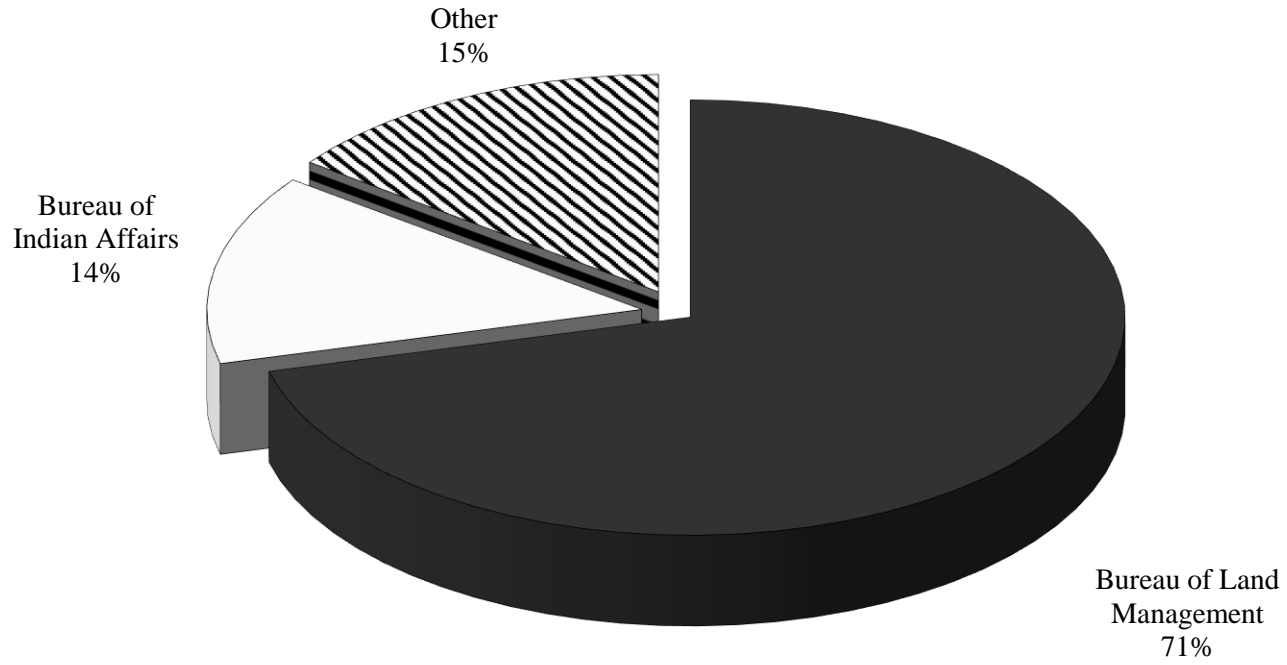
2019 CADASTRAL SURVEY FIELD ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



2019 CADASTRAL SURVEY OFFICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Working Capital	\$210,288,831
Oregon and California Grant Lands	110,115,655
Payments to States /a/	39,100,614
Cost Recovery	28,854,418
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	28,580,516
Recreation and Public Lands Support /b/	27,204,095
Trust	22,887,746
Helium	20,311,898
Forest Recovery and Restoration	13,717,273
Range Improvements	8,687,897
Road Maintenance	3,645,082
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /c/ Quarters	1,678,771 525,434
Stewardship Contract Product Sales	60,236
Construction and Access	0
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	0
Management of Lands and Resources – Recovery Act	0
Construction and Access – Recovery Act	0
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	0
Land Acquisition	(22,144,302)
Energy Act Funds /d/	(26,455,396)
Management of Lands and Resources	(1,280,650,232)
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	(\$813,591,464)

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

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Federal Firefighting	\$675,546,514
Hazardous Materials	1,063,022
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	172,068
Federal Firefighting – Recovery Act	0
Federal Highways	0
Forest Protection and Utilization	0
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$676,781,604
Grand Total of Obligations	(\$136,809,860)

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2019–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/ 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.”
- /c/ 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.
- /d/ 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.

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 2019

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	4,857	470	622	116	1,719	654	159,504	718	1,463	666	170,789
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	110,614	38	0	0	200	110,852
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	112,108	0	0	0	0	112,108
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	1,859	995	1,946	81,318	11,788	56,571	5,193	74,209	2,962	24,373	261,214
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	7	0	1	5	0	0	1	0	14
Pipelines	Quantity	10	0	0	0	12	17	31	0	74	3	147
	Miles	11.3	0.2	0	0	7.5	18.1	26.7	0	87.3	2.2	153.3
Reservoirs	Quantity	1	0	6	6	3	3	1	0	0	8	28
Springs	Quantity	0	0	0	1	7	0	0	0	2	0	10
Water Catchments	Quantity	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	37
	Gallons	425,770	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,200	0	0	426,970
Wells	Quantity	4	0	2	0	2	4	2	3	0	5	22
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	9
	Gallons	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	71,000	0	0	0	76,000
Program Facilities												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	1	0	2	7	17	10	1	5	0	0	43
Fences	Miles	5.0	9.6	2.3	2.0	36.6	33.0	70.6	30.6	21.9	42.3	253.9

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 2019

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	0	0	0	0	0	60	40	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	1,194	0	0	0	0
California	284	0	0	0	0	0	1,725	185	2,446	0
Colorado	57	80	0	0	0	60	759	0	0	0
Idaho	40	70	0	0	0	0	194	1,751	260	114
Montana	35	1,067	565	0	22	335	9,250	808	13,272	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	22,002	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,502	0	0	0
Oregon	4,927	3,741	4,860	0	1,098	339	2,961	7,467	13,314	649
–Eastern /g/	583	0	0	0	0	0	1,156	874	13,139	0
–Western /h/	4,344	3,741	4,860	0	1,098	339	1,805	6,593	175	649
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,162	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	65	0	0	0	20	1,983	527	75	10
Total	5,345	5,023	5,425	0	1,120	1,948	22,596	10,783	51,369	773
Group Total	16,913 (Reforestation)					35,327 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2019
-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 2019**

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	10,513,489	589,724	5,221	542,763	838
California	11,951,423	1,577,779	20,600	648,289	94,888
Colorado	4,519,313	447,841	459,441	2,761,167	23,858
Idaho	7,154,444	3,963,632	20,132	535,002	1,929
Montana	3,036,939	4,448,933	9,255	767,665	5,479
Nevada	34,284,251	5,636,745	20,332	3,944,232	8,966
New Mexico	9,638,912	3,074,343	951	657,915	463
Oregon	9,769,089	3,644,206	9,987	2,171,223	172,759
Utah	16,200,075	1,464,892	66,223	3,224,719	6,369
Wyoming	14,518,052	2,034,552	28,507	435,975	10,096
Total	121,585,986	26,882,647	640,650	15,688,950	325,646

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2019–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	25,646	8,852	456,392	7,717	56,748
California	16,305	11,729	1,750,930	31,115	129,541
Colorado	22,249	12,190	68,430	21,153	42,953
Idaho	16,300	8,609	41,155	12,847	75,480
Montana	8,116	31,715	9,864	18,279	28,835
Nevada	38,268	25,446	1,768,178	3,820	144,498
New Mexico	5,986	4,690	54,228	6,007	69,052
Oregon	43,933	27,951	134,919	43,124	136,917
Utah	38,188	28,734	1,618,330	14,062	126,905
Wyoming	21,719	21,874	357,733	6,412	64,315
Total	236,709	181,790	6,260,160	164,535	875,244

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 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: Yang et al. 2018. “A new generation of the United States National Land Cover Database: Requirements, research priorities, design, and implementation strategies,” *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 146: 108–123. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2019). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2019). 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 2019

Administrative State	Shrub/ Scrub	Grassland/ Herbaceous	Deciduous Forest	Evergreen Forest	Mixed Forest
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	17,395,729	1,240,620	1,800,870	9,959,597	2,093,480

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Sedge/ Herbaceous	Dwarf Shrub
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	1,495,624	2,382,734	2,351,335	10,659,640	18,298,230

Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	4,790	780,355	1,224,656	69,687,660

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 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, 2019). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2019). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. The total reflects the sum of unrounded acres.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

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	100	0	34
Arizona	1	1,916	1	53
California	5	30,676	466	8
Colorado	49	990,464	506	878
Eastern States	0	201	0	0
Idaho	0	478,483	134	31
Montana	8	359,356	404	471
Nevada	3	1,108,588	45	31
New Mexico	17	219,471	77	36
Oregon	0	944,186	345	486
Utah	14	322,332	113	116
Wyoming	3	868,940	121	281
Total	100	5,324,713	2,212	2,425

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–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	14	2	0	0	23
Arizona	123	58	4,278	120	11
California	300	247	4,508	471	31
Colorado	366	337	21,098	4,163	121
Eastern States	5	0	0	1	1
Idaho	9	59	72,168	0	1
Montana	86	38	10,050	135	23
Nevada	332	127	7,590	330	8
New Mexico	128	130	10,751	34	32
Oregon	178	190	23,067	3,875	47
Utah	163	109	22,276	1,683	35
Wyoming	12	141	25,986	10	24
Total	1,716	1,438	201,772	10,822	357

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–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	95	0	0	2	4
Arizona	0	1	115	6	64
California	171	11	72	16	64
Colorado	62	591	1,589	199	404
Eastern States	3	0	0	0	0
Idaho	166	5	176	28	49
Montana	23	27	72	332	188
Nevada	78	15	33	4	37
New Mexico	137	61	833	206	103
Oregon	223	7	230	11	53
Utah	141	16	123	23	54
Wyoming	177	16	77	27	27
Total	1,276	750	3,320	854	1,047

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–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	550	0	269,500	617,843	269
Arizona	408	0	754,128	13	68
California	1,504	2,180	371,554	10,848	2,412
Colorado	1,480	66,543	1,231,964	4,425	525
Eastern States	38	189	1,164	2	4
Idaho	1,076	3,250	441,539	39	466
Montana	1,071	13,044	638,595	1,228	276
Nevada	6,466	1,000	1,653,140	349	209
New Mexico	460	117,512	1,691,020	419	153
Oregon	2,450	5,215	755,140	164	484
Utah	1,976	76,500	1,290,533	29	183
Wyoming	2,844	11,520	1,754,581	549	697
Total	20,323	296,953	10,852,858	635,908	5,746

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–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 2019 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

/b/ Subactivities 1110 (Wildlife), 1120 (Fisheries), 1150 (T&E Species), 1160 (Aquatic Habitat Management), 1170 (Wildlife Habitat Management), 11705 (T&E Species), 6333 (Western Oregon Soil, Water, Air), and 6334 (Western Oregon Wildlife Habitat).

/c/ Subactivities 1040 (Riparian), 1110, 1120, 1150, 1160, 1170, 11705, 6333, and 6334.

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2019

	<u>Number /a/</u>	<u>Acres Treated /b/</u>	<u>Expenditures /c/</u>
Alaska	2	0	\$83,000
Arizona	1	0	74,510
California	16	1,043	3,186,682
Colorado	22	13,155	1,265,524
Fire and Aviation	0	0	7,866,973 /d/
Idaho	79	736,125	5,306,361
Montana	3	500	177,586
Nevada	93	396,460	11,550,675
New Mexico	0	0	0
Oregon	50	116,161	3,189,783
Utah	32	133,841	1,772,125
Washington	13	3,082	451,300
Wyoming	5	12,060	677,983
Total	316	1,412,427	\$35,602,502

/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 activities use acres as the unit of measure.

/c/ Includes expenditures in FY 2019 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2019 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$123,997).

/d/ The 2019 wildfire acquisition costs for seed have been centralized and are tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$7,866,973.

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 continues to ensure accountability to users of public lands, while emphasizing responsible use.

The BLM continues its longstanding commitment to make 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. The BLM strives to receive a fair return for taxpayers on such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to protect the public lands from 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 710 million acres of onshore federal mineral estate located on or underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development and conducts federal authority cadastral surveys on all federal interest lands, including 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 of 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. Revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities are available at the Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) website. Data from the onshore federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, and revenue data for Indian mineral owners from mineral operations on American Indian trust lands are not included in this publication.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2019

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>BLM Lands Patented</u>			
Airport			
Colorado	1	188	\$0
Nevada	1	20	0
Total	2	208	\$0
Color-of-Title			
New Mexico	1	1	\$1
Utah /a/	1	1	668,571
Total	2	2	\$668,572
Desert Land			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Reclamation Homestead			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP)			
Arizona /b/	1	173	\$0
Idaho	2	43	296
Montana	1	80	0
Nevada	2	36	30,777,500
Utah /a/	1	40	0
Wyoming	1	13	0
Total	8	385	\$30,777,796
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /c/			
California /d/	2	2,560	\$0
Utah /a/	2	70	21,760
Total	4	2,630	\$21,760
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
Alaska /e/	4	7,019	\$0
Total	4	7,019	\$0
Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Exchanges	8	9,649	\$21,760

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM Lands Patented—continued			
Patents (Various Acts of Congress)			
Eastern States /f/	4	179	\$0
Idaho /g/	3	582	0
Montana /h/	43	9,704	0
Nebraska /i/	1	40	0
New Mexico /j/	1	1,700	0
North Dakota /k/	32	3,309	0
Oklahoma /l/	1	40	0
Utah /a/	1	70	0
Wyoming /m/	2	15	0
Total	88	15,639	\$0
State Grants			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /n/			
Arizona	1	17	\$60,000
Colorado /o/	1	0	800
Nevada	1	222	82,000
Total	3	239	\$142,880
Sales (SNPLMA) /p/			
Nevada	17	79	\$25,804,000
Total	17	79	\$25,804,000
Sales (Various Acts of Congress)			
Nevada /q/	3	86	\$38,700
Total	3	86	\$38,700
Grand Total Sales	23	404	\$25,985,500
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	131	26,287	\$57,453,628

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<u>Alaska Conveyances</u>			
State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /r/			
State Selection Patents	79	795,686	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA) /s/	17	97,653	0
Total /t/	96	893,339	\$0
Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /u/			
Patents	48	575,402	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /v/	1	13,814	0
Total /w/	49	589,216	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /x/			
Patents	0	0	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /v/	0	0	0
Total	0	0	\$0
Certificates of Allotment /y/			
Native Allotments (43 CFR 2561) /z/	7	180	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /aa/	2	160	0
Total	9	340	\$0
Other Conveyances			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	154	1,482,895	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)	285	1,509,182	\$57,453,628

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>Federal Minerals Patented</u>			
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals			
Arizona	1	591	\$0
Total	1	591	\$0
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /c/			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Minerals (43 CFR 2530)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Minerals (43 CFR 2720)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Minerals (43 CFR 3860) (Surface included in Patent)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Minerals (43 CFR 3860)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Minerals (Various Acts of Congress)			
Oklahoma	1	40	\$0
Total	1	40	\$0
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	2	631	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2019–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: Minerals retained in 1-acre Color-of-Title transaction; minerals retained in 40-acre R&PP transaction; minerals conveyed in two land exchanges equaling 70 acres; minerals conveyed in 70-acre parcel pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2000) to the Utah National Guard (patent no. 43-2019-0002).
- /b/ Arizona: Patent issued to replace previously issued R&PP patent to include conveyance of reversionary interests pursuant to Public Law 116-9.
- /c/ 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.
- /d/ California: A 640-acre patent and a 1,920-acre quit claim deed were part of an exchange. The BLM paid \$50,000 as an equalization payment for the combined 2,560 acres.
- /e/ Alaska: Four exchanges for original patent; one for subsurface only (4,558 acres) and three for surface and subsurface estates (2,461 acres).
- /f/ Eastern States: An 84-acre parcel is a patent to issue (act of Congress, enacted April 24, 1820; 3 Stat. 566); an 80-acre parcel is an issuance of new and correct patent (act of Congress, enacted April 24, 1820; 3 Stat. 566); and a 15-acre parcel is a quitclaim deed for recreation and other purposes (16 U.S.C. 1248 (e)(1)).
- /g/ Idaho: Transaction pursuant to the Sawtooth National Recreation Area and Jerry Peak Wilderness Additions Act (Public Law 114-46).
- /h/ Montana: An 8,304-acre parcel was for an Indian fee patent; a 320-acre parcel was for an Indian trust patent; a 240-acre parcel was for a reclamation homestead patent; and an 840-acre parcel was for a Forest Service exchange of the General Exchange Act.
- /i/ Nebraska: Indian fee patent issued pursuant to 43 CFR 2530.
- /j/ New Mexico: Land patent issued pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2017 (Public Law 114-328; 130 Stat. 2000); minerals included.
- /k/ North Dakota: Twenty-eight Indian fee patents totalling 3,084 acres and four Indian trust patents totalling 225 acres issued pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855).
- /l/ Oklahoma: Indian fee patent issued pursuant to 43 CFR 2530.
- /m/ Wyoming: Indian fee patents issued pursuant to 43 CFR 2530.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

- /n/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /o/ Colorado: The conveyance of sales is 0.16 acres (rounded to 0).
- /p/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /q/ Nevada: Sales pursuant to the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act (Public Law 108-424).
- /r/ Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- /s/ 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 Alaska Statehood 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.
- /t/ Total includes original patents (4,364 acres), confirmatory patents (791,323 acres), and tentative approvals (97,653 acres). Also, 102,017 acres conveyed by the BLM to the State of Alaska in FY 2019.
- /u/ 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.
- /v/ 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 Alaska Native Claims Settlement 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.
- /w/ Total includes original patents (40,061 acres), confirmatory patents (535,341 acres), and interim conveyances (13,814 acres). Also, 53,875 acres conveyed to Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporations in FY 2019.
- /x/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /y/ 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.
- /z/ Native allotment certificates 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). One corrected allotment certificate was issued for one parcel encompassing 40 acres.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

/aa/ Native veteran allotment certificates issued 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 (43 U.S.C. 1629g); 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).

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2019**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/							
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 2019—continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001-2010	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
2019	2,025	0	0	0	0	0	2,025
Total 1949–2019	10,316,259	178,159	2,436,260	8,604	1,192,481	349,418	14,481,181

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2019—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>	
Grand Total /c/	45,588,767	16,253,543	4,527,640	415,575	1,571,191	2,548,564	70,905,280

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.

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- /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 2019

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	4	24	28
Arizona	130	75	205
California	107	85	192
Colorado	334	111	445
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	111	130	241
Montana	74	64	138
Nevada	138	168	306
New Mexico	1,050	849	1,899
Oregon	63	126	189
Utah	385	175	560
Wyoming	1,281	412	1,693
Total	3,677	2,219	5,896

/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 2019

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	1,160	\$249,307	0	\$0	219	\$371,285	1,379	\$620,592
Arizona	4,561	3,479,591	9	357	281	164,110	4,851	3,644,058
California	7,099	14,716,948	44	15,765	287	3,652,279	7,430	18,384,992
Colorado	5,611	2,476,655	0	0	1,429	1,250,965	7,040	3,727,620
Eastern States	45	475	0	0	17	881	62	1,356
Idaho	5,390	3,137,461	1	0	122	120,306	5,513	3,257,767
Montana	4,118	315,773	1	0	348	179,746	4,467	495,519
Nevada	8,498	7,430,308	15	8,502	199	54,418	8,712	7,493,228
New Mexico	12,746	4,546,199	3	311	22,877	6,793,907	35,626	11,340,417
Oregon	10,127	1,560,055	2	0	27	222,819	10,156	1,782,874
Utah	5,070	1,652,806	4	0	1,438	691,626	6,512	2,344,432
Wyoming	11,494	5,972,819	9	3,123	7,842	3,893,166	19,345	9,869,108
Total	75,919	\$45,538,397	88	\$28,058	35,086	\$17,395,508	111,093	\$62,961,963

/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 2019

Geographic State	Type	FY 2019 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	53	257	5	196	\$24,631	6	9	52	444
	Leases /a/	19	72	0	0	12,980	2	2	17	70
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits /a/	57	118	6	329	76,666	0	0	63	447
	Leases /a/	29	1,419	0	0	103,665	1	11	28	1,408
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	683	16,403	26	160	61,198	6	10	703	16,553
	Leases	193	4,450	0	0	59,694	1	1	192	4,449
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits /a/	13	129,989	3	4	6,577	3	8	13	129,985
	Leases /a/	6	1,615	1	31	1,146	0	0	7	1,646
	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 /a/	99	942	3	16	2,237	4	48	98	910
	Leases /a/	18	158	0	0	0	1	1	17	157
	Easements /a/	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2019 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Montana	Permits	24	728	1	1	\$8,943	3	3	22	726
	Leases /a/	15	1,552	0	0	26,579	1	6	14	1,546
	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	26	5,366	5	21	13,248	6	31	25	5,356
	Leases	8	645	0	0	1,150	0	0	8	645
	Easements	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
New Mexico	Permits /a/	11	7,403	1	1	1,519	1	1	11	7,403
	Leases /a/	6	1,426	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,426
	Easements /a/	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
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	469	2	116	1,906	0	0	48	585
	Leases	44	44,125	0	0	33,386	0	0	44	44,125
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2019 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019	
		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	22	360	16	48	11,485	2	1	36	407
	Leases	7	117	2	92	6,666	2	20	7	189
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	6	20	1	1	11,938	1	1	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/	21	1,010	0	0	3,769	2	13	19	997
	Leases	16	116	1	0	14,835	1	2	16	114
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits	1,062	163,090	69	893	\$224,117	34	125	1,097	163,858
	Leases	361	55,695	4	123	\$260,101	9	41	356	55,777
	Easements	9	600	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	600
Grand Total /a/	1,432	219,385	73	1,016	\$484,218	43	166	1,462	220,235	

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 2019–concluded

/a/ Numbers and acres of Federal Land Policy and Management Act Section 302 permits or leases 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. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2018, were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019

	FY 2019 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Airport Lease									
Alaska	8	1,393	0	0	\$269	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	15	2,945	0	0	14,113	0	0	15	2,945
New Mexico /a/	4	552	0	0	1,400	0	0	4	552
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	2	170	0	0	450	0	26	2	144
Total	65	22,997	0	0	\$20,321	0	26	65	22,971
Film Permits									
Alaska /a/	1	2,027,884	1	1	\$2,164	1	1	1	2,027,884
Arizona	6	4,043	5	980	13,125	6	2,980	5	2,043
California	335	7,547	87	411	205,986	86	415	336	7,543
Colorado	0	0	13	55,086	8,200	13	55,086	0	0
Idaho /a/	4	166,003	6	15	3,398	5	166,004	5	14
Montana	1	1	8	338,522	9,466	8	338,522	1	1
Nevada	30	3,186,442	34	2,334,568	29,082	32	2,377,564	32	3,143,446
New Mexico /a/	4	7	2	5	15,123	0	0	6	12
Oregon	2	1,098	6	178	2,102	0	0	8	1,276
Utah	9	69	143	1,310	101,713	134	644	18	735
Wyoming	1	1	13	12,649	8,250	12	12,649	2	1
Total	393	5,393,095	318	2,743,725	\$398,609	297	2,953,865	414	5,182,955

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	FY 2019 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Hot Springs									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	18
Total	1	18	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	18
Public Works Lease									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Total	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed									
Arizona /a/	15	12,965	0	0	\$60,000	0	0	15	12,965
Idaho /a/	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	3
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	18	14,175	1	3	\$60,000	0	0	19	14,178
Reconveyed Permit/Lease									
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
Total	4	167	0	0	\$0	0	0	4	167
Recreation and Public Purpose Lease									
Alaska /a/	72	329	5	196	\$37,611	8	11	69	514
Arizona /a/	116	20,115	1	1,046	8,072	1	12	116	21,149
California	182	31,392	0	0	2,418	0	0	182	31,392
Colorado /a/	21	1,564	1	80	1,115	0	0	22	1,644
Idaho /a/	30	9,026	0	0	0	1	30	29	8,996

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	FY 2019 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Recreation and Public Purpose Lease									
--concluded									
Montana	7	92	0	0	\$100	0	0	7	92
Nevada	181	14,000	4	43	22,699	1	5	184	14,038
New Mexico /a/	67	3,393	0	0	1,010	0	0	67	3,393
Oregon	26	6,776	0	0	2,886	0	0	26	6,776
South Dakota	5	640	0	0	1,605	2	9	3	631
Utah /a/	32	3,228	1	155	25	1	40	32	3,343
Washington	14	1,877	0	0	34	0	0	14	1,877
Wyoming /a/	48	3,805	0	0	2,877	3	196	45	3,609
Total	801	96,237	12	1,520	\$80,452	17	303	796	97,454
Recreation Concession/Vendor/Leases/Permits									
Alaska /a/	72	329	5	196	\$37,611	8	11	69	514
Arizona /a/	15	1,070	0	0	1,014,831	0	0	15	1,070
California	0	0	2	6	7,542	2	6	0	0
Total	87	1,399	7	202	\$1,059,984	10	17	84	1,584
Small Tract Lease									
Idaho	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Special Land Use Permit									
Arizona /b/	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0
Colorado /b/	1	0	0	0	23,450	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wyoming	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	201
Total	6	246	0	0	\$23,450	0	0	6	246

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	FY 2019 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Trans-Alaska Pipeline System										
Alaska	64	549	6	12	\$925	15	110	55	451	
Total	64	549	6	12	\$925	15	110	55	451	
Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permit /c/										
Alaska	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	
Lease to be Defined										
Wyoming	2	953	0	0	\$16,000	0	0	2	953	
Total	2	953	0	0	\$16,000	0	0	2	953	
Unauthorized Use										
California	24	26	2	43	\$1,001	0	0	26	69	
Utah /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	24	26	2	43	\$1,001	0	0	26	69	
Easement DOI to Other Federal Agency										
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
Total	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
Occupancy Permit – Special										
Montana	12	118	0	0	\$0	0	0	12	118	
Total	12	118	0	0	\$0	0	0	12	118	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—concluded

	FY 2019 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2018		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Unauthorized Development										
California	0	0	14	33	\$0	0	0	14	33	
Total	0	0	14	33	\$0	0	0	14	33	
Unauthorized Occupancy										
California	0	0	3	2	\$0	1	2	2	0	
Total	0	0	3	2	\$0	1	2	2	0	
Grand Total	1,481	5,543,845	363	2,745,540	\$1,660,742	340	2,954,323	1,504	5,335,062	

/a/ Numbers and acres of Federal Land Policy and Management Act Section 302 permits or leases 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. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2018, 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 2018**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	312	45	1	315
California	223	2	14	235
Colorado	868	29	72	934
Idaho	1,280	73	112	1,364
Montana	2,644	109	104	2,669
Nevada	537	29	70	591
New Mexico	1,282	377	191	1,409
Oregon	714	21	6	719
Utah	1,193	48	181	1,317
Wyoming	962	95	141	1,063
Total	10,015	828	892	10,616
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	344,925	2,803	81	347,809
California	136,189	32	9,257	145,478
Colorado	223,631	3,123	43,096	269,850
Idaho	896,229	3,716	66,468	966,413
Montana	996,407	3,997	18,849	1,019,253
Nevada	1,225,807	2,538	116,665	1,345,010
New Mexico	1,226,326	13,928	34,737	1,274,991
Oregon	720,222	1,101	3,291	724,614
Utah	687,370	1,580	159,204	848,154
Wyoming	803,142	3,683	108,733	915,558
Total /c/	7,260,248	36,501	560,381	7,857,130

/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 2018 (October 2017 to September 2018).

/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 2018**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	300	14	2	308
California	210	9	12	227
Colorado	334	10	32	351
Idaho	338	24	26	362
Montana	1,428	45	68	1,479
Nevada	9	0	0	9
New Mexico	693	37	29	707
Oregon	575	15	6	586
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,519	155	163	1,595
Total	5,406	309	338	5,624
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	119,220	714	467	120,401
California	63,734	464	2,322	66,520
Colorado	31,869	471	3,172	35,512
Idaho	23,131	369	3,259	26,759
Montana	185,877	832	10,333	197,042
Nevada	7,440	0	0	7,440
New Mexico	168,430	1,003	30,454	199,887
Oregon	61,697	663	645	63,005
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	403,847	6,817	38,242	448,906
Total /d/	1,065,245	11,333	88,894	1,165,472

/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 3-7c.

**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/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	612	59	3	623
California	433	11	26	462
Colorado	1,202	39	104	1,285
Idaho	1,618	97	138	1,726
Montana	4,072	154	172	4,148
Nevada	546	29	70	600
New Mexico	1,975	414	220	2,116
Oregon	1,289	36	12	1,305
Utah	1,193	48	181	1,317
Wyoming	2,481	250	304	2,658
Total	15,421	1,137	1,230	16,240
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	464,145	3,517	548	468,210
California	199,923	496	11,579	211,998
Colorado	255,500	3,594	46,268	305,362
Idaho	919,360	4,085	69,727	993,172
Montana	1,182,284	4,829	29,182	1,216,295
Nevada	1,233,247	2,538	116,665	1,352,450
New Mexico	1,394,756	14,931	65,191	1,474,878
Oregon	781,919	1,764	3,936	787,619
Utah	687,370	1,580	159,204	848,154
Wyoming	1,206,989	10,500	146,975	1,364,464
Total /c/	8,325,493	47,834	649,275	9,022,602

/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 3-8a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	337	42	1	340
California	222	2	21	240
Colorado	852	28	73	918
Idaho	1,277	72	108	1,359
Montana	2,659	109	102	2,682
Nevada	528	34	68	583
New Mexico	1,265	370	115	1,318
Oregon	717	20	7	723
Utah	1,161	42	176	1,288
Wyoming	993	108	151	1,094
Total	10,011	827	822	10,545
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	368,724	2,106	81	370,911
California	127,021	32	13,105	140,158
Colorado	196,956	665	38,231	235,852
Idaho	905,059	2,891	51,987	959,937
Montana	1,006,514	4,342	17,981	1,028,837
Nevada	1,143,017	2,406	89,651	1,235,074
New Mexico	1,186,953	13,279	30,320	1,230,552
Oregon	716,797	1,148	3,510	721,455
Utah	551,470	1,248	158,740	711,458
Wyoming	823,705	4,722	125,707	954,134
Total /c/	7,026,216	32,839	529,313	7,588,368

/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 2019 (October 2018 to September 2019).

/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 2019**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	306	12	2	314
California	200	8	12	217
Colorado	343	12	30	360
Idaho	350	25	26	374
Montana	1,381	43	59	1,428
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	696	36	30	710
Oregon	586	16	5	597
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,556	164	158	1,635
Total	5,424	316	322	5,641
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	104,554	628	480	105,662
California	54,922	367	2,450	57,739
Colorado	30,657	213	2,842	33,712
Idaho	25,782	436	3,327	29,545
Montana	182,287	895	8,228	191,410
Nevada	12,178	0	0	12,178
New Mexico	164,424	804	30,013	195,241
Oregon	59,946	620	1,415	61,981
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	406,109	6,566	34,247	446,922
Total /d/	1,040,859	10,529	83,002	1,134,390

/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 2019 (October 2018 to September 2019).

/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 2019**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	643	54	3	654
California	422	10	33	457
Colorado	1,195	40	103	1,278
Idaho	1,627	97	134	1,733
Montana	4,040	152	161	4,110
Nevada	534	34	68	589
New Mexico	1,961	406	145	2,028
Oregon	1,303	36	12	1,320
Utah	1,161	42	176	1,288
Wyoming	2,549	272	309	2,729
Total	15,435	1,143	1,144	16,186
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	473,278	2,734	561	476,573
California	181,943	399	15,555	197,897
Colorado	227,613	878	41,073	269,564
Idaho	930,841	3,327	55,314	989,482
Montana	1,188,801	5,237	26,209	1,220,247
Nevada	1,155,195	2,406	89,651	1,247,252
New Mexico	1,351,377	14,083	60,333	1,425,793
Oregon	776,743	1,768	4,925	783,436
Utah	551,470	1,248	158,740	711,458
Wyoming	1,229,814	11,288	159,954	1,401,056
Total /c/	8,067,075	43,368	612,315	8,722,758

/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 2019 (October 2018 to September 2019).

/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 JANUARY 7, 2020

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	407	493,949	95,133
California	281	240,740	115,826
Colorado	1,069	543,163	89,849
Idaho	1,466	1,270,020	198,604
Montana	2,782	1,121,429	25,612
Nevada	666	2,060,934	507,814
New Mexico	1,417	1,629,791	75,969
Oregon	781	966,919	130,731
Utah	1,461	1,198,105	305,932
Wyoming	1,177	1,448,811	385,867
Total	11,507	10,973,861	1,931,337
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	421	479,939	93,902
California	254	155,756	68,183
Colorado	1,083	543,315	91,384
Idaho	1,469	1,264,554	198,580
Montana	2,782	992,665	25,048
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	757	2,151,495	556,283
New Mexico	1,425	1,615,644	75,357
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	784	959,518	129,473
South Dakota	4	223	0
Utah	1,507	1,180,462	299,572
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,174	1,409,159	376,011
Total /d/	11,660	10,752,730	1,913,793

/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 JANUARY 7, 2020

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	360	152,379	6,630
California	279	88,209	9,474
Colorado	415	44,250	4,266
Idaho	397	31,204	890
Montana	1,567	228,493	17,687
Nevada	11	28,886	385
New Mexico	765	214,157	3,517
Oregon	737	89,396	3,817
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,744	460,754	8,213
Total	6,275	1,337,728	54,879
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	359	152,277	6,630
California	277	87,646	9,474
Colorado	412	43,814	4,180
Idaho	397	31,199	890
Montana	1,016	144,502	16,857
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	12	29,421	385
New Mexico	761	210,350	3,514
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	471	53,443	3,063
South Dakota	472	72,822	21
Utah /d/	1	138	52
Washington	269	34,210	722
Wyoming	1,725	454,543	7,953
Total /e/	6,274	1,324,359	53,744

/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 JANUARY 7, 2020

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	767	646,328	101,763
California	560	328,949	125,300
Colorado	1,484	587,413	94,115
Idaho	1,863	1,301,224	199,494
Montana	4,349	1,349,922	43,299
Nevada	677	2,089,820	508,199
New Mexico	2,182	1,843,948	79,486
Oregon	1,518	1,056,315	134,548
Utah	1,461	1,198,105	305,932
Wyoming	2,921	1,909,565	394,080
Total	17,782	12,311,589	1,986,216
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	780	632,216	100,532
California	531	243,402	77,657
Colorado	1,495	587,129	95,564
Idaho	1,866	1,295,753	199,470
Montana	3,798	1,137,167	41,905
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	769	2,180,916	556,668
New Mexico	2,186	1,825,994	78,871
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,255	1,012,961	132,536
South Dakota	476	73,045	21
Utah	1,508	1,180,600	299,624
Washington	269	34,210	722
Wyoming	2,899	1,863,702	383,964
Total /d/	17,934	12,077,089	1,967,537

/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 2017 (MARCH 1, 2017, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2018)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	613	58	3	623
California	415	11	38	455
Colorado	1,163	35	104	1,246
Idaho	1,592	91	97	1,674
Montana	4,130	159	179	4,209
Nevada	545	29	67	598
New Mexico	1,976	390	218	2,131
Oregon	1,214	32	10	1,229
Utah	1,213	44	163	1,330
Wyoming	2,472	236	274	2,638
Total	15,333	1,085	1,153	16,133
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	465,143	3,432	634	469,209
California	162,556	490	16,685	179,731
Colorado	281,318	3,498	63,393	348,209
Idaho	898,756	4,232	60,845	963,833
Montana	1,210,986	5,229	29,450	1,245,665
Nevada	1,112,984	2,441	86,688	1,202,113
New Mexico	1,403,434	15,447	68,695	1,487,576
Oregon	767,930	1,776	5,603	775,309
Utah	680,646	1,821	171,851	854,318
Wyoming	1,135,192	9,438	140,760	1,285,390
Total /c/	8,118,945	47,804	644,604	8,811,353

/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 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2018 (MARCH 1, 2018, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2019)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	618	58	3	629
California	406	11	28	436
Colorado	1,098	36	95	1,179
Idaho	1,566	88	96	1,652
Montana	4,075	151	173	4,152
Nevada	531	28	68	586
New Mexico	1,955	387	209	2,100
Oregon	1,242	32	10	1,257
Utah	1,146	41	158	1,259
Wyoming	2,500	238	270	2,673
Total	15,137	1,070	1,110	15,923
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	464,779	3,517	548	468,844
California	199,939	496	11,587	212,022
Colorado	258,973	3,610	46,365	308,948
Idaho	920,983	4,085	71,365	996,433
Montana	1,182,300	4,829	29,182	1,216,311
Nevada	1,237,982	2,538	117,065	1,357,585
New Mexico	1,398,406	14,953	65,191	1,478,550
Oregon	781,999	1,775	4,255	788,029
Utah	688,042	1,580	159,228	848,850
Wyoming	1,217,504	10,500	148,782	1,376,786
Total /c/	8,350,907	47,883	653,568	9,052,358

/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 2018 (March 1, 2018, to February 28, 2019).

/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 2019**

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Product Sales /b/	Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$5,045.00	\$0.00	\$5,045.00
Arizona	0.00	40.00	12.36	52.36
California	125,745.52	27,820.15	8,807.33	162,373.00
Colorado	20,818.22	18,926.00	12,532.00	52,276.22
Idaho	2,169,184.36	11,543.75	14,359.48	2,195,087.59
Montana	453,462.45	11,600.00	1,915.00	466,977.45
Nevada	0.00	34,402.00	70,647.56	105,049.56
New Mexico	0.00	44,952.50	7,461.00	52,413.50
Oregon	60,317,114.39	47,263.77	108,974.97	60,473,353.13
–Eastern /d/	18,279.28	5,637.84	9,939.55	33,856.67
–Western /e/	60,298,835.11	41,625.93	99,035.42	60,439,496.46
Utah	0.00	30,202.25	65,607.25	95,809.50
Wyoming	2,161.23	11,507.75	8,263.70	21,932.68
Total	\$63,088,486.17	\$243,303.17	\$298,580.65	\$63,630,369.99
Total Timber and Wood Product Sales	\$63,331,789.34			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded**

Note: This table does not include values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2019. 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 2019

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	0	0	1,480	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	2	0	0
California	5	2,390	125,745.52	52.62	475	2,864	18,648	0	0
Colorado	7	3,762	20,818.22	5.53	70	3,831	9,218	0	0
Idaho	17	12,631	2,169,184.36	171.74	9	12,639	4,456	(183)	0
Montana	16	6,108	453,462.45	74.25	10	6,117	13,812	1,496	2,269
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	105	105	9,678	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	7,831	0	6,487
Oregon	367	272,102	60,317,114.39	221.67	138	272,240	18,567	0	0
–Eastern /g/	2	207	18,279.28	88.48	27	234	(695)	0	0
–Western /h/	365	271,895	60,298,835.11	221.77	111	272,006	19,262	0	0
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	91	91	7,991	0	466
Wyoming	7	3,412	2,161.23	0.63	33	3,445	2,484	0	0
Total	419	300,403	\$63,088,486.17	\$210.01	929	301,332	94,165	1,312	9,222

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

Note: Some numbers may be slightly off, due to rounding. Negative values appear in parentheses.

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 2019. The column includes sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. The following states did not sell their entire volumes offered (actual volumes sold are in parentheses): Colorado (3,058 MBF), Wyoming (2,812 MBF), and western Oregon (250,007 MBF). Additionally, the following states sold volumes in FY 2019 that were offered in previous fiscal years (volumes sold are in parentheses): California (287 MBF), Montana (575 MBF), and western Oregon (34,600 MBF).
- /b/ Includes posts, poles, and other special forest products (SFPs), as well as all free use that can convert to MBF.
- /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/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and 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.

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 2019

	Leases as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Arkansas	17	2,442			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	208	63,432			
Kansas	51	10,715			
Louisiana	17	1,299			
Michigan	2	200			
Montana	247	72,531			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	736	192,924			
North Dakota	33	6,510			
Oklahoma	196	13,718			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	149	50,352			
Wyoming	583	124,466			
Total	2,276	542,199	NA	NA	NA
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	64	26,090			
Colorado	4	896			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	1	120			
Michigan	2	117			
Mississippi	11	3,476			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	28	3,969			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	41	8,977			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	217	58,146	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	81	28,532			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	212	64,328			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	61	12,470			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	18	1,419			
Michigan	4	317			
Mississippi	11	3,476			
Montana	252	73,854			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	737	193,084			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	61	10,479			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	237	22,695			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	150	50,392			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	595	125,986			
Total	2,493	600,345	NA	NA	NA
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	199	40,594			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	2	318			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	210	42,641	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,703	642,986	NA	NA	NA
Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Alabama	21	2,656	1	7	\$2,184
Arizona	2	3,040	2	3,040	6,080
Arkansas	150	99,205	0	0	0
California	135	79,205	0	0	0
Colorado	1,256	1,044,957	47	21,101	3,756,771
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Kansas	15	3,159	0	0	0
Louisiana	87	9,727	2	520	1,686
Michigan	7	789	0	0	0
Mississippi	41	3,903	13	1,080	2,176
Montana	726	382,776	112	70,601	2,557,963
Nebraska	1	80	0	0	0
Nevada	193	298,792	25	35,447	179,158
New Mexico	1,983	974,973	142	50,797	870,924,209
North Dakota	516	144,967	19	8,964	184,588
Oklahoma	266	25,160	0	0	0
Oregon	93	151,155	0	0	0
South Dakota	196	94,278	4	1,960	11,680
Utah	1,397	1,621,268	255	457,822	12,894,272
Wyoming	6,750	5,805,601	989	1,095,717	181,195,321
Total	13,848	10,761,568	1,611	1,747,056	\$1,071,716,088
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	34	27,073	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	234	191,587	0	0	0
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	211	127,596	12	3,189	634,098
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	25	6,139	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	13,068	0	0	0
Louisiana	325	248,840	1	40	82
Michigan	83	48,316	1	40	160

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands—continued					
Mississippi	359	214,988	2	157	\$61,536
Montana	120	59,028	8	4,542	71,468
Nebraska	4	1,418	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	1,520	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	732	398,922	2	707	17,072
Ohio	102	17,175	2	75	15,276
Oklahoma	141	46,742	0	0	0
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	96	28,821	2	280	2,360
Texas	362	235,533	0	0	0
Utah	10	1,208	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	7	10,912	0	0	0
Wyoming	47	13,584	4	942	1,098,735
Total	2,949	1,710,288	34	9,972	\$1,900,787
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	55	29,729	1	7	\$2,184
Arizona	2	3,040	2	3,040	6,080
Arkansas	384	290,792	0	0	0
California	138	79,410	0	0	0
Colorado	1,467	1,172,553	59	24,290	4,390,869
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	40	9,298	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	13,068	0	0	0
Louisiana	412	258,567	3	560	1,768
Michigan	90	49,105	1	40	160
Mississippi	400	218,891	15	1,237	63,712
Montana	846	441,804	120	75,143	2,629,431
Nebraska	5	1,498	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Nevada	193	298,792	25	35,447	\$179,158
New Mexico	1,987	976,493	142	50,797	870,924,209
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,248	543,889	21	9,671	201,660
Ohio	102	17,175	2	75	15,276
Oklahoma	407	71,902	0	0	0
Oregon	96	152,858	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	292	123,099	6	2,240	14,040
Texas	362	235,533	0	0	0
Utah	1,407	1,622,476	255	457,822	12,894,272
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	7	10,912	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,797	5,819,185	993	1,096,659	182,294,056
Total	16,797	12,471,856	1,645	1,757,028	\$1,073,616,875
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	13	1,443			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	31	5,993			
Total	101	19,418	NA	NA	NA
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	16,898	12,491,274	1,645	1,757,028	\$1,073,616,875
Competitive General Services Administration Oil and Gas Leases /f/					
Public Domain					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	10	7,430	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,894			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,288			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,258			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	39	22,945	NA	NA	NA
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	215	1,558,396	16	174,044	\$1,533,705
Total	215	1,558,396	16	174,044	\$1,533,705
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,389			
Total	4	8,389	NA	NA	NA
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	19,869	14,731,420	1,661	1,931,072	\$1,075,150,580

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	31	42,607			
Nevada	31	26,558			
New Mexico	1	280			
Utah	7	5,166			
Total	70	74,611	NA	NA	NA
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	27	30,106	0	0	\$0
Colorado	3	9,152	0	0	0
Idaho	10	20,525	0	0	0
Nevada	94	179,903	2	2,321	21,448
New Mexico	3	10,750	0	0	0
Utah	7	15,151	0	0	0
Total	144	265,587	2	2,321	\$21,448
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	214	340,198	2	2,321	\$21,448
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	20,083	15,071,618	1,663	1,933,393	\$1,075,172,028

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded**

Note: 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 2019

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	558		
Alaska	29	21,438		
Arkansas	11	2,562		
California	78	20,036		
Colorado	687	556,260		
Kansas	25	7,568		
Louisiana	36	9,943		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	2	44		
Montana	706	848,111		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,991	2,021,303		
North Dakota	30	7,616		
Oklahoma	177	27,465		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	697	546,221		
Wyoming	1,900	917,037		
Total	7,403	5,004,268	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60		
Arkansas	22	16,741		
California	7	878		
Colorado	13	5,078		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	8	10,697		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	24	4,467		
Mississippi	26	17,329		
Montana	36	14,941		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	1	620		
North Dakota	48	28,187		
Ohio	8	2,862		
Oklahoma	34	11,168		
Texas	17	17,532		
Utah	7	1,263		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	27	40,083		
Wyoming	16	3,754		
Total	312	193,406	NA	NA
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	618		
Alaska	29	21,438		
Arkansas	33	19,303		
California	85	20,914		
Colorado	700	561,338		
Kansas	27	8,564		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	44	20,640		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	26	4,689		
Mississippi	28	17,373		
Montana	742	863,052		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,992	2,021,923		
North Dakota	78	35,803		
Ohio	8	2,862		
Oklahoma	211	38,633		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Texas	17	17,532		
Utah	704	547,484		
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	27	40,083		
Wyoming	1,916	920,791		
Total	7,715	5,197,674	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	686		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	25	5,571		
Colorado	711	419,859		
Kansas	1	480		
Louisiana	6	423		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	300	201,542		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,319	821,573		
North Dakota	100	57,413		
Oklahoma	121	17,027		
South Dakota	37	17,675		
Utah	425	335,055		
Wyoming	2,954	1,431,809		
Total	6,034	3,331,066	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	2	845		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	32	17,920		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	7	4,517		
Michigan	18	8,455		
Mississippi	11	6,958		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	148	135,227		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	37	11,913		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	39	14,714		
Total	381	281,115	NA	NA

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	5	1,531		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	26	5,613		
Colorado	743	437,779		
Kansas	1	480		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	13	4,940		
Michigan	29	22,370		
Mississippi	11	6,958		
Montana	346	245,093		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,323	822,407		
North Dakota	248	192,640		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	158	28,940		
South Dakota	39	18,515		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	428	335,379		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	2,993	1,446,523		
Total	6,415	3,612,181	NA	NA
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	5	540		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,044		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	28	18,455	NA	NA
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	14,158	8,828,310	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	1	1,161	1	1,161
Arkansas	4	9,607	1	20
California	16	19,889	0	0
Colorado	131	125,392	2	920
Kansas	1	2,145	0	0
Louisiana	3	172	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Mississippi	3	240	3	240
Montana	288	186,109	3	3,072
Nevada	288	616,080	80	158,848
New Mexico	10	5,595	0	0
North Dakota	26	10,328	0	0
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Utah	280	412,348	32	30,779
Wyoming	477	481,287	56	119,289
Total	1,548	1,894,457	178	314,329
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	7	8,448	0	0
Colorado	23	17,521	0	0
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	4	16,413	0	0
Michigan	8	3,469	0	0
Mississippi	1	692	0	0
Montana	72	40,510	1	480
North Dakota	26	16,013	0	0
Ohio	28	4,385	0	0
Texas	9	14,967	0	0
Wyoming	1	1,358	0	0
Total	180	124,896	1	480

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	1	1,161	1	1,161
Arkansas	11	18,055	1	20
California	16	19,889	0	0
Colorado	154	142,913	2	920
Kansas	2	3,265	0	0
Louisiana	7	16,585	0	0
Michigan	10	3,669	0	0
Mississippi	4	932	3	240
Montana	360	226,619	4	3,552
Nevada	288	616,080	80	158,848
New Mexico	10	5,595	0	0
North Dakota	52	26,341	0	0
Ohio	28	4,385	0	0
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Texas	9	14,967	0	0
Utah	280	412,348	32	30,779
Wyoming	478	482,645	56	119,289
Total	1,728	2,019,353	179	314,809
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	1	244		
Texas	1	547		
Total	2	791	NA	NA
Total Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /c/	1,730	2,020,144	179	314,809
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	15,888	10,848,454	179	314,809

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2019—concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alaska	3	7,680	0	0
California	14	12,158	0	0
Nevada	67	103,541	7	19,813
Oregon	15	12,191	0	0
Washington	4	8,436	0	0
Total	103	144,006	7	19,813
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	15,991	10,992,460	186	334,622

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.

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 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, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	2	120		
Colorado	2	328		
Indiana	2	68		
Kansas	6	1,492		
Kentucky	39	9,401		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	4	585		
Ohio	144	17,317		
Oklahoma	7	924		
Pennsylvania	64	4,299		
Tennessee	2	736		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	3	770		
West Virginia	190	20,616		
Total	474	58,689	None	None
<u>Exchange Leases /c/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	65	11,830		
Colorado	19	9,421		
Kansas	21	18,027		
Montana	91	27,200		
New Mexico	305	121,377		
North Dakota	9	4,226		
Wyoming	71	20,649		
Total	581	212,730	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	134	38,255		
Colorado	126	109,819		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	116	37,546		

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /d/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	385	94,056		
North Dakota	9	8,982		
Oklahoma	7	273		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	362	97,704		
Total	1,145	392,053	None	None
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	194		
Total	3	274	None	None
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	76	6,708	1	25
Montana	6	76	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	2	382	0	0
North Dakota	5	535	0	0
Utah	3	1,299	0	0
Wyoming	74	2,832	0	0
Total	169	11,951	1	25

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /g/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California	1	160		
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	50	10,749		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	26	5,005		
Texas	74	10,922		
Total	163	29,779	None	None
<u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /h/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	2	1,976		
Total	2	1,976	None	None
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases /i/	2,537	707,452	1	25
<u>Geothermal Private Leases /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Nevada	1	48		
Total	1	48	None	None
Grand Total Other Geothermal Leases	1	48	None	None
<u>Grand Total Other Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	2,538	707,500	1	25

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

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

Oil and gas renewal leases, both with and without discovery, within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska were removed from this table due to the expiration of the leases in FY 2019. The renewal leases within the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska were authorized by the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which amended the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976.

- /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/ 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.
- /d/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.
- /e/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.
- /f/ A lease issued under the act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /g/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /h/ A lease issued under the Relinquishment Act of 1919.
- /i/ This is the total of all other oil and gas leases; it does not include other geothermal leases.
- /j/ An existing geothermal lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alaska	16	14	16	0
Arkansas	2	0	0	1
California	239	127	41	0
Colorado	354	228	129	4
Kansas	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	1	2	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	1
Montana	9	5	4	0
Nevada	3	1	0	3
New Mexico	1,420	759	426	218
North Dakota	299	242	177	0
Ohio	12	4	0	0
Oklahoma	23	8	10	0
South Dakota	2	0	0	0
Texas	9	10	1	0
Utah	59	44	40	6
Wyoming	733	552	414	425
Total	3,181	1,995	1,260	658

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—concluded**

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	<u>GDPs /b/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
Nevada	7	5	7	0
Total	7	5	7	0

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 2019 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, 2019**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	29	29	23	5,125
Alaska	7	108	124	31	22,095
Arkansas	4	205	218	264	129,291
California	29	7,993	8,010	315	89,829
Colorado	145	7,406	7,472	2,195	1,484,195
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,333
Illinois	2	15	15	7	1,501
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	381	382	424	106,577
Kentucky	0	160	160	56	32,952
Louisiana	4	462	480	168	58,982
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	174	176	59	28,702
Mississippi	7	124	127	78	39,185
Montana	42	2,980	2,985	1,385	671,464
Nebraska	0	30	30	19	8,825
Nevada	8	118	118	36	24,437
New Mexico	217	31,513	36,556	6,790	3,892,531
New York	0	6	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	37	2,930	2,964	1,378	612,298
Ohio	0	604	605	230	33,136
Oklahoma	16	487	499	954	152,087
Pennsylvania	0	216	216	67	4,723
South Dakota	4	85	86	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, 2019—continued**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES—continued

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Texas	13	545	546	295	185,013
Utah	119	9,183	9,228	1,491	1,102,942
Virginia	0	18	18	18	14,645
West Virginia	1	283	284	154	56,009
Wyoming	530	30,278	31,067	7,599	4,107,699
Total	1,200	96,356	102,424	24,127	12,915,006

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
California	3	108	261	38	51,588
Nevada	27	100	84	44	51,145
New Mexico	0	7	4	2	2,781
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0
Utah	1	6	10	8	7,607
Total	32	222	359	92	113,121

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019–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 were 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 2019 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2019

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	18	28,649	(1)	(300)	0
Montana	5	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	7,088	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	7,033	0	0	0
Oklahoma	6	14,515	0	0	0
Utah /b/ /c/ /d/	11	29,861	0	2,686	14,677,637
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/ /e/	39	74,829	0	(185)	0
Total	92	176,606	(1)	2,201	\$14,677,637
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases					
Illinois	1	145	0	0	\$0
Kentucky	1	1,827	0	0	0
Montana	19	24,534	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah /b/	37	26,039	(10)	(20,528)	0
Wyoming /e/	34	61,197	1	0	0
Total	96	116,782	(9)	(20,528)	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Montana	4	1,038	0	0	0
North Dakota /c/	3	800	1	160	16,000
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	3	2,906	0	(354)	0
Total	18	10,211	1	(194)	\$16,000

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama /c/	1	161	1	161	\$405,450
Colorado	15	25,526	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	1,525	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah /b/	1	160	(3)	(1,703)	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	12,237	0	0	0
Total	33	44,675	(2)	(1,542)	\$405,450
Hardship Leases					
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Total	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,595	0	0	\$0
Total	5	4,595	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
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 /b/	5	3,655	0	(270)	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	12	33,712	(1)	(1,264)	0
Total	42	80,154	(1)	(1,534)	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama /c/	2	1,771	1	161	\$405,450
Colorado /b/	49	80,336	(1)	(300)	0
Illinois	1	145	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	3,352	0	0	0
Montana	37	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico /c/	12	26,072	0	0	0
North Dakota	15	10,873	1	160	16,000
Oklahoma	8	16,644	0	0	0
Utah /b/ /c/ /d/	58	62,985	(13)	(19,815)	14,677,637
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/ /e/	99	189,476	0	(1,803)	0
Total	287	437,039	(12)	(21,597)	\$15,099,087

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico /b/ /f/	0	0	(11)	(21,316)	NA
Total	0	0	(11)	(21,316)	NA
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Alabama /c/	1	760	1	760	NA
Montana	1	12,618	0	0	NA
Utah	2	6,750	0	0	NA
Wyoming /b/ /c/	2	24,793	0	11,763	NA
Total	6	44,921	1	12,523	NA
Licenses to Mine					
Montana	1	80	0	0	NA
Total	1	80	0	0	NA
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado /b/ /d/	9	72,211	0	(425)	NA
Montana /c/	4	35,188	1	2,316	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah	11	101,222	0	0	NA
Wyoming /d/	15	157,634	0	857	NA
Total	45	419,514	1	2,748	NA

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

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

NA = Not applicable.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2019. 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/ 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 2019. 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.
- /c/ Values reflect the issuance of new federal leases, licenses, or LMUs during FY 2019.
- /d/ An increase in acreage during FY 2019, 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.
- /e/ An increase in the number of leases or LMUs during FY 2019, 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.
- /f/ Section 1121 of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 (Public Law 116-9) directs the BLM to implement the exchange of 11 coal preference right lease applications (PRLAs) in northern New Mexico for bidding credits not to exceed \$67,000,000. Through appraisal and negotiations, and consistent with requirements of the act, the value of the 11 PRLAs is determined to be \$67,000,000. A certificate of bidding rights was issued upon relinquishment of the PRLAs in September 2019.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	17	7,761	0	0	NA
Total	17	7,761	0	0	NA
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	922	0	39	NA
Idaho /b/	48	32,110	0	(15,323)	NA
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
Total	54	35,281	0	(15,284)	NA
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	NA
Idaho /b/	9	2,542	0	(951)	NA
Total	10	2,603	0	(951)	NA
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho /b/	28	9,517	0	(8,947)	NA
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
Total	31	16,795	0	(8,947)	NA
Total Phosphate Leases	95	54,679	0	(25,182)	NA
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Idaho /b/	2	965	0	(964)	NA
Total	2	965	0	(964)	NA
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	NA
Total	4	230	0	0	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	39	48,102	2	5,096	\$19,002,236
Total	42	52,746	2	5,096	\$19,002,236
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	2	2,258	0	0	NA
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	NA
Total	4	2,579	0	0	NA
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	7	11,787	(1)	(2,158)	NA
Colorado	7	14,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	20	21,039	(4)	(7,034)	NA
Total	34	47,470	(5)	(9,192)	NA
Total Sodium Leases	80	102,795	(3)	(4,096)	\$19,002,236
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	0	0	(2)	(85)	NA
New Mexico	1	2,360	1	2,360	NA
Total	1	2,360	(1)	2,275	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	NA
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
Total	84	163,915	0	0	NA
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico /b/	49	61,634	0	46,202	NA
Utah /b/	3	1,974	0	0	NA
Total	53	64,940	0	46,202	NA
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	NA
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	NA
New Mexico	83	108,408	0	0	NA
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	NA
Total	92	123,102	0	0	NA
Total Potassium Leases	229	351,957	0	46,202	NA
<u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	52	45,059	0	0	NA
Total	52	45,059	0	0	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,155	0	0	NA
Total	11	3,155	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Utah	2	68	0	0	NA
Total	2	68	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	NA
Total	1	477	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges /c/					
Utah /b/	3	320	0	30	NA
Total	3	320	0	30	NA
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	4,020	0	30	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases /d/</u>					
Colorado	1	160	(1)	(156)	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
Total	2	320	(1)	(156)	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas</u>					
Colorado	2	5,392	0	0	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
Total	3	10,352	0	0	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /e/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases /e/					
Alabama	0	0	(1)	(40)	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 /b/	36	34,623	0	(10)	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
Total	53	41,974	(1)	(50)	NA
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /e/					
Utah	2	314	(1)	(650)	NA
Total	2	314	(1)	(650)	NA
Total Hardrock Leases	55	42,288	(2)	(700)	NA
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	2	1,058	0	0	NA
Total	2	1,058	0	0	NA
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Idaho	1	10	1	10	NA
Illinois	1	202	1	202	NA
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
Montana	2	46	0	0	NA
Total	6	269	2	212	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	2	334	(1)	(320)	NA
Total	2	334	(1)	(320)	NA
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota /b/	0	0	(29)	(41,470)	NA
Total	0	0	(29)	(41,470)	NA

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/ Leases/acreage revised, based on previous miscalculations.

/c/ 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.

/d/ 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.

/e/ “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 2019

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
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	2	450	\$1,044	0	0	\$0
	State Total	2	450	\$1,044	0	0	\$0
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	18	13,249	28,135	18	13,249	28,135
	Stone	46	670	2,438	46	670	2,438
	Soil/Fill	4	660	495	4	660	495
	State Total	68	14,579	\$31,068	68	14,579	\$31,068
California	Sand and Gravel	8	208	\$103	9	208	\$103
	Soil - Other	9	1,242	497	9	1,242	497
	Stone	1	1	2	1	1	2
	State Total	18	1,451	\$602	19	1,451	\$602
Colorado	Clay	2	205	\$139	2	205	\$139
	Sand and Gravel	5	1,091	1,956	4	91	56
	Stone	82	78	1,050	82	78	1,050
	State Total	89	1,374	\$3,145	88	374	\$1,245
Idaho	Calcium	1	100	\$105	1	100	\$105
	Clay	11	110	220	11	110	220
	Pumice	10	22	149	10	22	149
	Sand and Gravel	93	39,785	41,090	93	39,785	41,090
	Soil - Other	3	86	80	3	86	80
	Stone	85	407	2,836	87	417	2,876
	State Total	203	40,510	\$44,480	205	40,520	\$44,520
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	5	24	\$10	5	24	\$10
	Stone	1	1	6	1	1	6
	State Total	6	25	\$16	6	25	\$16

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	130	79,488	\$98,567	129	78,988	\$98,242
	Soil - Other	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Stone	22	43	703	22	43	703
	State Total	156	79,535	\$99,274	155	79,035	\$98,949
New Mexico /f/	Calcium, Caliche	169	837,505	\$2,406,807	168	404,505	\$1,492,047
	Pumice	1	20	19	1	20	19
	Sand and Gravel	40	3,071	5,163	40	3,071	5,163
	Stone	27	468	343	27	468	343
	Soil	1	150	120	1	150	120
	State Total	238	841,214	\$2,412,452	237	408,214	\$1,497,692
Oregon /g/	Pumice	7	2,201	\$1,651	7	2,201	\$1,651
	Sand and Gravel	15	1,327	851	14	1,022	622
	Stone	27	5,692	7,884	27	5,692	7,884
	State Total	49	9,220	\$10,386	48	8,915	\$10,157
Utah	Clay	2	3,964	\$265	2	3,964	\$265
	Pumice	68	19,305	9,484	68	19,305	9,484
	Sand and Gravel	66	69,046	6,491	67	72,426	6,491
	Soil - Other	3	25	13	3	25	13
	Stone	158	26,900	560,477	157	26,294	559,730
	State Total	297	119,240	\$576,730	297	122,014	\$575,983

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	23	3,349	\$3,091	26	3,675	\$3,456
	Stone	17	313	11,237	17	313	11,237
	State Total	40	3,662	\$14,328	43	3,988	\$14,693
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		1,166	1,111,260	\$3,193,525	1,166	679,115	\$2,274,925
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	1	8,654	\$25,097
	Stone	1	11,500	27,255	1	7,638	18,102
	Rip Rap	0	0	0	1	10,018	60,509
	State Total	1	11,500	\$27,255	3	26,310	\$103,708
Arizona	Pumice	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	6	278,011	324,938	53	381,185	422,090
	Stone	7	1,420,003	2,643,250	182	1,708,028	4,397,369
	State Total	13	1,698,014	\$2,968,188	235	2,089,213	\$4,819,459
California	Sand and Gravel	29	867,763	\$1,073,311	62	134,360	\$179,045
	Stone	0	0	0	13	30,304	90,687
	Calcium/Gypsum	1	2,345	4,004	2	4,691	8,008
	Soil	1	283,280	144,000	0	0	0
	State Total	31	1,153,388	\$1,221,315	77	169,355	\$277,740
Colorado	Clay	2	18,243	\$17,219	8	2,384	\$1,910
	Sand and Gravel	2	233,661	322,458	9	7,134	7,655
	Stone	9	277,887	316,811	62	213,070	274,543
	Calcium	0	0	0	0	0	0
	State Total	13	529,791	\$656,488	79	222,588	\$284,108

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	3	5,930	8,199	3	715	720
	Stone	3	265	1,220	4	797	1,252
	State Total	6	6,195	\$9,419	7	1,512	\$1,972
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	State Total	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Nevada	Calcium	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Clay	0	0	0	9	760	456
	Sand and Gravel	29	3,963,177	6,008,844	352	3,855,627	6,306,800
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stone	4	117,704	151,970	33	139,333	176,609
	State Total	33	4,080,881	\$6,160,814	394	3,995,720	\$6,483,865
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	73	1,762,156	\$4,397,131	83	188,492	\$447,527
	Pumice	0	0	0	53	199,646	158,136
	Sand and Gravel	3	107,502	68,813	68	218,513	290,610
	Soil – Other	4	10,900	6,602	17	12,735	21,157
	State Total	80	1,880,558	\$4,472,546	221	619,386	\$917,430
Oregon /g/	Stone	0	0	\$0	1	140	\$120
	Sand and Gravel	2	5,102	4,155	12	7,145	7,574
	State Total	2	5,102	\$4,155	13	7,285	\$7,694
Utah	Pumice	2	15,267	\$7,500	8	22,103	\$10,858
	Sand and Gravel	16	212,180	118,046	48	156,196	86,511
	Stone	2	287	5,000	13	223,832	260,281
	Soil	0	0	0	1	18	150
	State Total	20	227,734	\$130,546	70	402,149	\$357,800

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Clay	0	0	\$0	4	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	23	565,245	509,166	161	389,418	340,557
	Soil	1	212,586	366,217	10	9,666	16,651
	Stone	13	669,580	848,719	122	1,676,305	1,284,929
	State Total	37	1,447,411	\$1,724,102	297	2,075,389	\$1,642,137
Total Exclusive Sales		236	11,040,574	\$17,374,828	1,396	9,608,907	\$14,895,913
Free-Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Stone, Rip Rap	0	0	0	0	0	0
	State Total	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	3	1,122,826	1,202,250	10	29,417	48,964
	Soil	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	3	11,200	5,600
	State Total	3	1,122,826	\$1,202,250	13	40,617	\$54,564
California	Sand and Gravel	9	3,232	\$2,747	1	53,000	\$26,500
	State Total	9	3,232	\$2,747	1	53,000	\$26,500
Colorado	Clay	1	50,000	\$0	3	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	5	3,294	3,557	38	72,384	73,953
	Stone	1	4,024	5,530	4	869	1,103
	Soil	0	0	0	1	74	52
	State Total	7	57,318	\$9,087	46	73,327	\$75,108

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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
Free-Use Permits—continued							
Idaho	Pumice	0	0	\$0	2	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	8	185,600	144,560	75	95,547	98,311
	Soil - Other	2	23,541	48,500	2	1,490	1,490
	Stone	2	13,249	15,625	28	75,204	103,203
	Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
	State Total	12	222,390	\$208,685	107	172,241	\$203,004
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	5	148,650	\$90,238	0	0	\$0
	Soil	1	20,000	10,000	0	0	0
	State Total	6	168,650	\$100,238	0	0	\$0
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	85	1,149,476	\$1,186,481	94	1,341,400	\$1,852,996
	Soil	0	0	0	5	1,488	1,050
	Stone	4	13,780	22,550	9	14,237	22,948
	State Total	89	1,163,256	\$1,209,031	108	1,357,125	\$1,876,994
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	10	95,620	\$279,862	10	93,120	\$271,112
	Sand and Gravel	1	300,000	234,000	0	0	0
	Soil	5	252,000	114,700	1	2,000	3,000
	State Total	16	647,620	\$628,562	11	95,120	\$274,112
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	6	5,299	\$4,674	1	2,900	\$2,900
	Stone	6	610	3,641	9	9,114	11,529
	Soil	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
	State Total	12	5,909	\$8,315	10	12,014	\$14,429
Utah	Pumice	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	10	324,663	206,074	8	79,747	47,176
	Stone	2	56,899	29,420	1	0	0
	State Total	12	381,562	\$235,494	9	79,747	\$47,176

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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
Free-Use Permits—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	9	456,885	\$334,301	119	47,756	\$50,007
	Stone	1	28,745	83,500	4	0	0
	Clay	0	0	0	0	0	0
	State Total	10	485,630	\$417,801	123	47,756	\$50,007
Total Free-Use Permits		176	4,258,393	\$4,022,210	428	1,930,947	\$2,621,894
Grand Total		1,578	16,410,227	\$24,590,563	2,990	12,218,969	\$19,792,732

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 2019

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
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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 2019

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End /d/	Active Claim Acres at Year End /d/
Alaska	124,546	139	124,685	6,247	156	0	6,230	130,986
Arizona	451,710	4,821	456,531	47,001	3,254	66	47,478	1,272,972
California	317,670	2,524	320,194	21,566	98	52	20,979	732,403
Colorado	289,319	3,156	292,475	10,292	158	24	10,287	300,619
Eastern States /e/	12,034	17	12,051	3	0	0	20	1,188
Idaho	222,429	4,202	226,631	22,114	637	20	23,252	765,795
Montana /f/	233,538	1,608	235,146	16,703	175	10	12,139	357,155
Nevada	1,175,491	12,821	1,188,312	202,061	9,373	0	196,307	5,787,021
New Mexico /g/	198,709	1,260	199,969	10,524	1,247	10	10,016	282,183
Oregon /h/	175,390	903	176,293	8,876	295	2	9,042	300,763
Utah	439,340	3,670	443,010	24,230	4,271	0	21,289	635,282
Wyoming /i/	312,374	1,036	313,410	30,041	84	52	29,897	864,980
Total	3,952,550	36,157	3,988,707	399,658	19,748	236	386,936	11,431,347

/a/ 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 2019—concluded**

- /b/ 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.
- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under the first half of the mineral entry final certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ 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.
- /e/ Includes all states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.
- /f/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- /g/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /h/ Includes Oregon and Washington.
- /i/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.

Sources: The BLM 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 2012
THROUGH 2019**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alaska	11	4	9	27	1	4	9	2
Arizona	79	114	86	94	64	90	45	55
California	21	25	37	16	16	17	17	7
Colorado	14	12	18	10	18	16	18	15
Idaho	11	13	10	10	9	9	15	9
Montana /b/	14	16	6	10	4	10	4	4
Nevada	276	223	216	193	184	289	210	206
New Mexico /c/	21	18	7	9	8	11	7	10
Oregon /d/	55	60	40	37	40	48	49	33
Utah	25	20	19	20	18	15	13	10
Wyoming /e/	43	48	24	30	17	13	10	14
Total	570	553	472	456	379	522	397	365

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2012
THROUGH 2019—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Alaska	9	3	8	5	3	2	11	6
Arizona	6	8	9	8	7	8	6	2
California	12	12	7	6	9	6	7	4
Colorado	3	1	4	4	3	3	2	3
Idaho	4	5	4	1	1	4	2	5
Montana <i>/b/</i>	2	6	3	0	2	3	1	2
Nevada	49	60	51	68	38	39	46	36
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	7	10	5	7	1	4	9	3
Utah	5	1	8	7	3	3	7	3
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	10	15	13	6	7	12	18	12
Total	109	121	112	112	75	85	110	76

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2012 THROUGH 2019—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 2015–2019

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/
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
2019	176	\$16,339	2,430	\$8,571	1,716	\$22,225	3,200	\$4,397

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.

/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 2019 was 2.812 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 2019 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 2019**

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
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 2019—continued

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
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
2019	116,962,643 /e/	49,830,307	15,194	18,846,551	71,238,761	202,313,186 /f/	459,206,642
Total	\$4,725,656,181	\$5,581,039,970	\$389,629,745	\$58,646,317,218	\$1,279,856,765	\$5,158,161,657	\$75,780,661,536

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.

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2019—concluded

- /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.
- /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, \$179,386,451 in FY 2018, and \$101,552,357 in FY 2019.
- /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, \$42,091,790 in FY 2018, and \$51,940,130 in FY 2019.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2019

	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	\$2,020	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	390,274	0	115,665	0	0	0
Arizona	164,633	0	2,358,999	537,400	144,638	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,452,529	16,595	878,082	116,320	89,686	0
Colorado	1,407,084	77,339	876,496	409,198	65,834	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	179,953	1,723,897	115,181	1,472,870	45,599	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	136	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,244,049	794,093	34,545	1,140,928	198,162	526,376
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,393	0
Nevada	185,502	35,785	106,795,310 /b/	1,938,598	16,995	0
New Mexico	7,744,010	50,149	2,890,612	1,716,345	274,108	30,288
North Dakota	2,028	0	0	0	6,748	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	155	0
Oregon	48,268	47,087,496	252,793	1,059,092	40,397	9,854
South Dakota	0	0	190	284	227,169	0
Utah	526,176	14,707	952,236	999,688	0	0
Washington	3,436	0	590	0	41,100	0
Wyoming	3,498,473	28,226	1,691,944	1,500,819	714,817	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$18,846,551	\$49,830,307	\$116,962,643	\$10,891,542	\$1,867,801	\$556,518

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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	6.78%	17.92%	42.07%	3.92%	0.67%	0.20%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$71,238,761					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$51,940,130					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$58,014,844					
Grand Total	\$200,040,286	\$49,830,307	\$116,962,643	\$10,891,542	\$1,867,801	\$566,518

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2019—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$1,944	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,964
Alaska	0	1,574,895	53,515	430,152	10	2,564,511
Arizona	340	3,500,501	380,613	1,471,460	302	8,558,886
Arkansas	840	0	0	0	921,500	922,340
California	735	16,231,648	302,537	4,288,418	31,193	25,407,743
Colorado	1,246	2,537,299	9,088	1,239,157	49,331	6,672,072
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	166	166
Eastern States	0	0	0	24,904	0	24,904
Georgia	50	0	0	0	0	50
Idaho	950	3,267,117	42,332	1,157,874	32,656	8,038,429
Iowa	50	0	0	0	0	50
Louisiana	100	745	0	0	0	981
Montana	1,455	411,071	35,123	651,088	184	5,037,074 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	2,393
Nevada	2,309	8,570,384	262,892	8,146,085	38,379	125,992,239
New Mexico	1,060	5,101,630	2,410	778,758	20,610	18,609,980 /e/
North Dakota	10	860	0	0	0	9,646
Oklahoma	30	230	0	0	0	415
Oregon	421	1,689,523	48,841	2,795,062	377,887	53,409,634 /f/
South Dakota	150	8,600	2,455	0	0	238,848
Utah	2,860	1,703,402	21,870	5,514,139	15,807	9,750,885
Washington	140	38,090	16,307	0	141	99,804
Wyoming	2,448	4,907,526	23,301	288,369	11,970	12,667,893
Total Operating Revenue	\$15,194	\$49,545,465	\$1,201,284	\$26,785,466	\$1,500,136	\$278,012,907

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.01%	17.82%	0.43%	9.63%	0.54%	100%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$71,238,761
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						\$51,940,130
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$58,014,844
Grand Total	\$15,194	\$49,545,465	\$1,201,284	\$26,785,466	\$1,500,136	\$459,206,642

- /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 \$101,552,357
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,944,224 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$69,294,537.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$38,218,541; interest received from delinquent debt of \$10,425; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$18,959,130; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$826,748.
- /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 \$1,687,805
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$43,469,022, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$3,377,242, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$6,563,370.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSSES, AND ROYALTIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$390,274	\$0	\$390,274
Arizona	164,633	0	164,633
California	3,452,529	0	3,452,529
Colorado	1,250,861	156,223	1,407,084
Idaho	179,953	0	179,953
Louisiana	136	0	136
Montana	161,944	1,082,105	1,244,049
Nevada	185,502	0	185,502
New Mexico	7,743,617	393	7,744,010
North Dakota	2,028	0	2,028
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	48,268	0	48,268
South Dakota	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	526,176	0	526,176
Washington	3,436	0	3,436
Wyoming	3,466,952	31,521	3,498,473
Total	\$17,576,309	\$1,270,242	\$18,846,551

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 2019**

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$433	\$16,068	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,501
Arizona	88,793	77,460	63,212	68,052	0	297,517
California	33,676	1,624,415	13,682	42,197	0	1,713,970
Colorado	35,902	658,605	48,132	30,975	0	773,614
Idaho	69,223	84,668	173,246	21,454	0	348,591
Louisiana	0	64	0	0	0	64
Montana	31,190	323,223	134,202	93,235	127,736 /a/	709,586
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,126	0	1,126
Nevada	9,091,210 /b/	87,279	228,028	7,996	0	9,414,513
New Mexico	110,690	3,643,464	201,885	128,968	7,125 /a/	4,092,132
North Dakota	0	954	0	3,175	0	4,129
Oklahoma	0	0	0	73	0	73
Oregon	48,809	22,710	124,576	19,007	26,037,298 /c/	26,252,400
South Dakota	7	0	33	106,883	0	106,923
Utah	36,396	247,566	117,588	0	0	401,550
Washington	22	1,617	0	19,338	0	20,977

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2019—concluded

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Wyoming	64,747	1,646,031	176,534	336,321	0	2,223,633
Total	\$9,611,098	\$8,434,124	\$1,281,118	\$878,800	\$26,172,159	\$46,377,299

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2019 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in FY 2020 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 2019 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. For FY 2019, allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$9,418,494, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. For FY 2019, land sales from Lincoln County amounted to \$32,895, of which \$30,895 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 2019 payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands amounted to \$25,814,588 (Title I and III) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands amounted to \$222,710 (Title I and III). For FY 2019, \$2,405,564 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2019

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /d/	\$6,861,599	\$651,139	\$8,434,124	\$2,899,689	\$18,846,551
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	71,238,761	0	0	71,238,761
Sales of Public Land /e/	63,572	0	3,149	16,927	83,648
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	11,885,263	3,191,327	714,193	3,289,706	19,080,489
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	15,194	15,194
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	12,533,000	25,814,588	5,121,434	43,469,022
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /f/	0	278,153	222,710	2,876,380	3,377,243
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	92,133,863	8,862,802	555,692	101,552,357
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development	0	0	30,954	1,941	32,895
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	933,900	878,800	55,101	1,867,801
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,445,770	1,281,118	4,164,655	10,891,543
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	2,006,527	3,071	47,148,679	49,158,277
Recreation Fees	0	26,785,466	0	0	26,785,466
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	278,335	130,956	147,378	556,669
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	57,507,339	0	507,505	58,014,844
Rent of Land /g/	0	1,773	834	1,165,810	1,168,417
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	51,940,130	0	0	51,940,130
Other /g/	0	0	0	1,127,335	1,127,335
Total	\$18,810,434	\$324,925,483	\$46,377,299	\$69,093,426	\$459,206,642

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2019
–concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2019 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2020, 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 \$1,114,535 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$17,732,016 from other lands.
- /e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /f/ Payments made under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), Title III—Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Extension.
- /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 2019**

	Mineral Leasing Act <i>/a/</i>	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Alaska	15,464	0	0	0	505	0	15,969
Arizona	77,213	87,450	64,519	0	76,994	0	306,176
California	1,618,531	50,660	18,480	0	27,879	0	1,715,550
Colorado	592,916	31,755	63,900	1,783	40,860	0	731,214
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	84,398	20,313	196,460	0	21,592	0	322,763
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	62,422	103,986	148,053	0	20,568	330,907 <i>/b/</i>	665,936
Nebraska	0	1,034	0	0	0	0	1,034
Nevada	87,000	4,632	274,777	0	230,459	7,966,498 <i>/c/</i>	8,563,366
New Mexico	3,768,745	137,988	223,629	15	115,686	7,814 <i>/b/</i>	4,253,877
North Dakota	951	7,692	0	0	0	0	8,643
Oklahoma	0	75	0	0	0	0	75
Oregon	22,638	23,099	140,541	0	39,076	27,568,408 <i>/d/</i>	27,793,762
South Dakota	0	109,519	55	0	5	0	109,579
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	252,091	0	166,526	0	30,130	0	448,747
Washington	1,612	21,875	0	0	1,830	0	25,317
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,646,531	355,479	185,847	3,595	49,408	0	2,240,860
Total	\$8,230,512	\$955,557	\$1,482,787	\$5,393	\$654,992	\$35,873,627	\$47,202,868

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2019. 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 2019 (October 2018 through September 2019) have been allocated; those amounts will actually be paid in FY 2020.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 5.9 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 \$7,966,498. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ Payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant land and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>Mineral Leases and Permits</u>							
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands							
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			
Public Domain (Alaska)							
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					
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
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); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/					

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands 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); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/						
Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma 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				
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3) 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		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15) 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 2019—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>
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming 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				
Acquired Lands other than Military Lands Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (61 Stat. 913); 30 U.S.C. 355	/b/						
State Selected Lands (except Alaska) 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 2019—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>
Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 596), Sec. 332							100
Permit Processing Improvement Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)							100
<u>Land and Materials (including Timber)</u>							
Oregon and California Grant Lands 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); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/				/a/	

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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>		
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
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); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/							
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /c/								
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)	4.0						96.0 /e/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019—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>		
Public Domain and Acquired Lands outside “Reclamation States” /c/ 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/	
Bureauwide Land Transactions Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	4.0							96.0 /e/
Land Utilization Lands 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 2019—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>
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Projects) 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/			
Townsites on Reclamation Projects 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/			
Nevada Land Sales 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)	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 2019—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>		
Ojito Land Acquisition Public Law 109-94 (119 Stat. 2109)								100
Owyhee Land 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act (123 Stat. 1039), Section 1505	4.0							96.0
<u>Grazing (Section 3)</u>								
Public Domain Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i	12.5	37.5			50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Grazing Fee Only) 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 2019—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>
Public Domain and Land Utilization Lands (Range Improvement Fee) Same as public domain and LU lands as previously reported					100 /j/		
Public Domain (Alaska) Act of March 4, 1927 (44 Stat. 1452), ch. 513, relating to grazing districts in Alaska; 43 U.S.C. 316h	/k/						
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project) 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			
Leased Lands 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 2019—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>		
<u>Grazing (Section 15)</u>								
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/ Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts) Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
Oregon and California Grant Lands 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); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/							

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
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); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/				/a/	
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
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			
<u>Other Receipts</u>							
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 2019—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 2019, payments to Oregon and California (O&C) counties and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands were legislated under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, which extended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. Payments made under the legislation are 2019 receipts paid in 2020.

/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.

/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.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded**

- /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 2019

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Nonholding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$977,534	\$20,690	\$998,224
Arizona	8,587,109	157,244	8,744,353
California	2,827,278	94,978	2,922,256
Colorado	2,072,617	125,426	2,198,043
Eastern States	8,049	340	8,389
Idaho	4,648,300	170,854	4,819,154
Montana	2,551,327	54,682	2,606,009
Nevada	34,818,545	994,183	35,812,728
New Mexico	1,823,281	41,810	1,865,091
Oregon	1,454,044	71,217	1,525,261
Utah	4,463,528	180,927	4,644,455
Wyoming	5,062,925	31,873	5,094,798
Total	\$69,294,537	\$1,944,224	\$71,238,761

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, 2019**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Receipts					10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
			Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/			
FY 2017 and Prior Years' Activity									
Auction Sales	15,151.62	\$3,086,701,461.45	\$—	\$3,071,059,662.45	\$153,419,738.07	\$300,189,476.15	\$—	\$2,617,450,448.23	
Direct Sales	16,387.64	122,865,298.20	—	122,865,298.20	4,565,832.77	9,131,665.50	—	109,167,799.93	
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	167,379,518.62	—	167,379,518.62	8,368,744.76	—	16,737,489.79	142,273,284.07	
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	
FY 2017 and Prior Years' Totals	41,970.17	\$3,473,789,748.97	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,389,642,049.99	\$170,633,020.12	\$317,878,549.68	\$16,737,489.79	\$2,884,392,990.40	
FY 2018 Activity									
Clark County CMA	—	\$92,624,091.24	\$—	\$92,624,091.24	\$4,631,204.57	\$—	\$9,262,409.12	\$78,730,477.55	
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	
FY 2018 Totals	461.38	\$167,247,091.24	\$—	\$179,386,451.24	\$9,121,064.57	\$8,979,720.00	\$9,262,409.12	\$152,023,257.55	
FY 2019 Activity									
Clark County CMA (7/18–9/18)	—	\$1,952,489.11	\$—	\$1,952,489.11	\$97,624.46	\$—	\$195,248.91	\$1,659,615.74	
Clark County CMA (10/18–12/18)	—	1,209,479.23	—	1,209,479.23	60,473.96	—	120,947.92	1,028,057.35	
Clark County CMA (1/19–3/19)	—	1,382,127.23	—	1,382,127.23	69,106.36	—	138,212.72	1,174,808.15	
Clark County CMA (4/19–6/19)	—	1,664,361.16	—	1,664,361.16	83,218.06	—	166,436.12	1,414,706.98	
Auction Sale, Sep 2018	68.75	21,684,000.00	—	21,684,000.00	1,084,200.00	2,168,400.00	—	18,431,400.00	
Auction Sale, Aug 2019	657.34	167,705,000.00	—	38,752,400.00	—	—	—	38,752,400.00	
Deposit	—	—	—	10,000.00	—	—	—	10,000.00	
Direct Sale	140.00	30,777,500.00	—	30,777,500.00	1,538,875.00	3,077,750.00	—	26,160,875.00	
Direct Sale	10.00	4,120,000.00	—	4,120,000.00	206,000.00	412,000.00	—	3,502,000.00	
FY 2019 Totals	876.09	\$230,494,956.73	\$—	\$101,552,356.73	\$3,139,497.84	\$5,658,150.00	\$620,845.67	\$92,133,863.22	
Inception to Date Total	43,307.64	\$3,871,531,796.94	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,670,580,857.96	\$182,893,582.53	\$332,516,419.68	\$26,620,744.58	\$3,128,550,111.17	
Plus: Interest Redeemed—Inception to Date								\$358,165,736.33	
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$3,486,715,847.50	

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	\$200,055,603.59	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$301,659,881.13	
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,570,348.13	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	162,751,400.10	\$162,751,400.10
De-obligation of Funds	78,450,605.19	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,873,830.76	
Transfer of Funds	—	105,159,285.74	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	106,236,573.76	106,236,573.76
Outstanding Obligations	34,650.27	—	—	—	—	34,650.27	34,650.27
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$123,337,538.29	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$338,268,856.96	
Disbursements Inception to Date	77,633,057.53	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	180,778,053.53	\$180,778,053.53
De-obligation of Funds	45,062,818.38	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	44,158,959.79	2,857,826.00	156,849,141.05	
Transfer of Funds	—	98,620,458.71	76,009,812.31	89,808,006.91	24,759,128.35	289,197,406.28	289,197,406.28
Outstanding Obligations	641,662.38	—	—	—	—	641,662.38	641,662.38
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$99,836,247.11	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$155,719,554.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	68,961,603.37	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	99,673,855.88	\$99,673,855.88
De-obligation of Funds	30,031,535.02	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,202,589.97	
Transfer of Funds	—	35,020,472.54	16,888,803.18	38,541,276.49	9,321.93	90,459,874.14	90,459,874.14
Outstanding Obligations	843,108.72	—	—	—	—	843,108.72	843,108.72
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$338,392,948.11	\$268,810,221.90	\$253,579,420.00	\$245,065,482.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,108,593,437.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	262,991,259.80	184,161,082.16	232,503,271.10	190,734,025.21	2,596,564.26	872,986,202.53	\$872,986,202.53
De-obligation of Funds	66,322,546.39	56,209,811.03	21,076,148.90	46,449,200.53	148,800.86	190,206,507.71	
Outstanding Obligations	9,079,141.92	28,439,328.71	—	7,882,256.58	—	45,400,727.21	45,400,727.21
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>	<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Carson City</u>		
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	126,377,113.36	22,334,366.12	5,687,506.05	4,277,502.42	698,547.47	159,375,035.42	\$159,375,035.42
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	—	11,766.28	1,850,265.71	—	1,839,180.00	3,701,211.99	3,701,211.99
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$67,146,222.04					\$67,146,222.04	
Disbursements Inception to Date	43,957,331.56					43,957,331.56	\$43,957,331.56
De-obligation of Funds	17,701,763.31					17,701,763.31	
Outstanding Obligations	5,487,127.17					5,487,127.17	5,487,127.17
Sequestered Funds – SNPLMA						6,316,463.00	6,316,463.00
Return of Funds from FHA						(945,590.12)	(945,590.12)

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—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>
Lake Tahoe					
Original Obligation	\$50,945,998.00	\$5,593,937.88	\$43,229,162.27	\$99,769,098.15	
Disbursements Inception to Date	35,564,196.70	5,263,325.56	20,257,490.38	61,085,012.64	\$61,085,012.64
De-obligation of Funds	14,171,065.86	330,612.32	7,549,640.86	22,051,319.04	
Transfer of Funds	247,865,014.66	9,652,242.27	29,369,703.41	286,886,960.34	286,886,960.34
Outstanding Obligations	1,210,735.44		15,422,031.03	16,632,766.47	16,632,766.47
Reserves	<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	—			—	
Earmarked Funds /b/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$198,594,262.70	\$12,437,524.98	\$76,094,290.51	\$25,270,488.89	\$312,396,567.08
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	15,552,031.01	—	52,073,628.11
Sequestered Funds	450,304.00	8,936.00	74,717.00	37,346.00	571,303.00
Transfer of Funds	34,210,614.97	5,037,039.00	—	—	39,247,653.97
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	580,820.01	—	580,820.01
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$129,722,554.13	\$5,080,742.48	\$59,886,722.49	\$25,233,142.89	\$219,923,161.99
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date					\$2,542,502,919.32
BLM OPERATING COSTS					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$94,214,705.81	\$94,214,705.81
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2018				4,198,005.55	4,198,005.55
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2019				4,826,913.13	4,826,913.13
Return of Operating Expenses from LTRA				(39,149.71)	(39,149.71)
Transfer of Funds				385,950.00	385,950.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date				\$103,586,424.78	\$103,586,424.78
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)					\$3,486,715,847.50
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date					(\$2,646,089,344.10)
Total Available					\$840,626,503.40

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019–concluded**

Note: FY stands for fiscal year (October 1 through September 30); LTA stands for limited transition area; CMA stands for cooperative management agreement; FHA stands for Federal Highway Administration; PPP stands for pre-proposal planning; and LTRA stands for Lake Tahoe Restoration Act.

/a/ These 5% and 10% payments are not made until the quarter following the final payment for each parcel of land.

/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 2019

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	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
–Acres	161	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,771
Colorado									
–Leases	3	1	22	0	5	16	0	2	49
–Acres	2,760	2,262	37,125	0	9,364	22,102	0	6,723	80,336
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	8	13	0	0	16	0	0	37
–Acres	0	17,001	8,822	0	0	11,399	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	12
–Acres	0	640	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	26,072
North Dakota									
–Leases	1	6	2	0	0	6	0	0	15
–Acres	160	8,013	1,200	0	0	1,500	0	0	10,873

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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	6,820	0	0	7,695	0	2,129	0	16,644
Utah									
–Leases	3	1	33	13	0	7	0	1	58
–Acres	11,596	6,506	41,178	3,495	0	150	0	60	62,985
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	5	12	52	0	3	27	0	0	99
–Acres	6,638	48,225	99,676	0	3,899	31,038	0	0	189,476
Total									
–Leases	14	33	124	13	13	85	2	3	287
–Acres	28,957	92,904	196,501	3,495	21,273	84,997	2,129	6,783	437,039

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2019–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.

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

As a national provider of recreational opportunities, the BLM's recreation and visitor services program 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 public land visitors 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 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 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 by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use by recreational activity at fee and nonfee areas; and Table 4-3 presents permits and 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 2019**

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	585	316	408	926	0	0	993	1,242
Arizona	1,831	3,711	1,327	1,518	1,755	2,939	4,913	8,168
California	6,061	11,670	6,151	5,603	78	24	12,290	17,297
Colorado	5,014	2,970	3,781	5,726	758	203	9,553	8,899
Eastern States	111	53	36	4	12	2	159	59
Idaho	3,132	1,789	2,956	2,527	4	1	6,092	4,317
Montana	2,493	2,202	1,829	2,670	2	< 1	4,324	4,872
Nevada	4,374	2,202	3,199	4,299	11	3	7,584	6,504
New Mexico	1,992	1,160	2,077	2,973	< 1	< 1	4,069	4,133
Oregon	4,502	3,621	4,500	4,236	237	130	9,239	7,987
Utah	4,694	2,725	4,221	2,944	138	169	9,053	5,838
Wyoming	1,279	888	1,164	861	17	3	2,460	1,752
Total	36,068	33,307	31,649	34,287	3,012	3,474	70,729	71,068

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2019–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 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 estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but may not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are made using information gained from staff field patrols, data from adjacent land management agencies, or data gathered using social crowd-sourced methods.
- /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 onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM for the pursuit of recreational experiences, 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.

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 2019**

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group /e/
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	2,918	1.86%	342	0.22%	15,428	9.85%	18,688	11.93%
Nonmotorized Travel	1,540	0.98%	365	0.23%	23,042	14.71%	24,947	15.93%
Off-Highway Travel	1,427	0.91%	304	0.19%	16,569	10.58%	18,300	11.68%
Driving for Pleasure	1,157	0.74%	35	0.02%	9,447	6.03%	10,639	6.79%
Viewing Public Land Resources	3,882	2.48%	470	0.30%	21,311	13.61%	25,663	16.39%
Interpretation and Education	1,591	1.02%	184	0.12%	8,022	5.12%	9,797	6.26%
Hunting	82	0.05%	31	0.02%	7,132	4.55%	7,245	4.63%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,848	1.18%	619	0.40%	18,984	12.12%	21,451	13.70%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019–continued

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group /e/
Water-Based Activities								
Boating (Motorized)	1,175	0.75%	130	0.08%	2,840	1.81%	4,145	2.65%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	611	0.39%	332	0.21%	4,454	2.84%	5,397	3.45%
Fishing	1,028	0.66%	75	0.05%	4,747	3.03%	5,850	3.74%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	551	0.35%	46	0.03%	2,476	1.58%	3,073	1.96%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile/Motorized Travel	18	0.01%	5	< 0.01%	395	0.25%	418	0.27%
Other Winter Activities	48	0.03%	380	0.24%	576	0.37%	1,004	0.64%
Total	17,876	11.41%	3,318	2.12%	135,423	86.47%	156,617	100%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded

Note: As of the 2019 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, this table shows recreational use of public lands based on the participation levels for various activity groupings. Previous editions reported recreation activity use based on duration of time (visitor days) for each activity. Reporting visitor days for various activities will overrepresent the amount of use for activities that inherently take longer to complete. For example, two people camping would be reported as more use than two people picnicking because camping takes much longer to complete than picnicking, even though the same number of people participated in each activity. Reporting the number of participants provides a more accurate representation of the level of use for each activity grouping.

This table reports participation rates recorded at fee and nonfee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Activity participation (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities) is based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and field observations of field office staff. Since a single individual may participate in more than one activity during a single visit, the total number of public land participants will be greater than the total public land visits.

- /a/ A participant is a visitor on a single visit who engages in one or more recreational activities on public land. A single visitor can participate in several activities during a single visit and is counted as a participant in each activity.
- /b/ Activity participation 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/ Activity participation on public lands that is 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/ Activity participation at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.
- /e/ Percent each activity group represents the total amount of public land activity use.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

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	8,916	0	121	59	\$426,421
Arizona	11,432	17,883	15,212	351	1,547	1,771,936
California	15,165	8,748	81,959	437	1,342	4,522,840
Colorado	41,442	9,023	0	758	1,310	1,236,847
Eastern States	0	0	0	4	178	24,719
Idaho	3,170	26,676	0	170	792	1,152,153
Montana	6,539	26,029	946	207	632	649,385
Nevada	409	48,623	1	369	3,545	11,132,632
New Mexico	53,500	36,063	950	304	1,215	773,321
Oregon	118,917	42,259	15,280	491	3,250	2,811,919
Utah	26,335	61,242	57,076	1,182	865	5,595,709
Wyoming	0	6,652	0	343	454	287,621
Total Permits	276,909	292,114	171,424	4,737	15,189	
Permit Revenue /g/	\$803,190	\$10,774,254	\$6,474,236	\$7,637,161	\$1,071,461	\$26,760,302
Other Revenue /h/						\$3,625,199
Total Revenue /i/						\$30,385,501

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2019—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 permits issued in 2019 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 permit 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 2019—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, 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 Collections and Billings System.

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 49 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 901 NLCS units encompassing about 35 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 areas, 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 26,987,473 acres of cultural resources and has recorded 409,993 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, 2019**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	28	7,796,799	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	17	3,706,847	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
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area	Congressional	1	18,610	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	260	9,976,379	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	491	11,616,634	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	81	1,207,694	2,699
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
Total		901	38,959,076 /c/	8,462

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019–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/ This area is not divided into separate units.
- /c/ The actual total BLM acres (without overlap) is about 35 million.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019**

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, 2019—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
Río 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
Jurassic, Utah	850	0	0	0	850
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres	7,796,799	1,062,635	340,278	271,987	8,859,434

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, 2019**

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
John Wesley Powell, Utah	29,868	0	0	0	29,868
Red Cliffs, Utah	44,859	0	13,728	2,638	44,859
Total	3,706,847	1,625	66,727	88,240	3,708,472

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—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, 2019

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
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, California	18,610	0	0	0	18,610
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, Florida	86	21	13	0	107
Total	454,723	26	469	68,720	454,749

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, 2019**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona		
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, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
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
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona (47 areas)		1,396,966
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Avawatz Mountains	California Desert District	89,500
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Buzzards Peak	California Desert District	11,840
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	Central California 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	Central California 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	37,786
Granite Mountain	Central California District	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Great Falls Basin	California Desert District	7,810
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	43,279
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
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	252,149
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho	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
Milpitas Wash	California Desert District	17,250
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	39,955
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
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Arcata Field Office	6
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Geronio	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
Soda Mountains	California Desert District	80,090
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	Central California District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountains	Central California District	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Northern California District	8,433
Yuki	Northern California District	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (92 areas)		4,125,676

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,099 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380
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
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (5 areas) /a/		205,814
Idaho		
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	43,385
Owyhee River	Boise District	266,390
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,524
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (9 areas)		540,970
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—continued		
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely District	67,214
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
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (46 areas)		2,079,696
New Mexico		
Aden Lava Flow	Las Cruces District Office	27,672
Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	Farmington Field Office	7,242
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	43,420
Broad Canyon	Las Cruces District Office	13,892
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Cerro del Yuta	Taos Field Office	13,420
Cinder Cone	Las Cruces District Office	16,930
East Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	12,155
Mount Riley	Las Cruces District Office	8,382
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,823
Organ Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	19,219
Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	105,085
Río San Antonio	Taos Field Office	8,120
Robledo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	16,776
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	19,625
Sierra de las Uvas	Las Cruces District Office	11,114
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
New Mexico—concluded		
Whitethorn	Las Cruces District Office	9,616
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (18 areas)		445,631
Oregon		
Devil’s Staircase	Coos Bay District	7,107
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
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (9 areas)		254,060
Utah		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Big Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	18,192
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
Cold Wash	Price Field Office	11,001
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
Desolation Canyon	Price Field Office	142,996
Devil’s Canyon	Price Field Office	8,675

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah—concluded		
Doc’s Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Eagle Canyon	Price Field Office	13,832
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
Horse Valley	Price Field Office	12,201
Labyrinth Canyon	Price Field Office	54,643
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Little Ocean Draw	Price Field Office	20,660
Little Wild Horse Canyon	Price Field Office	5,479
Lower Last Chance	Price Field Office	19,339
Mexican Mountain	Price Field Office	76,413
Middle Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	16,343
Muddy Creek	Price Field Office	98,023
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
Red's Canyon	Price Field Office	17,325
San Rafael Reef	Price Field Office	60,442
Sid's Mountain	Price Field Office	49,130
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Turtle Canyon	Price Field Office	29,029
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (35 areas)		914,079
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES (260 designated areas) /b/		9,976,379

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—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 number of designated areas does 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, 2019**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	59	503,539
Colorado	53	546,969
Idaho	40	544,619
Montana	35	435,084
Nevada	60	2,516,855
New Mexico	48	725,006
Oregon	87	2,645,103
Utah	77	2,795,574
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	491 /a/	11,616,634

/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, 2019

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Alaska							
Beaver Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	71,040	111.0	0.0	0.0	111.0
Birch Creek	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	80,640	126.0	0.0	0.0	126.0
Delta	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	39,680	20.0	24.0	18.0	62.0
Fortymile	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	250,880	179.0	203.0	10.0	392.0
Gulkana	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	115,840	181.0	0.0	0.0	181.0
Unalakleet	Public Law 96-487	12/2/1980	51,200	80.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
State Totals (6)			609,280	697.0	227.0	28.0	952.0
California							
Amargosa	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	8,608	7.9	12.7	6.3	26.9
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,312	0.0	0.0	4.1	4.1
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	480	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.5
Merced	Public Law 100-149; Public Law 102-432	11/2/1987; 10/23/1992	3,840	3.0	0.0	9.0	12.0
Middle Fork and South Fork (Eel)	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	10,240	21.0	4.5	6.5	32.0
North Fork American	Public Law 95-625	11/10/1978	3,840	12.0	0.0	0.0	12.0
Surprise Canyon Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,248	2.1	0.0	1.8	3.9
Trinity	Secretary of the Interior	1/19/1981	5,495	0.0	0.0	17.0	17.0
Tuolumne	Public Law 98-425	9/28/1984	960	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Whitewater	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	2,560	6.3	0.0	1.7	8.0
State Totals (10)			38,583	55.3	17.2	47.9	120.4
Idaho							
Battle Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	7,776	24.3	0.0	0.0	24.3
Big Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	10,688	33.4	0.0	0.0	33.4
Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	12,640	39.0	0.0	0.5	39.5
Cottonwood Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	832	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	4,384	13.7	0.0	0.0	13.7

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019
-continued**

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Idaho—concluded							
Dickshooter Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	3,040	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	288	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbidge	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	9,024	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	3,968	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	5,984	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	20,992	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,568	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	8,256	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	10,048	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	128	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	480	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
State Totals (16)			100,096	307.9	0.0	4.9	312.8
Montana							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/1976	89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
State Totals (1)			89,300	64.0	26.0	59.0	149.0
New Mexico							
Rio Chama	Public Law 100-633	11/7/1988	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542; Public Law 103-242	10/2/1968; 5/4/1994	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
State Totals (2)			22,851	57.7	12.0	2.5	72.2
Oregon							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0
Donner und Blitzen	Public Law 100-557; Public Law 106-399	10/28/1988; 10/30/2000	25,120	87.5	0.0	0.0	87.5

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019
-continued**

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Oregon-continued							
Elk Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	4,672	0.0	7.3	0.0	7.3
Elkhorn Creek	Public Law 104-333	11/12/1996	960	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.0
Fish Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Grande Ronde	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	7,968	9.0	0.0	15.9	24.9
Jenny Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	5,632	0.0	17.6	0.0	17.6
John Day (Main Stem)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	47,200	0.0	0.0	147.5	147.5
John Day (South Fork)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	15,040	0.0	0.0	47.0	47.0
Kiger Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/2000	1,360	4.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Klamath	Secretary of the Interior	9/22/1994	3,520	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.0
Lobster Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,600	0.0	0.0	5.0	5.0
Molalla	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	6,816	0.0	0.0	21.3	21.3
Nestucca	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	4,960	0.0	0.0	15.5	15.5
North Fork Crooked	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	4,042	11.9	0.6	4.6	17.1
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
North Fork Silver Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,920	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0
North Umpqua	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	2,688	0.0	0.0	8.4	8.4
Owyhee	Public Law 98-494	10/19/1984	38,400	120.0	0.0	0.0	120.0
Powder	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,744	0.0	11.7	0.0	11.7
Quartzville Creek	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	3,104	0.0	0.0	9.7	9.7
Rogue	Public Law 90-542; Public Law 116-9	10/2/1968; 3/12/2019	53,120	112.0	25.7	28.3	166.0
Salmon	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	2,560	0.0	4.8	3.2	8.0
Sandy	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	4,000	0.0	3.8	8.7	12.5
South Fork Clackamas	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	192	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6
Spring Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	352	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Wallowa	Secretary of the Interior	7/23/1996	3,200	0.0	0.0	10.0	10.0
Walker Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	928	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.9
Wasson Creek	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	1,472	4.6	0.0	0.0	4.6

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019
–concluded**

River	Public Law Number	Date Designated	BLM Acres	Wild Miles	Scenic Miles	Recreational Miles	Total Miles
Oregon–concluded							
West Little Owyhee	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	18,432	57.6	0.0	0.0	57.6
White	Public Law 100-557	10/28/1988	7,904	0.0	17.8	6.9	24.7
Wildhorse Creek	Public Law 106-399	10/30/2000	3,072	9.6	0.0	0.0	9.6
State Totals (34)			321,338	429.1	122.0	459.3	1,010.4
Utah							
Beartrap Canyon	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Deep Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	1,568	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Goose Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	128	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Green	Public Law 116-9	3/12/2019	20,160	5.3	49.2	8.5	63.0
Kolob Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	640	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.0
LaVerkin Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	2,432	7.6	0.0	0.0	7.6
Middle Fork Taylor Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	32	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
North Fork Virgin	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	166	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5
Oak Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	320	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Shunes Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	256	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Smith Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	416	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.3
Willis Creek	Public Law 111-11	3/30/2009	96	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
State Totals (12)			26,246	24.2	49.3	8.5	82.0
BLM Totals (81)			1,207,694	1,635.2	453.5	610.1	2,698.8

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, 2019**

National Trail Name	Date Designated	State(s)	Total BLM Miles /a/
SCENIC TRAILS			
Pacific Crest	10/2/1968	California, Oregon	233
Continental Divide	11/10/1978	Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming	389
Potomac Heritage	3/28/1983	Maryland, Virginia	3
Arizona	3/30/2009	Arizona	46
Pacific Northwest	3/30/2009	Washington	12
Subtotal—Scenic Trails (5)			683
HISTORIC TRAILS			
Oregon	11/10/1978	Idaho, Oregon, Wyoming	848
Mormon Pioneer	11/10/1978	Wyoming	498
Lewis and Clark	11/10/1978	Idaho, Montana, North Dakota	371
Iditarod /b/	11/10/1978	Alaska	149
Nez Perce	10/6/1986	Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	70
Juan Bautista de Anza California	8/15/1990 8/3/1992	Arizona, California California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming	103 1,493
Pony Express	8/3/1992	Nevada, Utah, Wyoming	596
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro /b/	10/13/2000	New Mexico	60
Old Spanish /b/	12/4/2002	Arizona, California, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah	887
Captain John Smith Chesapeake	12/19/2006	Maryland	2
Star-Spangled Banner	5/8/2008	Maryland	2
Washington-Rochambeau Revolutionary Route	3/30/2009	Virginia	1
Subtotal—Historic Trails (13)			5,080
Total—Trails (18)			5,763 /c/

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019—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 2019**

Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange

State	Number of Patents or Deeds Issued	Number of Acres Patented or Deeded Out	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Received by the BLM /a/
FLPMA /b/				
California	2	2,560	\$795,000	\$0
Utah	2	70	147,100	21,760
Total	4	2,630	\$942,100	\$21,760
Act of Congress				
Alaska /c/	4	7,019	\$0	\$0
Total	4	7,019	\$0	\$0
FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Act of Congress (Minerals Only)				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	8	9,649	\$942,100	\$21,760

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.

/c/ Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971 (85 Stat. 688), as amended.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange

State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/
FLPMA /b/				
California	1	1,471	\$845,000	\$50,000
Utah	1	84	168,860	21,760
Total	2	1,555	\$1,013,860	\$71,760
Act of Congress				
Alaska /c/	0	7,007	\$0	\$0
Total	0	7,007	\$0	\$0
FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Act of Congress (Minerals Only)				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	2	8,562	\$1,013,860	\$71,760

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.

/c/ These acquired acres are managed by the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

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>
Purchase						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	54,000	360	0	0	0
California	10	1,707,850	4,835	0	0	0
Colorado /b/	3	4,269,000	27	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	4	5,852,000	1,402	0	0	0
Montana	2	1,700,000	1,268	1	0	0 /c/
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1	1,915,000	30	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	1	45,000	5	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah /d/	1	5,000,000	114	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming /d/	1	2,196,500	646	0	0	0
Total	24	\$22,739,350	8,687	1	\$0	0
Non-LWCF /e/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3	262,000	1,571	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	2	0	1
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	0	0	0	5	24,910	5
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming /d/	1	625,000	1	0	0	0
Total	4	\$887,000	1,572	7	\$24,910	6

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019—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>
Purchase—continued						
SNPLMA /f/						
None	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	28	\$23,626,350	10,259	8	\$24,910	6
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Donation						
Alaska /g/	0	\$0	0	2	\$0	1,260
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3	1,813,500	1,008	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	628,650	251	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 /d/	1	3,844,680	42	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Donations	5	\$6,286,830	1,301	2	\$0	1,260
Grand Total	33	\$29,913,180	11,560	10	\$24,910	1,266

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ One of the acquisitions involves water rights and not acres.
- /c/ The actual acreage is 0.22; reported as 0 due to rounding.
- /d/ Total acres acquired is rounded up due to fractions of acres.
- /e/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /f/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /g/ 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 2019**

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	New Projects Approved in FY 2019	Projects Completed in FY 2019 /b/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2019
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas /c/	12	5	\$29,996,123
Capital Improvements	11	2	27,720,465
Conservation Initiatives	6	3	13,271,086
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	4	1	21,645,600
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	5	6	5,082,290
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	6	3	6,157,618
Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	3	2	1,192,071
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /d/	0	11	0
Total	47	33	\$105,065,253
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			\$5,000,000
Grand Total Approved			\$110,065,253

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 2019–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 2019 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 5 through 17. 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/ Includes an additional \$3,200,000 authorized for a Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas Round 16 Project in FY 2019.
- /d/ 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 2019**

Land Disposal (1999–2019) /a/

	1999–2018		1999–2019	
	Total	Average/Year	2019	Total
Acres Disposed	31,040 /b/	1,634	807	31,847
Number of Parcels Disposed	851 /c/	45	37	888
Gross Disposal Revenue /d/	\$3,566,499,601	\$187,710,505	\$101,552,357	\$3,668,051,958

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2019) /e/

	1999–2018	2019	Total
Acres Acquired	70,455	1,185	71,640

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). This also includes 207 acres conveyed to the cities of Las Vegas and North Las Vegas for their job creation zones and a correction to acres from FY 2005 when 19 acres were missed and not included at that time. This adds an additional 226 acres to the FY 2018 figure.

/c/ Includes two parcels that were inadvertently excluded in FY 2018.

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019
-concluded**

/d/ 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.

/e/ “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 2019

Land Disposal (2001–2019) /a/

	2001–2018		2001–2019	
	Total	Average/Sale	2019	Total
Acres Disposed	13,762.28 /b/	2,293.71 /c/	0	13,762.28
Number of Parcels Disposed	16	2.7	0	16
Gross Disposal Revenue /d/	\$48,489,644	\$8,081,607	\$38,700	\$48,528,344

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (2001–2019) /e/

	2001–2018	2019	Total
Acres Acquired	1,583	0	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 LCCRDA are used for the purposes established by the legislation.

/a/ Land disposal includes auctions (oral and sealed bid) and direct sales.

/b/ This total reflects sales that occurred in FY 2001 and FY 2005 in the southern part of Lincoln County near Mesquite, Nevada. Additional sales are not anticipated to occur in this part of Lincoln County. Future sales figures (acres and average price per acre) are anticipated to more closely resemble sales in FY 2018, which were 86.09 acres and \$1,684 per acre.

/c/ This average represents six land sales. Sales occurred in FYs 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, and 2018. Data for FY 2019 are reported in the next column, and a land sale did not occur in FY 2019.

**Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY
CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2019
-concluded**

/d/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods.

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 IN HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF MARCH 1, 2019

Administrative State	Number of HMAs /a/	BLM HMA Acres /b/	Horses	Burros	Total Animals
Arizona	7	1,498,207	534	6,915	7,449
California	21	2,053,082	7,332	4,727	12,059
Colorado	4	365,988	1,891	0	1,891
Idaho	6	383,894	710	0	710
Montana	1	27,094	162	0	162
Nevada	83	14,032,947	43,281	4,187	47,468
New Mexico	2	24,506	241	0	241
Oregon	18	2,733,577	4,847	30	4,877
Utah	19	2,154,458	5,058	339	5,397
Wyoming	16	3,644,013	7,836	0	7,836
Total	177	26,917,766	71,892	16,198	88,090

Note: As of the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, this table includes herd management area (HMA) information, which was reported previously 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/ HMAs are BLM-managed lands where wild horses and burros are managed in conjunction with other resources.

/b/ HMA acres have been adjusted in FY 2019 to reflect only BLM acres since wild horses and burros can only be managed by the BLM on federal lands. 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 2019**

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2018 /b/			FY 2019		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	4,483	3,556	8,039	182	282	464
California	20,575	7,679	28,254	278	230	508
Colorado	8,415	1,061	9,476	175	63	238
Eastern States	66,566	15,780	82,346	907	68	975
Idaho	5,070	400	5,470	247	182	429
Montana	10,164	1,345	11,509	451	126	577
Nevada	4,858	391	5,249	53	12	65
New Mexico	24,745	4,224	28,969	507	123	630
Oregon	15,560	1,432	16,992	283	52	335
Utah	7,227	766	7,993	240	121	361
Wyoming	17,795	1,270	19,065	256	33	289
National Program Office	23,461	1,795	25,256	184	84	268
Total	208,919	39,699	248,618	3,763	1,376	5,139

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 2019

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2018			FY 2019		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	229	12,228	12,457	47	823	870
California	17,151	10,453	27,604	754	106	860
Colorado	4,554	0	4,554	29	0	29
Idaho	3,570	0	3,570	0	0	0
Montana	497	3	500	0	0	0
Nevada	136,759	8,616	145,375	4,075	882	4,957
New Mexico	709	11	720	0	0	0
Oregon	18,635	22	18,657	850	42	892
Utah	15,049	442	15,491	370	0	370
Wyoming	40,626	3	40,629	1	0	1
Total	237,779	31,778	269,557	6,126	1,853	7,979

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 2019 include 804 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land: 680 in California, 123 in Nevada, and 1 in Utah.

Table 5-13c.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Administrative State	Animals Sold /a/			Animals Sold /a/		
	FY 2005 to FY 2018			FY 2019		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	118	48	166	125	115	240
California	590	297	887	132	192	324
Colorado	1,254	29	1,283	16	4	20
Eastern States	1,337	160	1,497	639	59	698
Idaho	46	0	46	1	4	5
Montana	60	6	66	91	11	102
Nevada	9	6	15	3	0	3
New Mexico	478	108	586	405	28	433
Oregon	168	1	169	19	1	20
Utah	352	155	507	24	11	35
Wyoming	215	4	219	25	0	25
National Program Office	2,469	216	2,685	67	7	74
Total	7,096	1,030	8,126	1,547	432	1,979

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 2019**

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	12,085	51	15
Arizona	31,218	409	23
California	41,675	1,324	14
Colorado	42,798	1,178	68
Eastern States	0	0	1
Idaho	48,902	376	28
Montana	38,331	267	43
Nevada	238,267	3,275	112
New Mexico	103,865	861	116
Oregon	52,753	527	43
Utah	71,611	867	91
Wyoming	28,944	454	73
Total for Fiscal Year 2019	710,449	9,589	627
TOTAL TO DATE	26,987,473	409,993	

/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, 2019**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	54	9,362,305
Arizona	63	940,615
California	235	6,517,818
Colorado	89	657,228
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	112	556,103
Montana	61	457,394
Nevada	59	1,401,419
New Mexico	175	1,056,096
Oregon/Washington	228	916,944
Utah	79	673,401
Wyoming	47	721,730
Total	1,203	23,261,107

Note: Lower reported acreages in 2019 are the result of improved calculations that only include surface acres managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF NON-NLCS DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2019

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
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	Administrative	1,091		

Note: As of the 2018 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.

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 2019, wildfires involving BLM-managed lands burned nearly 895,000 acres. For states with BLM-managed public lands, Alaska had the most wildfire activity in 2019, with nearly 584,000 acres burned by wildfires involving about 382,000 acres of BLM-managed lands. Idaho was the second most impacted state, with about 76,000 acres burned by wildfires involving more than 67,000 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 2019, the BLM fuels management program completed more than 950,000 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 2019

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	4	6	60	583,727	64	583,733	381,691
Arizona	114	21,087	48	7,910	162	28,997	9,234
California	77	10,334	55	28,923	132	39,257	9,129
Colorado	36	95	172	4,710	208	4,805	4,567
Idaho	115	4,325	85	71,939	200	76,264	67,652
Montana	26	6,165	38	13,262	64	19,427	10,489
Nevada	81	2,743	156	62,639	237	65,382	44,855
New Mexico	41	105	47	2,958	88	3,063	2,842
Oregon	86	1,115	172	9,610	258	10,725	9,485
Utah	74	3,942	120	23,240	194	27,182	23,767
Washington	7	7,790	4	135	11	7,925	4,604
Wyoming	43	1,890	70	25,097	113	26,987	2,084
Total	704	59,597	1,027	834,150	1,731	893,747	570,399

Note: Beginning with the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, Table 6-1 is 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 2019

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	353	52	405	12	5	17
Arizona	215	93	308	2	8	10
California	189	88	277	43	17	60
Colorado	280	50	330	0	0	0
Idaho	239	50	289	60	1	61
Montana	94	8	102	23	9	32
Nevada	444	135	579	1	0	1
New Mexico	145	16	161	0	1	1
Oregon	213	61	274	118	5	123
Utah	363	92	455	24	3	27
Washington	52	1	53	0	0	0
Wyoming	226	0	226	0	2	2
Total	2,813	646	3,459	283	51	334

Note: Beginning with the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, Table 6-1 is 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 2019

State	Wildland Urban Interface			Non-Wildland Urban Interface			Total
	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	
Alaska	1,123	24,150	0	145	110,375	0	135,793
Arizona	2,757	1,480	764	4,469	15,856	10	25,336
California	7,490	1,800	5,810	5,118	163	5,279	25,660
Colorado	7,279	13,121	3,097	4,577	3,801	3,218	35,093
Eastern States	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Idaho	98,953	15,183	44,506	16,319	10	33,407	208,378
Montana	9,952	7,915	1,600	4,449	2,138	2,613	28,667
Nevada	9,169	141	9,254	68,886	215	46,545	134,210
New Mexico	3,045	3,492	11,018	3,916	9,883	6,308	37,662
Oregon/ Washington	21,104	5,715	18,564	58,964	4,405	12,391	121,143
Utah	83,030	547	8,885	24,146	2,664	1,932	121,204
Wyoming	6,266	2,858	60,111	3,917	782	7,232	81,166
Total	250,173	76,402	163,609	194,906	150,292	118,935	954,317

Note: Beginning with the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, Table 6-1 is 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 DECEMBER 31, 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	337 /a/	51	107	30	1,246	16
Arizona	286	103	291	1,833	635	1 /a/
California	639	77	402	4,410	2,198 /b/	210
Colorado	291	55	408	3,461 /a/	1,242	21
Eastern States	42 /a/	1	3	2 /a/	2 /a/	8 /a/
Idaho	371	47	275	8,078	3,068	51
Montana	323	31	269	3,716	305	35
National Interagency Fire Center	30	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	272	71	108	9,899	689	10 /a/
New Mexico	166	20	99	4,726	207	4
Eastern Oregon	410	66	278	8,812	833	31
Western Oregon	489	58 /a/	213	12,650	521	455
Utah	525	60	415	7,757	2,442	20
Wyoming	139	31	88	3,868	65	40 /a/
Total	4,320	673	2,956	69,242	13,453	902

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2019
–concluded**

- /a/ Construction/acquisition or decommission/divestiture of new inventory.
- /b/ The change in trail miles from the previous year is due to an update to existing trails in the Facility Asset Management System.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2019 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2019 /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	918	763	34	4	0
California /h/	1,363	902	6	25	1
Colorado	303	190	8	4	0
Eastern States	2 /i/	1	1	0	0
Idaho	584	577	26	8	2
Montana	116	66	1	0	0
Nevada	1,620	583	29	4	2
New Mexico	296	184	0	5	1
Oregon	630	628	3	11	1
Utah	702	328	1	1	0
Washington	42	34	1	2	0
Wyoming	321	256	7	12	0
Total	7,190	4,632	117	76	7

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2019–concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2019.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2019 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/ Eastern States sites decreased from 5 to 2. A records review found that 3 of the 5 sites reported previously do not meet site guidelines; 2 sites are not on BLM-managed land, and 1 site is on split estate property.

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 giggering.

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 onto lands and related waters administered by the Bureau of Land Management for the pursuit of recreational experiences, 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.

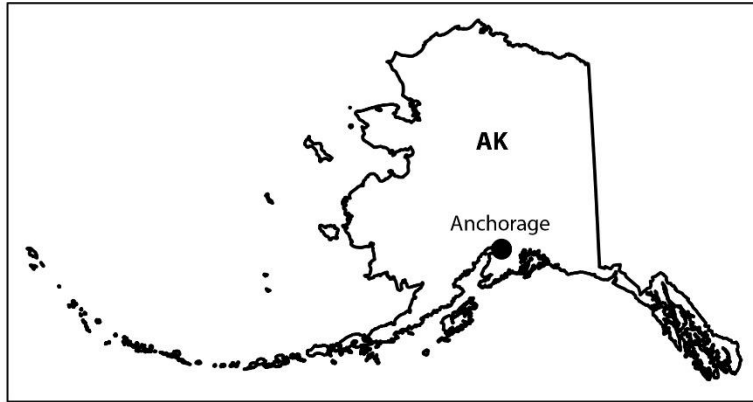
wildland urban interface: the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Describes an area within or adjacent to private and public property where mitigation actions can prevent damage or loss from wildfire.

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.

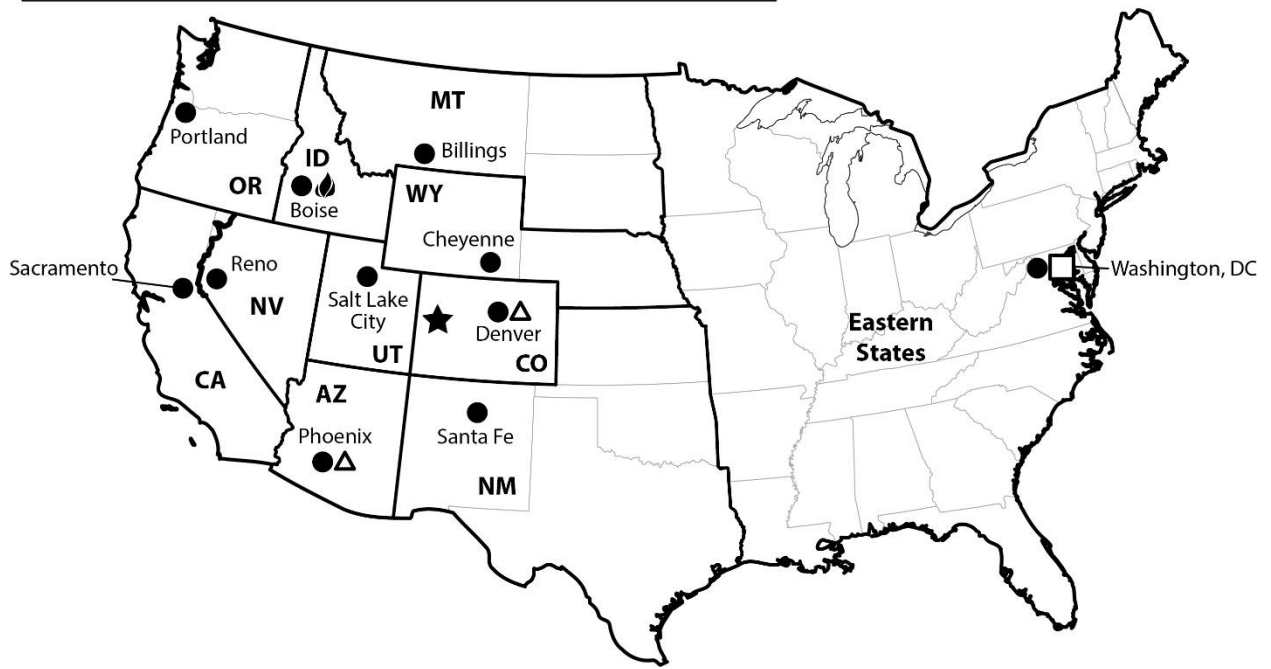
withdrawal: an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

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



- ★ Headquarters
- Washington Office
- 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.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	760 Horizon Dr. Grand Junction, CO 81506 (970) 256-4900
Washington Office	National	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) 896-5004
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

