

Public Land Statistics 2022

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.*

Cover photo: Cadiz Dunes Wilderness in California by Bob Wick.

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PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2022

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2022*

Welcome to the 2022 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 90-plus tables provide numerical data and detailed footnotes related to the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments. Many tables summarize a vast amount of detailed information. To correctly interpret the data, it is important to read the footnotes in their entirety.

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 2022 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2022 operations and accomplishments. Such discrepancies occur because the databases that provide table data are not static; they are constantly being updated to provide the latest information, sometimes many months after the end of the fiscal year.

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

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PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

The 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 approximately 245 million surface acres of public land and approximately 713 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, 1781–2022, 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.

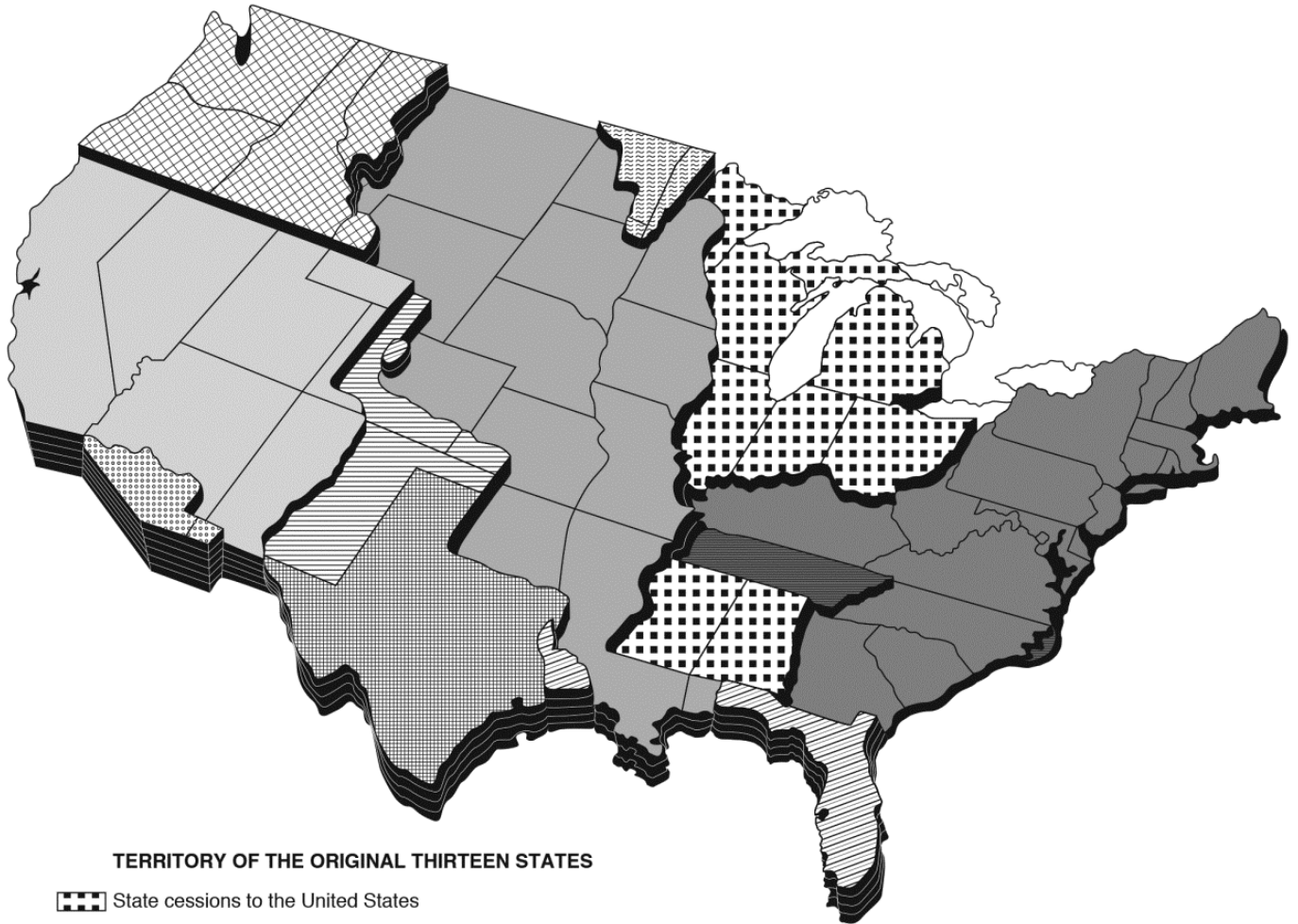
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/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)

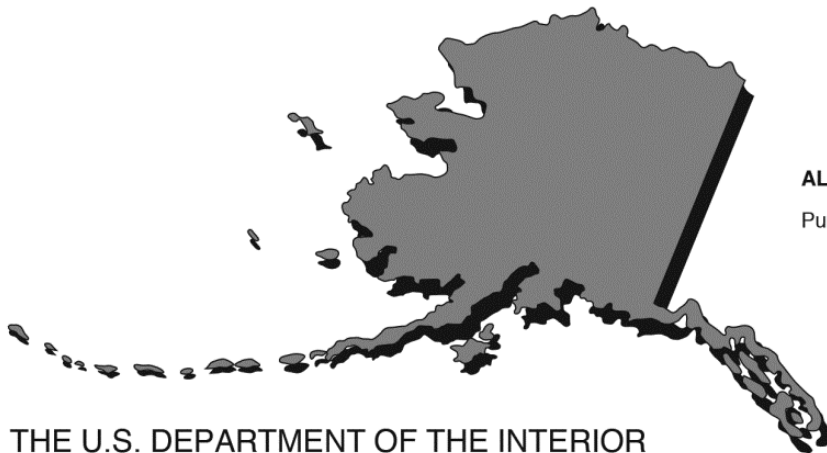
-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

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, 1781–2022

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/	99,390,386
Native conveyances /j/	44,292,935
Total Granted to State of Alaska	143,683,321
Grand Total	1,288,063,321

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2022
–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 2022**

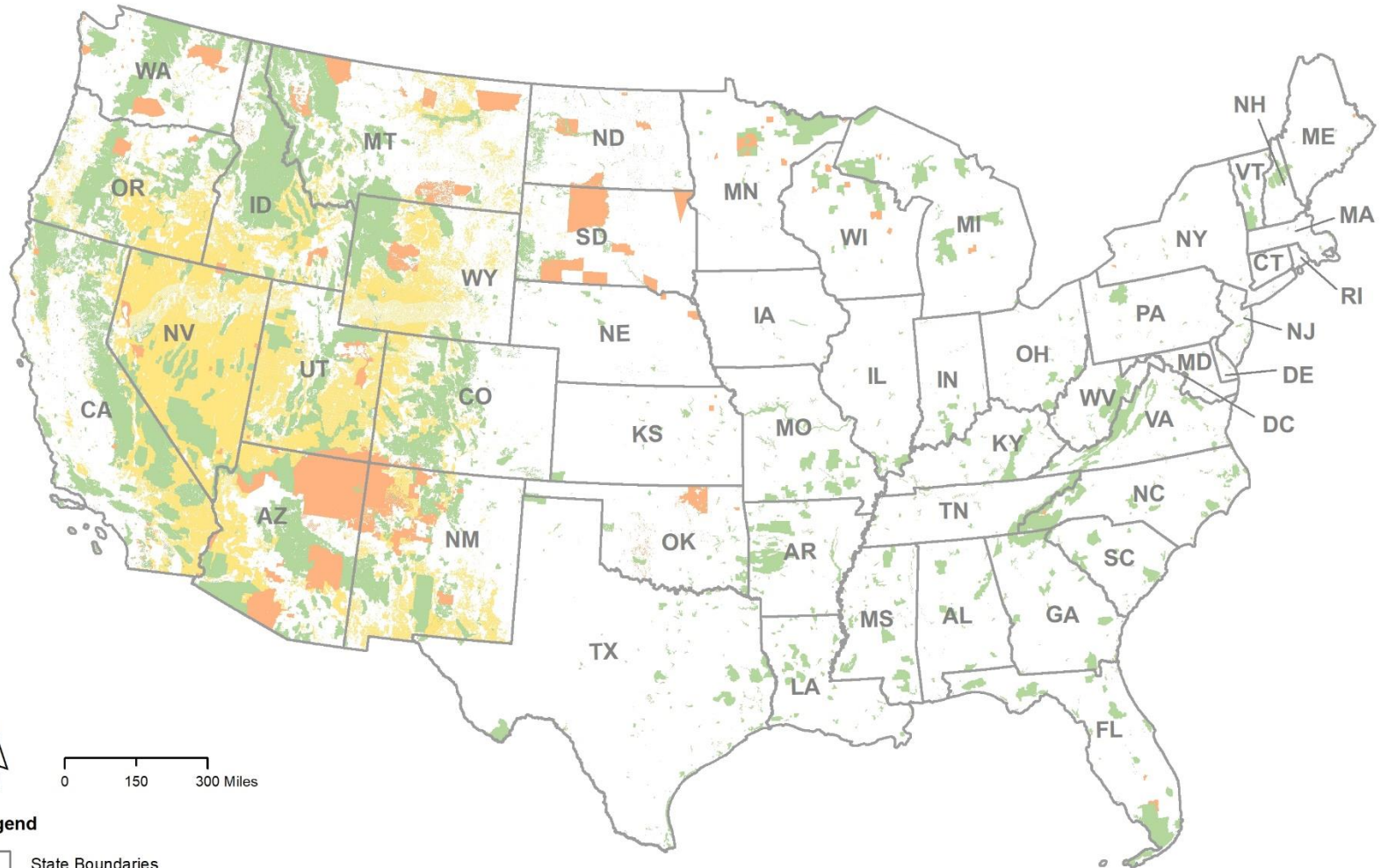
State	Land Total /a/	Federal Minerals /b/	Federal Surface Lands /c/	Split Estate Federal Minerals /d/	BLM Public Lands /e/	BIA Mineral Estate /f/
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska /g/	426.1	218.3	218.3	0	71.2	1.6
Arizona	73.0	33.6	30.6	3.0	12.1	20.2
California	104.8	50.9	48.4	2.5	15.0	0.7
Colorado	66.6	29.4	24.2	5.2	8.4	1.1
Eastern States	/h/	61.3	61.0	0.3	> 0	2.1
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	1.0	0.9	0.1	> 0	0.1
Montana	94.1	39.5	27.8	11.7	8.0	6.5
Nebraska	49.5	0.6	0.6	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	7.9
North Dakota	45.2	6.9	2.4	4.5	0.1	1.5
Oklahoma	44.7	2.2	1.7	0.5	> 0	4.1
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	5.6
Texas	171.9	5.5	5.5	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	0.5	2.8
Wyoming	62.6	41.1	29.5	11.6	18.0	2.0
Total	1,612.6	712.8	655.6	57.2	244.5	61.9

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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 2022.
 - /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. All reported acres are rounded. The total reflects the sum of unrounded acres, which is 244,523,653 acres (see Table 1-4). For unrounded acres in each state, including 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 2023.
 - /g/ Alaska “BLM Public Lands” and “Federal Surface Lands” include the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska.
 - /h/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.

Public Lands and Native American Lands in the U.S. - Lower 48 States



Legend

□ State Boundaries

Management Responsibility:

- Bureau of Land Management (244.5 million acres)
- Bureau of Indian Affairs (61.9 million acres)
- Other Federal Agencies

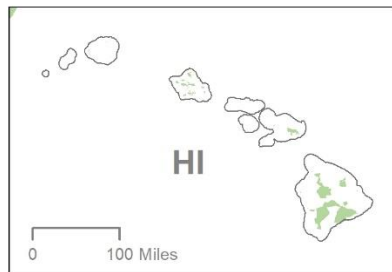
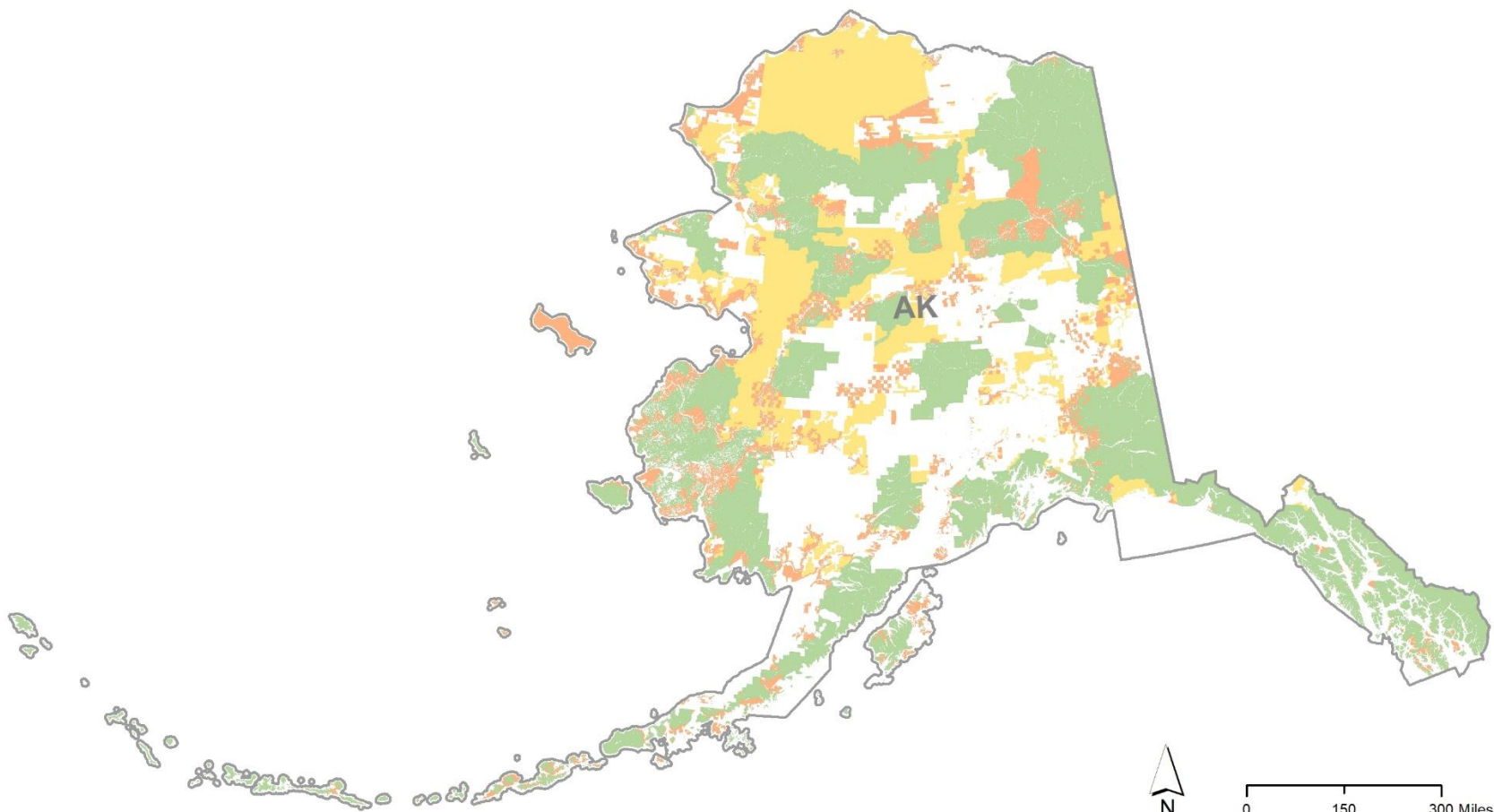
Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) data in Table 1-3 are from the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System, and BIA map data are from the BLM Surface Management Agency database.

No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. This information may be updated without notification.

Map produced by:
Headquarters, HQ-541
April 2023

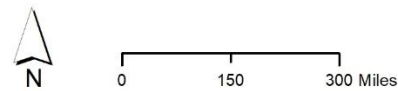
Public Lands and Native American Lands in the U.S. - Alaska and Hawaii

10



No warranty is made as to the accuracy, reliability, or completeness of these data for individual use or aggregate use with other data. This information may be updated without notification.

Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) data in Table 1-3 are from the Trust Asset and Accounting Management System, and BIA map data are from the BLM Surface Management Agency database.




Legend

 State Boundaries

Management Responsibility:

 Bureau of Land Management

 Bureau of Indian Affairs

 Other Federal Agencies

Map produced by:
Headquarters, HQ-541
April 2023

Table 1-4.

**CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

State	Acquisitions/ Exchanges/ Donations/	Restorations		Disposal/ Sales	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	5	0	5	0	0	0	5	3,137
Alaska /i/	0	0	0	4,078	0	4,078	(4,078)	71,178,524
Arizona	2,831	0	2,831	1,112	0	1,112	1,719	12,078,435
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,732
California	434	0	434	0	0	0	434	14,983,333
Colorado	647	0	647	0	0	0	647	8,354,714
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,345
Idaho	1,829	0	1,829	1	0	1	1,828	11,775,071
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Louisiana	0	0	0	127	0	127	(127)	5,414
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	572
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,123
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana	0	0	0	0	2,688	2,688	(2,688)	8,044,336
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,155
Nevada	0	0	0	203	0	203	(203)	47,273,840
New Mexico	0	0	0	20	0	20	(20)	13,491,852
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,856
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,377
Oregon	1,280	0	1,280	0	0	0	1,280	15,709,417
South Dakota	20	0	20	0	0	0	20	275,756
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,947

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2022--continued

State	Acquisitions/ Exchanges/ Donations/	Restorations		Disposal/ Sales	Withdrawn/ Reserved			BLM Public Lands
	Increase Acres /a/	Increase Acres /b/	Total Increase Acres /c/	Decrease Acres /d/	Decrease Acres /e/	Total Decrease Acres /f/	Net Change Acres /g/	Acres /h/
Utah	87	12 /j/	99	7,368	3,050,000	3,057,368	(3,057,269)	22,759,263
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	236	0	236	0	0	0	236	450,385
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992
Wyoming	0	0	0	1	0	1	(1)	18,047,278
Total	7,369	12	7,381	12,910	3,052,688	3,065,598	(3,058,217)	244,523,653

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). The "BLM Public Lands" data are from the Surface Management Agency database and are the unrounded values of the "BLM Public Lands" data in Table 1-3.

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

/b/ These lands are within the BLM's jurisdiction. These lands were once withdrawn, modified, or reserved for a specific public purpose by a proclamation, Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order.

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

/d/ Lands that have been disposed of or sold by the BLM are conveyed under various public land laws or by an act of Congress.

/e/ These lands are withdrawn, modified, or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by a proclamation, Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order.

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

- /f/ Total acres removed from the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of disposal/sales and withdrawn/reserved).
- /g/ Positive or negative change from FY 2021 to FY 2022 (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. 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/ The decrease in acres in Alaska includes 1,500 original acres to the State of Alaska, 1,070 original acres to Alaska Native Corporations, 1,508 acres to Native allotments, and no acres exchanged.
- /j/ Acreage shown was relinquished in FY 2019. Due to data cleanup, it is reported in FY 2022.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

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	52,828	0	1,720	0	54,548
Clackamas	52,744	35,949	5,688	0	94,381
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 /e/	601,818	95,641	0	14,633	712,092
Jackson	396,434	25,332	20,971	0	442,737
Josephine	269,483	109,244	182	0	378,909
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	277,253	95,293	0	0	372,546
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,748	520	0	0	86,268
Marion	20,753	0	0	0	20,753
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	40,775	0	0	0	40,775
Washington	11,616	0	0	0	11,616
Yamhill	33,045	0	0	0	33,045
Total	2,084,247	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,193

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–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/ Includes a correction to “O&C Lands” acres. This change is consistent with the numbers used to track and report no net loss as required by Public Law 105-321, as amended by Public Law 106-176.

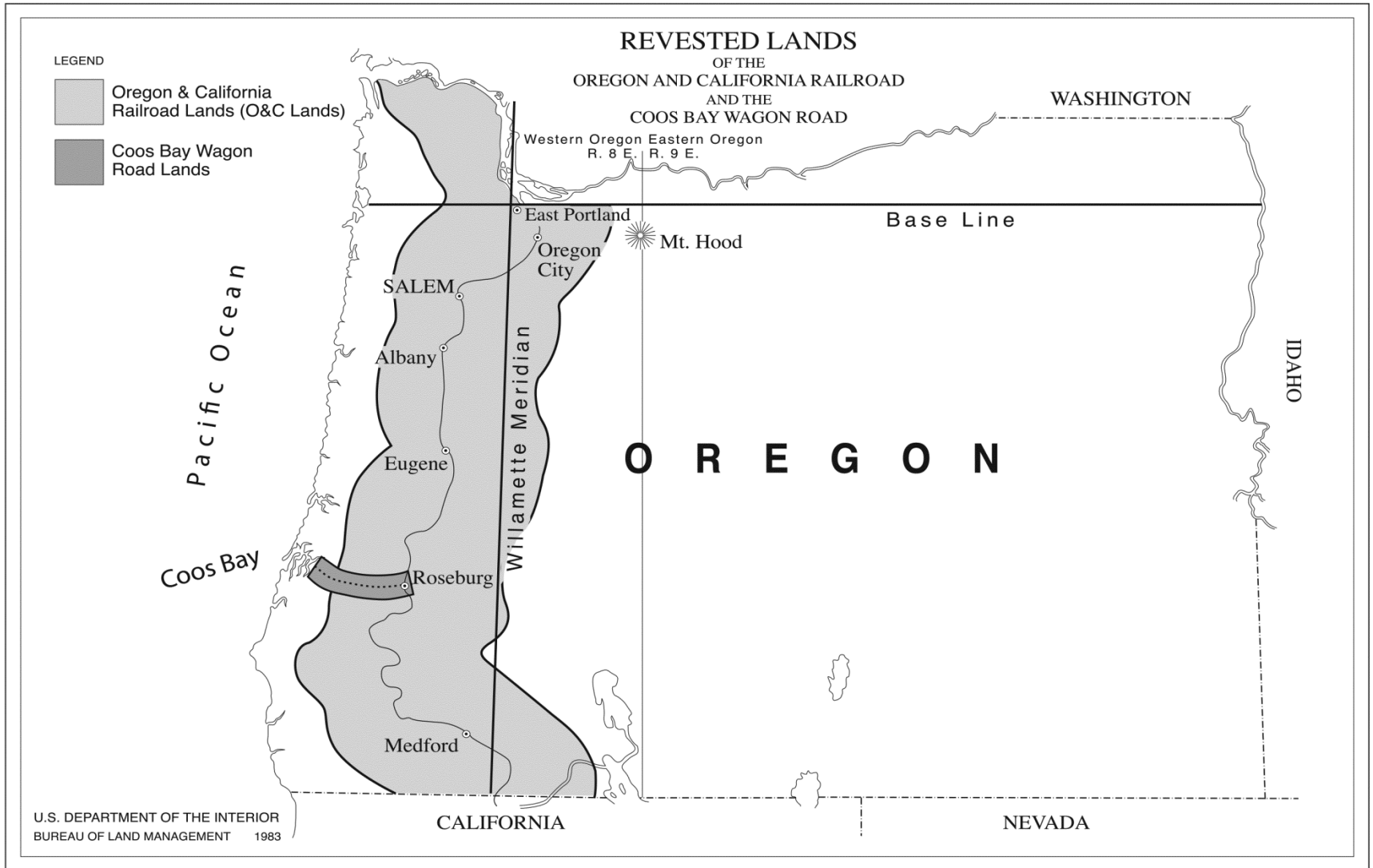


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	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	27,134,446	0	730	0
Department of the Air Force	0	0	0	3,266	0
Total Alaska	0	27,134,446	0	3,996	0
ARIZONA					
Department of the Army	0	0	0	0	300
Total Arizona	0	0	0	0	300
CALIFORNIA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	20
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	145,644	0
Department of the Army	0	0	0	0	142
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	0	0	0	0	3,901
U.S. Forest Service	83	0	0	0	0
Total California	83	0	0	145,644	4,063
COLORADO					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	5
Total Colorado	0	0	0	0	5
EASTERN STATES					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	266	0
Total Idaho	0	0	0	266	0
MONTANA					
Bureau of Land Management	2,688	0	0	0	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	14	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	74	0
Total Montana	2,688	0	0	88	0
NEVADA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	1
Department of the Navy	0	0	0	694,839	201,934
Total Nevada	0	0	0	694,839	201,935

Table 1-6.

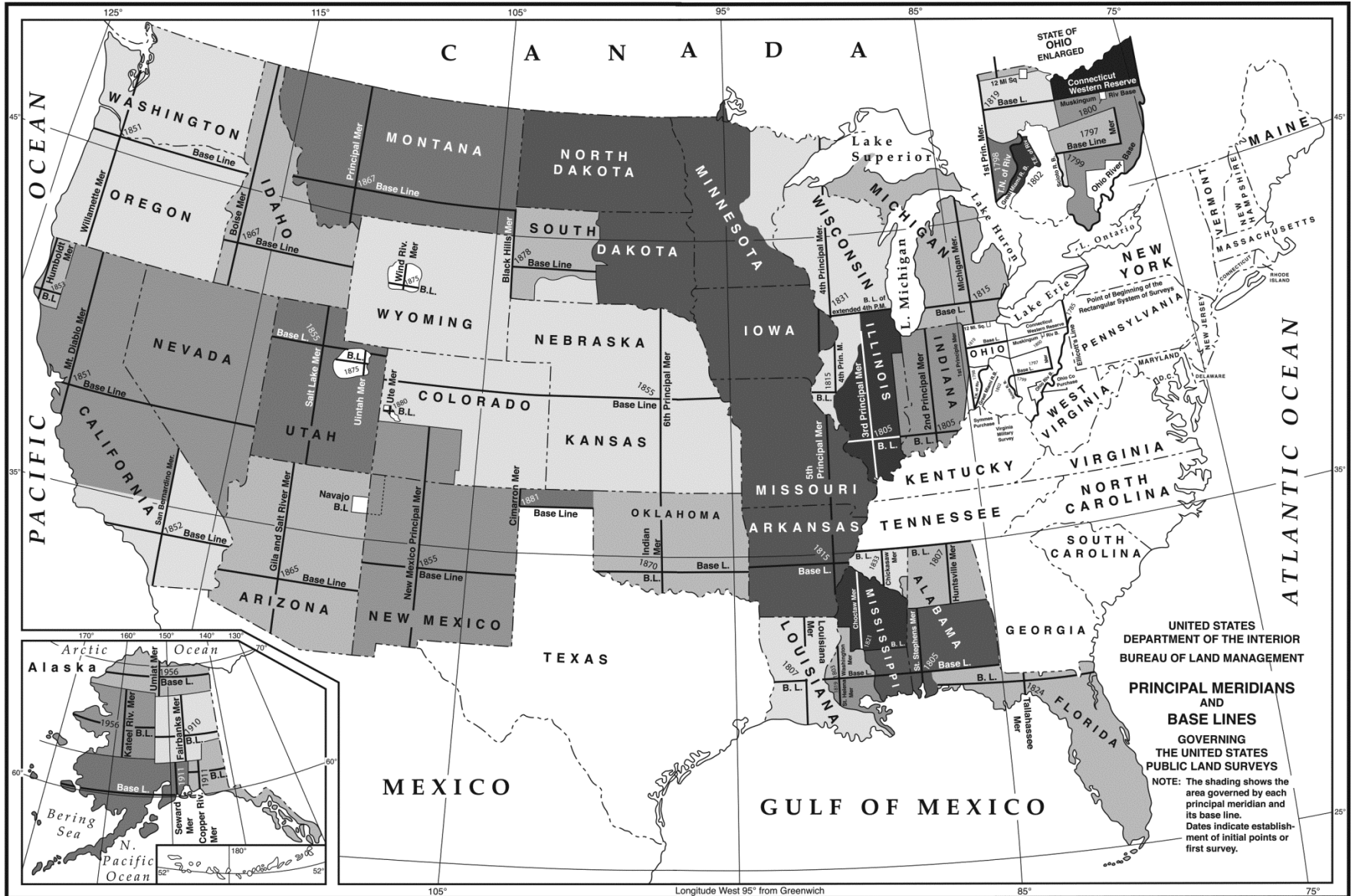
**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022
-continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
NEW MEXICO					
Department of the Army	0	0	0	0	283
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	14
Total New Mexico	0	0	0	0	297
OREGON					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH					
Bureau of Land Management	2,012,834	0	0	0	40
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	19,572	12 /a/	0	0	0
Total Utah	2,032,406	12	0	0	40
WASHINGTON					
U.S. Forest Service	1,265	0	0	0	1
Total Washington	1,265	0	0	0	1
WYOMING					
U.S. Forest Service	21	0	0	0	0
Total Wyoming	21	0	0	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	2,036,463	27,134,458	0	844,833	206,641
	<u>Withdrawals</u>	<u>Revocations</u>	<u>Modifications</u>	<u>Extensions</u>	<u>Expirations</u>
	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Acres</u>
SUMMARY BY AGENCY					
Bureau of Land Management	2,015,522	27,134,446	0	730	61
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	145,644	0
Department of the Air Force	0	0	0	3,266	0
Department of the Army	0	0	0	0	725
Department of the Navy	0	0	0	694,839	201,934
Federal Energy Regulatory Commission	19,572	12	0	0	3,901
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	0	0	0	14	0
U.S. Forest Service	1,369	0	0	340	20
GRAND TOTAL	2,036,463	27,134,458	0	844,833	206,641

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022
-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/ This acreage was relinquished in 2019. As a result of data cleanup, it was reported in FY 2022.



C A N A D A

WASHINGTON
Base Line 1851
Principal Mer 1851

OREGON
Willamette Mer
Base Line 1867
Boise Mer

IDAHO
Principal Mer 1867
Base Line

MONTANA
Principal Mer 1867
Base Line

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA
Wind Riv. Mer
B.L. 1872

WYOMING
Black Hills Mer
Base Line 1878

NEBRASKA
Base Line 1855
6th Principal Mer

IOWA
4th Principal Mer 1831
B.L. of extended 4th P.M. 1831

MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN
L. Michigan
Michigan Mer.
Base L. 1815

MICHIGAN
L. Michigan
Michigan Mer.
Base L. 1815

ILLINOIS
3rd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805

INDIANA
2nd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805

OHIO
1st Prin. Mer. 1798
12 Mi Sq. of
Base L.
1800
1797
Base Line
1799
Ohio River
Mer.

NEW YORK
L. Ontario
Point of Beginning of the Rectangular System of Surveys

VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MAINE

CONNECTICUT
WEST VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
PENNSYLVANIA
NEW JERSEY
RHODE ISLAND

PACIFIC OCEAN

NEVADA
Mt. Diablo Mer
Base Line 1851

COLORADO
Salt Lake Mer
Base L. 1875
Uimah Mer
B.L. 1875

UTAH
Salt Lake Mer
Base L. 1875
Uimah Mer
B.L. 1875

KANSAS
Base Line 1855
6th Principal Mer

OKLAHOMA
Indian Mer
B.L. 1870

MISSOURI
5th Principal Mer
B.L. 1815

ARKANSAS
Base L. 1815

MISSISSIPPI
Louisiana
Mer.
Base L. 1807

ALABAMA
St. Stephens Mer
B.L. 1805
Huntsville Mer
B.L. 1807

GEORGIA
Tallahassee Mer
B.L. 1824

FLORIDA

KENTUCKY
Base L. 1815

TENNESSEE
Base L. 1815

VIRGINIA
Base L. 1815

NORTH CAROLINA
Base L. 1815

SOUTH CAROLINA
Base L. 1815

TEXAS
Base L. 1815

NEW MEXICO
New Mexico Principal Mer
Base Line 1855

ARIZONA
Gila and Salt River Mer
Base Line 1865

NAVJO B.L.

CALIFORNIA
San Bernardino Mer.
Base Line 1851

ATLANTIC OCEAN

Alaska
Arctic Ocean
Uimah Mer
Base L. 1956
Kateel Riv. Mer
B.L. 1956
Fairbanks Mer
B.L. 1910
Seward Mer
B.L. 1911
Copper Riv. Mer
B.L. 1911
Bering Sea
N. Pacific Ocean

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022

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>
Alabama	0	6	0	7
Alaska	2,303	200	30	1,109
Arizona	2	5	0	7
California	0	19	1	0
Colorado	6	297	96	373
Florida	0	3	0	1
Idaho	0	226	0	239
Montana	0	18	0	25
Nevada	82	8	0	135
Oklahoma	3	4	0	24
Oregon	53	63	0	98
Utah	11	149	7	247
Washington	3	2	0	2
Wyoming	9	154	7	95
Total	2,472	1,154	141	2,362

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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	737,999	73,265	1,617	1,486	11
Arizona	662	0	0	7	40
California	0	2,678	0	41	86
Colorado	0	7,871	0	182	69
Florida	0	3	0	1	0
Idaho	73	19,029	0	193	31
Missouri	0	0	0	0	3
Montana	0	644	0	8	14
Nevada	0	50,481	0	221	63
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	21
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	3
Oklahoma	46	171	0	7	2
Oregon	80	11,871	0	256	29
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	2
Utah	6,123	3,564	0	106	40
Virginia	0	0	0	0	1
Washington	0	362	0	18	4
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	1,048	0	36	190
Total	744,983	170,987	1,617	2,562	610

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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	1	2	5	506
Arizona	224	34	0	332
Idaho	0	64	0	120
Minnesota	0	2	0	2
Mississippi	0	15	0	12
Nebraska	4	8	0	38
Nevada	0	1	0	3
New Mexico	3	11	0	16
Oregon	6	8	0	8
Utah	162	29	2	233
Washington	2	1	0	19
Total	402	175	7	1,289

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022--continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	0	139	0	3	382
Arizona	640	66,930	0	329	26
California	0	3,040	0	37	194
Colorado	0	0	0	0	1
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	1
Florida	0	0	0	0	9
Idaho	0	3,970	0	54	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	3
Maine	0	0	0	0	10
Michigan	0	0	0	0	86
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	31
Mississippi	0	76	0	12	18
Montana	0	0	0	0	40
Nebraska	0	2,790	0	42	7
Nevada	0	4,976	0	40	0
New Mexico	0	639	0	14	90
New York	0	0	0	0	3
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	41
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	20
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	19
Oregon	0	0	0	0	44
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	20
Utah	22,956	24,060	0	213	1
Virginia	0	0	0	0	11
Washington	0	0	0	0	97
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	46
Wyoming	0	553	0	28	3
Total	23,596	107,173	0	772	1,204

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022--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/	12	4	0	10
Arizona /d/	47	81	0	70
Arizona /c/	6	8	0	16
California /c/	0	21	2	95
California /d/	4	385	49	181
California /e/	1	0	0	10
California /f/	2	25	3	47
Colorado /c/	3	110	9	200
Colorado /e/	0	32	2	3
Idaho /c/	0	1	0	0
Idaho /h/	0	30	0	6
Iowa /d/	0	10	0	6
Minnesota /c/	0	6	0	0
North Dakota /c/	0	90	0	28
Oregon /c/	0	0	0	4
South Dakota /c/	0	8	0	29
Utah /d/	0	0	20	311
Wyoming /c/	1	32	6	23
Wyoming /g/	0	1	1	2
Total	76	844	92	1,041

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022--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>
Arizona	28	10,105	0	141	0
California	0	14,012	0	137	0
Colorado	0	4,627	0	105	4
Iowa	0	3,134	0	12	0
Montana	0	4,983	0	105	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	2
South Dakota	0	555	0	18	0
Utah	0	0	0	23	0
Washington	27	66	0	6	2
Wyoming	0	5,091	0	80	0
Total	55	42,573	0	627	8

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022--continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /i/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	115	0	0
Arizona	13	3	1
California	18	1	0
Colorado	26	1	0
Florida	1	0	0
Idaho	22	0	0
Iowa	2	0	0
Minnesota	1	0	0
Mississippi	1	0	0
Montana	18	4	0
Nevada	32	1	0
New Mexico	4	0	0
North Dakota	0	1	0
Oklahoma	1	0	0
Oregon	44	0	0
South Dakota	3	0	0
Utah	21	0	0
Washington	5	0	0
Wyoming	24	1	0
Total	351	12	1

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

Public Land Survey System Dataset /j/

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	BLM-Collected /k/	BLM-Collected and Alternate Source //
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	18,656	18,656	8,036	8,036
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	39	2,399
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,418	2,490
Kansas	2,360	2,360	41	2,360
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nebraska	2,246	2,246	92	2,246
Nevada	3,377	3,377	3,221	3,377
New Mexico	3,309	3,309	3,301	3,301
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
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	64,678	64,182	47,566	54,775

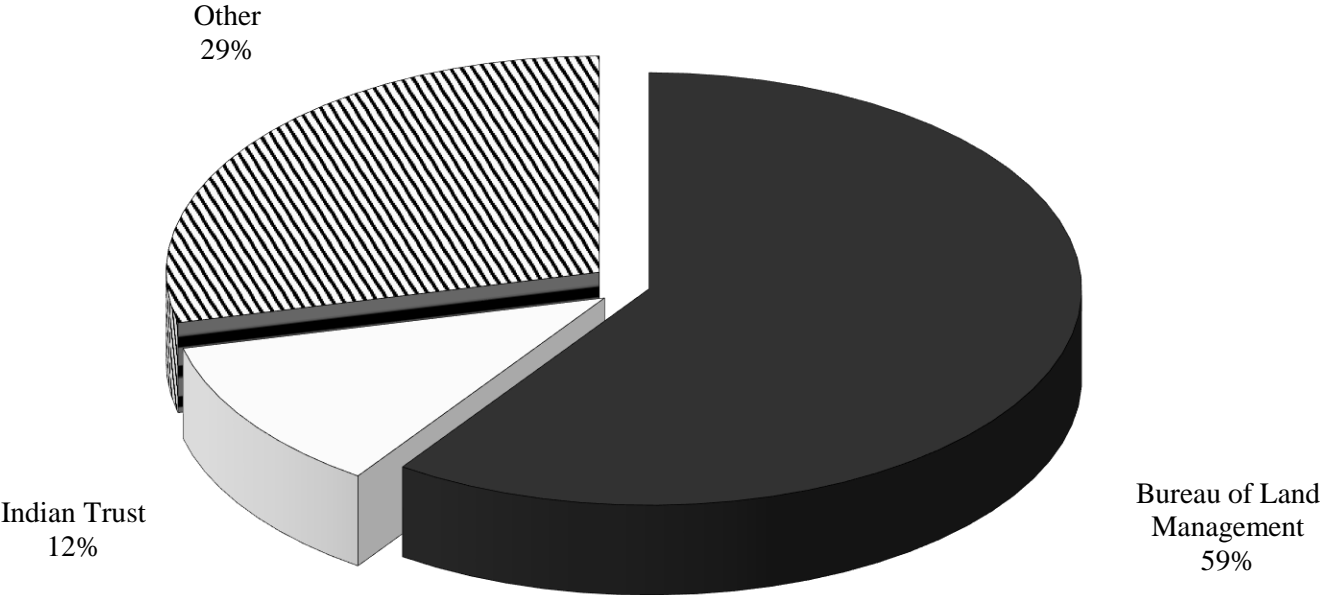
Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

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/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /g/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /h/ Phosphate Fertilizer Company.
- /i/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /j/ The data in this table include actions that were accomplished during the fiscal year, except for this category, which shows cumulative data available in the Public Land Survey System Dataset. 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.
- /k/ BLM-collected townships in which coordinate data were collected by BLM staff or under BLM contract.
- /l/ “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.

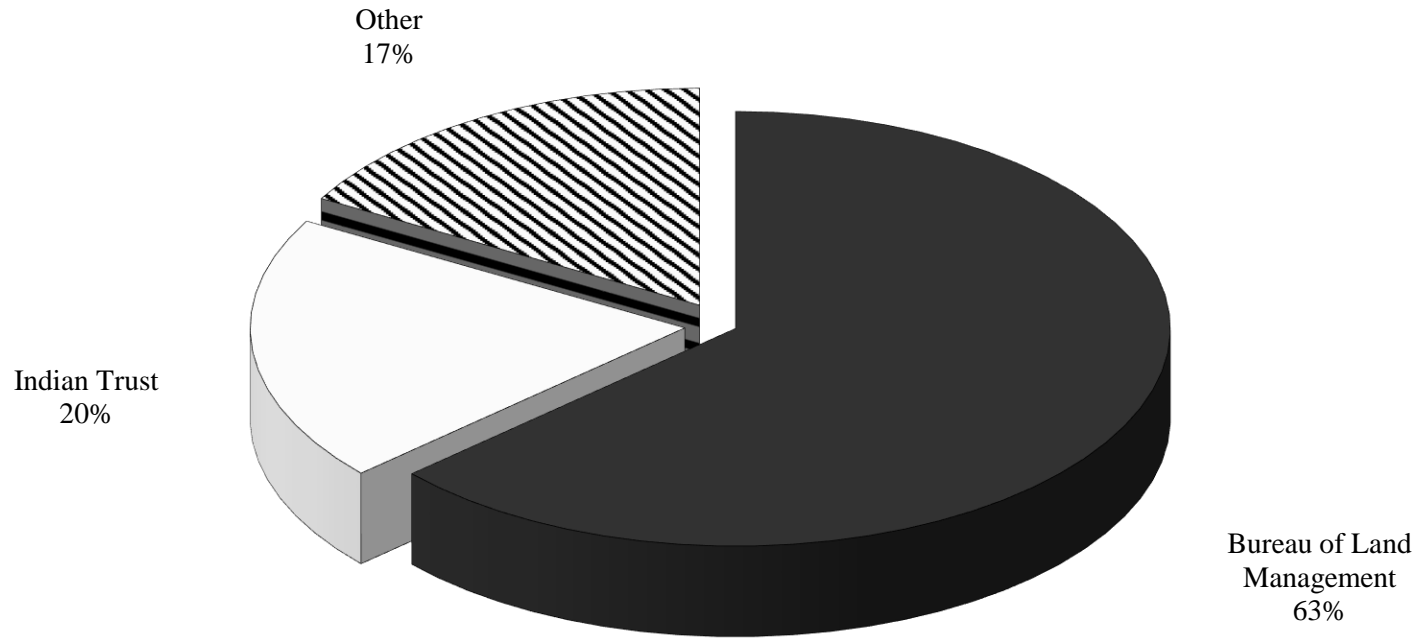
2022 CADASTRAL SURVEY FIELD ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



2022 CADASTRAL SURVEY OFFICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Management of Lands and Resources	\$754,509,950
Working Capital	72,728,007
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	66,934,233
Oregon and California Grant Lands	57,390,380
Helium	28,458,312
Trust	17,287,261
Cost Recovery	10,427,047
Recreation and Public Lands Support /a/	8,606,856
Energy Act Funds /b/	8,369,564
Forest Recovery and Restoration	7,531,459
Payments to States /c/	5,972,687
Range Improvements	4,018,198
Road Maintenance	1,383,064
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	971,410
Land Acquisition	964,577
Stewardship Contract Product Sales	510,731
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	356,910
Quarters	127,596
Federal Land Disposal Account	87,054
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,046,635,296

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

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Federal Firefighting	\$303,892,041
Great American Outdoors Act /e/	42,345,092
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act /f/	22,369,338
Hazardous Materials	3,830,224
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	265,674
Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act	123,298
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$372,825,667
Grand Total of Obligations	\$1,419,460,963

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded**

- /a/ 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.”
- /b/ The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) established the “Energy Act Funds” as follows: Title III, Subtitle F, Section 361, Federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices; Title III, Subtitle D, Section 331, Transfer of administrative jurisdiction and environmental remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /c/ Funding for selected projects will be provided through the BLM Secure Rural Schools Title II Program. The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act funds a variety of activities, including support for county projects, funds for roads and schools, and protection of natural resources.
- /d/ The Lincoln County Land Act (Public Law 106-298) authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /e/ The Great American Outdoors Act (Public Law 116-152) amends Title 54, United States Code, to establish, fund, and provide for the use of amounts in a National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the maintenance backlog of the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Indian Education, and to provide permanent, dedicated funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and for other purposes.
- /f/ The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58) provided funding to restore ecological health on federal lands and to support wildland fire management operations.

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 2-1, Percentage of Rangeland Acreage by Ecological Status by State, provides a summary of the ecological status of BLM-managed rangelands, which is derived from the BLM's national upland monitoring survey. This information is gathered by scientists who visit locations on BLM public land and collect data on vegetation, soil, and water conditions. This information helps land managers determine the capacity of the land for various uses (livestock, grazing, wildlife, recreation, mineral exploration, etc.) and helps assess the status of resource management objectives in land use plans.

Table 2-2 is reserved for future use.

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 and 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.

**PERCENTAGE OF RANGELAND ACREAGE BY
ECOLOGICAL STATUS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	Percentage by Ecological Status			
	Acres Inventoried	Intact Native Plant Communities /a/	Infested with Invasive Plants /b/	Healthy Rangelands /c/
Arizona	11,368,558	73.4 ± 9.9	40.5 ± 10.8	77.7 ± 11.2
California	14,398,930	37.8 ± 10.0	68.0 ± 8.5	69.4 ± 21.4
Colorado	7,675,845	79.6 ± 10.0	41.0 ± 12.2	56.0 ± 12.9
Idaho	11,503,452	37.2 ± 5.0	73.9 ± 4.3	92.7 ± 2.6
Montana	7,550,223	61.1 ± 9.0	66.2 ± 11.0	68.6 ± 7.2
Nevada	41,377,386	55.7 ± 5.1	65.8 ± 4.5	75.5 ± 3.7
New Mexico	13,062,573	87.4 ± 10.6	16.1 ± 15.4	52.1 ± 14.8
Oregon	13,041,208	52.6 ± 5.4	57.6 ± 6.2	79.7 ± 6.4
Utah	20,271,933	59.4 ± 8.8	51.2 ± 7.5	57.1 ± 9.9
Wyoming	17,034,478	79.6 ± 4.6	31.4 ± 6.4	80.7 ± 3.4
All BLM Rangeland	157,284,588	60.9 ± 3.1	53.2 ± 2.8	72.3 ± 2.4

Note: All estimates are from the BLM National Terrestrial AIM (Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring) Survey, also known as the BLM Landscape Monitoring Framework. Estimates are weighted estimates representative of the proportion of BLM-managed rangelands sampled in 10 western states. Estimates were generated in FY 2022 from field data collected in FY 2021. Estimates for Alaska are not available due to costs and logistics of field sampling. The ± symbols denote 80% confidence intervals for each estimate. The larger the confidence interval, the greater the uncertainty surrounding that estimate. For example, an estimate of 73.4 ± 9.9 means the most likely value is 73.4, and the range 63.5-83.3 has an 80% chance of containing the true estimate.

/a/ Percent of BLM rangelands where native plants had greater than or equal to 95% relative plant cover.

/b/ Percent of BLM rangelands where nonnative invasive plants had greater than or equal to 1% relative cover.

/c/ Percent of BLM rangelands where all three rangeland health attributes (soil and site stability, hydrologic function, and biotic integrity) had a none-to-slight or slight-to-moderate departure from reference conditions. Departure from reference conditions was assessed using the “Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health” protocol (Pellant et al. 2020).

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 2022

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	15	575	85	3,500	1,287	2,356	83,318	1,840	337	4,369	97,682
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	0	65	0	18,000	0	0	24	2,400	20,489
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	12
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	1,924	269	4,473	58,629	11,949	12,645	10,898	83,137	7,486	50,029	241,439
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Pipelines	Quantity	0	0	0	0	29	9	12	6	9	11	76
	Miles	0	0	0	0	37.4	9.6	18.5	8.0	18.5	12.2	104.2
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	35	2	18	0	0	1	0	2	58
Springs	Quantity	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	9
	Gallons	0	0	40,000	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0	41,800
Wells	Quantity	1	0	1	0	15	2	2	0	0	2	23
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,000	0	0	0	20,000
Program Facilities												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	0	0	5	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	13
Fences	Miles	13.9	2.5	20.3	17.6	58.7	11.5	8.8	1.0	4.4	15.6	154.3

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 2022

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	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	143	0	0	0	208	671	50	3,187	0
Colorado	110	460	0	0	0	0	330	290	0	0
Idaho	216	232	664	40	100	60	462	731	86	0
Montana	55	459	94	0	15	67	1,776	238	0	360
Nevada	0	47	0	0	0	0	0	548	0	96
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2,749	6,267	4,689	0	9,836	8,175	1,019	3,695	0	91
–Eastern /g/	40	0	40	0	0	1,696	347	468	0	0
–Western /h/	2,709	6,267	4,649	0	9,836	6,479	672	3,227	0	91
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	120	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,206	320	0	0
Total	3,130	7,633	5,447	40	9,951	8,510	6,664	5,992	3,273	547
Group Total	26,201 (Reforestation)					21,166 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2022
-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 2022**

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	10,520,594	584,883	5,230	540,310	801
California	11,978,590	1,611,810	10,842	623,475	79,048
Colorado	4,521,281	455,783	441,571	2,741,278	24,748
Idaho	7,209,061	3,909,893	18,600	539,849	2,855
Montana	3,023,598	4,476,409	8,517	756,605	5,360
Nevada	34,532,896	5,447,826	19,063	3,911,436	8,735
New Mexico	9,726,054	2,979,490	755	650,602	456
Oregon	9,847,993	3,500,742	12,286	2,271,464	171,981
Utah	16,347,935	1,273,216	64,403	3,207,654	6,492
Wyoming	14,779,176	2,320,147	27,075	436,452	9,707
Total	122,487,179	26,560,200	608,343	15,679,125	310,183

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2022–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	22,044	9,308	436,765	7,482	54,923
California	17,177	13,541	1,723,898	35,972	132,791
Colorado	26,806	12,138	64,515	23,282	43,616
Idaho	17,392	9,240	29,347	14,602	76,088
Montana	9,440	35,210	8,912	23,041	31,458
Nevada	42,169	24,447	1,756,688	11,325	146,967
New Mexico	6,878	4,705	53,750	5,861	76,627
Oregon	45,112	28,441	108,774	73,692	136,671
Utah	41,308	29,772	1,623,237	28,828	138,036
Wyoming	22,090	28,026	349,205	7,734	73,098
Total	250,415	194,827	6,155,090	231,820	910,275

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: Dewitz, J., and U.S. Geological Survey, 2021, National Land Cover Database (NLCD) 2019 Products (ver. 2.0, June 2021): U.S. Geological Survey data release. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2022). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2022). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; 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 2022

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	17,895,843	1,348,148	1,808,745	9,214,143	2,021,926

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	1,474,651	2,321,183	2,335,833	10,706,652	18,245,199

Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	4,809	654,415	1,215,836	69,247,383

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 2016. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2022). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2022). 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 2022**

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	65,000	0	324
Arizona	5	357,208	9	42
California	10	200,115	846	73
Colorado	21	446,990	303	339
Eastern States	0	654	2	2
Idaho	4	537,482	24	251
Montana	9	645,710	1,494	255
Nevada	23	71,602	27	46
New Mexico	3	1,941,250	360	111
Oregon	0	1,359,616	312	679
Utah	1	224,061	50	46
Wyoming	6	921,033	50	97
Total	82	6,770,721	3,477	2,265

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–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 /b/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /b/
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	7	0	0	0	37
Arizona	141	84	7,886	28	2
California	294	304	1,415	430	39
Colorado	254	282	19,682	5,245	80
Eastern States	1	1	0	1	3
Idaho	47	58	64,420	0	8
Montana	92	101	5,216	79	24
Nevada	77	125	17,422	10	20
New Mexico	278	80	48,718	0	2
Oregon	119	267	24,683	6,055	42
Utah	111	152	3,231	0	33
Wyoming	20	140	15,405	43	9
Total	1,441	1,594	208,078	11,891	299

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–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 /b/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects /b/
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	55	0	0	2	11
Arizona	0	6	145	7	79
California	204	10	108	11	101
Colorado	46	66	463	181	332
Eastern States	1	1	3	0	0
Idaho	55	0	120	26	29
Montana	28	10	111	321	118
Nevada	73	55	404	12	94
New Mexico	116	13	13	13	26
Oregon	187	5	185	17	86
Utah	63	3	124	9	51
Wyoming	15	14	111	56	105
Total	843	183	1,787	655	1,032

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–continued**

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /b/	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat /b/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	1,121	0	692,027	6,697	403
Arizona	378	0	969,513	11	82
California	2,144	19,492	590,852	940	212
Colorado	1,284	38,395	1,005,169	6,798	493
Eastern States	169	0	1,090	2	3
Idaho	1,060	3,000	93,879	1,418	494
Montana	1,554	684	545,899	241	301
Nevada	473	160,486	843,914	1,301	159
New Mexico	377	34,910	1,475,375	699	332
Oregon	2,655	4,280	233,346	180	376
Utah	1,786	70,713	226,588	509	218
Wyoming	8,098	24,801	1,063,149	342	346
Total	21,099	356,761	7,740,801	19,138	3,419

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–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 2022 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

/b/ Subactivities 1160 (Aquatic Habitat Management), 1170 (Wildlife Habitat Management), 11705 (T&E Species), and 6300 (Western Oregon Resources Management).

Table 2-8.

**EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND
REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	Number /a/	Acres Treated /b/	Activities /c/	Expenditures /d/
Alaska	1	0	1	\$20,000
Arizona	7	14,859	1	480,961
California	24	6,383	97	2,976,943
Colorado	11	18,260	2	4,259,221
Fire and Aviation	NA	NA	NA	7,170,069 /e/
Idaho	59	49,314	26	2,455,511
Montana	2	175	0	251,550
Nevada	103	763,893	168	8,230,176
New Mexico	1	0	0	4,500
Oregon	37	75,186	293	6,030,265
Utah	39	89,531	6	985,413
Washington	12	132	1	1,430,024
Wyoming	1	0	0	0
Total	297	1,017,733	595	\$34,294,633

/a/ The number of projects equals the number of funded emergency stabilization (ES) and burned area rehabilitation (BAR) projects for a given fiscal year. An area that received both ES and BAR actions is counted as one project to prevent double counting.

/b/ Includes the acres of ES and BAR actions implemented, including seeding, soil stabilization (other than seeding), and invasive species inventory and treatment. Note, some actions may occur within the same treatment footprint.

/c/ Activities represent a key workload associated with ES and BAR projects, such as treatment effectiveness monitoring, closures, cultural survey, planning and project management, facility repair, and fence repair. Note, activities are measured as a unit of individual accomplishment; for example, one grazing closure, one monitoring project, one mile of fence repair.

/d/ Includes expenditures in FY 2022 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for actions approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2022 fires. Total does not include indirect support, other national program oversight, interagency agreements, and database development costs (approximately \$2,190,653). The total includes emergency stabilization, regular BAR appropriations, disaster relief funding, and BAR Bipartisan Infrastructure Law funding.

/e/ The acquisition costs for seed are centralized and tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$7,170,069.

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 approximately 245 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 713 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 2022

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>BLM Lands Patented</u>			
Airport			
Wyoming	1	8	\$13,343
Total	1	8	\$13,343
Carey Act			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Color-of-Title			
Eastern States	44	127	\$0
Total	44	127	\$0
Conveyance Document Correction			
Montana	1	40	\$0
South Dakota	1	160	0
Total	2	200	\$0
Desert Land Entry			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Reclamation Homestead			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Recreation and Public Purposes			
Arizona	5	1,082	\$50
Total	5	1,082	\$50
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /a/			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Exchanges	0	0	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>BLM Lands Patented—continued</u>			
Patents (Various Acts of Congress)			
Arizona	1	0	\$479,725
Utah	5	7,368	0
Total	6	7,368	\$479,725
State Grants			
Utah	1	483	\$0
Total	1	483	\$0
Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /b/			
Idaho	1	1	\$15,000
Montana	1	12	0
Nevada	2	124	843,250
New Mexico /c/	1	20	23,400
Wyoming	1	2	4,763
Total	6	159	\$886,413
Sales (SNPLMA) /d/			
Nevada	10	69	\$13,855,000
Total	10	69	\$13,855,000
Sales (Various Acts of Congress)			
Nevada /e/	1	40	\$50,500
Total	1	40	\$50,500
Grand Total Sales	17	268	\$14,791,913
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	76	9,536	\$15,285,031

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>Alaska Conveyances</u>			
State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /f/			
State Selection Patents	45	585,967	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA) /g/	5	1,500	0
Total	50	587,467	\$0
Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /h/			
Patents	79	135,444	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /i/	0	0	0
Total	79	135,444	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /j/			
Patents	0	0	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /i/	0	0	0
Total	0	0	\$0
Certificates of Allotment /k/			
Native Allotments (43 CFR 2561) /l/	6	229	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /m/	8	1,280	0
Total	14	1,509	\$0
Other Conveyances			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	143	724,420	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)	219	733,956	\$15,285,031

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>Federal Minerals Patented</u>			
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals (43 CFR 2720, Sec. 209)			
California	8	3,733	\$0
Eastern States	1	17	0
Idaho	1	1	15,000
Wyoming	1	2	4,763
Total	11	3,753	\$19,763
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA)			
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)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Federal Minerals Patented	11	3,753	\$19,763

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2022–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/ 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.
- /b/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /c/ This patent was issued in FY 2021. As a result of data cleanup, it is reported in FY 2022.
- /d/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /e/ Sale pursuant to the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004 (Public Law 108-424).
- /f/ Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.
- /g/ 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.
- /h/ 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.
- /i/ 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.
- /j/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /k/ 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.
- /l/ 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).

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

/m/ 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 2022**

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 2022—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
2011-2020	59,237	0	6,374	0	81,303	1,060	147,974
2021	23,951	0	0	0	0	0	23,951
2022	8,673	0	0	0	0	0	8,673
Total 1949–2022	10,356,910	178,159	2,436,260	8,604	1,192,481	349,418	14,521,832
Grand Total /c/	45,629,418	16,253,543	4,527,640	415,575	1,571,191	2,548,564	70,945,931

**Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2022—concluded**

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

/a/ Minerals began to be reserved with the Coal Lands Act of March 3, 1909. More laws expanding on this act and covering additional minerals were subsequently enacted.

/b/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30 each year.

/c/ Does not include 165,712 stockraising homesteads comprising approximately 33,626,607 acres that reserved all minerals to the United States. Some of these homesteads were entered but not patented. The homestead laws were repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701).

Table 3-3. RIGHTS-OF-WAY WORKLOAD, FISCAL YEAR 2022

Administrative State	Case Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	22	16	38
Arizona	84	108	192
California	112	103	215
Colorado	285	151	436
Eastern States	0	2	2
Idaho	115	139	254
Montana	145	66	211
Nevada	201	212	413
New Mexico	1,044	866	1,910
Oregon	132	100	232
Utah	215	185	400
Wyoming	1,630	412	2,042
Total	3,985	2,360	6,345

/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 case actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2022

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	1,126	\$710,182	0	\$0	219	\$286,654	1,345	\$996,836
Arizona	4,821	17,205,091	11	120,413	294	391,766	5,126	17,717,270
California	8,640	17,044,513	55	1,553,514	320	4,271,276	9,015	22,869,303
Colorado	6,982	2,631,000	0	0	1,434	1,660,434	8,416	4,291,434
Eastern States	47	2,147	0	0	19	0	66	2,147
Idaho	6,041	6,470,753	8	581	131	169,273	6,180	6,640,607
Montana	5,549	276,429	0	0	362	103,645	5,911	380,074
Nevada	8,751	6,535,944	19	700,574	201	116,728	8,971	7,353,246
New Mexico	13,742	6,042,193	6	57,340	23,762	4,785,506	37,510	10,885,039
Oregon	10,898	5,231,222	2	6,536	28	392,923	10,928	5,630,681
Utah	5,431	4,709,441	7	292,855	1,426	570,174	6,864	5,572,470
Wyoming	11,817	14,053,968	10	832,096	7,769	3,753,663	19,596	18,639,727
Total	83,845	\$80,912,883	118	\$3,563,909	35,965	\$16,502,042	119,928	\$100,978,834

/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/ Total of 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 2022

Geographic State	Type	FY 2022 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	Permits	60	11,741	9	22	\$13,052	11	543	58	11,220
	Leases	16	61	1	5	25,516	1	5	16	61
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	20	443	6	345	5,992	2	1	24	787
	Leases	22	809	0	0	10,576	2	150	20	659
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	725	16,650	10	63	47,987	27	67	708	16,646
	Leases	195	4,456	0	0	3,187	1	2	1,94	4,454
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	15	130,005	0	0	1,412	0	0	15	130,005
	Leases	6	1,636	1	1	31,394	0	0	7	1,637
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	Permits /a/	1	0	0	0	393	0	0	1	0
	Leases	1	46	0	0	27,000	0	0	1	46
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	78	646	6	36	28,945	3	1	81	681
	Leases	15	143	0	0	6,043	1	7	14	136
	Easements	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022--continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2022 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Montana	Permits	15	425	7	63	\$6,099	0	0	22	488
	Leases	12	601	0	0	48,824	1	1	11	600
	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	31	5,558	6	11	516	5	172	32	5,397
	Leases	10	1,365	1	3,475	1,346	3	1	8	4,839
	Easements	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
New Mexico	Permits	11	7,403	3	20	3,538	0	0	14	7,423
	Leases	6	1,426	0	0	17,223	0	0	6	1,426
	Easements	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
North 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
Oregon	Permits	62	911	2	18	3,040	3	81	61	848
	Leases	43	44,123	0	0	25,780	2	1	41	44,122
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2022 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
South Dakota	Permits	1	25	0	0	\$2,856	0	0	1	25
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Permits /b/	15	2,759	5	22	5,222	6	2,688	14	93
	Leases	10	345	0	0	4,240	0	0	10	345
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	7	21	1	1	11,669	0	0	8	22
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	19	979	4	58	7,071	1	1	22	1,036
	Leases	15	113	0	0	22,247	1	1	14	112
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits	1,060	177,566	59	659	\$137,792	58	3,554	1,061	174,671
	Leases	351	55,124	3	3,481	\$223,376	12	168	342	58,437
	Easements	8	596	0	0	\$0	0	0	8	596
Grand Total		1,419	233,286	62	4,140	\$361,168	70	3,722	1,411	233,704

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

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.

/a/ The actual acreage is 0.18 acres. Due to rounding, it is reported as 0.

/b/ 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 in the LR2000 database after the reporting period. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2021, were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022

	FY 2022 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022	
	<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 Leases									
Alaska	8	1,393	0	0	\$0	1	98	7	1,295
Arizona	3	700	0	0	680	1	640	2	60
California	15	15,687	0	0	0	0	0	15	15,687
Idaho	9	574	0	0	1,100	0	0	9	574
Nevada	15	2,945	1	329	17,538	1	1	15	3,273
New Mexico	4	552	0	0	0	0	0	4	552
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah /a/	4	527	0	0	2,059	1	320	3	207
Wyoming	2	144	0	0	100	0	0	2	144
Total	63	22,695	1	329	\$22,227	4	1,059	60	21,965
Film Permits									
Arizona	7	2,654	1	5	\$3,040	2	2,001	6	658
California	329	7,619	63	368	57,280	63	397	329	7,590
Eastern States	0	0	1	10	54	1	10	0	0
Idaho	3	3	0	0	0	1	1	2	2
Nevada	60	4,374,729	2	0	9,076	24	2,200,286	38	2,174,443
New Mexico	1	1	4	120	3,672	4	120	1	1
Utah	5	351	7	64,257	22,304	9	64,601	3	7
Wyoming	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	406	4,385,358	78	64,760	\$95,426	104	2,267,416	380	2,182,702

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	FY 2022 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022	
	<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 /a/	1	18	0	0	\$3,578	0	0	1	18
Total	1	18	0	0	\$3,578	0	0	1	18
Public Works Leases									
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 Leases, Licenses, and Deeds									
Arizona	9	8,338	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	8,338
Idaho	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	14	9,554	0	0	\$0	0	0	14	9,554
Reconveyed Leases and/or Permits									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Oregon /a/	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	1	52
Utah	2	162	0	0	0	0	0	2	162
Washington /a/	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	6	220	0	0	\$0	0	0	6	220
Recreation and Public Purpose Leases									
Alaska	11	146	2	26	\$7,430	1	3	12	169
Arizona	113	21,735	3	920	4,469	7	2,086	109	20,569
California	183	31,409	3	129	1,590	0	0	186	31,538

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	FY 2022 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022	
	<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 Leases									
--concluded									
Colorado	22	1,448	1	502	\$0	0	0	23	1,950
Eastern States	1	62	0	0	0	0	0	1	62
Idaho	29	8,996	0	0	3,915	0	0	29	8,996
Montana	5	50	0	0	100	0	0	5	50
Nevada	186	13,886	5	139	159,676	3	523	188	13,502
New Mexico	67	3,333	0	0	9,885	0	0	67	3,333
Oregon /a/	27	2,685	0	0	2,861	0	0	27	2,685
South Dakota	3	631	0	0	1,199	0	0	3	631
Utah /a/	30	3,072	0	0	426	1	5	29	3,067
Washington /a/	13	1,488	0	0	34	0	0	13	1,488
Wyoming	43	3,317	1	96	1,363	0	0	44	3,413
Total	733	92,258	15	1,812	\$192,948	12	2,617	736	91,453
Recreation Concession/Vendor/Leases/Permits									
Alaska /a/	81	11,898	10	27	\$38,568	12	548	79	11,377
Arizona	2	349	0	0	257,217	0	0	2	349
California	0	0	3	25	2,677	2	20	1	5
Colorado /a/ /b/	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Montana /a/	1	905	0	0	4,250	0	0	1	905
Total	84	13,152	14	52	\$302,712	14	568	84	12,636
Small Tract Leases									
Idaho	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	FY 2022 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Special Land Use Permits									
Arizona /b/	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0
Colorado /b/	1	0	0	0	34,895	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Wyoming	2	294	0	0	0	0	0	2	294
Total	5	334	0	0	\$34,895	0	0	5	334
Trans-Alaska Pipeline System									
Alaska	27	380	4	8	\$1,082	6	24	25	364
Total	27	380	4	8	\$1,082	6	24	25	364
Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permits /c/									
None	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
Leases to be Defined									
Wyoming	2	953	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	953
Total	2	953	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	953
Unauthorized Use									
California	31	76	6	9	\$1,628	1	5	36	80
Total	31	76	6	9	\$1,628	1	5	36	80
Easement DOI to Other Federal Agencies									
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97
Total	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—concluded

	FY 2022 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2021		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2022		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Occupancy Permits – Special										
Montana /a/	10	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	10	68	
Total	10	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	10	68	
Unauthorized Development										
California	17	34	12	64	\$0	2	55	27	43	
Total	17	34	12	64	\$0	2	55	27	43	
Unauthorized Occupancy										
California	6	3	5	34	\$0	1	3	10	34	
Total	6	3	5	34	\$0	1	3	10	34	
Grand Total	1,409	4,538,968	135	67,068	\$654,496	144	2,271,747	1,400	2,334,289	

/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 in the LR2000 database after the reporting period. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2021, 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 2021**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	304	40	1	345
California	201	2	15	218
Colorado	775	30	57	862
Idaho	1,245	60	69	1,374
Montana	2,725	103	103	2,931
Nevada	496	27	59	582
New Mexico	1,183	335	97	1,615
Oregon	685	21	7	713
Utah	982	32	135	1,149
Wyoming	950	98	112	1,160
Total	9,546	748	655	10,949
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	342,458	2,783	81	345,322
California	129,165	32	8,812	138,009
Colorado	196,911	2,696	42,682	242,289
Idaho	916,151	3,294	49,329	968,774
Montana	1,032,012	3,992	17,757	1,053,761
Nevada	1,144,430	2,357	82,335	1,229,122
New Mexico	1,163,157	14,401	21,374	1,198,932
Oregon	708,091	1,428	3,613	713,132
Utah	535,984	1,322	125,433	662,739
Wyoming	884,564	4,608	118,322	1,007,494
Total /c/	7,052,923	36,913	469,738	7,559,574

/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 2021 (October 2020 to September 2021).

/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 2021**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	286	12	1	299
California	201	8	10	219
Colorado	329	12	29	370
Idaho	328	22	21	371
Montana	1,336	41	46	1,423
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	649	37	27	713
Oregon	526	13	4	543
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,536	147	152	1,835
Total	5,197	292	290	5,779
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	116,918	666	180	117,764
California	63,411	416	2,244	66,071
Colorado	31,261	484	2,711	34,456
Idaho	24,330	364	2,826	27,520
Montana	192,635	831	6,128	199,594
Nevada	11,027	0	0	11,027
New Mexico	156,639	927	29,148	186,714
Oregon	53,732	498	1,108	55,338
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	365,888	5,303	33,104	404,295
Total /d/	1,015,841	9,489	77,449	1,102,779

/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 2021 (October 2020 to September 2021).

/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 2021**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	590	52	2	644
California	402	10	25	437
Colorado	1,104	42	86	1,232
Idaho	1,573	82	90	1,745
Montana	4,061	144	149	4,354
Nevada	502	27	59	588
New Mexico	1,832	372	124	2,328
Oregon	1,211	34	11	1,256
Utah	982	32	135	1,149
Wyoming	2,486	245	264	2,995
Total	14,743	1,040	945	16,728
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	459,376	3,449	261	463,086
California	192,576	448	11,056	204,080
Colorado	228,172	3,180	45,393	276,745
Idaho	940,481	3,658	52,155	996,294
Montana	1,224,647	4,823	23,885	1,253,355
Nevada	1,155,457	2,357	82,335	1,240,149
New Mexico	1,319,796	15,328	50,522	1,385,646
Oregon	761,823	1,926	4,721	768,470
Utah	535,984	1,322	125,433	662,739
Wyoming	1,250,452	9,911	151,426	1,411,789
Total /c/	8,068,764	46,402	547,187	8,662,353

/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 authorized on bills that were due during FY 2021 (October 2020 to September 2021).

/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 2022**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	43	1	347
California	184	2	11	197
Colorado	738	23	54	815
Idaho	1,214	59	73	1,346
Montana	2,677	108	99	2,884
Nevada	503	28	57	588
New Mexico	1,225	334	98	1,657
Oregon	697	19	7	723
Utah	999	32	136	1,167
Wyoming	956	98	121	1,175
Total	9,496	746	657	10,899
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	327,613	3,196	81	330,890
California	112,454	32	7,096	119,582
Colorado	202,478	2,751	34,134	239,363
Idaho	880,422	3,263	53,103	936,788
Montana	953,760	4,538	16,344	974,642
Nevada	1,092,135	2,791	67,091	1,162,017
New Mexico	1,224,361	14,383	21,574	1,260,318
Oregon	675,139	1,339	3,694	680,172
Utah	566,832	1,335	120,826	688,993
Wyoming	869,595	4,516	112,856	986,967
Total /c/	6,904,789	38,144	436,799	7,379,732

/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 2022 (October 2021 to September 2022).

/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 2022**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	283	13	1	297
California	192	9	8	209
Colorado	327	10	26	363
Idaho	333	23	20	376
Montana	1,306	40	45	1,391
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	669	36	26	731
Oregon	518	14	4	536
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,501	142	152	1,795
Total	5,135	287	282	5,704
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	111,523	690	180	112,393
California	53,297	592	1,279	55,168
Colorado	33,690	515	2,191	36,396
Idaho	25,601	364	2,792	28,757
Montana	174,166	776	6,407	181,349
Nevada	5,854	0	0	5,854
New Mexico	164,017	840	28,991	193,848
Oregon	62,757	690	645	64,092
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	388,215	5,093	33,275	426,583
Total /d/	1,019,120	9,560	75,760	1,104,440

/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 2022 (October 2021 to September 2022).

/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 2022**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	586	56	2	644
California	376	11	19	406
Colorado	1,065	33	80	1,178
Idaho	1,547	82	93	1,722
Montana	3,983	148	144	4,275
Nevada	509	28	57	594
New Mexico	1,894	370	124	2,388
Oregon	1,215	33	11	1,259
Utah	999	32	136	1,167
Wyoming	2,457	240	273	2,970
Total	14,631	1,033	939	16,603
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	439,136	3,886	261	443,283
California	165,751	624	8,375	174,750
Colorado	236,168	3,266	36,325	275,759
Idaho	906,023	3,627	55,895	965,545
Montana	1,127,926	5,314	22,751	1,155,991
Nevada	1,097,989	2,791	67,091	1,167,871
New Mexico	1,388,378	15,223	50,565	1,454,166
Oregon	737,896	2,029	4,339	744,264
Utah	566,832	1,335	120,826	688,993
Wyoming	1,257,810	9,609	146,131	1,413,550
Total /c/	7,923,909	47,704	512,559	8,484,172

/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 2022 (October 2021 to September 2022).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9a.

**GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT
(SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 9, 2023**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	393	491,071	98,085
California	278	230,455	96,830
Colorado	1,061	535,731	86,873
Idaho	1,487	1,305,910	195,468
Montana	2,808	1,122,899	26,054
Nevada	663	2,052,956	500,902
New Mexico	1,420	1,625,946	73,514
Oregon	781	972,550	129,042
Utah	1,429	1,191,226	305,064
Wyoming	1,190	1,461,271	385,684
Total	11,510	10,990,015	1,897,516
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	407	480,153	97,435
California	251	145,868	49,250
Colorado	1,079	539,011	88,429
Idaho	1,490	1,301,418	195,464
Montana	2,811	1,123,542	26,324
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	755	2,144,303	549,322
New Mexico	1,430	1,634,737	73,634
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	785	969,803	128,516
South Dakota	3	138	0
Utah	1,478	1,194,286	304,801
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,193	1,460,212	384,994
Total /d/	11,682	10,993,471	1,898,169

/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. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. The BLM regularly reviews data accuracy, reliability, and completeness between administrative and geographic states and its use with the Rangeland Administration System, which results in updates to available data.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These 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.

**Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT
(SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 9, 2023
–concluded**

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

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9b.

**GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 9, 2023**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	351	152,045	6,630
California	267	85,569	9,375
Colorado	424	43,901	4,122
Idaho	388	31,183	816
Montana	1,563	225,103	17,743
Nevada	9	30,019	385
New Mexico	765	213,485	3,517
Oregon	719	89,051	3,885
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,741	459,177	8,362
Total	6,227	1,329,533	54,835
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	351	152,071	6,630
California	268	86,387	9,375
Colorado	424	43,946	4,122
Idaho	388	31,228	817
Montana	1,012	143,752	17,722
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	10	30,554	385
New Mexico	761	213,495	3,514
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	456	54,991	3,163
South Dakota	473	72,782	21
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	269	34,259	722
Wyoming	1,725	457,995	8,365
Total /e/	6,239	1,331,454	54,839

/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. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. The BLM regularly reviews data accuracy, reliability, and completeness between administrative and geographic states and its use with the Rangeland Administration System, which results in updates to available data.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These 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.

**Table 3-9b. GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF FEBRUARY 9, 2023
-concluded**

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

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9c.

GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF FEBRUARY 9, 2023

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	744	643,116	104,715
California	545	316,024	106,205
Colorado	1,485	579,632	90,995
Idaho	1,875	1,337,093	196,284
Montana	4,371	1,348,002	43,797
Nevada	672	2,082,975	501,287
New Mexico	2,185	1,839,431	77,031
Oregon	1,500	1,061,601	132,927
Utah	1,429	1,191,226	305,064
Wyoming	2,931	1,920,448	394,046
Total	17,737	12,319,548	1,952,351
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	758	632,224	104,065
California	519	232,255	58,625
Colorado	1,503	582,957	92,551
Idaho	1,878	1,332,646	196,281
Montana	3,823	1,267,294	44,046
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	765	2,174,857	549,707
New Mexico	2,191	1,848,232	77,148
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,241	1,024,794	131,679
South Dakota	476	72,920	21
Utah	1,478	1,194,286	304,801
Washington	269	34,259	722
Wyoming	2,918	1,918,207	393,359
Total /d/	17,921	12,324,925	1,953,008

/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. For this reporting year, these are the most accurate data available. The BLM regularly reviews data accuracy, reliability, and completeness between administrative and geographic states and its use with the Rangeland Administration System, which results in updates to available data.

/b/ Active animal unit months (AUMs): AUMs that could be authorized on public lands. These 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.

**Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF
FEBRUARY 9, 2023–concluded**

/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 2020 (MARCH 1, 2020, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2021)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	620	54	2	620
California	425	10	33	425
Colorado	1,176	42	97	1,176
Idaho	1,592	84	94	1,592
Montana	4,167	146	160	4,167
Nevada	557	36	63	557
New Mexico	1,911	376	124	1,911
Oregon	1,289	34	12	1,289
Utah	1,111	34	148	1,111
Wyoming	2,507	245	269	2,507
Total	15,355	1,061	1,002	15,355
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	459,232	3,791	261	463,284
California	194,665	458	15,856	210,979
Colorado	242,075	3,395	48,873	294,343
Idaho	952,549	3,851	60,006	1,016,406
Montana	1,205,491	4,879	25,177	1,235,547
Nevada	1,235,780	3,268	77,017	1,316,065
New Mexico	1,353,815	14,847	52,817	1,421,479
Oregon	787,627	1,947	5,029	794,603
Utah	594,137	1,382	136,238	731,757
Wyoming	1,201,274	10,049	150,930	1,362,253
Total /c/	8,226,645	47,867	572,204	8,846,716

/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 2020 (March 1, 2020, to February 28, 2021).

/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 2021 (MARCH 1, 2021, TO FEBRUARY 28, 2022)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	615	57	2	674
California	409	12	23	444
Colorado	1,129	41	91	1,261
Idaho	1,596	85	96	1,777
Montana	4,146	149	158	4,453
Nevada	532	25	59	616
New Mexico	1,894	379	127	2,400
Oregon	1,236	36	10	1,282
Utah	1,083	35	137	1,255
Wyoming	2,536	252	275	3,063
Total	15,176	1,071	978	17,225
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	434,430	3,673	261	438,364
California	166,616	467	8,298	175,381
Colorado	224,471	3,226	35,278	262,975
Idaho	909,553	3,617	59,407	972,577
Montana	1,153,407	5,356	24,380	1,183,143
Nevada	1,092,371	2,219	73,626	1,168,216
New Mexico	1,250,518	14,205	48,890	1,313,613
Oregon	747,606	1,982	4,754	754,342
Utah	520,348	1,420	119,957	641,725
Wyoming	1,223,504	9,928	144,173	1,377,605
Total /c/	7,722,824	46,093	519,024	8,287,941

/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 2021 (March 1, 2021, to February 28, 2022).

/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 2022**

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Product Sales /b/	Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$0	\$580.00	\$0	\$580.00
Arizona	0	0	250.00	250.00
California	37,965.31	17,614.93	14,454.66	70,034.90
Colorado	97,240.84	30,508.50	38,706.50	166,455.84
Idaho	962,202.03	8,650.50	15,787.60	986,640.13
Montana	212,372.11	11,359.25	1,240.00	224,971.36
Nevada	1,972.00	25,492.60	68,266.70	95,731.30
New Mexico	0	24,087.00	1,058.00	25,145.00
Oregon	72,945,155.97	26,068.28	113,409.78	73,084,634.03
–Eastern /d/	410,018.43	4,043.00	10,884.00	424,945.43
–Western /e/	72,535,137.54	22,025.28	102,525.78	72,659,688.60
Utah	23,015.32	42,680.66	83,911.40	149,607.38
Wyoming	152,132.08	14,695.35	19,278.38	186,105.81
Total	\$74,432,055.66	\$201,737.07	\$356,363.02	\$74,990,155.75
Total Timber and Wood Product Sales	\$74,633,792.73			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded**

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

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2022. 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. Also includes \$95,479.35 of sales in Colorado and \$189,605.57 of sales in Montana under Good Neighbor Authority.

/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 2022

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /b/	Other SFP MBF /c/	Total Volume MBF /d/	Non-Special Authorities Biomass GTON /e/	Special Authorities /f/	
								Sawtimber MBF	Biomass GTON
Alaska	0	0	\$0	\$0	0	0	289	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	5	(288)	37,965.31	166.61	297	9	44,780	0	0
Colorado	5	499	1,761.49	6.67	1,891	2,390	2,513	1,791	5,778
Idaho	20	9,753	962,202.03	96.85	5	9,758	2,900	49	0
Montana	15	1,282	22,766.54	19.32	36	1,318	4,917	3,462	4,631
Nevada	2	3,559	1,972.00	0.55	32	3,591	9,189	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	1	4,968	0	0
Oregon	588	283,483	72,945,155.97	240.66	51	283,534	12,145	477	(995)
–Eastern /g/	16	4,173	410,018.43	88.72	1	4,173	4,344	0	0
–Western /h/	572	279,310	72,535,137.54	243.76	50	279,361	7,801	477	(995)
Utah	2	1,178	23,015.32	19.53	173	1,351	13,048	0	0
Wyoming	6	7,333	152,132.08	22.60	43	7,376	3,389	0	0
Total	643	306,799	\$74,146,970.74	\$241.68	2,529	309,328	98,138	5,779	9,414

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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 2022. 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 (-579 MBF), Nevada (1,972 MBF), Wyoming (3,202 MBF), and western Oregon (271,775 MBF).

/b/ The purpose of the average price per MBF is to provide an idea of market values for the year. Values from negative modifications are not used in this calculation. If the values from negative modifications from the previous year's sales were included, the resultant average price per MBF would present an inaccurate measure of market prices for the current year. These values cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented.

/c/ Includes posts, poles, and other special forest products (SFPs), as well as all free use that can convert to MBF.

/d/ This column adds "Sawtimber Offered" and "Other SFP," converted to one common measure (MBF).

/e/ 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.

/f/ Special authorities list volumes for forest product sales using Stewardship Contracting Authority or Good Neighbor Authority (GNA). In FY 2022, Colorado had 1,791 MBF and 5,778 GTON under GNA. Montana had 1,795 MBF and 308 GTON under GNA and 1,667 MBF and 4,323 GTON under Stewardship Contracting Authority. For Idaho and Oregon, the volumes listed are under Stewardship Contracting Authority.

/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.

Sources: Timber Sale Information System and Stewardship Contracting Information Database.

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022

	Leases as of September 30, 2022 /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	2,482			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	197	59,355			
Kansas	50	10,555			
Louisiana	17	1,290			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	1	40			
Montana	242	71,651			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	723	189,155			
North Dakota	33	6,496			
Oklahoma	191	13,553			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	138	46,326			
Wyoming	571	121,315			
Total	2,219	526,028	NA	NA	NA
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	61	25,249			
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 York	2	750			
North Dakota	28	3,969			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	39	8,297			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	11	1,480			
Total	210	56,425	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2022 /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	78	27,731			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	201	60,251			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	60	12,310			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	18	1,410			
Michigan	4	317			
Mississippi	12	3,516			
Montana	247	72,974			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	723	189,155			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	61	10,465			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	230	21,850			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	139	46,366			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	582	122,795			
Total	2,429	582,453	NA	NA	NA
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
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 2022—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,639	625,094	NA	NA	NA
Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Alabama	12	1,521	0	0	\$0
Arizona	2	3,040	0	0	0
Arkansas	130	91,435	0	0	0
California	80	35,511	0	0	0
Colorado	1,037	909,477	3	291	1,200,833
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Kansas	7	1,120	0	0	0
Louisiana	78	8,427	0	0	0
Michigan	7	789	0	0	0
Mississippi	27	2,337	0	0	0
Montana	369	176,402	4	945	72,081
Nebraska	1	80	0	0	0
Nevada	135	206,294	4	1,280	52,080
New Mexico	2,118	1,024,911	5	521	630,501
North Dakota	484	121,014	14	452	7,237,747
Oklahoma	261	24,422	1	15	30
Oregon	93	151,155	0	0	0
South Dakota	138	69,837	0	0	0
Utah	1,050	1,187,650	0	0	0
Wyoming	5,710	4,814,139	81	67,627	12,906,037
Total	11,752	8,845,438	112	71,131	\$22,099,309
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	5	1,123	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	178	150,192	0	0	0
California	1	40	0	0	0
Colorado	171	106,831	0	0	0
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	22	5,526	0	0	0
Kentucky	13	9,234	0	0	0
Louisiana	204	128,408	0	0	0
Michigan	58	22,809	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2022 /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	160	76,088	0	0	\$0
Montana	61	27,600	0	0	0
Nebraska	3	760	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	1,520	0	0	0
New York	1	102	0	0	0
North Dakota	578	254,669	1	120	39,120
Ohio	91	7,836	0	0	0
Oklahoma	131	41,909	0	0	0
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7	4,595	0	0	0
South Dakota	78	23,660	0	0	0
Texas	327	203,076	0	0	0
Utah	10	1,208	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	9,538	0	0	0
Wyoming	45	13,132	0	0	0
Total	2,176	1,101,893	1	120	\$39,120
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	17	2,644	0	0	\$0
Arizona	2	3,040	0	0	0
Arkansas	308	241,627	0	0	0
California	81	35,551	0	0	0
Colorado	1,208	1,016,308	3	291	1,200,833
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	29	6,646	0	0	0
Kentucky	13	9,234	0	0	0
Louisiana	282	136,835	0	0	0
Michigan	65	23,598	0	0	0
Mississippi	187	78,425	0	0	0
Montana	430	204,002	4	945	72,081
Nebraska	4	840	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2022 /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	135	206,294	4	1,280	\$52,080
New Mexico	2,122	1,026,431	5	521	630,501
New York	1	102	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,062	375,683	15	572	7,276,867
Ohio	91	7,836	0	0	0
Oklahoma	392	66,331	1	15	30
Oregon	96	152,858	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7	4,595	0	0	0
South Dakota	216	93,497	0	0	0
Texas	327	203,076	0	0	0
Utah	1,060	1,188,858	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	9,538	0	0	0
Wyoming	5,755	4,827,271	81	67,627	12,906,037
Total	13,928	9,947,331	113	71,251	\$22,138,429
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	10	1,052			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	30	5,878			
Total	97	18,912	NA	NA	NA
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	14,025	9,966,243	113	71,251	\$22,138,429
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 2022—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Competitive Protective Leases /g/					
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
Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/					
Public Domain					
Alaska	292	2,593,249	0	0	\$0
Total	292	2,593,249	0	0	\$0
Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,389			
Total	4	8,389	NA	NA	NA
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	17,009	13,223,350	113	71,251	\$22,138,429

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2022 /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	6	5,128			
Total	69	74,573	NA	NA	NA
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	25	28,414	0	0	\$0
Colorado	2	1,204	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2,379	0	0	0
Nevada	215	513,519	92	266,543	4,427,858
New Mexico	4	11,870	1	1,120	6,720
Utah	25	58,363	8	21,685	749,252
Total	273	615,749	101	289,348	\$5,183,830
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	342	690,322	101	289,348	\$5,183,830
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	17,351	13,913,672	214	360,599	\$27,322,259

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–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 Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS). The MLRS 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 2022

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	28	42,487		
Arkansas	12	2,648		
California	78	20,036		
Colorado	635	522,998		
Kansas	25	7,568		
Louisiana	34	8,186		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	1	4		
Montana	673	816,798		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,976	2,013,424		
North Dakota	30	7,616		
Oklahoma	176	27,494		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Utah	657	506,217		
Wyoming	1,878	892,186		
Total	7,237	4,885,886	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	19	15,826		
California	7	878		
Colorado	11	3,958		
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	47	28,181		
Ohio	8	2,802		
Oklahoma	34	10,975		
Texas	18	23,657		
Utah	7	1,263		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	22	29,855		
Wyoming	16	3,754		
Total	301	186,949	NA	NA
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	558		
Alaska	28	42,487		
Arkansas	31	18,474		
California	85	20,914		
Colorado	646	526,956		
Kansas	27	8,564		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	42	18,883		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	26	4,689		
Mississippi	27	17,333		
Montana	709	831,739		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,977	2,014,044		
North Dakota	77	35,797		
Ohio	8	2,802		
Oklahoma	210	38,469		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Texas	18	23,657		
Utah	664	507,480		
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	22	29,855		
Wyoming	1,894	895,940		
Total	7,538	5,072,835	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	2	606		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	25	5,571		
Colorado	671	396,446		
Kansas	1	480		
Louisiana	6	423		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	283	173,286		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,306	811,886		
North Dakota	97	54,772		
Oklahoma	120	16,987		
South Dakota	36	15,589		
Utah	409	310,546		
Wyoming	2,911	1,399,272		
Total	5,899	3,207,817	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	2	845		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	34	17,362		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	6	2,415		
Michigan	18	8,455		
Mississippi	9	6,706		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	145	132,396		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	34	11,276		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	38	14,947		
Total	373	274,968	NA	NA

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	1,451		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	26	5,613		
Colorado	705	413,808		
Kansas	1	480		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	12	2,838		
Michigan	29	22,370		
Mississippi	9	6,706		
Montana	329	216,837		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,310	812,720		
North Dakota	242	187,168		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	154	28,263		
South Dakota	38	16,429		
Texas	19	19,189		
Utah	412	310,870		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	2,949	1,414,219		
Total	6,272	3,482,785	NA	NA
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	5	540		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,044		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	6	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	29	18,455	NA	NA
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	13,839	8,574,075	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	0	0
Arkansas	3	9,587	0	0
California	11	12,830	0	0
Colorado	84	90,378	0	0
Louisiana	2	132	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Mississippi	3	240	0	0
Montana	38	16,234	0	0
Nevada	171	399,744	3	3,240
New Mexico	8	4,635	0	0
North Dakota	28	10,328	0	0
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	5	2,956	0	0
Utah	192	296,739	0	0
Wyoming	378	349,602	0	0
Total	938	1,215,074	3	3,240
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	7	8,448	0	0
Colorado	10	7,182	0	0
Louisiana	2	433	0	0
Michigan	8	3,469	0	0
Mississippi	1	692	0	0
Montana	12	6,728	0	0
North Dakota	23	14,741	0	0
Ohio	29	4,468	0	0
Texas	9	14,894	0	0
Total	101	61,055	0	0

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	0	0
Arkansas	10	18,035	0	0
California	11	12,830	0	0
Colorado	94	97,560	0	0
Louisiana	4	565	0	0
Michigan	10	3,669	0	0
Mississippi	4	932	0	0
Montana	50	22,962	0	0
Nevada	171	399,744	3	3,240
New Mexico	8	4,635	0	0
North Dakota	51	25,069	0	0
Ohio	29	4,468	0	0
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	5	2,956	0	0
Texas	9	14,894	0	0
Utah	192	296,739	0	0
Wyoming	378	349,602	0	0
Total	1,039	1,276,129	3	3,240
<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/	1,041	1,276,920	3	3,240
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	14,880	9,850,995	3	3,240

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	13	10,858	0	0
Nevada	144	343,837	21	52,089
Oregon	14	10,401	0	0
Utah	20	50,776	3	9,791
Washington	2	7,364	0	0
Total	196	430,916	24	61,880
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	15,076	10,281,911	27	65,120

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 Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS). The MLRS 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 2022**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	6	1,492	0	0
Kentucky	39	9,401	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	146	17,752	1	193
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	60	4,254	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	770	0	0
West Virginia	190	20,617	0	0
Total	472	59,080	1	193
<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	121,977		
North Dakota	9	4,226		
Wyoming	70	20,174		
Total	580	212,855	NA	NA
<u>Renewal Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	133	39,273		
Colorado	124	109,312		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	119	37,546		

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	382	92,855		
North Dakota	9	8,982		
Oklahoma	7	273		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	338	88,045		
Total	1,118	381,704	NA	NA
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	194		
Total	3	274	NA	NA
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	91	7,282	3	74
Montana	6	76	0	0
Nebraska	3	165	0	0
New Mexico	1	366	0	0
North Dakota	5	535	0	0
Utah	3	1,299	0	0
Wyoming	75	2,857	0	0
Total	184	12,580	3	74

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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				
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	50	10,749		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	26	5,005		
Texas	74	10,922		
Total	162	29,619	NA	NA
<u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /h/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	640		
Total	1	640	NA	NA
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases /i/	2,520	696,752	4	267
<u>Geothermal Private Leases /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Nevada	1	48		
Total	1	48	NA	NA
<u>Grand Total of All Other Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	2,521	696,800	4	267

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

Note: The data for this table come from the automated Mineral & Land Records System (MLRS). The MLRS 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/ 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 2022**

Geographic State	OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES			
	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alaska	4	11	9	10
Arkansas	0	0	0	3
California	201	47	51	101
Colorado	96	165	226	27
Kansas	0	0	0	2
Louisiana	18	15	32	7
Mississippi	3	1	0	7
Montana	2	3	24	9
Nebraska	0	0	0	2
Nevada	1	0	0	2
New Mexico	1,862	1,223	964	474
North Dakota	150	166	150	17
Ohio	0	0	2	1
Oklahoma	7	6	5	8
South Dakota	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	12
Texas	14	10	9	6
Utah	80	116	292	82
West Virginia	0	0	1	0
Wyoming	414	300	662	618
Total	2,852	2,063	2,427	1,388

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—concluded**

Geographic State	GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES			
	<u>GDPs /b/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
California	1	2	3	2
Nevada	11	9	6	1
New Mexico	2	2	1	0
Total	14	13	10	3

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. This reflects the best available FY 2022 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, 2022**

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	28	28	20	4,354
Alaska	9	127	166	31	22,095
Arkansas	4	198	210	250	122,132
California	29	6,319	6,327	312	78,926
Colorado	132	7,427	7,475	2,125	1,452,441
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,333
Illinois	2	15	15	7	1,501
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	10	366	368	422	105,777
Kentucky	0	160	160	54	32,916
Louisiana	4	418	444	156	56,143
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	171	171	58	28,622
Mississippi	7	112	115	74	37,313
Montana	37	2,443	2,449	1,350	639,113
Nebraska	0	26	27	19	8,825
Nevada	5	97	97	38	29,122
New Mexico	212	31,186	36,089	6,780	3,830,186
New York	0	6	6	4	1,010
North Dakota	33	2,931	2,955	1,391	600,986
Ohio	0	583	584	233	33,654
Oklahoma	16	457	473	951	146,843
Pennsylvania	0	208	208	63	4,677
South Dakota	3	70	71	74	33,907
Tennessee	0	0	0	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022—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	546	547	289	185,667
Utah	115	8,352	8,395	1,433	1,037,975
Virginia	0	18	18	17	14,532
West Virginia	1	281	282	148	46,557
Wyoming	522	26,794	27,480	7,326	3,870,736
Total	1,160	89,350	95,171	23,631	12,429,147

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
California	3	107	233	29	37,936
Nevada	27	106	99	46	53,785
New Mexico	0	10	5	2	2,781
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	7	10	7	7,569
Total	32	230	347	84	102,071

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022–concluded**

- /a/ Data come from the automated LR2000 System. Since FY 2009, the BLM has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before FY 2009, the displayed data was categorized as “producible leases,” which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since FY 2009, the BLM has been reporting the data as “producing leases.” This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization conforms data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.
- /b/ Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). This reflects the best available FY 2022 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 2022

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	2	1,770	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	19	31,111	0	(40)	0
Montana	5	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	6,731	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	7,033	0	0	0
Oklahoma /b/	5	7,413	(1)	(5,799)	0
Utah	11	29,861	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming	38	74,562	0	0	0
Total	92	171,502	(1)	(5,839)	\$0
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases					
Montana	19	24,534	0	0	\$0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah	37	27,304	0	0	0
Wyoming	35	58,946	0	0	0
Total	95	113,824	0	0	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Montana	4	1,038	0	0	0
North Dakota	5	1,750	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	2,906	0	0	0
Total	20	11,161	0	0	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Competitive Regional Leases					
Colorado	12	24,436	0	0	\$0
Kentucky	1	315	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	1	160	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	12,237	0	0	0
Total	28	42,214	0	0	\$0
Hardship Leases					
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Total	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,554	0	0	\$0
Total	5	4,554	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	5	3,655	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	12	33,712	0	0	0
Total	42	80,154	0	0	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	2	1,770	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	47	81,708	0	(40)	0
Kentucky	1	315	0	0	0
Montana	37	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico	12	25,715	0	0	0
North Dakota	17	11,823	0	0	0
Oklahoma /b/	7	9,542	(1)	(5,799)	0
Utah	58	64,250	0	0	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming	99	186,917	0	0	0
Total	283	427,425	(1)	(5,839)	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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>					
None	0	0	0	0	NA
Total	0	0	0	0	NA
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Montana /b/	0	0	(1)	(12,618)	NA
Utah /c/	1	800	1	800	NA
Wyoming	1	23,232	0	0	NA
Total	2	24,032	0	(11,818)	NA
Licenses to Mine					
Montana /b/	0	0	(1)	(80)	NA
Total	0	0	(1)	(80)	NA
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado	9	76,885	0	0	NA
Montana	4	35,188	0	0	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah /b/	9	76,325	(1)	(9,089)	NA
Wyoming	15	158,360	0	(293)	NA
Total	43	400,017	(1)	(9,382)	NA

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2022–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, 2022. 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 the fiscal year. 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 issuing of an exploration license or license to mine during the fiscal year.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	17	7,761	15	(16,436)	NA
Total	17	7,761	15	(16,436)	NA
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	922	0	0	NA
Idaho	51	33,567	0	0	NA
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
Total	57	36,738	0	0	NA
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	NA
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	NA
Total	10	2,603	0	0	NA
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	28	9,637	1	120	\$1,327
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
Total	31	16,915	1	120	\$1,327
Total Phosphate Leases	98	56,256	1	120	\$1,327
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Idaho	1	720	1	(245)	NA
Total	1	720	1	(245)	NA
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	5	270	0	0	NA
Total	5	270	0	0	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	0	0	NA
Total	42	52,746	0	0	NA
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	2	2,258	0	0	NA
Wyoming	2	477	1	160	\$110,000
Total	5	2,739	1	160	\$110,000
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	8	13,945	0	0	NA
Colorado	7	14,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	20	20,296	0	0	NA
Total	35	48,885	0	0	NA
Total Sodium Leases	82	104,370	1	160	\$110,000
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	2	85	0	0	NA
Colorado	1	40	0	0	NA
New Mexico	1	2,360	0	0	NA
Total	4	2,485	0	0	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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	15,431	0	0	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
Total	84	163,914	0	0	NA
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico	49	61,634	0	0	NA
Utah	3	1,974	0	0	NA
Total	53	64,940	0	0	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	351,956	0	0	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 2022–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<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 /b/					
Utah	3	320	0	0	NA
Total	3	320	0	0	NA
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	4,020	0	0	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases /c/</u>					
Colorado	1	160	0	0	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
Total	2	320	0	0	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas</u>					
Colorado	1	4,945	0	0	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
Total	2	9,905	0	0	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022--continued

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /d/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases /d/					
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	NA
California	1	41	0	0	NA
Idaho	1	41	0	0	NA
Illinois	1	183	0	0	NA
Minnesota	1	5	2	(4,865)	NA
Missouri /e/	36	33,633	0	0	NA
Montana	0	0	1	(57)	NA
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	NA
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	NA
Virginia	1	355	0	0	NA
Total	49	35,982	3	(4,922)	NA
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /d/					
Utah	2	314	0	0	NA
Total	2	314	0	0	NA
Total Hardrock Leases	51	36,296	3	(4,922)	NA
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /d/</u>					
Idaho	1	5	0	0	NA
Minnesota	0	0	2	(1,058)	NA
Total	1	5	2	(1,058)	NA
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /d/</u>					
Colorado	1	171	1	171	NA
Illinois	1	203	0	0	NA
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
Total	4	385	1	171	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2022 /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 /f/</u>					
Minnesota	0	0	3	(2,596)	NA
Total	0	0	3	(2,596)	NA
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /f/</u>					
Minnesota	11	14,025	11	(19,065)	NA
Total	11	14,025	11	(19,065)	NA

Note: 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/ 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.

/c/ 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.

/d/ “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.

/e/ A lease modification occurred in 2019 that added 10 acres, but the acres were not updated in the FY 2019 report. The numbers reported for FY 2022 show this increase in the number and acres columns but not in the “Actions During Fiscal Year” columns because it did not occur in FY 2022. The bonus amount paid in 2019 was \$23,432.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2022

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	None	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	State Total	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Arizona	Sand	20	12,315	\$9,236	20	12,315	\$9,236
	Stone	60	7,174	7,444	60	7,174	7,444
	State Total	80	19,489	\$16,680	80	19,489	\$16,680
California	Sand and Gravel	11	1,327	\$538	11	1,327	\$538
	Soil	3	783	313	3	783	313
	Stone	1	1	24	1	1	24
	State Total	15	2,111	\$875	15	2,111	\$875
Colorado	Clay	3	70	\$48	3	70	\$48
	Sand and Gravel	1	1	2	1	1	2
	Stone	63	44	930	63	44	930
	State Total	67	115	\$980	67	115	\$980
Idaho	Clay	3	1,575	\$3,150	3	1,575	\$3,150
	Pumice	5	306	1,160	5	306	1,160
	Sand and Gravel	95	40,788	40,465	95	40,788	40,465
	Soil	4	2,101	4,001	4	2,101	4,001
	Stone	78	474	2,670	78	474	2,670
	State Total	185	45,244	\$51,446	185	45,244	\$51,446
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	150	\$60	1	150	\$60
	Stone	1	1	10	1	1	10
	State Total	2	151	\$70	2	151	\$70

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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	112	31,635	\$20,880	112	31,635	\$20,880
	Soil - Other	2	2	2	2	2	2
	Stone	6	609	59	6	609	59
	State Total	120	32,246	\$20,941	120	32,246	\$20,941
New Mexico /f/	Calcium, Caliche	123	294,270	\$747,614	127	300,462	\$762,502
	Pumice	6	420	1,050	7	440	1,100
	Sand and Gravel	19	4,229	6,595	17	1,229	2,095
	Soil	1	145	116	1	145	116
	Stone	16	10,073	170	16	75	190
	State Total	165	309,137	\$755,545	168	302,351	\$766,003
Oregon /g/	Pumice	2	501	\$376	2	501	\$376
	Sand and Gravel	12	1,215	1,074	12	1,215	1,074
	Stone	17	22,554	32,161	17	22,554	32,161
	State Total	31	24,270	\$33,611	31	24,270	\$33,611
Utah	Clay	1	1	\$2	1	1	\$2
	Pumice	86	22,310	10,632	86	22,310	10,632
	Sand and Gravel	86	85,783	68,109	84	70,651	59,859
	Soil	7	15,500	8,466	6	500	216
	Stone	83	9,929	180,121	83	9,929	180,121
	State Total	263	133,523	\$267,330	260	103,391	\$250,830

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	33	4,068	\$4,161	33	4,068	\$4,161
	Stone	20	567	18,574	20	567	18,574
	State Total	53	4,635	\$22,735	53	4,635	\$22,735
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		981	570,921	\$1,170,213	981	534,003	\$1,164,171
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Rip Rap	1	10,000	\$62,300	2	8,859	\$46,312
	Stone	0	0	0	1	10,000	17,895
	State Total	1	10,000	\$62,300	3	18,859	\$64,207
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	2	583,870	\$985,000	34	525,231	\$768,314
	Soil	1	2	2	0	0	0
	Stone	4	574,900	1,000,000	182	957,953	1,513,451
	State Total	7	1,158,772	\$1,985,002	216	1,483,184	\$2,281,765
California	Pumice	1	152,670	\$167,000	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	28	1,112,015	1,395,666	90	507,051	652,790
	Stone	0	0	0	12	16,235	37,276
	State Total	29	1,264,685	\$1,562,666	102	523,286	\$690,066
Colorado	Calcium	0	0	\$0	6	1,863	\$4,134
	Clay	0	0	0	12	568	470
	Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	5	170,395	382,599
	Stone	6	4,445,664	5,355,056	62	327,350	439,361
	State Total	6	4,445,664	\$5,355,056	85	500,176	\$826,564

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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	Sand and Gravel	1	4,400	\$7,920	5	2,126	\$2,126
	Stone	1	1	14	5	1,021	26,272
	State Total	2	4,401	\$7,934	10	3,147	\$28,398
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	20	\$3	10	1	\$10
	State Total	2	20	\$3	10	1	\$10
Nevada	Clay	0	0	\$0	20	494	\$321
	Sand and Gravel	33	4,228,052	6,771,192	315	3,725,906	6,121,643
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	13	128	125
	Stone	3	14,498	17,610	34	165,682	224,313
	State Total	36	4,242,550	\$6,788,802	382	3,892,210	\$6,346,402
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	32	582,637	\$1,688,596	66	438,601	\$1,271,866
	Pumice	0	0	0	16	3,392	2,646
	Sand and Gravel	9	1,418,854	2,818,988	91	266,278	432,899
	Soil - Other	2	10,624	63,751	48	62,126	92,152
	Stone	4	256,380	474,315	48	186,555	355,065
	State Total	47	2,268,495	\$5,045,650	269	956,952	\$2,154,628
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	2	125,021	\$193,247
	State Total	0	0	\$0	2	125,021	\$193,247
Utah	Pumice	0	0	\$0	12	45,058	\$22,135
	Sand and Gravel	6	366,543	284,420	35	40,825	24,965
	Stone	2	17,247	35,000	23	254,607	292,666
	State Total	8	383,790	\$319,420	70	340,490	\$339,766

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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							
Wyoming /h/	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	1	\$1
	Sand and Gravel	15	411,070	310,831	176	431,500	353,357
	Soil	0	0	0	5	7,488	12,900
	Stone	2	321,944	378,000	49	511,392	924,647
	State Total	17	733,014	\$688,831	231	950,381	\$1,290,905
Total Exclusive Sales		155	14,511,391	\$21,815,664	1,380	8,793,707	\$14,215,958
Free-Use Permits							
Alaska	None	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
	State Total	0	0	\$0	0	0	\$0
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	10	113,993	\$188,613
	Stone	1	49,000	100,000	2	936	1,198
	State Total	1	49,000	\$100,000	12	114,929	\$189,811
California	Sand and Gravel	1	200,000	\$200,000	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	200,000	\$200,000	0	0	\$0
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	2	186,896	\$100,975	25	49,293	\$50,342
	Soil	1	120,000	120,000	0	0	0
	Stone	1	5,000	5,150	2	1	1
	State Total	4	311,896	\$226,125	27	49,294	\$50,343

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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	5	420	\$1,575
	Sand and Gravel	16	757,700	1,256,320	45	101,278	228,116
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	10	20
	Stone	8	414,001	715,616	22	12,051	12,872
	State Total	24	1,171,701	\$1,971,936	73	113,759	\$242,583
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	12	33,409	\$31,412
	State Total	0	0	\$0	12	33,409	\$31,412
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	14	312,249	\$412,523	128	209,943	\$194,629
	Soil	0	0	0	2	611	690
	Stone	1	1	1	8	200	174
	State Total	15	312,250	\$412,524	138	210,754	\$195,493
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	6	203,200	\$197,904	6	203,200	\$197,904
	Sand and Gravel	5	80,000	66,400	12	1	1
	State Total	11	283,200	\$264,304	18	203,201	\$197,905
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	3	1	\$1
	Stone	47	1,546,385	1,463,105	11	39,423	53,788
	State Total	47	1,546,385	\$1,463,105	14	39,424	\$53,789
Utah	Clay	1	270	\$97	0	0	\$0
	Pumice	1	76,335	37,500	4	672	330
	Sand and Gravel	10	55,054	33,672	9	22,953	50,971
	Stone	4	32,438	6,481	0	0	0
	State Total	16	164,097	\$77,750	13	23,625	\$51,301

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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—continued							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	27	15,100	\$15,626	74	42,675	\$44,993
	Stone	0	0	0	1	517	855
	State Total	27	15,100	\$15,626	75	43,192	\$45,848
Total Free-Use Permits		146	4,053,629	\$4,731,370	382	831,587	\$1,058,485
Grand Total		1,282	19,135,941	\$27,717,247	2,743	10,159,297	\$16,438,614

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 2022

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 2022

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End /a/	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /b/	Claims Closed /c/	Claims Held under FHFC /d/	Active Claims at Year End /e/	Active Claim Acres at Year End /e/
Alaska	125,531	130	125,661	6,828	114	0	6,956	147,840
Arizona	468,898	6,821	475,719	49,485	2,381	0	55,940	1,092,072
California	326,805	2,776	329,581	23,338	4,501	47	23,180	591,808
Colorado	294,387	1,547	295,934	10,564	1,565	24	10,748	213,632
Eastern States /f/	12,055	2	12,057	3	3	0	2	41
Idaho	234,612	3,987	238,599	27,525	1,401	16	30,850	644,623
Montana /g/	241,434	6,692	248,126	22,699	1,067	9	28,557	546,451
Nevada	1,238,316	33,334	1,271,650	228,696	15,110	0	247,187	6,178,770
New Mexico /h/	201,090	1,588	202,678	9,365	939	10	10,041	219,642
Oregon /i/	179,223	1,576	180,799	10,360	1,849	2	10,418	251,825
Utah	450,420	8,455	458,875	23,459	2,314	0	29,987	670,361
Wyoming /j/	316,857	2,947	319,804	32,113	648	41	35,233	804,639
Total	4,089,628	69,855	4,159,483	444,435	31,892	149	489,099	11,361,704

/a/ Totals reflect the total numbers of claims ever recorded by the Bureau of Land Management, since passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of October 21, 1976. This number does not represent the number of active claims that remain in good standing.

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

**Table 3-22. ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2022—concluded**

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

Sources: The BLM Mineral and Land Records System (MLRS) 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 2015
THROUGH 2022**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alaska	27	1	4	9	2	7	15	12
Arizona	94	64	90	45	55	37	67	54
California	16	16	17	17	7	23	25	31
Colorado	10	18	16	18	15	15	25	17
Idaho	10	9	9	15	9	20	18	14
Montana /b/	10	4	10	4	4	8	9	3
Nevada	193	184	289	210	206	182	267	295
New Mexico /c/	9	8	11	7	10	10	10	6
Oregon /d/	37	40	48	49	33	25	42	31
Utah	20	18	15	13	10	17	29	22
Wyoming /e/	30	17	13	10	14	18	17	12
Total	456	379	522	397	365	362	524	497

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2015
THROUGH 2022—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Alaska	5	3	2	11	6	8	8	6
Arizona	8	7	8	6	2	3	1	3
California	6	9	6	7	4	3	8	3
Colorado	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	4
Idaho	1	1	4	2	5	7	8	8
Montana <i>/b/</i>	0	2	3	1	2	1	7	2
Nevada	68	38	39	46	36	40	56	44
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	7	1	4	9	3	5	7	2
Utah	7	3	3	7	3	3	14	2
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	6	7	12	18	12	13	4	7
Total	112	75	85	110	76	87	115	81

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2015 THROUGH 2022—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 YEARS 2018 THROUGH 2022

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/
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
2020	160	\$15,560	2,249	\$12,301	1,629	\$23,000	2,299	\$2,690
2021	212	\$20,987	2,188	\$9,359	1,615	\$24,240	2,042	\$8,147
2022	192	\$22,004	2,066	\$5,334	1,414	\$31,973	1,649	\$7,869

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 auction and open market sales and in-kind sales. Beginning with 2019, figures represent in-kind helium sales only.

/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 2022 was 1.992 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 2022 volumes 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 2022**

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
2011–2020	999,307,670 /e/	404,242,495	655,640	129,551,240	656,678,856	1,722,300,907 /f/	3,912,736,808
2021	149,169,466 /e/	59,400,329	17,279	17,154,954	100,820,256	231,211,071 /f/	557,773,355
2022	497,612,361 /e/	69,787,970	29,462	16,692,552	93,731,700	215,464,411 /f/	893,318,456
Total	\$5,577,727,121	\$5,768,929,296	\$389,691,327	\$58,697,808,568	\$1,543,829,695	\$5,860,939,407	\$77,838,925,414

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2022—concluded

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, 2001–2010, and 2011–2020, see the *BLM Public Land Statistics* for 1970, 1980, 1990, 2000, 2010, and 2020, respectively.

- /a/ As of June 30 through 1976; thereafter, as of September 30.
- /b/ The Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 (41 Stat. 437; 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.). Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were transferred to the Minerals Management Service (MMS) on October 1, 1983. Collection and distribution responsibilities for receipts from the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and for royalties from the south half of the Red River in Oklahoma were transferred to the MMS on October 1, 2007. The BLM has continued to collect oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way rents and rents, bonuses, and royalties from Bankhead-Jones land utilization project lands. Other mineral and oil and gas receipts are collected and reported by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue, which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the MMS. This column includes Outer Continental Shelf leases before their transfer to the MMS, which was effective May 10, 1982.
- /c/ Before 1880, includes all receipts from the sale or lease of public lands and resources. After 1880, includes sales of Indian lands, revenues from grazing, rent of land, and other sources.
- /d/ Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in FY 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
- /e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$816,373,632 from FY 2011 to FY 2020, \$109,110,131 in FY 2021, and \$473,729,512 in FY 2022.
- /f/ Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of \$363,319,454 from FY 2011 to FY 2020, \$53,924,160 in FY 2021, and \$40,574,760 in FY 2022.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2022

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	206,429	3,580	380,578	0	0	0
Arizona	392,476	36	4,771,416	435,412	152,053	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,874,158	0	0	103,736	74,179	0
Colorado	930,644	7,312	2,077,350	392,397	64,952	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	169,273	356,000	202,350	1,380,272	44,497	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,449,387	276,244	18,635	1,005,024	178,527	475,337
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,526	0
Nevada	227,004	39,444	483,305,229 /b/	1,717,317	8,247	0
New Mexico	4,796,302	58,900	2,960,172	1,698,185	359,119	29,328
North Dakota	3,291	0	0	0	10,689	0
Oklahoma	25	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	183,868	68,723,721	436,123	943,922	53,190	10,473
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	120	150	507	154,864	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	614,676	25,720	1,193,989	993,353	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	67,166	241,977	193,559	0	37,177	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3,777,853	54,916	2,072,810	1,407,733	698,035	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$16,692,552	\$69,787,970	\$497,612,361	\$10,077,858	\$1,838,055	\$515,138

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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	2.34%	9.80%	69.85%	1.41%	0.26%	0.07%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$93,731,700					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$40,574,760					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$46,644,634					
Grand Total	\$197,643,646	\$69,787,970	\$497,612,361	\$10,077,858	\$1,838,055	\$515,138

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2022—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$0	\$2,147	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,147
Alaska	150	2,163,936	348,632	323,767	0	3,427,072
Arizona	840	16,635,392	476,892	1,929,253	1,918	24,795,688
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	430	10,748,558	82,177	5,737,454	4,942	20,625,634
Colorado	760	2,651,414	35,056	1,959,124	38,596	8,157,605
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	44,914	0	44,914
Florida	10	0	924	0	0	934
Idaho	2,078	8,457,554	50,103	1,903,152	18,734	12,584,013
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	100	100
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	50	0	0	0	0	50
Missouri	20	0	0	0	0	20
Montana	1,745	361,465	57,238	789,164	21,795	4,634,561 /e/
Nebraska	0	131	0	0	0	2,657
Nevada	1,345	14,373,963	282,205	6,353,825	63,567	506,372,146
New Mexico	15,467	5,677,660	31,053	751,335	18,232	16,395,753 /e/
North Dakota	0	1,480	0	0	1,412	16,872
Oklahoma	0	50	0	0	0	75
Oregon	666	5,141,369	38,777	3,156,638	452,586	79,141,333 /f/
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	481	1,921	4,055	0	41	162,139
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	120	0	0	0	0	120
Utah	1,240	5,294,319	19,788	7,839,775	1,161	15,984,021
Virginia	0	0	27,000	0	1	27,001
Washington	180	9,607	11,087	0	69	560,822
Wisconsin	20	0	0	0	5	25
Wyoming	3,860	11,037,071	52,496	326,385	501	19,431,660
Total Operating Revenue	\$29,462	\$82,558,037	\$1,517,483	\$31,114,786	\$623,660	\$712,367,362

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	< 0.01%	11.59%	0.21%	4.37%	0.09%	100%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$93,731,700
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						\$40,574,760
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$46,644,634
Grand Total	\$29,462	\$82,558,037	\$1,517,483	\$31,114,786	\$623,660	\$893,318,456

- /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 website at <https://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$473,729,512.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$2,011,680 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$91,720,020.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$44,324,800; interest received from delinquent debt of \$17,067; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$2,192,859; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$109,908.
- /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 \$1,872,652.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$68,040,019, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$1,171,117, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$9,930,197.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSSES, AND ROYALTIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$206,429	\$0	\$206,429
Arizona	392,476	0	392,476
California	3,874,158	0	3,874,158
Colorado	899,608	31,036	930,644
Idaho	169,273	0	169,273
Louisiana	0	0	0
Montana	97,485	1,351,902	1,449,387
Nevada	227,004	0	227,004
New Mexico	4,796,192	110	4,796,302
North Dakota	3,291	0	3,291
Oklahoma	25	0	25
Oregon	183,868	0	183,868
South Dakota	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	614,676	0	614,676
Washington	67,166	0	67,166
Wyoming	3,736,996	40,857	3,777,853
Total	\$15,268,647	\$1,423,905	\$16,692,552

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 2022**

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$1,118	\$174,953	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$176,071
Arizona	179,979	185,052	51,324	71,693	0	488,048
California	0	1,826,665	12,228	34,976	0	1,873,869
Colorado	78,633	427,823	46,254	30,625	0	583,335
Idaho	21,061	79,812	162,700	20,980	0	284,553
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	11,117	361,819	118,467	84,176	112,966 /a/	688,545
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,191	0	1,191
Nevada	63,892,453 /b/	107,032	202,429	3,888	0	64,205,802
New Mexico	113,879	2,261,404	200,174	169,325	6,918 /a/	2,751,700
North Dakota	0	1,578	0	5,040	0	6,618
Oklahoma	0	12	0	0	0	12
Oregon	94,749	86,694	111,265	25,079	25,636,685 /c/	25,954,472
South Dakota	10	0	60	73,018	0	73,088
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	46,007	289,820	117,092	0	0	452,919
Washington	16,428	31,669	0	17,529	0	65,626

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2022—concluded

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Wyoming	80,258	1,781,258	165,937	329,123	0	2,356,576
Total	\$64,535,692	\$7,615,591	\$1,187,930	\$866,643	\$25,756,569	\$99,962,425

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2022 have been allocated. These amounts were paid in FY 2023 except for 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 2022 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. For FY 2022, allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$67,325,477, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments.
- /c/ FY 2022 payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands amounted to \$25,429,184 (Title I and III) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands amounted to \$207,501 (Title I and III). For FY 2022, \$2,450,832 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2022

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/	\$6,020,041	\$718,010	\$7,615,591	\$2,338,910	\$16,692,552
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	93,731,700	0	0	93,731,700
Sales of Public Land /e/	3,601,711	0	178,759	958,623	4,739,093
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	14,105,623	3,167,180	825,509	4,141,442	22,239,754
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	29,462	29,462
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	37,000,744	25,429,184	5,610,091	68,040,019
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /f/	0	27,354	207,501	936,262	1,171,117
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	406,404,035	63,487,925	3,837,552	473,729,512
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development	0	0	43,499	376	43,875
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	919,026	866,643	52,386	1,838,055
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,038,929	1,187,930	3,850,999	10,077,858
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	2,001,846	870	78,466,682	80,469,398
Recreation Fees	0	31,114,786	0	0	31,114,786
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	252,417	119,014	133,402	504,833
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	46,644,634	0	0	46,644,634
Rent of Land /g/	0	0	0	1,485,752	1,485,752
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	40,574,760	0	0	40,574,760
Other /g/	0	0	0	191,296	191,296
Total	\$23,727,375	\$667,595,421	\$99,962,425	\$102,033,235	\$893,318,456

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2022
–concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2022 have been allocated; these amounts were paid in FY 2023, 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 \$1,364,127 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$15,328,425 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 2022**

	Mineral Leasing Act <i>/a/</i>	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$61,626	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,146	\$0	\$62,772
Arizona	185,052	73,972	58,197	0	117,513	0	434,734
California	1,819,071	45,387	13,687	0	841,375	0	2,719,520
Colorado	432,475	31,142	47,929	887	44,193	0	556,626
Idaho	79,472	21,775	164,423	1,817	45,052	0	312,539
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	42,868	101,032	137,876	0	43,574	380,872 /b/	706,222
Nebraska	0	1,169	0	0	0	0	1,169
Nevada	107,681	7,640	209,378	0	241,389	7,188,843 /c/	7,754,931
New Mexico	2,297,425	107,134	200,567	14	123,216	6,336 /b/	2,734,692
North Dakota	1,552	5,802	0	0	0	0	7,354
Oklahoma	12	42	0	0	0	0	54
Oregon	86,694	21,339	118,369	0	74,194	28,401,972 /d/	28,702,568
South Dakota	0	93,212	47	0	5	0	93,264
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	305,551	0	105,468	0	48,427	0	459,446
Washington	31,669	17,461	0	0	2,316	0	51,446
Wyoming	1,735,307	302,609	172,767	23,523	64,810	0	2,299,016
Total	\$7,186,455	\$829,716	\$1,228,708	\$26,241	\$1,647,210	\$35,978,023	\$46,896,353

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2022. 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 2022 (October 2021 through September 2022) have been allocated; those amounts were paid in FY 2023.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 5.7 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 \$7,188,843. 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 2022**

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 2022—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; 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 2022—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>		
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 2022—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>		
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 2022—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 2022--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 2022—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 2022—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 2022—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 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 2022—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>		
Grazing (Section 15)								
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 2022—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 2022—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 2022, 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 2022 receipts paid in 2023.

/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 2022–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 2022

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Nonholding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$1,088,305	\$17,225	\$1,105,530
Arizona	10,570,785	192,965	10,763,750
California	4,310,760	147,835	4,458,595
Colorado	2,046,710	62,080	2,108,790
Eastern States	905	40	945
Idaho	5,594,085	144,185	5,738,270
Montana	6,048,830	179,600	6,228,430
Nevada	44,268,635	852,180	45,120,815
New Mexico	1,920,320	44,510	1,964,830
Oregon	1,794,310	75,580	1,869,890
Utah	7,051,570	197,410	7,248,980
Wyoming	7,024,805	98,070	7,122,875
Total	\$91,720,020	\$2,011,680	\$93,731,700

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, 2022**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	Receipts				
				100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2020 and Prior Years' Activity								
Auction Sales	16,339.09	\$3,350,713,461.45	\$—	\$3,347,211,022.45	\$167,379,048.07	\$328,108,096.15	\$—	\$2,851,723,878.23
Direct Sales	16,512.64	156,947,798.20	—	156,947,798.20	6,269,957.77	12,539,915.50	—	138,137,924.93
Affordable Housing /b/	25.00	15,340,000.00	—	815,000.00	40,750.00	81,500.00	—	692,750.00
LTA Land Sales	105.76	41,046,920.70	—	41,046,920.70	2,052,345.52	4,104,691.03	—	34,889,884.15
Clark County CMA	5,207.98	277,210,559.66	—	277,210,559.66	13,860,296.83	—	27,720,593.89	235,629,668.94
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)	—	2,538,900.02	—	—	—	2,538,900.02
FY 2020 and Prior Years' Totals	43,307.64	\$3,924,425,290.01	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,837,901,951.03	\$193,197,257.19	\$352,023,919.68	\$27,720,593.89	\$3,264,960,180.27
FY 2021 Activity								
Clark County CMA	—	\$105,330,130.57	\$—	\$105,330,130.57	\$5,266,506.53	\$—	\$10,533,013.06	\$89,530,610.98
Auction Sales /c/	69.38	13,855,000.00	—	3,780,000.00	60,500.00	121,000.00	—	3,598,500.00
FY 2021 Totals	69.38	\$119,185,130.57	\$—	\$109,110,130.57	\$5,327,006.53	\$121,000.00	\$10,533,013.06	\$93,129,110.98
FY 2022 Activity								
Clark County CMA (7/21–9/21)	—	\$6,617,967.40	\$—	\$6,617,967.40	\$330,898.37	\$—	\$661,796.74	\$5,625,272.29
Clark County CMA (10/21–12/21)	—	237,829,247.68	—	237,829,247.68	11,891,462.38	—	23,782,924.77	202,154,860.53
Clark County CMA (1/22–3/22)	—	152,368,695.18	—	152,368,695.18	7,618,434.76	—	15,236,869.52	129,513,390.90
Clark County CMA (4/22–6/22)	—	1,265,601.92	—	1,265,601.92	63,280.10	—	126,560.19	1,075,761.63
Auction Sales	366.47	128,065,000.00	—	36,696,000.00	695,250.00	1,390,500.00	—	34,610,250.00
Forfeiture	—	—	—	2,102,000.00	—	—	—	2,102,000.00
Job Creation Zone	206.34	36,850,000.00	—	36,850,000.00	1,842,500.00	3,685,000.00	—	31,322,500.00
FY 2022 Totals	572.81	\$562,996,512.18	\$—	\$473,729,512.18	\$22,441,825.61	\$5,075,500.00	\$39,808,151.22	\$406,404,035.35
Inception to Date Total	43,949.83	\$4,606,606,932.76	\$71,897,170.00	\$4,420,741,593.78	\$220,966,089.33	\$357,220,419.68	\$78,061,758.17	\$3,764,493,326.60
Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date								\$378,821,979.66
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$4,143,315,306.26

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022—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	\$200,821,741.40	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$302,426,018.94	
Disbursements Inception to Date	122,291,863.08	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	163,472,915.05	\$163,472,915.05
De-obligation of Funds	78,494,943.18	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,918,168.75	
Transfer of Funds	—	109,113,790.74	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	110,191,078.76	110,191,078.76
Outstanding Obligations	34,935.14	—	—	—	—	34,935.14	34,935.14
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$127,174,474.35	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$342,105,793.02	
Disbursements Inception to Date	79,117,013.14	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	182,262,009.14	\$182,262,009.14
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	—	100,814,418.69	78,506,031.39	96,114,349.32	33,944,978.35	309,379,777.75	309,379,777.75
Outstanding Obligations	2,994,642.83	—	—	—	—	2,994,642.83	2,994,642.83
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$102,604,984.68	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$158,488,292.14	
Disbursements Inception to Date	71,670,219.89	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	102,382,472.40	\$102,382,472.40
De-obligation of Funds	30,080,228.64	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,251,283.59	
Transfer of Funds	—	38,339,322.00	21,083,110.30	42,179,778.36	15,821.93	101,618,032.59	101,618,032.59
Outstanding Obligations	854,536.15	—	—	—	—	854,536.15	854,536.15
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	\$344,204,997.11	\$278,426,150.90	\$257,279,420.00	\$249,837,393.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,132,493,326.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	271,343,240.24	210,502,851.90	233,297,455.47	198,714,974.59	2,596,564.26	916,455,086.46	\$916,455,086.46
De-obligation of Funds	66,485,543.38	56,209,811.03	21,076,148.90	48,665,347.85	148,800.86	192,585,652.02	
Outstanding Obligations	6,376,213.49	11,713,487.97	2,905,815.63	2,457,070.88	—	23,452,587.97	23,452,587.97
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	\$24,271,230.54	\$10,380,499.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$2,818,205.00	\$179,482,261.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	126,377,113.36	23,591,242.72	8,353,008.29	4,277,502.42	2,436,960.71	165,035,827.50	\$165,035,827.50
De-obligation of Funds	3,424,806.64	224,958.42	131,812.24	7,932,904.58	280,477.53	11,994,959.41	
Outstanding Obligations	—	455,029.40	1,895,678.47	—	100,766.76	2,451,474.63	2,451,474.63
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$72,216,293.04					\$72,216,293.04	
Disbursements Inception to Date	46,242,357.91					46,242,357.91	\$46,242,357.91
De-obligation of Funds	17,701,763.31					17,701,763.31	
Outstanding Obligations	8,272,171.82					8,272,171.82	8,272,171.82
Sequestered Funds – SNPLMA						10,168,934.00	10,168,934.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022—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	\$52,995,998.00	\$8,470,248.05	\$55,036,674.25	\$116,502,920.30	
Disbursements Inception to Date	36,661,299.60	7,073,148.73	30,604,740.81	74,339,189.14	\$74,339,189.14
De-obligation of Funds	14,171,065.86	469,645.65	7,851,760.68	22,492,472.19	
Transfer of Funds	251,565,353.91	14,021,510.92	37,281,534.33	302,868,399.16	302,868,399.16
Outstanding Obligations	2,163,632.54	927,453.67	16,580,172.76	19,671,258.97	19,671,258.97
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 /d/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$486,159,469.90	\$12,530,038.83	\$77,830,949.74	\$25,715,342.10	\$602,235,800.57
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	19,120,141.88	—	55,641,738.98
Sequestered Funds	13,110,807.00	1,193.00	3,777.00	5,312.00	13,121,089.00
Transfer of Funds	43,135,614.97	4,555,877.45	—	—	47,691,492.42
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	137,688.91	—	137,688.91
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$395,702,258.33	\$5,662,160.88	\$58,569,341.95	\$25,710,030.10	\$485,643,791.26
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date					\$2,677,269,377.64
BLM OPERATING COSTS					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$107,933,758.03	\$107,933,758.03
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2021				5,050,607.37	5,050,607.37
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2022				5,771,749.30	5,771,749.30
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				\$119,102,914.99	\$119,102,914.99
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)					\$4,143,315,306.26
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date					(\$2,796,372,292.63)
Total Available					\$1,346,943,013.63

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022–concluded**

Note: FY stands for fiscal year (October 1 through September 30); LTA stands for limited transition area; CMA stands for cooperative management agreement; PPP stands for pre-proposal planning; SNPLMA stands for Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; NCA stands for National Conservation Area; 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/ In July 2022, the SNPLMA Division determined a need to separate “Affordable Housing” from “Direct Sales.” A new row reflects this change, and the Prior Years’ Activity restates reporting from the 2021 table. The overall total is still the same.
- /c/ For “Auction Sales,” the SNPLMA Division reports the full amount for “Acres Conveyed” and “Value of Public Lands and Interest Conveyed” in the fiscal year in which the auction takes place. The 2021 table inadvertently only showed the amount of deposits received for the auction held in September 2021. The 2022 table shows the full amount of \$13,855,000.
- /d/ 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 2022

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	160	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,770
Colorado									
–Leases	4	1	26	0	0	16	0	0	47
–Acres	5,222	2,262	51,757	0	0	22,467	0	0	81,708
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
–Acres	0	0	0	0	315	0	0	0	315
Montana									
–Leases	0	8	5	0	0	17	0	7	37
–Acres	0	12,771	1,595	0	0	13,049	0	9,807	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	3	12
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	16,575	0	9,140	25,715
North Dakota									
–Leases	2	5	1	0	0	7	0	2	17
–Acres	950	6,293	840	0	0	1,580	0	2,160	11,823

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	7
–Acres	0	0	0	0	5,155	260	1,869	2,258	9,542
Utah									
–Leases	3	0	34	11	1	9	0	0	58
–Acres	8,848	0	43,564	3,948	7,360	530	0	0	64,250
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	521	0	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	0	6	59	0	3	31	0	0	99
–Acres	0	18,416	125,619	0	3,334	39,548	0	0	186,917
Total									
–Leases	11	21	125	11	9	90	1	15	283
–Acres	22,822	41,352	223,375	3,948	16,685	94,009	1,869	23,365	427,425

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2022–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 have outstanding recreational experiences. The BLM's commitment to collaborate with other recreation service providers helps reinforce cultural values tied to community identity.

Recreational opportunities 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 recreational 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 recreational 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 while helping meet key visitor needs and expectations. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvements. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor facilities, 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 or lack the required equipment, 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. In areas where it has been determined that special management actions are required to protect identified resources, individual special recreation permits are issued to help achieve management goals and objectives.

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 participation in various recreational activities at fee and nonfee areas; and Table 4-3 presents permit and revenue data 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 2022**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas /c/ <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites /d/ <i>Thousands</i>		Total /e/ <i>Thousands</i>	
	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/
Alaska	561	273	416	478	0	0	977	751
Arizona	2,672	4,879	1,905	2,069	1,741	2,973	6,318	9,921
California	6,796	10,748	6,690	6,661	213	94	13,699	17,503
Colorado	5,582	2,811	3,975	5,872	816	293	10,373	8,976
Eastern States	192	77	18	2	10	2	220	81
Idaho	3,745	2,543	3,447	4,405	0	0	7,192	6,948
Montana	3,266	2,752	1,820	2,644	3	1	5,089	5,397
Nevada	7,152	1,916	1,768	2,577	0	0	8,920	4,493
New Mexico	1,695	1,121	1,939	2,907	< 1	< 1	3,634	4,028
Oregon	5,069	4,562	4,310	4,210	514	159	9,893	8,931
Utah	6,449	3,608	5,098	5,565	176	125	11,723	9,298
Wyoming	1,715	952	1,351	1,386	17	3	3,083	2,341
Total	44,894	36,242	32,737	38,776	3,490	3,650	81,121	78,668

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2022–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 managed by the BLM and 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 or similar cooperative management agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ In FY 2022, total recreational use of public lands increased slightly from the previous record setting year. Dramatically increased recreational use, the post COVID-19 pandemic, and catastrophic wildfires continued to affect recreational sites in certain locations. Many visitor centers and indoor facilities reopened but with limited capacities. Many sites and areas showed gradual increases as more visitors continued seeking outdoor experiences following several years of limited travel.
- /f/ 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.
- /g/ 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 2022**

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	3,383	2.01%	366	0.22%	16,536	9.81%	20,285	12.04%
Nonmotorized Travel	1,817	1.08%	407	0.24%	27,158	16.11%	29,382	17.43%
Off-Highway Travel	445	0.26%	419	0.25%	18,981	11.26%	19,845	11.78%
Driving for Pleasure	1,975	1.17%	78	0.05%	9,733	5.78%	11,786	6.99%
Viewing Public Land Resources	2,779	1.65%	510	0.30%	23,158	13.74%	26,447	15.69%
Interpretation and Education	1,388	0.82%	104	0.06%	8,993	5.34%	10,485	6.22%
Hunting	183	0.11%	48	0.03%	7,597	4.51%	7,828	4.64%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,627	0.97%	701	0.42%	18,592	11.03%	20,920	12.41%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022–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)	906	0.54%	40	0.02%	2,947	1.75%	3,893	2.31%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	614	0.36%	362	0.21%	4,869	2.89%	5,845	3.47%
Fishing	1,244	0.74%	285	0.17%	5,326	3.16%	6,855	4.07%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	639	0.38%	70	0.04%	2,618	1.55%	3,327	1.97%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile/Motorized Travel	16	0.01%	7	< 0.01%	405	0.24%	428	0.25%
Other Winter Activities	42	0.02%	430	0.26%	734	0.44%	1,206	0.72%
Total	17,058	10.12%	3,827	2.27%	147,647	87.61%	168,532	100%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022–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 use associated with special recreation permits. Activity participation (summarized from a list of 99 recreational activities) is based on registrations, permit records, post-season permittee reports, and field observations by 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 shown in Table 4-1.

- /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 standard and expanded amenity fee sites and areas with recreational use permits, special area permits, and fee payment either onsite or using an online payment method.
- /c/ Activity participation on public lands 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 that each activity group represents of the total amount of public land activity use.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

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Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit or Pass					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	8,420	0	141	60	\$332,363
Arizona	10,780	12,355	20,930	353	1,834	1,872,046
California	14,674	16,106	67,055	469	1,420	5,559,179
Colorado	17,239	10,058	1	827	2,099	1,897,390
Eastern States	0	0	0	6	124	43,588
Idaho	6,708	42,034	0	178	925	1,818,520
Montana	4,139	22,075	3	299	480	763,775
Nevada	122	319,528	3	286	2,816	6,159,638
New Mexico	24,193	35,234	310	276	1,161	736,896
Oregon	96,826	41,118	15,554	469	2,928	3,008,061
Utah	23,197	63,541	77,971	1,399	893	7,563,546
Wyoming	0	6,794	0	354	568	317,080
BLM Headquarters /g/	0	0	0	0	11,486	918,865
Total Permits	197,878	577,263	181,827	5,057	26,794	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$594,856	\$11,034,606	\$9,198,484	\$8,138,587	\$2,024,415	\$30,990,947
Other Revenue /i/						\$120,671
Donation Revenue /j/						\$26,158
Total Revenue /k/						\$31,137,776

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022—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, rentals for cabins, audio tour devices, group day-use sites, stock animals, and other visitor services including reservation services. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media allowing 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, certain rivers, and backcountry hiking or camping areas.
 - /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 2022 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years 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 charging such fees. Included in this permit count and revenue are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.
 - /g/ Federal interagency pass sales and revenue attributed to the BLM Headquarters office represent sales of interagency passes via the internet, mail, and a call center through the recreation.gov website, the U.S. Geological Survey online store, and by third-party vendors.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, PASSES, AND REVENUE ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022—concluded

- /h/ 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 pass fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM’s CBS from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass fees, late fees, publication sales, and permit sales not correctly categorized.
- /j/ This value represents total revenue recorded in the BLM’s CBS as donations to the BLM for recreation-related programs. Recreation program donations are authorized under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.
- /k/ This value represents total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s CBS as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and donations received for recreation-related programs. Recreation fees are authorized by the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, and donations are authorized under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

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 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 52 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 scenic and historic 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 36 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 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 environmentally sensitive land acquisitions; capital improvements; development and implementation of multispecies habitat conservation plans for Clark County, Nevada; parks, trails, and natural areas; conservation initiatives; Lake Tahoe restoration projects; eastern Nevada landscape restoration projects; and hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention.

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, 5-13c, 5-13d, and 5-13e portray wild horse and burro populations, herd management areas, adoptions, removals, sales, transfers, and fertility control treatments. 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. The purpose of the act is to preserve a thriving natural ecological balance on the range.

Tables 5-14a, 5-14b, and 5-14c show the BLM's heritage resources (cultural, paleontology, and museums). The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's most diverse body of cultural resources, including nearly half a million recorded historic properties. BLM-managed lands are home to an enormous number of fossil taxa, including more than 10% of all known dinosaur species worldwide. The BLM manages museum collections in both bureau and nonbureau partner repositories.

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, 2022**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	28	9,568,555	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	10,003,216	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	40,757,669 /c/	8,462

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022–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 36 million.

Table 5-2. NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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, 2022—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	1,074,908	289,040	26,911	0	1,363,948
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,870,000	0	0	2,478	1,870,000
Jurassic, Utah	850	0	0	0	850
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres	9,568,555	1,319,088	340,278	271,987	10,887,643

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, 2022**

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, 2022–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, 2022

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, 2022**

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, 2022—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, 2022—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, 2022—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, 2022—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, 2022—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	57,343
Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	96,774
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	44,027
Owyhee River	Boise District	270,846
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,556
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (9 areas)		557,644
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, 2022—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, 2022—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	27,673
Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	Farmington Field Office	7,242
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	43,420
Broad Canyon	Las Cruces District Office	13,902
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Cerro del Yuta	Taos Field Office	13,420
Cinder Cone	Las Cruces District Office	16,935
East Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	12,155
Mount Riley	Las Cruces District Office	8,382
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,656
Organ Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	19,916
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	29,242
Sierra de las Uvas	Las Cruces District Office	11,114

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
New Mexico—concluded		
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Whitethorn	Las Cruces District Office	9,616
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (18 areas)		455,794
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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah—concluded		
Devil’s Canyon	Price Field Office	8,675
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/		10,003,216

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022—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, 2022**

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, 2022

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, 2022
–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, 2022
-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, 2022
–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, 2022**

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, 2022—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 is based on the congressionally designated routes.

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

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/				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Act of Congress				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$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	0	0	\$0	\$0

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

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

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

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

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/				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Act of Congress				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$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	0	0	\$0	\$0

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

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

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

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/						
Arizona	1	\$1,965,000	2,831	0	\$0	0
California	3	396,500	413	0	0	0
Eastern States	1	300,000	5	0	0	0
Idaho	6	4,781,000	1,307	2	610,000	202
Montana	1	200,000	317	0	0	0
Oregon	2	1,175,000	1,033	0	0	0
Utah	2	5,500,000	87	0	0	0
Washington	1	112,000	236	0	0	0
Total	17	\$14,429,500	6,229	2	\$610,000	202
Non-LWCF /b/						
Arizona	1	\$0	40	0	\$0	0
California	1	36,000	18	1	0	4
Idaho	0	0	0	3	3,000	2
Utah	1	811,000	11	0	0	0
Total	3	\$847,000	69	4	\$3,000	6
SNPLMA /c/						
None	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	20	\$15,276,500	6,298	6	\$613,000	208

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded**

State	Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation					
	Interest Acquired					
	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Donation						
Idaho	2	\$0	558	1	\$39,600	80
Washington	1	0	38	0	0	0
Total Donations	3	\$0	596	1	\$39,600	80
Grand Total	23	\$15,276,500	6,894	7	\$652,600	288

/a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).

/b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).

/c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT
ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	New Projects Approved in FY 2022	Projects Completed in FY 2022 /b/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2022
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	1	0	\$323,385
Capital Improvements	10	5	117,442,106
Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	2	0	7,641,000
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	19	0	128,851,488
Conservation Initiatives	8	1	17,207,549
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act /c/	0	0	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project	7	3	15,986,773
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	15	0	50,686,549
Total	62	9	\$338,138,850
Special Account Reserve			\$10,000,000
Grand Total Approved			\$348,138,850

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 2022–concluded

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

- Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
- 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.
- Development and implementation of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Clark County.
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and in portions of Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
- 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.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506) projects.
- 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.
- 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 2022 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 15 and 16. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects. Terminated projects are not included in the completed project counts.

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

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Land Disposal (1999–2022) /a/

	1999–2021		1999–2022	
	Total	Average/Year	2022	Total
Acres Disposed	31,916 /b/	1,451	573	32,489
Number of Parcels Disposed	898	41	31	929
Gross Disposal Revenue /c/	\$3,947,012,082 /d/	\$179,409,640	\$473,729,512	\$4,420,741,594

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2022) /e/

	1999–2021	2022	Total
Acres Acquired	71,640	0	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.

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022
-concluded**

- /c/ Reported gross revenue reflects revenue from all disposal methods, including that from recreational and public purposes sales, revenue from conveyances of CMA lands by Clark County, revenue from conveyances of LTA lands by the city of Henderson, revenue for conveyance of job creation zone lands by the city of North Las Vegas, forfeited land sale bid deposits, and nominal proceeds from conveyances of “unknown” mineral rights in the early years of SNPLMA.
- Reported gross revenue may reflect deposit amounts only (typically 20 percent of purchase price) for land sales held 6 months or less before the end of the fiscal year, in which case the balance of the purchase price will not be due, and thus not reported as revenue, until the next fiscal year. If any sale defaults, the number of acres/parcels disposed will be adjusted in the next fiscal year.
- /d/ The “Gross Disposal Revenue” figure was updated to be consistent with the report on budget execution and budgetary resources and now includes mineral conveyances and forfeitures.
- /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 2022

Land Disposal (2001–2022) /a/

	2001–2021		2001–2022	
	Total	Average/Sale	2022	Total
Acres Disposed	13,842.28 /b/	1,977.47 /c/	0	13,842.28
Number of Parcels Disposed	18	2.6	0	18
Gross Disposal Revenue /d/	\$47,881,329 /e/	\$6,840,190	\$54,000 /f/	\$47,935,329

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (2001–2022) /g/

	2001–2021	2022	Total
Acres Acquired	1,583	0	1,583

Note: The Lincoln County Land Act (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 (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, Internet, sealed bid, and modified competitive) and direct sales.

/b/ This total reflects sales that occurred in 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018, and 2021.

/c/ This average represents seven land sales that occurred in 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, 2018, and 2021. Data for 2022 are reported in the next column.

**Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY
CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2022
–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/ Total revenue includes the sale of high-value parcels that occurred in the southern part of Lincoln County, near Mesquite, Nevada, in 2001 and 2005. Additional sales are not anticipated to occur in this part of Lincoln County. Based on current sales figures, the average price per acre for future sales is anticipated to be between \$300 and \$1,500 per acre.
- /f/ This total reflects final payments from land sales that were conducted in 2021. As explained in footnote /d/, only 20 percent of the total payment was collected at the time of sale in FY 2021; the remaining 80 percent was collected in 2022, when the sales were finalized and patents issued.
- /g/ “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, 2022

Administrative State	Number of HMAs /a/	BLM HMA Acres	Horses	Burros	Total Animals /b/
Arizona	7	1,498,207	404	9,092	9,496
California	21	2,053,082	6,724	3,416	10,140
Colorado	4	365,988	1,873	0	1,873
Idaho	6	383,894	555	0	555
Montana	1	27,094	195	0	195
Nevada	83	14,032,947	41,853	4,717	46,570
New Mexico	2	24,506	272	0	272
Oregon	18	2,733,577	4,485	47	4,532
Utah	19	2,154,458	3,509	508	4,017
Wyoming	16	3,644,013	4,734	0	4,734
Total	177	26,917,766	64,604	17,780	82,384

Note: Wild horse and burro populations on the range typically increase on average 20 percent per year based on the annual foaling rates.

/a/ Herd management areas (HMAs) are BLM-managed lands where wild horses and burros are managed in conjunction with other resources.

/b/ The best estimate for total population size on March 1, 2022, is 82,384 wild horses and burros. The 90% confidence interval based on typical aerial survey-based uncertainty levels is between 71,064 and 95,505—but totals close to the best estimate are the most likely.

Table 5-13a.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Administrative State	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2021 /a/			FY 2022		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Alaska	0	1	1	1	0	1
Arizona	4,798	4,331	9,129	134	129	263
California	21,191	8,256	29,447	252	144	396
Colorado	8,885	1,279	10,164	145	43	188
Eastern States	70,242	16,185	86,427	2,367	214	2,581
Idaho	5,725	762	6,487	185	48	233
Montana	10,806	1,620	12,426	87	28	115
Nevada	15,243	1,195	16,438	97	18	115
New Mexico	27,532	5,426	32,958	1,393	415	1,808
Oregon	16,559	1,699	18,258	353	42	395
Utah	7,919	1,098	9,017	177	32	209
Wyoming	22,633	2,171	24,804	313	42	355
National Program Office	9,400	335	9,735	10	0	10
Total	220,933	44,358	265,291	5,514	1,155	6,669

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Historical adoption numbers have been adjusted to account for animals that have been returned or re-adopted.

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2021			FY 2022		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	483	15,367	15,850	0	1,342	1,342
California	18,554	11,044	29,598	3,111	831	3,942
Colorado	5,696	0	5,696	771	0	771
Idaho	4,069	0	4,069	13	0	13
Montana	497	3	500	0	0	0
Nevada	151,598	10,173	161,771	6,655	896	7,551
New Mexico	540	11	551	0	0	0
Oregon	21,952	64	22,016	1,587	1	1,588
Utah	18,480	487	18,967	1,320	152	1,472
Wyoming	42,926	3	42,929	3,514	0	3,514
Total	264,795	37,152	301,947	16,971	3,222	20,193

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 2022 include 493 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land: 22 in California and 471 in Nevada.

Table 5-13c.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES
BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Administrative State	Animals Sold			Animals Sold		
	FY 2005 to FY 2021			FY 2022		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	498	839	1,337	110	379	489
California	1,115	601	1,716	28	50	78
Colorado	1,317	34	1,351	15	0	15
Eastern States	2,768	279	3,047	391	38	429
Idaho	68	8	76	4	10	14
Montana	177	24	201	0	0	0
Nevada	936	168	1,104	0	0	0
New Mexico	1,088	141	1,229	12	6	18
Oregon	196	3	199	5	5	10
Utah	437	176	613	26	0	26
Wyoming	578	75	653	17	2	19
National Program Office	1,310	0	1,310	0	0	0
Total	10,488	2,348	12,836	608	490	1,098

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

Table 5-13d.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
TRANSFERS, FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Transferee	Animals Transferred /a/			Animals Transferred /a/		
	FY 2018 to FY 2021			FY 2022		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Colorado Parks and Wildlife	0	0	0	0	6	6
Montana Department of Corrections	0	0	0	3	0	3
U.S. Air Force	1	0	1	0	0	0
U.S. Army	2	0	2	5	0	5
U.S. Border Patrol	26	0	26	8	0	8
U.S. Forest Service	4	0	4	1	0	1
U.S. Marine Corps	6	1	7	3	0	3
Total	39	1	40	20	6	26

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Congress authorized the BLM to transfer excess wild horses and burros to federal, state, and local government agencies for use as work animals in Division G, Title I, Section 116 (Humane Transfer of Excess Animals) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017. This authorization must be approved annually through congressional appropriation.

Table 5-13e.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
FERTILITY CONTROL TREATMENTS BY STATE,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Administrative State	Animals Treated			Animals Treated /a/		
	FY 2004 to FY 2021			FY 2022		
	<i>Darted /b/</i>	<i>Hand Applied /c/</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Darted /b/</i>	<i>Hand Applied /c/</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	0	103	103	0	9	9
California	59	279	338	0	68	68
Colorado	1,694	199	1,893	234	55	289
Idaho	126	413	539	0	4	4
Montana	603	42	645	64	0	64
Nevada	183	3,159	3,342	76	468	544
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	150	557	707	112	20	132
Utah	554	668	1,222	93	27	120
Wyoming	633	1,073	1,706	66	326	392
Total	4,002	6,493	10,495	645	977	1,622

/a/ Treatment numbers do not include population growth suppression in the form of sex ratio adjustments. In FY 2022, 433 additional mules and male horses were released onto herd management areas and territories managed in conjunction with U.S. Forest Service.

/b/ Animals received treatment by field darting from a distance without capture.

/c/ Animals received treatment by hand application using a chute in a corral setting.

Table 5-14a.

**HERITAGE RESOURCE PROGRAMS:
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES,
FICAL YEAR 2022**

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect
Alaska	2,991	60	12
Arizona	26,465	146	80
California	28,097	394	126
Colorado	44,851	1,759	65
Eastern States	12	2	0
Idaho	0	0	0
Montana	40,994	379	25
Nevada	41,125	581	108
New Mexico	252,495	2,624	99
Oregon	21,317	227	13
Utah	46,683	549	108
Wyoming	49,948	535	56
Total for FY 2022	554,978	7,256	692
TOTAL TO DATE	28,692,062	433,795	

Table 5-14b.

**HERITAGE RESOURCE PROGRAMS:
PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES, FICAL YEAR 2022**

Administrative State	Paleontology Localities Inventoried	Paleontology Permits Issued or Managed
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	8	4
Arizona	2	17
California	131	31
Colorado	39	40
Eastern States	0	0
Idaho	1	4
Montana	931	82
Nevada	735	12
New Mexico	99	31
Oregon	27	15
Utah	207	81
Wyoming	363	55
Total for FY 2022	2,543	372
TOTAL TO DATE	50,117	

**Table 5-14c. HERITAGE RESOURCE PROGRAMS:
MUSEUM OBJECTS, FICAL YEAR 2022**

Discipline	Objects Added in FY 2022	Object Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Archaeology	256,160	11,461,063
Archives	1,109	130,897
Art	7	7
Ethnography	0	80
History	49	51,519
Paleontology	81	929,993
Total	257,406	12,573,559

Note: Museum collections are managed by three BLM facilities and 176 non-BLM partner repositories.

Table 5-15.

**AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN
(ACECs) AND RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS
OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	43	7,434,419
Arizona	63	937,361
California	233	6,492,787
Colorado	92	648,231
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	112	547,824
Montana	59	449,457
Nevada	57	1,407,555
New Mexico	161	1,077,315
Oregon/Washington	227	915,528
Utah	84	672,166
Wyoming	47	721,001
Total	1,179	21,303,698

Note: Acreage data are from the Surface Management Agency database, which experiences fluctuations due to continual refinement and updates.

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF NON-NLCS DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2022

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	38		583
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	60		3,352 /a/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /b/	
Significant Caves	Administrative	1,091		
Backcountry Conservation Areas /c/	Administrative	5	119,224	

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, 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 do not include 15 BLM-managed important bird areas with unreported acres.

/c/ Backcountry conservation areas are administratively designated areas of intact and undeveloped landscapes with habitat for recreationally important fish and/or wildlife species. These areas are managed to protect and enhance wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities.

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

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 on federally managed lands and those that affected BLM-administered lands. In 2022, wildfires involving all agency jurisdictions in states with BLM-managed public lands burned 5,807,615 acres. Of the total acres burned, 4,036,706 acres were naturally caused, and 1,770,909 acres were human caused. Alaska had the most wildfire activity in 2022, with 3,110,976 acres burned by wildfires involving 700,024 acres of BLM-managed lands. New Mexico was the second most impacted state, with 859,906 acres burned by wildfires involving 6,281 acres of BLM-managed lands. A total of 881,818 acres of BLM-managed lands burned in 2022.

Table 6-1c summarizes the acres of fuels management completed by the BLM. In FY 2022, the BLM fuels management program completed 1,072,884 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 FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2022

Summary across All Jurisdictions /a/

State	Human-Caused Wildfires		Naturally Caused Wildfires		Total		Total BLM Acres Burned /b/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	313	11,843	282	3,099,133	595	3,110,976	700,024
Arizona	939	71,535	493	52,630	1,432	124,165	5,261
California	7,585	250,395	299	58,893	7,884	309,288	8,165
Colorado	302	40,470	533	5,262	835	45,732	1,414
Idaho	509	230,899	579	205,835	1,088	436,734	53,461
Montana	1,395	50,582	692	86,927	2,087	137,509	1,792
Nevada	305	20,921	201	37,481	506	58,402	48,801
New Mexico	453	847,283	295	12,623	748	859,906	6,281
Oregon	1,143	56,202	974	399,881	2,117	456,083	44,477
South Dakota	437	41,061	90	1,087	527	42,148	22
Utah	476	24,281	469	2,964	945	27,245	4,390
Washington	1,220	105,550	272	68,110	1,492	173,660	2,760
Wyoming	267	19,887	176	5,880	443	25,767	4,970
Total	15,344	1,770,909	5,355	4,036,706	20,699	5,807,615	881,818

Note: Beginning with the 2018 edition, Table 6-1 was replaced with Tables 6-1a, b, and c, in order to report wildfire data in more detail and more closely match the types of wildfire information recorded. In 2020, the Wildland Fire Management Information system was replaced with the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) for wildland fire reporting to improve the quality, completeness, and useability of data; however, the reporting capability is undergoing upgrades and was not fully activated in time for this report. Some data may no longer be recorded for reporting purposes. Therefore, the National Interagency Coordination Center Annual Report was used to compile total wildfire acre data for 2022.

Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2022—concluded

- /a/ Includes all agency jurisdictions. Acres are recorded by protecting agency, which is the entity responsible for providing direct incident management and services to a given area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or as specified by law, contract, or agreement.
- /b/ BLM acres burned were calculated by intersecting the 2022 fire perimeters with the BLM Surface Management Agency data. Fire perimeter data was obtained from the Wildland Fire Interagency Geospatial Services (WFIGS).

Sources: National Interagency Coordination Center Annual Report, WFIGS, and BLM Surface Management Agency data.

Table 6-1b. REMOVED

Note: This table previously reported the number of BLM and other agency responses to reported wildfires. In 2020, the Wildland Fire Management Information system was replaced with the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) for wildland fire reporting to improve the quality, completeness, and useability of data; however, the reporting capability was not fully activated in time for this report, and some data may no longer be recorded for reporting purposes. Therefore, data for this table were not available.

Table 6-1c. ACRES OF FUELS MANAGEMENT COMPLETED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2022

State	Wildland Urban Interface			Non-Wildland Urban Interface			Total
	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	
Alaska	2,065	67,741	0	205	0	0	70,011
Arizona	9,084	3,018	2,015	14,804	10	918	29,849
California	11,892	722	8,203	5,488	1,970	11,133	39,408
Colorado	12,823	2,576	23,081	4,232	31	2,028	44,771
Eastern States	979	0	333	0	0	0	1,312
Idaho	139,448	1,749	100,799	11,320	4,100	31,811	289,227
Montana	12,762	4,863	6,624	7,191	43	1,271	32,754
Nevada	18,190	171	10,000	102,463	1,353	65,589	197,766
New Mexico	2,659	6,480	4,290	2,708	8,247	9,834	34,218
Oregon/ Washington	39,940	12,930	22,805	36,075	12,157	17,721	141,628
Utah	22,438	1,222	13,826	27,315	704	367	65,872
Wyoming	10,945	3,135	97,515	1,588	397	12,488	126,068
Total	283,225	104,607	289,491	213,389	29,012	153,160	1,072,884

Note: This table excludes acres burned for resource benefit, referred to as “fire use” acres. Acres burned for resource benefit are achieved when an active wildfire burns through a planned treatment area or if a wildfire meets land use plan objectives.

Source: National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS AS OF JANUARY 17, 2023

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges	Number of Dams
Alaska	337	51	107	30	1,246	16	0
Arizona	295	101	309	3,670	641	1	106
California	660	80	409	4,432	2,199	202	8
Colorado	330	55	448	5,083 /a/	1,458	25	24
Eastern States	34 /a/	1	5	2	2	8	0
Idaho	368	46	273	8,079	3,068	52	14
Montana	328	31	271	3,727	304	41	179 /a/
National Interagency Fire Center	28	2	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	287	72	119	9,971	687	9 /a/	25
New Mexico	186	23	111	4,718	210	4	85
Eastern Oregon	407	65	277	8,924	1,045	31	45
Western Oregon	476	58	222	12,603	520	471	7
Utah	565	63	444	7,772	2,445	22	14
Wyoming	141	32	100	4,087	80	42	136
Total	4,442	680	3,095	73,098	13,905	924	643

/a/ Construction/acquisition or decommission/divestiture of inventory.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2022**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2022 /a/		Activities During FY 2022 /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 /h/	380	282	1	36	2
Arizona	1,028	778	11	3	0
California /i/	1,463	902	7	38	1
Colorado	536	337	16	6	0
Eastern States	2	1	0	0	0
Idaho	594	580	3	3	4
Montana	121	67	13	1	0
Nevada	1,675	597	24	4	1
New Mexico	303	184	0	1	0
Oregon	680	632	1	50	0
Utah	719	328	2	2	0
Washington	42	34	1	0	0
Wyoming	334	266	4	2	0
Total	7,877	4,988	83	146	8

Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2022–concluded

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2022.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2022 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/ The number of sites reported for Alaska in recent years has changed significantly due to implementation of two actions taken by the state office. BLM Alaska developed and initiated a programmatic inventory of closed mine claims in 2019, which has resulted in adding hundreds of new sites. In 2021, the Alaska State Office initiated a detailed review of the AK Hazardous Materials Management/ Abandoned Mine Lands Database, which archives all BLM sites in the state. The database review was completed in 2022 and resulted in removal of dozens of legacy sites and features that could not be verified using existing reports, plans, and correspondence. The net effect of the inventory and database review is an increase in the number of sites on land managed by the BLM in Alaska. The statewide inventory program managed by the state office will continue through 2023.
- /i/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California state law; data for California include oil spills.

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 monies 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.

backcountry conservation area: administratively designated area of intact and undeveloped landscape with habitat for recreationally important fish and/or wildlife species. These areas are managed to protect and enhance wildlife-dependent recreational opportunities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

national monuments: 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 areas: areas 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.

participant (recreation): 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.

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.

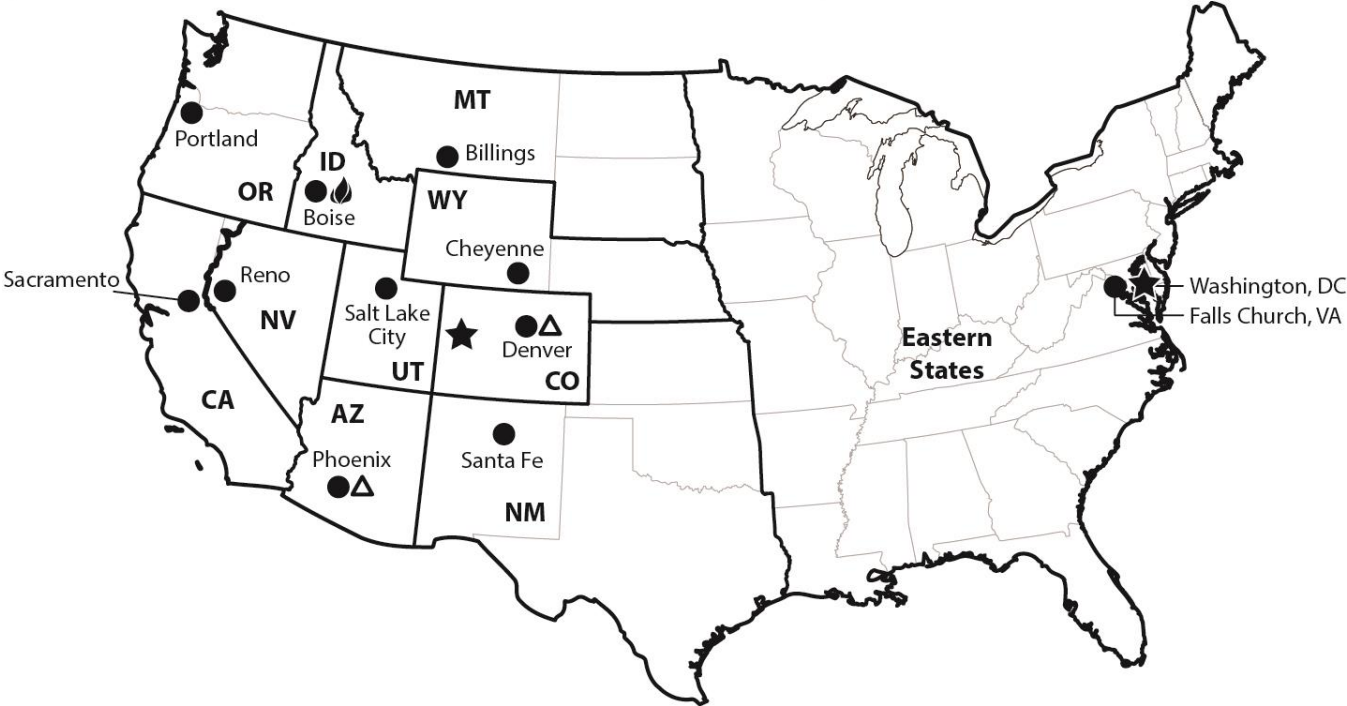
withdrawal: an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

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.

BLM STATE OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTIONS



- ★ Headquarters
- State Offices
- △ National Centers
- 🔥 National Interagency Fire Center
- Administrative Boundaries



Note: In most cases, the tables presented in this report provide summary data at the state level for public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. For additional information, contact the offices below.

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
National Headquarters	National	1849 C Street NW Washington, DC 20240 (202) 208-3801
National Headquarters Western Office	National	760 Horizon Dr. Grand Junction, CO 81506 (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	P.O. Box 151029 Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 239-3600
Eastern States Office	All states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River	5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041 (703) 558-7754
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	P.O. Box 2965 Portland, OR 97208 (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

