



Public Land Statistics 2017

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



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

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

PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2017

Volume 202

June 2018

BLM/OC/ST-18/001+1165

P-108-7

WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2017*

Welcome to the 2017 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 80-plus tables provide numerical data and detailed footnotes related to the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments.

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

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

Note that data presented in the 2017 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2017 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>.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 1	LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION	1
1-1	Acquisition of the Public Domain, 1781–1867	3
---	Acquisitions (Map).....	4
1-2	Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2017	5
1-3	Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management.....	7
1-4	Public Lands under Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management	9
1-5	Area of Oregon and California (O&C) Revested Lands	12
---	Revested Lands of the Oregon and California Railroad and the Coos Bay Wagon Road (Map)	14
1-6	Withdrawals, Revocations, Modifications, Extensions, and Expirations.....	15
---	Principal Meridians and Base Lines Governing the United States Public Land Surveys (Map).....	18
1-7	Cadastral Survey Actions Completed	19
---	Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM for 2017: Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year (Bar Graph).....	31
---	2017 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart).....	33
---	2017 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart).....	35
1-8	Obligations of Appropriations Received.....	37
PART 2	HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS	39
2-1	Health of Public Grazing Lands Administered by the BLM.....	41
2-2	Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas.....	42
2-3	Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments	45
2-4	Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres	46
2-5	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States.....	48
2-6	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska.....	50
2-7	Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed	51
2-8	Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects.....	56
PART 3	COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED	57
3-1	Patents Issued.....	58
3-2	Patents Issued with Minerals Reserved to the United States.....	64
3-3	Rights-of-Way Workload	67
3-4	Number of Rights-of-Way (Including Solar and Wind) and Rental Receipts.....	68
3-5	Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations	69
3-6	Miscellaneous Land Use Authorizations.....	72
3-7a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands, FY 2016	77
3-7b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands, FY 2016.....	78

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
3-7c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands, FY 2016.....	79
3-8a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands, FY 2017	80
3-8b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands, FY 2017.....	81
3-8c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands, FY 2017.....	82
3-9a	Grazing Permits in Force on Grazing District (Section 3) Lands as of January 3, 2018	83
3-9b	Grazing Leases in Force on Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands as of January 3, 2018	84
3-9c	Grazing Permits and Leases in Force as of January 3, 2018	85
3-10a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2015 (March 1, 2015, to February 29, 2016).....	86
3-10b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2016 (March 1, 2016, to February 28, 2017)	87
3-11	Timber, Wood Product, and Nonwood Forest Product Sales.....	88
3-12	Forest Products Offered by State	90
3-13	Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	92
3-14	Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	100
3-15	Other Oil and Gas Leasing Actions.....	107
3-16	New Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands	111
3-17	Continuing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands as of September 30, 2017	113
3-18	Federal Coal Leases, Licenses, Preference Right Lease Applications, and Logical Mining Units	116
3-19	Other Solid Mineral Leases, Licenses, Permits, and Preference Right Lease Applications	120
3-20	Disposition of Mineral Materials	126
3-21	Mineral Patents Issued	133
3-22	Adjudication of Mining Claims, Public Law 94-579, from October 21, 1976, through Fiscal Year 2017	134
3-23	Notices and Plans of Mining Operations Reviewed by the Bureau of Land Management, Fiscal Years 2010 through 2017.....	136
3-24	Helium Operations and Revenues, Fiscal Year 2013–2017.....	139
3-25	Receipts from the Disposition of Public Lands and Resources, from May 20, 1785, through Fiscal Year 2017.....	140
3-26	Statement of Receipts by Source.....	143
3-27	Receipts from Oil and Gas Right-of-Way Rentals, Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	147
3-28	Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program	148
3-29	Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund.....	150
3-30	Payments to States (Including Local Governments) and Territories.....	152
3-31	Legal Allocation of Bureau of Land Management Receipts	154
3-32	Receipts from Mining Fees	167
3-33	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Financial Update as of September 30, 2017	168
3-34	Reserved.....	172
3-35	Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development and Continued Operation	173

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 4	RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES	177
4-1	Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM.	178
4-2	Estimated Recreational Use of BLM-Administered Public Lands for Recreation Activities under Various Fee Authorizations	180
4-3	Recreation Permits and Passes on Public Lands Administered by the BLM by State	183
PART 5	NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION	187
5-1	National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas as of September 30, 2017	189
5-2	National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2017	191
5-3a	National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2017	193
5-3b	Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2017	195
5-4	Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2017	196
5-5	Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2017	206
5-6	BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers as of September 30, 2017.....	207
5-7	National Scenic and Historic Trails as of September 30, 2017.....	211
5-8a	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange.....	213
5-8b	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange.....	214
5-8c	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation.....	215
5-9	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Budget Authority	218
5-10	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Land Disposal and Acquisitions	220
5-11	Reserved.....	222
5-12	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Populations as of March 1, 2017	223
5-13a	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Adoptions, By State	224
5-13b	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Removals, By State.....	225
5-13c	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Sales, By State	226
5-14	Cultural Resource Management Activities.....	227
5-15	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs) as of September 30, 2017	228
5-16	Number and Size of Non-NLCS Designated Special Management Areas as of September 30, 2017	229
PART 6	PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION.....	231
6-1	Fires On or Threatening BLM Lands	232
6-2	Capital Improvements on Public Lands, as of November 29, 2017	235
6-3	Releases of Hazardous Substances on Public Lands.....	236

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
GLOSSARY	239
The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions	251

PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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

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

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

The nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976. This act declares that, with the exception of individual tracts that may be disposed of in the national interest, it is the policy of the United States to retain its public lands in federal ownership. FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers about 245.7 million surface acres of public land and approximately 800 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the nation.

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

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2017, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government. Among the earliest disposal actions were grants of land to veterans of the Revolutionary War. Later, grants were made to new states entering the Union, as well as for the creation of agricultural and mechanical colleges and universities. The Homestead Act permitted settlers to obtain land for agricultural purposes. Grants were also made for the construction of railroads. With the exception of the Desert Land Act of 1877 (which was amended), all of the land grant and disposal acts have been repealed or superseded by other acts. Therefore, the data contained in Table 1-2, except with respect to the State of Alaska, are subject to little or no change.

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

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

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

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

Table 1-7, Cadastral Survey Actions Completed, contains a summary of cadastral surveys completed on public lands managed by the BLM during the past year. To manage the public lands effectively, the BLM must identify areas both by graphic representation and by monumentation on the ground. This is accomplished by cadastral surveys, an exclusive and significant responsibility of the BLM. Cadastral surveys create and establish on-the-ground boundaries of public land subdivisions in units suitable for management and for identification in official field notes and plats. This table also summarizes cadastral surveys that the BLM has completed on lands managed by other federal agencies.

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.

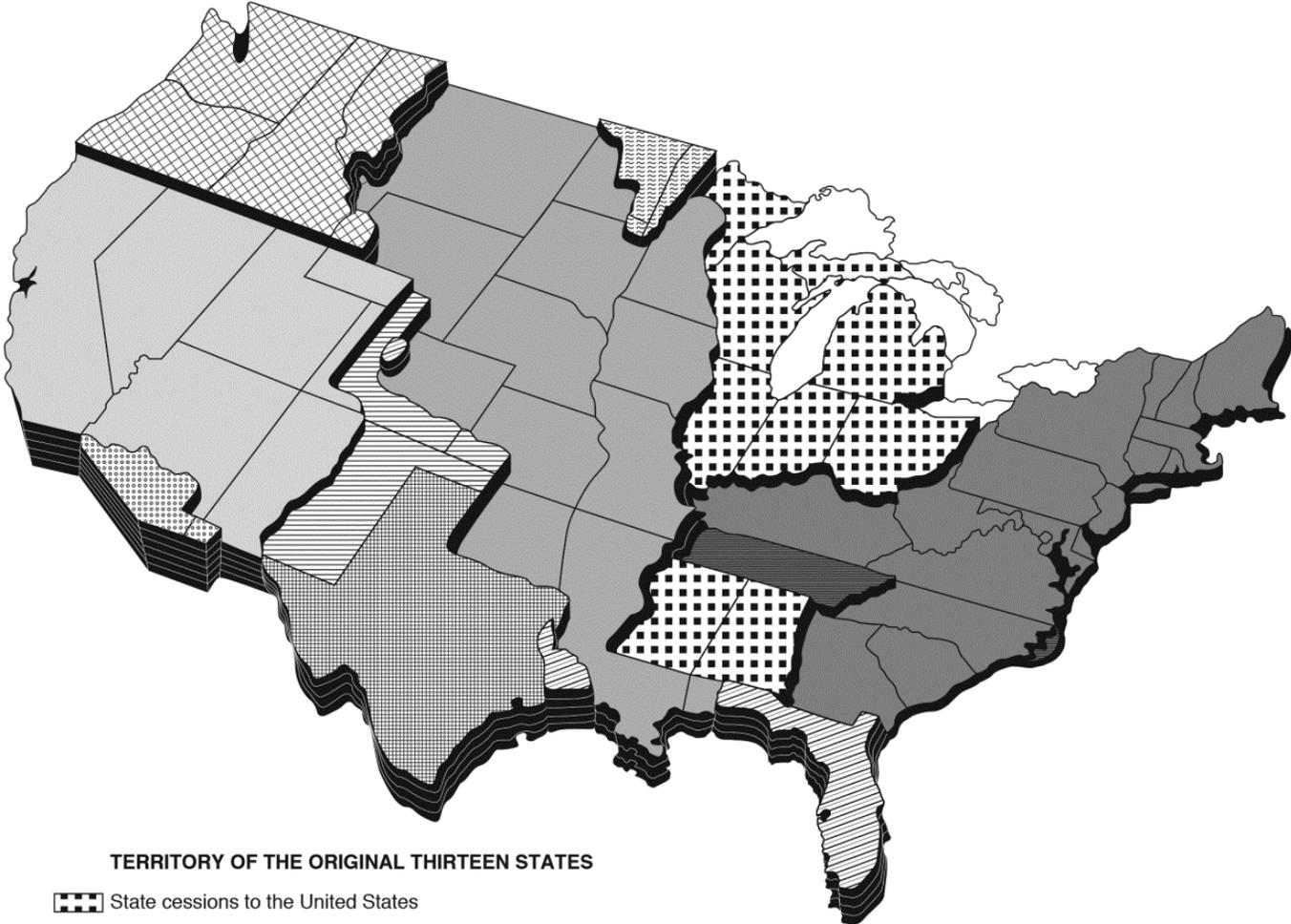
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

/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)

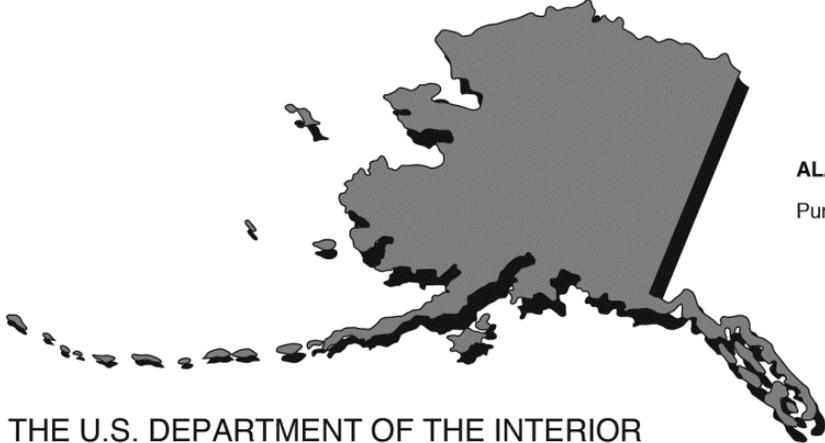
-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

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, 1781–2017

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

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2017
–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. The figures were compiled in 2017 using annual reports from FY 1993 through FY 2017.
- /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. The figures were compiled in 2017 using annual reports from FY 1993 through FY 2017.

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

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	425.8	231.2	231.2	0	70.2	1.3
Arizona	73.0	53.9	50.9	3.0	12.1	20.2
California	104.8	52.2	49.7	2.5	15.2	0.6
Colorado	66.6	30.2	25.0	5.2	8.4	1.1
Eastern States	/g/	72.7	72.4	0.3	> 0	3.3
Hawaii	7.0	1.4	1.4	0	0	0
Idaho	53.5	38.0	34.6	3.4	11.7	1.2
Kansas	52.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	> 0	> 0
Montana	94.1	48.8	37.1	11.7	9.9	6.2
Nebraska	49.5	1.3	1.3	0	> 0	0.1
Nevada	70.8	61.7	61.4	0.3	47.5	1.2
New Mexico	77.8	44.2	34.7	9.5	13.6	7.8
North Dakota	45.2	9.1	4.6	4.5	0.1	1.4
Oklahoma	44.7	3.6	3.1	0.5	0	2.5
Oregon	63.0	35.2	33.7	1.5	15.9	0.8
South Dakota	49.4	15.3	13.7	1.6	0.3	5.5
Texas	171.9	3.9	3.9	0	> 0	> 0
Utah	54.3	38.6	37.4	1.2	22.8	2.4
Washington	45.6	16.2	15.9	0.3	0.4	2.8
Wyoming	62.6	42.9	31.3	11.6	17.5	2.0
Total /h/	1,612.3	801.3	744.1	57.2	245.6	60.4

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

Note: This table was updated using various databases, including U.S. Census Bureau TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing), U.S. Geological Survey PADUS (Protected Areas Database of the United States), BLM SMA (Surface Management Agency), and BLM Administered Lands GIS dataset.

/a/ Derived from TIGER state boundaries, which were last updated January 1, 2010.

/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. PADUS was used to calculate acres for Alaska, Hawaii, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for Arizona, California, Colorado, Eastern States, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The data were intersected with TIGER state boundaries to determine acres for the geographical state.

∞ /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 BLM Administered Lands GIS dataset was used to calculate acres for Alaska. PADUS was used to calculate acres for Hawaii, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for Arizona, California, Colorado, Eastern States, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The data were intersected with TIGER state boundaries to determine acres for the geographical state, rather than the BLM administrative state. 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.

/f/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) mineral estate. Acreage information was obtained from the BIA Affairs Trust Asset and Accounting Management System.

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

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

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2017

State	2016	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations	Total	Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved	Total	Net Change	Grand Total
	<i>Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /g/</i>	<i>Acres /h/</i>	<i>Acres /i/ /j/</i>
Alabama	25,720	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,172
Alaska	72,220,719	0	0	0	42,052	0	42,052	(42,052)	70,231,315
Arizona	12,204,188	124	0	124	0	0	0	124	12,127,341
Arkansas	1,069,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,405
California	15,370,011	5,780	0	5,780	5,302	225,651	230,953	(225,173)	15,202,992
Colorado	8,337,066	8	0	8	1,476	0	1,476	(1,468)	8,365,550
Florida	28,818	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,239
Idaho	11,615,879	4,800	86	4,886	0	0	0	4,886	11,726,215
Illinois	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Louisiana	56,969	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,043
Maryland	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Michigan	735	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610
Minnesota	1,446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296
Mississippi	65,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,048
Missouri	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana	7,989,602	5,945	0	5,945	40	0	40	5,905	9,902,575
Nebraska	6,354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,327
Nevada	46,972,971	0	0	0	1,907	0	1,907	(1,907)	47,530,163
New Mexico	14,096,515	226	0	226	52	0	52	174	13,567,925
North Dakota	58,970	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,016
Oklahoma	1,975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	16,144,917	4	0	4	0	2,090	2,090	(2,086)	15,927,947
South Dakota	274,167	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	281,201
Texas	11,833	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

State	2016	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017	2017
	Grand Total	Acquisitions	Restorations		Disposal	Withdrawn/ Reserved			Grand Total
	<i>Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /g/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /h/</i>	<i>Grand Total Acres /i/ /j/</i>
Utah	22,821,238	2,707	0	2,707	168	0	168	2,539	22,781,699
Virginia	805	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805
Washington	429,083	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	442,159
Wisconsin	2,324	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,488
Wyoming	18,375,025	0	0	0	10	0	10	(10)	17,498,154
Total	248,182,374	19,594	86	19,680	51,007	227,741	278,748	(259,068)	245,668,678

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).

/a/ This acreage data is from the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

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

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

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

/e/ Lands that have been disposed of by the BLM under various public land laws. Disposal may be by a patent (deed) or an act of Congress.

Table 1-4. PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

- /f/ These lands were withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. The lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /g/ Total acres removed from the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of disposal and withdrawn/reserved).
- /h/ Positive or negative change from FY 2016 to FY 2017 (difference between “Total Increase Acres” and “Total Decrease Acres”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /i/ Consists of (1) vacant lands (both outside and within grazing districts) that are not withdrawn, reserved, appropriated, or set aside for a specific or designated purpose and that are opened to some or all of the public land laws (the lands are not covered by any nonfederal right or claim other than permits, leases, rights-of-way, and unopened mining claims); (2) land utilization project lands purchased by the Federal Government and administered under Title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and subsequently transferred by various Executive orders between 1949 and 1960 from jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to the U.S. Department of the Interior, now administered by the BLM; and (3) withdrawn/reserved lands that have been segregated from the operation of some or all of the public land laws and designated for specific purposes (e.g., BLM-managed national monuments, wilderness, public water reserves, special designated areas, etc.).
- /j/ The 2017 grand total is not equal to the difference of the 2016 grand total and the 2017 net change. This is due to updated reporting procedures and an attempt to use the most recent and accurate data available. The data in this column are equivalent to the BLM public lands data in Table 1-3, which was updated for this publication year. The BLM Administered Lands GIS dataset was used to calculate acres for Alaska. The U.S. Geological Survey PADUS (Protected Areas Database of the United States) was used to calculate acres for Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas. The BLM SMA (Surface Management Agency) database was used to calculate acres for Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The data were intersected with U.S. Census Bureau TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) state boundaries to determine acres for the geographic state, rather than the BLM administrative state. 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 grand total Eastern States acres for previous years included public lands and withdrawn/reserved lands; acres were adjusted to include only public lands under exclusive jurisdiction of the BLM.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Oregon County	O&C Lands /a/	Converted O&C Lands /b/	Special Act O&C Lands /c/	Coos Bay Lands /d/	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Benton	51,439	0	1,720	0	53,159
Clackamas	52,448	35,949	5,688	0	94,085
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	99,038	23,002	0	59,914	181,954
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas	617,679	95,641	0	14,633	727,953
Jackson	389,518	25,332	20,971	0	435,821
Josephine	259,100	109,244	182	0	368,526
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane	279,554	95,293	0	0	374,847
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn	85,265	520	0	0	85,785
Marion	20,707	0	0	0	20,707
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook	38,307	0	0	0	38,307
Washington	11,380	0	0	0	11,380
Yamhill	33,003	0	0	0	33,003
Total	2,084,750	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,696

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–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.

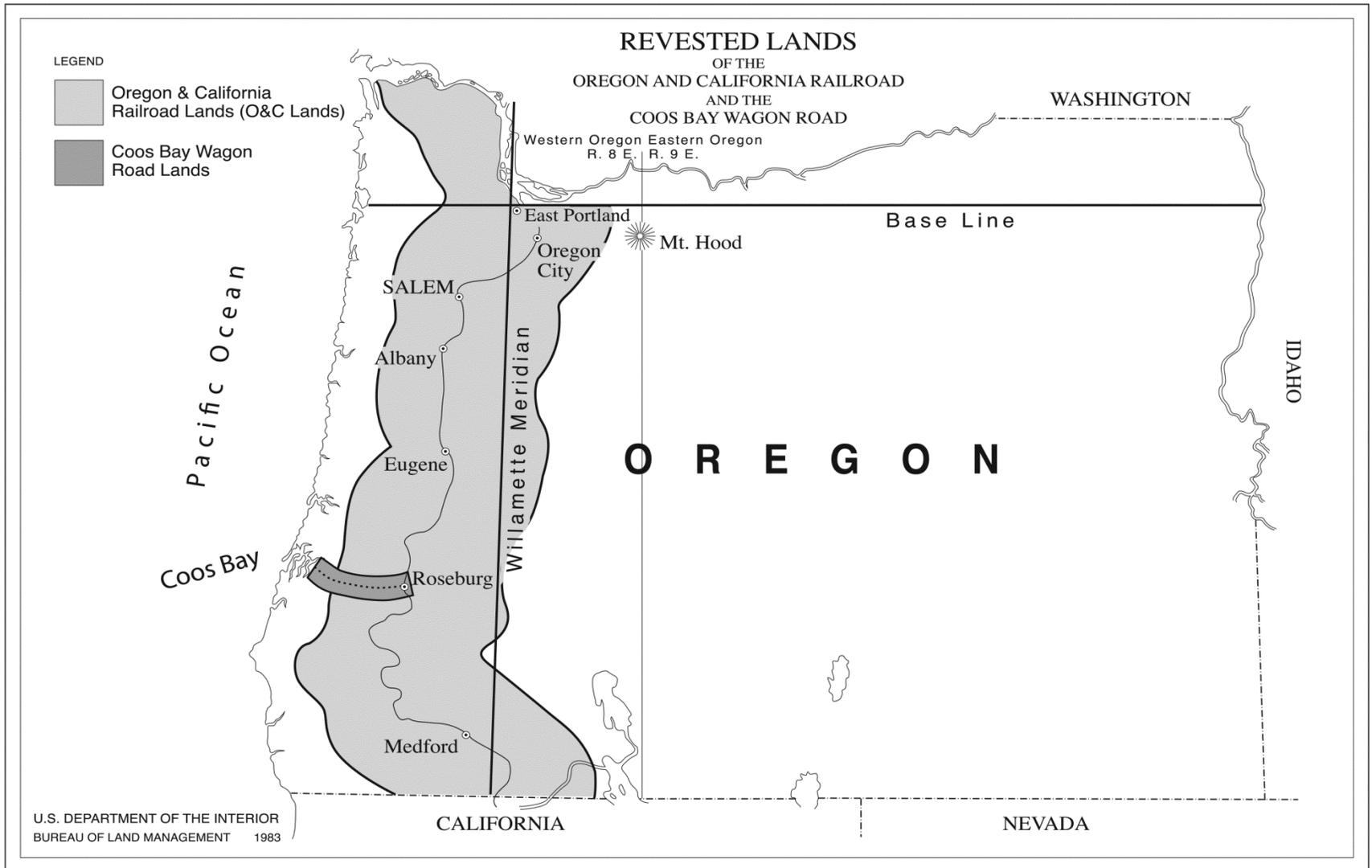


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>	<i>Acre</i>
ALASKA					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	27.06	8.94
Total Alaska	0	0	0	27.06	8.94
ARIZONA					
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	7,494
Total Arizona	0	0	0	0	7,494
CALIFORNIA					
Bureau of Land Management	1,616,633	0	0	830	0
Department of the Navy	225,651	0	0	0	0
Total California	1,842,284	0	0	830	0
COLORADO					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0
Total Colorado	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO					
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	0	0
Total Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	19,687	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	2,643.25	0	0	0
Total Montana	0	2,643.25	0	19,687	0
NEVADA					
Department of Energy	0	0	0	0	0
Total Nevada	0	0	0	0	0

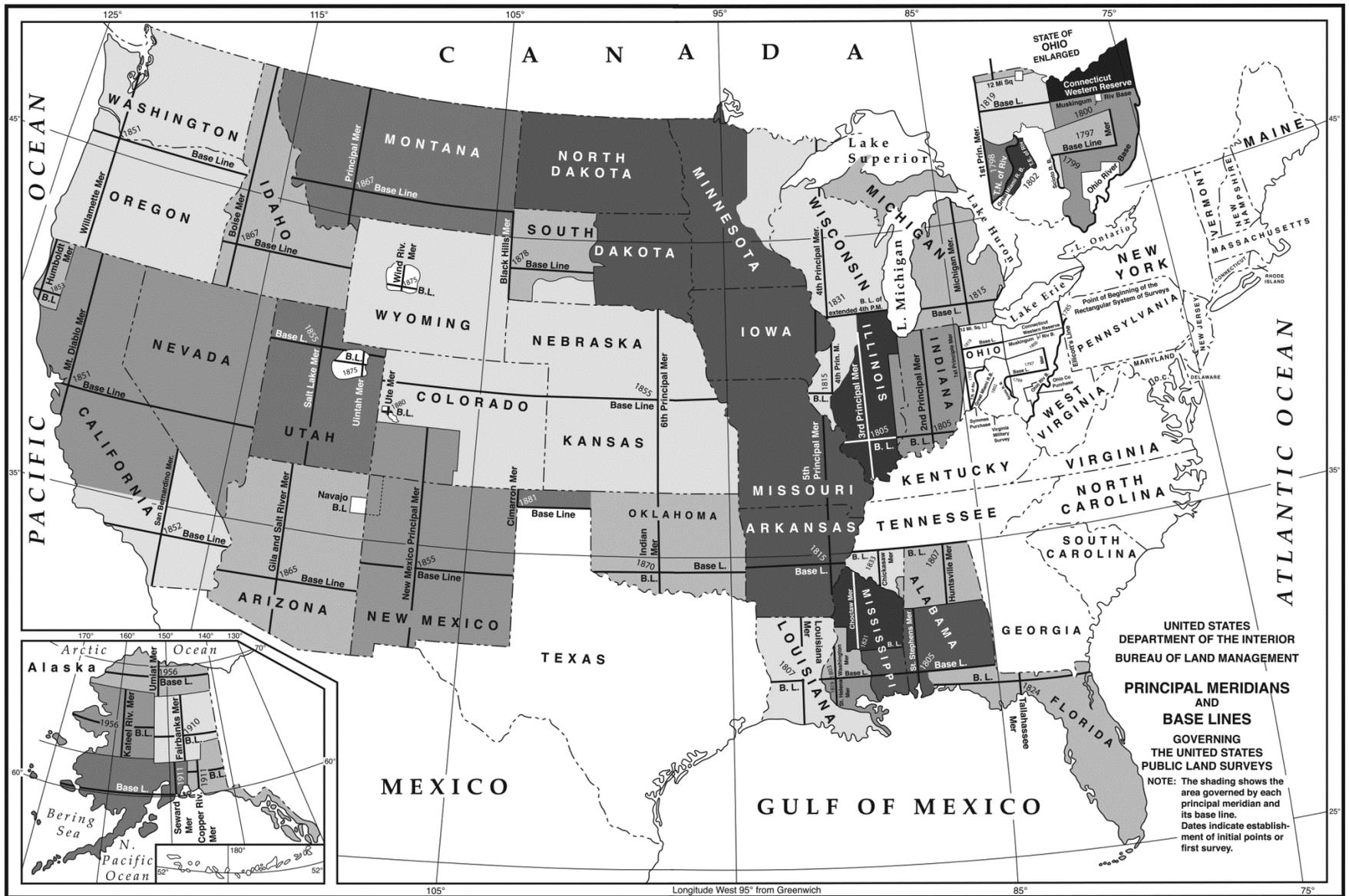
Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017
-continued**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
NEW MEXICO					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	0
Total New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0
OREGON					
Bureau of Land Management	5,216	0	0	0	44
U.S. Forest Service	95,806	0	0	2,090	0
Total Oregon	101,022	0	0	2,090	44
UTAH					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	0
Total Utah	0	0	0	0	0
WASHINGTON					
National Park Service	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0
Total Washington	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	1,953.64
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	0
Total Wyoming	0	0	0	0	1,953.64
GRAND TOTAL	1,943,306	2,643.25	0	22,634.06	9,500.58
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
SUMMARY BY AGENCY					
Bureau of Indian Affairs	0	0	0	0	0
Bureau of Land Management	1,621,849	0	0	20,517	1,997.64
Bureau of Reclamation	0	2,643.25	0	0	0
Department of Energy	0	0	0	0	0
Department of the Navy	225,651	0	0	0	0
National Park Service	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	95,806	0	0	2,117.06	7,503
GRAND TOTAL	1,943,306	2,643.25	0	22,634.06	9,500.58

**Table 1-6. WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017
-concluded**

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



C A N A D A

WASHINGTON
Base Line 1851
Principal Mer 1851

OREGON
Willamette Mer
Base Line 1867
Boise Mer

IDAHO
Base Line 1867

MONTANA
Principal Mer 1867
Base Line 1867

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA
Wind Riv. Mer
B.L. 1867

MINNESOTA

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

MICHIGAN
L. Michigan
Michigan Mer.
Base L. 1815

Lake Superior
L. Huron
L. Erie

NEW YORK
1st Prin. Mer. 1798
12 MI Sq. 1800
Base L. 1800
1797 Base Line
1799
Ohio River Base

CONNECTICUT
Western Reserve
Riv Base

MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND

PACIFIC OCEAN

NEVADA
Mt. Diablo Mer
Base Line 1851

WYOMING
Black Hills Mer
Base Line 1870

NEBRASKA
6th Principal Mer
Base Line 1855

IOWA

KANSAS
Base Line 1855

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

UTAH
White Mer
B.L. 1875

ARIZONA
Gila and Salt River Mer
Base Line 1865

NEW MEXICO
Navajo B.L.
Chimarron Mer
Base Line 1865
New Mexico Principal Mer
Base Line 1855

OKLAHOMA
Indian Mer
B.L. 1870

MISSOURI
5th Principal Mer
Base L. 1815

ARKANSAS
Base L. 1815

TENNESSEE
3rd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805

KENTUCKY
2nd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805

VIRGINIA
Point of Beginning of the Rectangular System of Surveys

WEST VIRGINIA
1st Principal Mer
B.L. 1805

MARYLAND
D.C.

NORTH CAROLINA
SOUTH CAROLINA

ATLANTIC OCEAN

CALIFORNIA
San Bernardino Mer.
Base Line 1851

TEXAS
1836

LOUISIANA
Louisiana Mer.
Base L. 1807

MISSISSIPPI
Christian Mer.
Base L. 1821

ALABAMA
6th Principal Mer
B.L. 1805
Huntsville Mer.
Base L. 1805

GEORGIA
Tallahassee Mer.
Base L. 1824

FLORIDA

MEXICO

GULF OF MEXICO

Alaska
Arctic Ocean
Umiat Mer
Base L. 1956
Kataek 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 2017

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	4,207	521	33	1,607
Arizona	9	23	0	36
California	0	16	0	190
Colorado	0	53	19	50
Idaho	0	227	0	302
Louisiana	0	9	0	4
Montana	0	10	0	15
Nevada	4	47	0	64
New Mexico	1	13	0	55
Oregon	92	120	0	291
Utah	16	628	2	652
Washington	6	5	0	5
Wyoming	0	132	0	197
Total	4,335	1,804	54	3,468

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–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>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1
Alaska	91,015	105,317	883	719	111
Arizona	0	440	0	40	17
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2
California	0	2,512	0	31	111
Colorado	0	4,411	0	72	40
Florida	0	0	0	0	1
Idaho	0	643	0	15	10
Louisiana	0	360	0	4	5
Michigan	0	0	0	0	1
Mississippi	0	12	0	1	13
Montana	0	1,226	0	26	16
Nevada	0	11,960	0	123	56
New Mexico	0	1	0	5	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	1
Ohio	0	0	0	0	11
Oregon	22	8,320	0	180	48
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	1
Utah	4,726	48,465	0	470	99
Washington	0	161	0	10	10
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	4
Wyoming	0	7,442	0	127	190
Total	95,763	191,270	883	1,823	748

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	0	3	3	95
Arizona	74	165	0	318
California	0	1	0	17
Idaho	0	80	0	75
Maine	0	6	0	2
Mississippi	0	10	0	10
Montana	0	83	0	203
Nebraska	0	75	0	192
Nevada	98	49	0	215
New Mexico	3	9	0	39
Oklahoma	29	26	0	108
Oregon	1	1	0	6
Utah	78	15	0	101
Washington	6	5	0	52
Wisconsin	0	11	0	15
Total	289	539	3	1,448

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

Bureau of Indian Affairs Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	1
Alaska	0	2,132	17	34	245
Arizona	0	46,859	0	207	11
California	0	1	0	25	118
Colorado	0	0	0	3	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	4
Idaho	0	4,044	0	131	62
Iowa	0	0	0	0	12
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	1
Maine	0	0	0	0	40
Michigan	0	0	0	0	33
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	66
Mississippi	0	70	0	7	1
Montana	0	1,413	0	30	35
Nebraska	0	1,920	0	31	12
Nevada	0	26,551	0	180	0
New Mexico	22,969	4,949	0	76	0
New York	0	640	0	4	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	10
Oklahoma	0	644	0	12	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	42
South Dakota	0	697	0	21	60
Utah	23,041	1,320	3	103	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	148
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	93
Total	46,010	91,240	20	864	994

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017--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/	29	6	0	70
Arizona /d/	0	1	0	18
Arizona /c/	10	15	0	20
Arizona /e/	9	2	0	14
California /c/	0	31	1	94
California /f/	8	19	0	53
California /g/	0	8	0	17
California /h/	0	18	0	28
Colorado /c/	0	70	10	89
Colorado /h/	0	50	0	32
Idaho /c/	0	28	0	32
Idaho /i/	0	9	0	4
Idaho /h/	0	23	0	34
New Mexico /c/	6	13	0	16
New Mexico /e/	4	1	0	19
New Mexico /j/	52	2	0	3
Oregon /i/	7	5	0	30
Wyoming /c/	0	15	0	0
Wyoming /e/	0	6	0	6
Total	125	322	11	579

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Other Agency Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	0	0	0	0	2
Arizona	3,761	6,024	0	110	0
California	559	16,328	0	194	0
Colorado	0	1,694	102	62	0
Idaho	0	640	0	16	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	1
Nevada	0	3,818	0	20	5
New Mexico	0	10,226	0	78	0
Oregon	0	153	0	9	2
South Dakota	0	960	0	16	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	3
Wyoming	0	4,160	0	29	5
Total	4,320	44,003	102	534	18

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

Grand Totals

Field Accomplishments /a/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Monuments Set
	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	4,236	530	36	1,772
Arizona	102	206	0	406
California	8	93	1	399
Colorado	0	173	29	171
Idaho	0	367	0	447
Louisiana	0	9	0	4
Maine	0	6	0	2
Mississippi	0	10	0	10
Montana	0	93	0	218
Nebraska	0	75	0	192
Nevada	102	96	0	279
New Mexico	66	38	0	132
Oklahoma	29	26	0	108
Oregon	100	126	0	327
Utah	94	643	2	753
Washington	12	10	0	57
Wisconsin	0	11	0	15
Wyoming	0	153	0	203
Total	4,749	2,665	68	5,495

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	2
Alaska	91,015	107,449	900	753	358
Arizona	3,761	53,323	0	357	28
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	2
California	559	18,841	0	250	229
Colorado	0	6,105	102	137	40
Florida	0	0	0	0	5
Idaho	0	5,327	0	162	72
Iowa	0	0	0	0	12
Louisiana	0	360	0	4	6
Maine	0	0	0	0	40
Michigan	0	0	0	0	34
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	66
Mississippi	0	82	0	8	14

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

Grand Totals

Office Accomplishments /b/--continued

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Montana	0	2,639	0	56	52
Nebraska	0	1,920	0	31	12
Nevada	0	42,329	0	323	61
New Mexico	22,969	15,176	0	159	0
New York	0	640	0	4	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	11
Ohio	0	0	0	0	11
Oklahoma	0	644	0	12	0
Oregon	22	8,473	0	189	92
South Dakota	0	1,657	0	37	61
Utah	27,767	49,785	3	573	99
Washington	0	161	0	10	161
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	97
Wyoming	0	11,602	0	156	195
Total	146,093	326,513	1,005	3,221	1,760

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /k/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	78	1	0
Arizona	27	2	0
California	29	4	1
Colorado	22	2	2
Idaho	14	1	0
Kansas	1	0	0
Louisiana	1	0	0
Minnesota	0	1	0
Mississippi	2	0	0
Montana	11	2	0
Nebraska	2	0	0
Nevada	34	1	0
New Mexico	12	2	0
New York	1	0	0
Oklahoma	2	0	0
Oregon	39	0	0
South Dakota	4	0	0
Utah	30	2	0
Washington	2	0	0
Wyoming	19	1	0
Total	330	19	3

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

Public Land Survey System Dataset //

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	Number Computed /m/	GIS Validated /n/
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	18,656	18,656	6,518	5,979
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,915	4,665	4,661	4,661
Colorado	3,059	2,959	2,970	3,059
Eastern States	NA	NA	2,466	2,154
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,418	2,418
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nevada	3,377	3,215	3,215	3,215
New Mexico	3,288	3,288	3,286	3,286
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,078	2,078	1,880	1,880
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,534	2,534	2,534
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,889	2,748	2,748	2,748
Total	60,051	59,367	48,209	47,447

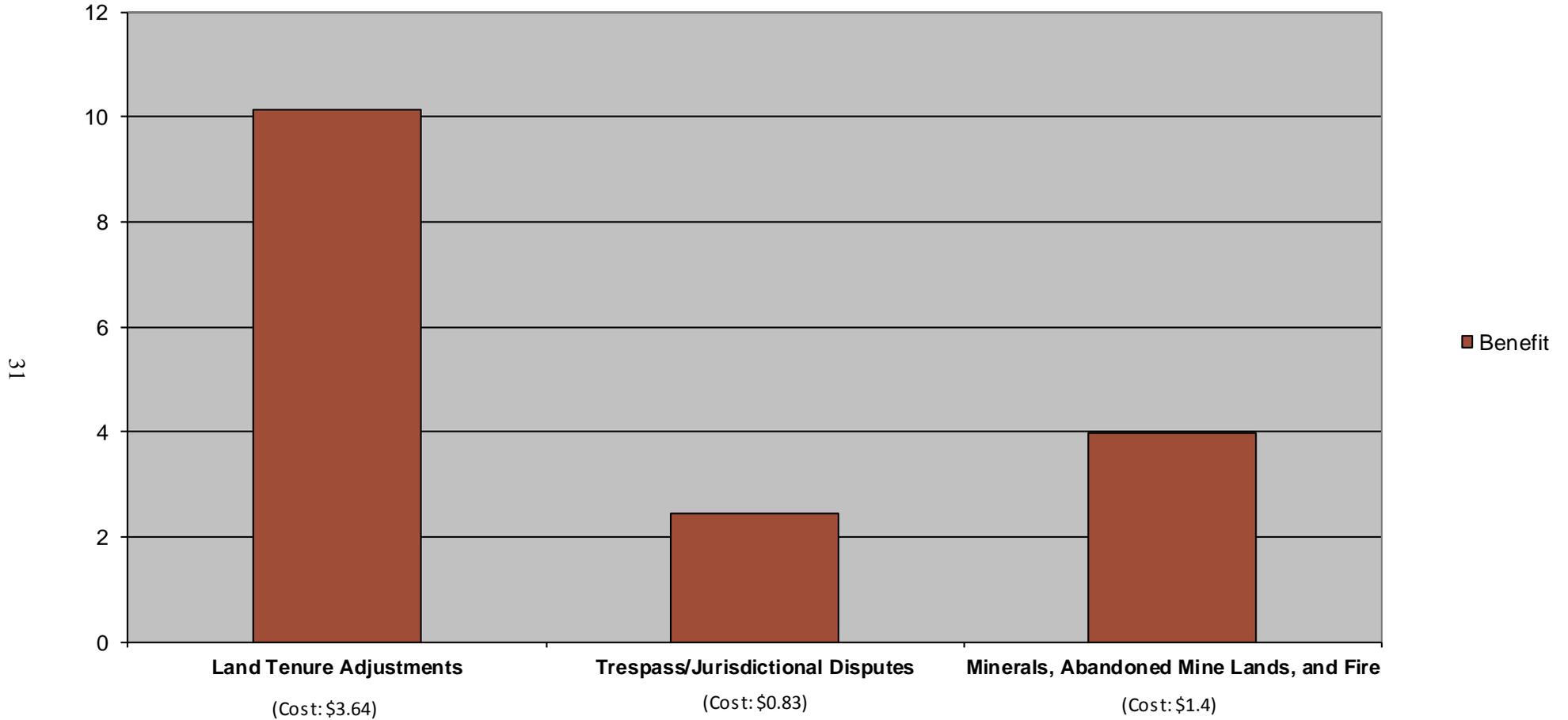
Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

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/ Central Arizona Project.
- /e/ National Park Service.
- /f/ Department of Defense.
- /g/ General Services Administration.
- /h/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /i/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /j/ U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.
- /k/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /l/ The Public Land Survey System Dataset results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
- /m/ Townships for which all coordinate data have been computed.
- /n/ “GIS Validated” refers to townships for which the entire Public Land Survey System Dataset process has been completed; these have been submitted for posting on the internet.

Cadastral Survey Costs and Benefits to the BLM for 2017 Field Work Performed During the Fiscal Year

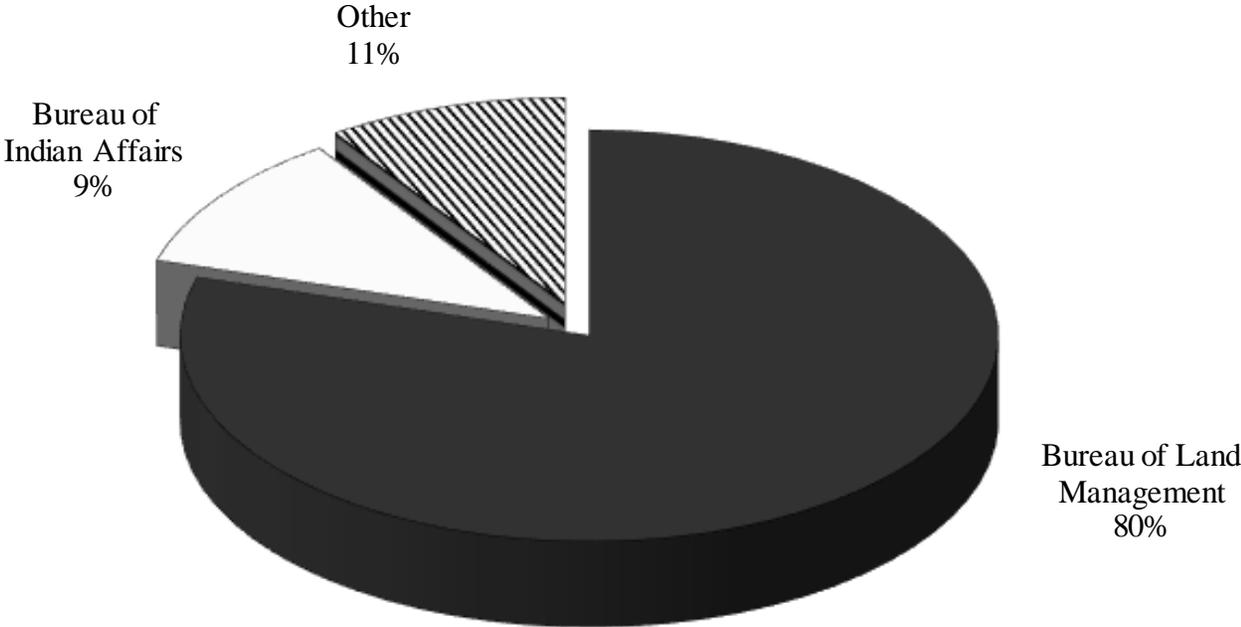
Reported in Millions of Dollars



Total cost: \$5.9 million
Total benefit: \$16.6 million

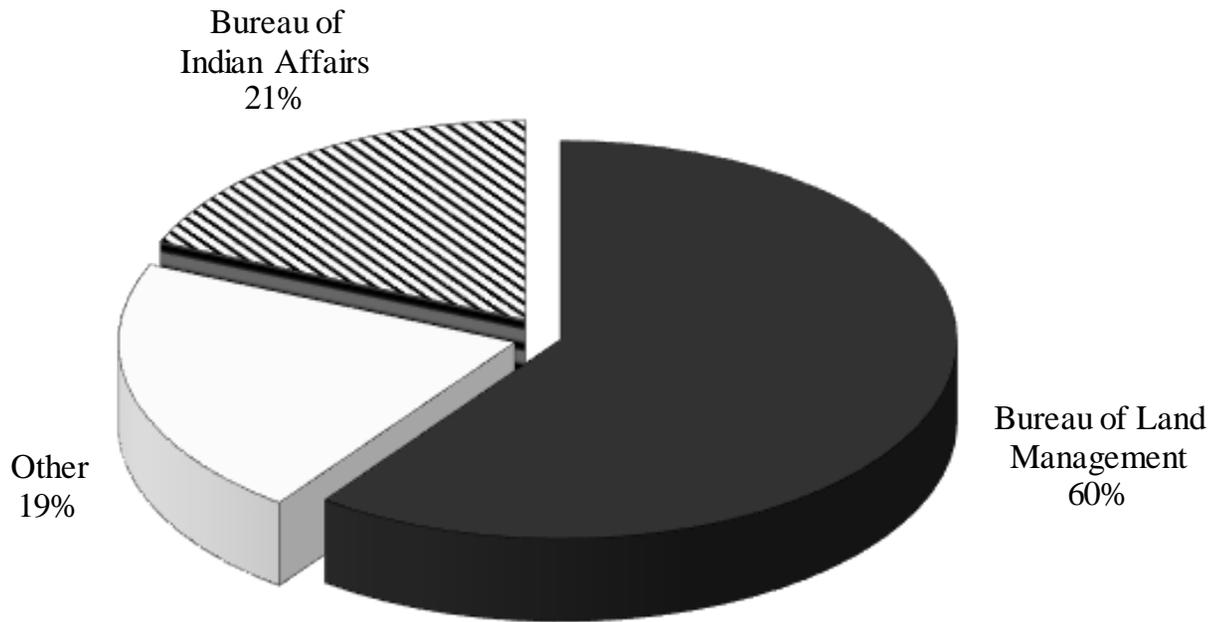
2017 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



2017 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,654,419,814
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	174,111,475
Oregon and California Grant Lands	151,946,222
Working Capital	68,981,484
Payments to States /a/	44,112,037
Forest Recovery and Restoration	32,737,477
Cost Recovery	29,504,778
Recreation and Public Lands Support /b/	29,058,446
Energy Act Funds /c/	28,058,542
Helium	27,526,183
Trust	25,470,053
Range Improvements	14,087,107
Land Acquisition	11,727,737
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	3,654,327
Road Maintenance	3,313,351
Quarters	1,891,501
Construction and Access	743,576
Management of Lands and Resources – Recovery Act	550,000
Construction and Access – Recovery Act	187,563
Stewardship Contract Product Sales /e/	61,431
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	0
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	0
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$2,302,143,104

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

<u>Appropriation Title</u>	<u>Amount Obligated</u>
Federal Firefighting	\$894,921,792
Natural Resource Damage Assessment /f/	11,272,772
Forest Protection and Utilization	580,887
Federal Firefighting – Recovery Act	0
Federal Highways	0
Hazardous Materials	0
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$906,775,451
Grand Total of Obligations	\$3,208,918,555

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED
FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded**

Note: Totals may be slightly off due to rounding.

- /a/ FY 2017 payment issued for 50 percent of receipts for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands, under Title II of the Oregon and California Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f; 50 Stat. 874, Title II). FY 2017 payment issued for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands, under the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1; 53 Stat. 753). Sequestration withheld under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /b/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in “Management of Lands and Resources.”
- /c/ Public Law 109-58, Energy Policy Act of 2005, 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.
- /d/ Public Law 106-298, the Lincoln County Land Act, authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.
- /e/ The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Bill (Public Law 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Omnibus Appropriations (Public Law 105-277), which originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. It states that, until September 30, 2013, “the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.”
- /f/ Used to identify potential hazardous waste locations and to restore land and resource health at known hazardous waste sites.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

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

Table 2-1, Health of Public Grazing Lands Administered by the BLM, is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics* and is currently in development.

Table 2-2, Condition of Riparian-Wetland Areas, shows a summary of the condition of riparian and wetland areas in each state. Riparian-wetland areas (streams, creeks, rivers, lakes, etc.) constitute a small percentage of the public lands, but their benefits far exceed their acreage. Scientists visit streams and collect data on vegetation, landform, and large woody debris to determine the status of these areas. Riparian and wetland areas are considered to be functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, and woody debris are present to reduce the speed of fast-moving water during high flow events.

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

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

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

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

Table 2-7, Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed, shows projects undertaken to conserve fish, wildlife, and plants on public lands. These conservation efforts are accomplished in cooperation with state fish and wildlife agencies, federal 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. HEALTH OF PUBLIC GRAZING LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM

Table 2-1 is reserved for use in a future edition of *Public Land Statistics* and is currently in development.

Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

State	Condition of Riparian Areas – Miles /a/					Non-Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning At-Risk (FAR) /c/			Total FAR			
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down				
Alaska	107,521 100%	30 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 0%	14 0%	0 0%	107,565
Arizona	361 42%	136 16%	240 28%	68 8%	444 52%	21 2%	36 4%	862
California	1,094 54%	362 18%	253 13%	32 2%	647 32%	70 3%	200 10%	2,011
Colorado	2,747 64%	417 10%	573 13%	139 3%	1,129 26%	378 9%	66 2%	4,320
Eastern States	5 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5
Idaho	2,366 54%	309 7%	1,226 28%	150 3%	1,685 38%	229 5%	113 3%	4,393
Montana	2,725 53%	393 8%	757 15%	141 3%	1,291 25%	123 2%	1,034 20%	5,173
Nevada	890 33%	450 17%	336 13%	510 19%	1,296 49%	461 17%	18 1%	2,665
New Mexico	239 52%	100 22%	68 15%	27 6%	195 43%	15 3%	8 2%	457
Oregon	5,157 26%	2,058 10%	1,050 5%	386 2%	3,494 18%	333 2%	10,767 55%	19,751
Utah	3,257 62%	516 10%	753 14%	368 7%	1,637 31%	309 6%	56 1%	5,259
Wyoming	1,860 42%	699 16%	927 21%	636 14%	2,262 51%	224 5%	54 1%	4,400
Total Lower 48	20,701 42%	5,440 11%	6,183 13%	2,457 5%	14,080 29%	2,163 4%	12,352 25%	49,296
Total BLM	128,222 82%	5,470 3%	6,183 4%	2,457 2%	14,110 9%	2,177 1%	12,352 8%	156,861

Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Condition of Wetland Areas – Acres /g/

State	Proper Functioning Condition /b/	Functioning At-Risk (FAR) /c/				Non- Functional /d/	Unknown /e/	Total /f/
		Trend Up	Trend Not Apparent	Trend Down	Total FAR			
Alaska	12,409,056 99%	137 0%	0 0%	0 0%	137 0%	0 0%	143,105 1%	12,552,298
Arizona	351 2%	17,838 80%	111 0%	100 0%	18,049 81%	3,032 14%	845 4%	22,277
California	4,022 61%	431 7%	1,078 16%	520 8%	2,029 31%	299 5%	266 4%	6,616
Colorado	9,358 73%	463 4%	479 4%	306 2%	1,248 10%	33 0%	2,178 17%	12,817
Eastern States	119 100%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	119
Idaho	2,076 36%	598 10%	440 8%	199 3%	1,237 22%	262 5%	2,149 38%	5,724
Montana	10,776 25%	1,016 2%	1,654 4%	711 2%	3,381 8%	1,313 3%	27,773 64%	43,243
Nevada	8,850 48%	613 3%	985 5%	1,831 10%	3,429 18%	308 2%	5,949 32%	18,536
New Mexico	1,951 35%	7 0%	228 4%	4 0%	239 4%	1,002 18%	2,396 43%	5,588
Oregon	136,077 78%	1,924 1%	1,418 1%	808 0%	4,150 2%	464 0%	32,719 19%	173,410
Utah	10,059 45%	2,865 13%	2,006 9%	570 3%	5,441 24%	2,037 9%	4,699 21%	22,236
Wyoming	4,546 38%	478 4%	3,057 26%	1,926 16%	5,461 46%	363 3%	1,507 13%	11,877
Total Lower 48	188,185 58%	26,233 8%	11,456 4%	6,975 2%	44,664 14%	9,113 3%	80,481 25%	322,443
Total BLM	12,597,241 98%	26,370 0%	11,456 0%	6,975 0%	44,801 0%	9,113 0%	223,586 2%	12,874,741

**Table 2-2. CONDITION OF RIPARIAN-WETLAND AREAS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded**

Note: Totals for the columns may appear to be incorrect because the percentages are rounded to the nearest whole number.

- /a/ Riparian areas are green zones along flowing water habitats, such as rivers, streams, and creeks (referred to as lotic habitat areas), and are reported in miles.
- /b/ Riparian and wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate energy associated with high flow events.
- /c/ “Functioning at-risk” (FAR) areas are functioning, but an existing soil, water, or vegetation attribute makes them susceptible to degradation. The trend is an assessment of apparent direction of change in conditions either toward or away from site stability. Trend is determined by comparing the present condition with previous photos; by utilizing trend studies, inventories, or other documentation; or by using professional knowledge, judgment, and experience. The lack of historical information on the condition of a site may lead to a “trend not apparent” assessment.
- /d/ Nonfunctional areas do not contain sufficient vegetation, landform, or large woody debris to dissipate energies associated with high flow events.
- /e/ Unknown areas have not been assessed by the BLM.
- /f/ Total miles and acres may show annual variation owing to additional mapping of riparian-wetland areas and improving accuracy when geographic information system tools are used during field inventories. These values will likely continue to change in future years as additional mapping becomes available.
- /g/ Wetland areas are standing water habitats, such as bogs, marshes, wet meadows, and estuaries (referred to as lentic habitat areas), and are reported in acres.

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	346	286	878	1,322	1,004	11,818	124,487	191	1,296	20,483	162,111
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	0	1,037	314	5,036	373	429	0	157	7,346
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	9,895	0	0	0	100	9,995
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	389	1,217	4,659	80,461	9,585	16,338	4,420	129,934	20,062	42,475	309,540
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	6
Pipelines	Quantity	7	0	0	2	16	9	181	0	8	8	231
	Miles	0.6	0	0	1	15.2	8.2	62.5	0	15.1	9.9	112.5
Reservoirs	Quantity	3	4	6	1	17	0	1	1	5	117	155
Springs	Quantity	1	5	0	4	3	1	0	2	0	1	17
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	14	17
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,400	0	0	14,000	19,400
Wells	Quantity	1	0	0	1	8	1	9	0	0	11	31
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	2	0	0	0	0	9	7	0	0	2	20
	Gallons	10,000	0	0	0	0	450	48,800	0	0	3,000	62,250
Program Facilities												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	16	2	3	22	3	4	0	4	4	0	58
Fences	Miles	13.6	2.2	8.0	11.4	83.9	11.6	44	28.1	19.1	63.9	285.8

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 2017

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	3	31	0	0	0	31	100	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	321	0	0	0	0
California	40	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	108
Colorado	48	0	0	0	0	180	20	222	0	0
Idaho	336	0	0	0	0	100	280	20	0	240
Montana	205	3,565	2,540	0	15	241	5,820	853	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	175	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	8,041	653	8,047	151	1,330	1,042	3,425	10,834	126	18
–Eastern /g/	893	0	0	0	0	0	1,179	1,522	39	0
–Western /h/	7,148	653	8,047	151	1,330	1,042	2,246	9,312	87	18
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	299	54	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	1,362	225	114	548	62
Total	8,673	4,249	10,587	151	1,345	3,302	10,169	12,272	674	428
Group Total	25,005 (Reforestation)			25,743 (Stand Improvement)						

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2017
-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 2017**

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	10,867,741	493,769	9,210	580,986	519
California	13,014,349	571,010	32,924	705,460	107,138
Colorado	4,341,087	494,058	500,611	2,772,489	14,569
Idaho	8,594,727	2,289,809	21,998	571,744	1,411
Montana	1,717,542	5,666,738	9,098	803,514	3,067
Nevada	37,836,150	2,023,212	20,679	4,404,618	8,679
New Mexico	10,590,412	1,986,575	1,181	689,046	369
Oregon	12,579,339	739,941	9,611	2,163,855	172,621
Utah	14,665,671	1,716,981	82,111	3,609,638	4,324
Wyoming	13,309,833	3,357,958	33,457	466,129	7,994
Total	127,516,851	19,340,051	720,880	16,767,479	320,691

Table 2-5.

**TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE
CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2017–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	23,518	6,622	124,546	7,334	70,139
California	5,983	9,267	1,635,228	99,092	119,503
Colorado	30,305	6,266	133,391	14,851	47,142
Idaho	13,509	5,703	135,552	14,545	109,215
Montana	21,901	12,339	43,482	24,577	51,467
Nevada	22,246	12,472	1,377,282	7,771	174,288
New Mexico	7,757	3,510	159,082	8,302	56,976
Oregon	7,190	18,191	294,268	74,079	135,955
Utah	39,541	10,243	2,483,250	30,308	144,877
Wyoming	21,165	31,937	190,422	6,120	74,575
Total	193,115	116,550	6,576,503	286,979	984,137

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in the contiguous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with state wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in: Jin et al. 2013. “A comprehensive change detection method for updating the National Land Cover Database to circa 2011,” *Remote Sensing of Environment*, 132: 159–75. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2017). Administrative state boundaries were newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2017). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, although Kansas and Oklahoma do not have BLM surface acres; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2017

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	17,381,198	1,239,580	1,812,059	9,949,560	2,096,478

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	1,504,517	2,473,486	2,474,098	10,656,499	18,287,002

Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	4,838	1,669,234	1,348,036	70,896,585

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these important habitats in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities, etc.). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database 2011. Acres of BLM land were newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2017). Administrative state boundaries were newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2017). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

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	2,500,130	0	29
Arizona	0	12,602	0	0
California	6	341,030	10	31
Colorado	11	658,709	14	111
Eastern States	0	1,257	0	1
Idaho	0	417,443	0	30
Montana	10	157,800	0	62
Nevada	3	1,016,702	0	0
New Mexico	6	377,623	0	20
Oregon	0	984,641	10	442
Utah	2	109,095	52	10
Wyoming	0	970,464	0	48
Total	38	7,547,496	86	784

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued**

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions /a/	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species /a/	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments /c/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /c/
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	10	1	0	0	3
Arizona	175	57	2,190	0	12
California	320	227	20,978	522	7
Colorado	215	144	7,057	3,092	67
Eastern States	4	1	0	1	1
Idaho	16	38	76,817	75	12
Montana	38	66	34,883	155	6
Nevada	381	276	2,548	110	5
New Mexico	297	79	47,047	60	64
Oregon	125	68	14,272	3,011	21
Utah	64	99	30,343	1	25
Wyoming	15	62	16,517	0	52
Total	1,660	1,118	252,652	7,027	275

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued**

Administrative State	Native Plant Materials Collection /a/	Construct Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Maintain Shrub/Grass/ PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Construct Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /c/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/ Stream/Riparian Projects /c/
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	66	0	0	0	0
Arizona	157	3	73	3	33
California	334	48	56	17	108
Colorado	29	172	715	82	277
Eastern States	9	0	0	0	0
Idaho	149	0	200	31	69
Montana	87	97	187	31	122
Nevada	63	5	57	10	46
New Mexico	181	13	948	18	101
Oregon	212	6	80	24	73
Utah	180	10	137	22	73
Wyoming	28	26	62	16	80
Total	1,495	380	2,515	254	982

Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /c/	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat /c/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	2,542	0	88,201	5,029	385
Arizona	332	75	1,009,279	15	194
California	1,608	31,923	752,759	15,206	156
Colorado	1,222	23,404	905,504	4,040	351
Eastern States	131	208	70	2	2
Idaho	1,810	40,500	618,959	83	491
Montana	921	3,780	734,575	911	169
Nevada	241	1,000	2,171,573	84	90
New Mexico	318	37,981	963,223	509	183
Oregon	2,127	14,744	1,653,734	395	552
Utah	2,060	65,459	228,762	1,213	159
Wyoming	2,116	21,470	1,269,175	147	556
Total	15,428	240,544	10,395,814	27,634	3,288

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–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 2017 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

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

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

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

	<u>Number /a/</u>	<u>Acres Treated /b/</u>	<u>Expenditures /c/</u>
Alaska	3	0	\$174,028
Arizona	1	0	213,775
California	10	15,591	980,747
Colorado	9	260	496,406
Fire and Aviation	0	0	10,474,325 /d/
Idaho	52	714,440	6,562,081
Montana	1	0	688,357
Nevada	49	32,006	4,757,250
New Mexico	0	0	0
Oregon	52	218,342	9,011,845
Utah	43	161,206	1,483,692
Washington	12	33,087	1,401,596
Wyoming	3	4,030	1,451,086
Total	235	1,178,962	\$37,695,188

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

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

/c/ Includes expenditures in FY 2017 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2017 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$180,644).

/d/ The 2017 wildfire acquisition costs for seed have been centralized and are tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$6,680,955 of ES funding and \$3,793,370 of BAR funding.

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

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

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

The BLM administers about 245.7 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 800 million acres of onshore federal mineral estate on or underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development and cadastral (land) survey on about 60 million acres of American Indian trust lands.

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

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

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>BLM Lands Patented</u>			
Airport			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Color-of-Title			
Idaho /a/	3	0	\$0
Total	3	0	\$0
Desert Land			
Utah	1	305	\$305
Total	1	305	\$305
Reclamation Homestead			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Recreation and Public Purposes /b/			
California	1	2	\$139,994
Nevada	2	854	0
New Mexico	2	82	405
Utah	2	10	50
Total	7	948	\$140,449
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /c/			
Colorado	2	1,470	\$0
Utah	1	606	0
Total	3	2,076	\$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	3	2,076	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM Lands Patented—continued			
Patents (Various Acts of Congress)			
California /d/	1	5,207	\$0
California /e/	1	52	0
Eastern States /f/	47	4,746	0
Eastern States /g/	2	230	0
Eastern States /h/	3	169	0
North Dakota /i/	63	9,893	0
South Dakota /j/	134	24,401	0
Total	251	44,698	\$0
State Grants			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /k/			
Alaska	1	1	\$0
Utah	2	158	2,691,100
Total	3	159	\$2,691,100
Sales (SNPLMA) /l/			
Nevada	39	880	\$100,834,500
Total	39	880	\$100,834,500
Sales (Various Acts of Congress)			
Oregon /m/	1	7	\$0
Total	1	7	\$0
Grand Total Sales	43	1,046	\$103,525,600
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	308	49,073	\$103,666,354

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>Alaska Conveyances</u>			
State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /n/			
State Selection Patents	47	1,174,490	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA) /o/	3	251	0
Total /p/	50	1,174,741	\$0
Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /q/			
Patents	89	1,069,227	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /r/	0	0	0
Total /s/	89	1,069,227	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /t/			
Patents	1	9	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /r/	0	0	0
Total	1	9	\$0
Certificates of Allotment /u/			
Native Allotments (43 CFR 2561) /v/ /w/	4	40	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /x/	0	0	0
Total	4	40	\$0
Other Conveyances			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	144	2,244,017	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)	452	2,293,090	\$103,666,354

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>Federal Minerals Patented</u>			
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals			
Eastern States	2	230	\$18,000
Total	2	230	\$18,000
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /c/			
California	1	40	\$300,000
Total	1	40	\$300,000
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
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	3	270	\$318,000

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–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/ Idaho: Acre value is zero due to rounding.
- /b/ Minerals were conveyed in all of the patents with the exception of two: (1) a 10-acre parcel to Virgin Town, Utah (patent no. 43-2017-0004); and (2) a quitclaim deed (UT-2017-01) (0.36-acre parcel) to the State of Utah.
- /c/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /d/ California: Pursuant to 108 Stat. 4497; 16 U.S.C. 410aaa-71.
- /e/ California: Quitclaim deed pursuant to 108 Stat. 4497; 16 U.S.C. 410aaa-71.
- /f/ Eastern States: New and perfect conveyance issued pursuant to the act of Congress approved April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).
- /g/ Eastern States: New and correct patent issued pursuant to the act of Congress approved April 24, 1820 (3 Stat. 566).
- /h/ Eastern States: Issuance of Indian patent in fee pursuant to the act of Congress approved February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. 388; 25 CFR 152.5(a)).
- /i/ North Dakota: Indian fee patent issued pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855), and 25 CFR 152.6.
- /j/ South Dakota: Indian fee patent issued pursuant to the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 855), and 25 CFR 152.6.
- /k/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713).
- /l/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263, 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /m/ Oregon: Legislated disposal, all interest conveyed pursuant to the Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 (Public Law 113-291).
- /n/ Issued to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339), as amended.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

- /o/ Tentative approval (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /p/ Total includes original patents, confirmatory patents, and tentative approvals.
- /q/ 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.
- /r/ Interim conveyance (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /s/ Total includes original patents, confirmatory patents, and interim conveyances.
- /t/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /u/ 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.
- /v/ 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).
- /w/ One corrected allotment certificate was issued for one parcel encompassing 40 acres.
- /x/ Native veteran allotment certificate pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276; Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2017**

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 2017—continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001-2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776	752,422
2011	2,336	0	3,496	0	212	18	6,062
2012	2,501	0	1,144	0	80,968	960	85,573
2013	11,619	0	919	0	0	0	12,538
2014	3,089	0	373	0	0	0	3,462
2015	17,149	0	439	0	95	0	17,683
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	1,885	0	3	0	28	82	1,998
Total 1949–2017	10,303,628	178,159	2,436,260	8,604	1,192,481	349,418	14,468,550

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded

	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Grand Total /c/	45,576,136	16,253,543	4,527,640	415,575	1,571,191	2,548,564	70,892,649

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 2017

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	14	50	64
Arizona	118	105	223
California	156	103	259
Colorado	219	224	443
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	75	90	165
Montana	73	59	132
Nevada	178	213	391
New Mexico	928	392	1,320
Oregon	57	129	186
Utah	292	340	632
Wyoming	598	400	998
Total	2,708	2,105	4,813

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

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

/c/ Includes both actions processed and grants issued.

Table 3-4. NUMBER OF RIGHTS-OF-WAY (INCLUDING SOLAR AND WIND) AND RENTAL RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

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	1,150	\$250,857	0	\$0	219	\$198,742	1,369	\$449,599
Arizona	4,516	4,444,506	6	501,510	279	192,813	4,801	5,138,829
California	7,170	13,166,236	45	8,525,828	287	3,165,926	7,502	24,857,990
Colorado	5,616	1,417,272	0	0	1,440	615,514	7,056	2,032,786
Eastern States	46	3,021	0	0	17	152	63	3,173
Idaho	5,291	1,925,936	0	0	124	53,169	5,415	1,979,105
Montana	3,956	168,087	0	0	396	77,134	4,352	245,221
Nevada	8,521	6,549,100	5	394,088	204	125,940	8,730	7,069,128
New Mexico	12,126	2,462,410	1	8,037	22,519	3,000,733	34,646	5,471,180
Oregon	10,058	1,171,756	2	33,276	26	71,369	10,086	1,276,401
Utah	4,965	2,863,112	2	485	1,386	601,118	6,353	3,464,715
Wyoming	11,441	5,340,308	1	2,493	7,744	2,175,072	19,186	7,517,873
Total	74,856	\$39,762,601	62	\$9,465,717	34,641	\$10,277,682	109,559	\$59,506,000

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Case Recordation System.

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Geographic State	Type	FY 2017 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits /a/	17	120	8	26	\$11,939	4	17	21	129
	Leases /a/	19	92	1	6	17,270	0	0	20	98
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits	18	127	2	0	11,008	6	59	14	68
	Leases	28	1,129	1	67	285,083	3	13	26	1,183
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	649	16,258	29	75	55,157	8	30	670	16,303
	Leases	190	4,443	4	8	51,366	1	1	193	4,450
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	17	130,198	1	129,906	11,612	2	130,065	16	130,039
	Leases	9	2,160	0	0	24,617	0	0	9	2,160
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	Permits	111	796	4	8	1,899	4	4	111	800
	Leases	17	169	2	3	0	0	0	19	172
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	Permits	24	728	1	1	11,242	1	1	24	728
	Leases	24	3,575	0	0	55,359	0	0	24	3,575
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2017 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits /a/	43	5,484	4	10	4,833	15	98	32	5,396
	Leases /a/	6	623	1	40	1,473	0	0	7	663
	Easements /a/	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
New Mexico	Permits	12	11,828	0	0	0	0	0	12	11,828
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	Permits	1	25	0	0	627	0	0	1	25
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits /a/	48	3,973	1	1	2,987	3	25	46	3,949
	Leases	46	44,127	1	2	54,984	3	4	44	44,125
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

Geographic State	Type	FY 2017 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017	
		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Utah	Permits	27	2,786	8	147	\$6,349	6	12	29	2,921
	Leases	10	280	0	0	6,574	1	3	9	277
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	6	20	0	0	16,337	0	0	6	20
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits /a/	22	1,017	1	20	3,904	0	0	23	1,037
	Leases /a/	16	115	0	0	14,535	0	0	16	115
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits	995	173,360	59	130,194	\$137,894	49	130,311	1,005	173,243
	Leases	365	56,713	10	126	\$511,261	8	21	367	56,818
	Easements	4	553	0	0	\$0	0	0	4	553
Grand Total /a/		1,364	230,626	69	130,320	\$649,155	57	130,332	1,376	230,614

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/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2016, were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

	FY 2017 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Airport Lease									
Alaska /a/	7	1,378	0	0	\$100	0	0	7	1,378
Arizona	3	700	0	0	\$1,280	0	0	3	700
California	14	15,451	2	250	\$600	0	0	16	15,701
Idaho	9	574	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	574
Nevada /a/	15	2,603	1	363	\$22,642	0	0	16	2,966
Oregon	3	173	0	0	\$750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	\$2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	56	21,668	3	613	\$27,431	0	0	59	22,281
Film Permits									
Alaska /a/	1	242	3	2,047,085	\$3,755	0	0	4	2,047,327
Arizona	6	484,303	7	12,525	15,914	8	492,825	5	4,003
California	360	7,685	154	1,495	145,297	215	1,813	299	7,367
Colorado	0	0	24	26,748	29,812	24	26,748	0	0
Idaho	4	643	9	13	6,265	7	11	6	645
Montana	1	10,737	6	72,057	6,002	6	82,793	1	1
Nevada /a/	4	5,365,576	44	1,339,846	22,973	39	635,340	9	6,070,082
New Mexico	10	11,748	20	129	9,550	30	11,877	0	0
Oregon	2	110	8	3,234	8,579	8	2,604	2	740
Utah /a/	19	2,125	147	2,406,951	163,024	151	2,408,412	15	664
Wyoming /a/	2	2	1	1	600	1	1	2	2
Total	409	5,883,171	423	5,910,084	\$411,771	489	3,662,424	343	8,130,831

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	FY 2017 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Hot Springs									
Alaska	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
Total	1	18	0	0	\$1,230	0	0	1	18
Public Works Lease									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Oregon /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed									
Arizona /a/	9	8,338	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	8,338
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	12	9,548	0	0	\$0	0	0	12	9,548
Reconveyed Permit/Lease									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Utah	3	1,541	0	0	0	1	1,379	2	162
Total	5	1,546	0	0	\$0	1	1,379	4	167
Recreation and Public Purpose Lease									
Alaska	11	146	0	0	\$8,048	0	0	11	146
Arizona /a/	113	20,797	0	0	5,759	1	218	112	20,579
California	179	31,326	2	46	2,944	0	0	181	31,372
Colorado	24	1,651	1	144	1,790	1	125	24	1,670
Idaho	30	9,135	0	0	0	0	0	30	9,135

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued

	FY 2017 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Recreation and Public Purpose Lease									
--concluded									
Montana	7	92	0	0	100	0	0	7	92
Nevada /a/	188	14,307	8	181	15,773	6	115	190	14,373
New Mexico	21	2,185	3	86	83	0	0	24	2,271
Oregon	26	6,776	0	0	3,135	0	0	26	6,776
South Dakota /a/	5	640	0	0	0	0	0	5	640
Utah	33	3,238	1	3	0	0	0	34	3,241
Washington /a/	14	1,877	0	0	0	0	0	14	1,877
Wyoming /a/	52	4,263	0	0	3,155	0	0	52	4,263
Total	703	96,433	15	460	\$40,787	8	458	710	96,435
Recreation Concession/Vendor/Leases/Permits									
Alaska /a/	74	6,642	13	56	\$44,086	8	20	79	6,678
Arizona	3	630	0	0	533,757	0	0	3	630
Total	77	7,272	13	56	\$577,843	8	20	82	7,308
Small Tract Lease									
Idaho	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Total	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Special Land Use Permit									
Arizona	1	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	0
Colorado /b/	1	0	0	0	340	0	0	1	0
Nevada	1	40	0	0	0	0	0	1	40
Oregon	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Wyoming	2	201	0	0	0	0	0	2	201
Total	6	246	0	0	\$340	0	0	6	246

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	FY 2017 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2016		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2017		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Trans-Alaska Pipeline System										
Alaska	60	389	7	57	\$2,320	8	11	59	435	
Total	60	389	7	57	\$2,320	8	11	59	435	
Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permit /c/										
Alaska /a/	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	
Total	0	0	0	0	\$0	0	0	0	0	
Lease to be Defined										
Wyoming	2	953	0	0	\$16,000	0	0	2	953	
Total	2	953	0	0	\$16,000	0	0	2	953	
Unauthorized Use										
California	24	26	0	0	\$0	0	0	24	26	
Utah	85	841	2	13	2,728	0	0	87	854	
Wyoming /a/	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	109	867	2	13	\$2,728	0	0	111	880	
Easement DOI to Other Federal Agency										
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
Total	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
Occupancy Permit – Special										
Montana	11	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	68	
Total	11	68	0	0	\$0	0	0	11	68	
Grand Total	1,444	6,035,976	463	5,911,283	\$1,080,450	514	3,664,292	1,393	8,282,967	

Table 3-6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded

- /a/ As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2016, 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 2016**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	309	42	1	312
California	210	2	15	221
Colorado	905	34	86	983
Idaho	1,274	76	119	1,364
Montana	2,661	113	109	2,687
Nevada	544	35	69	598
New Mexico	1,311	371	203	1,452
Oregon	704	22	6	710
Utah	1,245	46	187	1,374
Wyoming	939	107	143	1,043
Total	10,102	848	938	10,744
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	335,776	2,217	81	338,074
California	113,946	25	6,264	120,235
Colorado	240,772	3,007	52,443	296,222
Idaho	856,357	3,999	52,245	912,601
Montana	1,027,653	4,267	19,193	1,051,113
Nevada	1,077,673	3,028	93,388	1,174,089
New Mexico	1,183,530	14,343	37,246	1,235,119
Oregon	695,242	1,234	4,811	701,287
Utah	708,424	1,695	164,493	874,612
Wyoming	746,724	4,342	110,477	861,543
Total /c/	6,986,097	38,157	540,641	7,564,895

/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 2016 (October 2015 to September 2016).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	306	14	2	314
California	217	9	14	235
Colorado	328	11	33	347
Idaho	347	25	23	372
Montana	1,452	50	72	1,506
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	722	35	29	735
Oregon	571	17	7	584
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,536	154	164	1,619
Total	5,485	315	344	5,718
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	112,545	768	553	113,866
California	58,052	458	2,910	61,420
Colorado	30,800	466	3,235	34,501
Idaho	23,604	369	2,870	26,843
Montana	189,601	1,125	10,436	201,162
Nevada	10,039	0	0	10,039
New Mexico	165,929	767	30,544	197,240
Oregon	61,784	726	1,457	63,967
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	388,749	6,803	34,283	429,835
Total /d/	1,041,103	11,482	86,288	1,138,873

/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 in Utah.

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2016 (October 2015 to September 2016).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2016**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	615	56	3	626
California	427	11	29	456
Colorado	1,233	45	119	1,330
Idaho	1,621	101	142	1,736
Montana	4,113	163	181	4,193
Nevada	550	35	69	604
New Mexico	2,033	406	232	2,187
Oregon	1,275	39	13	1,294
Utah	1,245	46	187	1,374
Wyoming	2,475	261	307	2,662
Total	15,587	1,163	1,282	16,462
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	448,321	2,985	634	451,940
California	171,998	483	9,174	181,655
Colorado	271,572	3,473	55,678	330,723
Idaho	879,961	4,368	55,115	939,444
Montana	1,217,254	5,392	29,629	1,252,275
Nevada	1,087,712	3,028	93,388	1,184,128
New Mexico	1,349,459	15,110	67,790	1,432,359
Oregon	757,026	1,960	6,268	765,254
Utah	708,424	1,695	164,493	874,612
Wyoming	1,135,473	11,145	144,760	1,291,378
Total /c/	8,027,200	49,639	626,929	8,703,768

/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 2016 (October 2015 to September 2016).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	311	48	1	315
California	203	2	23	222
Colorado	892	33	79	962
Idaho	1,282	78	112	1,366
Montana	2,672	114	109	2,697
Nevada	516	29	67	566
New Mexico	1,307	374	201	1,444
Oregon	687	20	6	692
Utah	1,235	53	188	1,365
Wyoming	962	111	141	1,065
Total	10,067	862	927	10,694
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	340,529	2,810	81	343,420
California	104,813	32	14,001	118,846
Colorado	246,961	3,020	59,396	309,377
Idaho	878,690	3,914	58,663	941,267
Montana	1,017,432	4,238	19,176	1,040,846
Nevada	1,105,332	2,441	93,071	1,200,844
New Mexico	1,240,179	14,724	38,172	1,293,075
Oregon	707,777	1,074	3,868	712,719
Utah	681,687	1,744	169,601	853,032
Wyoming	789,944	4,664	106,344	900,952
Total /c/	7,113,344	38,661	562,373	7,714,378

/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 2017 (October 2016 to September 2017).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	303	12	1	309
California	211	9	14	230
Colorado	344	11	33	363
Idaho	343	25	25	367
Montana	1,447	49	69	1,496
Nevada	9	0	0	9
New Mexico	700	35	28	714
Oregon	581	17	6	594
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,508	140	157	1,581
Total	5,446	298	333	5,663
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	111,733	678	180	112,730
California	56,343	452	2,684	59,479
Colorado	31,560	478	3,963	36,001
Idaho	23,480	351	3,591	27,764
Montana	192,761	993	10,058	204,071
Nevada	12,028	0	0	12,028
New Mexico	160,940	826	30,529	192,459
Oregon	60,302	690	1,415	62,817
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	360,337	6,202	31,950	398,890
Total /d/	1,009,484	10,670	84,370	1,106,239

/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 in Utah.

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

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8c. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	614	60	2	624
California	414	11	37	452
Colorado	1,236	44	112	1,325
Idaho	1,625	103	137	1,733
Montana	4,119	163	178	4,193
Nevada	525	29	67	575
New Mexico	2,007	409	229	2,158
Oregon	1,268	37	12	1,286
Utah	1,235	53	188	1,365
Wyoming	2,470	251	298	2,646
Total	15,513	1,160	1,260	16,357
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	452,262	3,488	261	456,150
California	161,156	484	16,685	178,325
Colorado	278,521	3,498	63,359	345,378
Idaho	902,170	4,265	62,254	969,031
Montana	1,210,193	5,231	29,234	1,244,917
Nevada	1,117,360	2,441	93,071	1,212,872
New Mexico	1,401,119	15,550	68,701	1,485,534
Oregon	768,079	1,764	5,283	775,536
Utah	681,687	1,744	169,601	853,032
Wyoming	1,150,281	10,866	138,294	1,299,842
Total /c/	8,122,828	49,331	646,743	8,820,617

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

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

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9a.

**GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT
(SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 3, 2018**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	410	485,802	89,561
California	281	234,324	96,959
Colorado	1,069	540,822	88,073
Idaho	1,469	1,272,850	199,042
Montana	2,774	1,123,276	25,865
Nevada	659	2,043,804	502,938
New Mexico	1,508	1,636,292	76,235
Oregon	760	966,395	131,062
Utah	1,474	1,191,027	309,480
Wyoming	1,169	1,440,671	389,951
Total	11,573	10,935,263	1,909,166
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	410	475,146	89,163
California	251	149,079	49,316
Colorado	1,076	543,408	89,621
Idaho	1,468	1,268,139	199,033
Montana	2,774	1,124,638	26,480
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	692	2,135,446	551,407
New Mexico	1,508	1,645,296	76,351
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	758	963,131	130,473
South Dakota	0	0	0
Utah	1,469	1,192,852	308,805
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,167	1,438,128	388,517
Total	11,573	10,935,263	1,909,166

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9b.

**GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 3, 2018**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	369	152,065	6,753
California	292	147,156	11,161
Colorado	420	44,149	4,385
Idaho	398	31,247	946
Montana	1,571	228,479	17,777
Nevada	12	31,543	385
New Mexico	765	213,232	3,517
Oregon	740	88,960	3,925
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,746	461,474	8,059
Total	6,313	1,398,305	56,908
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	369	152,065	6,753
California	292	146,621	11,161
Colorado	420	44,149	4,385
Idaho	398	31,242	946
Montana	1,020	147,104	17,756
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	12	32,078	385
New Mexico	761	213,100	3,514
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	477	55,312	3,203
South Dakota	471	72,660	21
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	263	33,648	722
Wyoming	1,728	460,332	8,059
Total	6,313	1,398,305	56,908

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

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

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

/d/ There are no Section 15 lands in Utah.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF JANUARY 3, 2018

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	779	637,867	96,314
California	573	381,480	108,120
Colorado	1,489	584,971	92,458
Idaho	1,867	1,304,097	199,988
Montana	4,345	1,351,755	43,642
Nevada	671	2,075,347	503,323
New Mexico	2,273	1,849,524	79,752
Oregon	1,500	1,055,355	134,987
Utah	1,474	1,191,027	309,480
Wyoming	2,915	1,902,145	398,010
Total	17,886	12,333,568	1,966,074
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	779	627,211	95,916
California	543	295,700	60,477
Colorado	1,496	587,557	94,006
Idaho	1,866	1,299,381	199,979
Montana	3,794	1,271,742	44,236
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	704	2,167,524	551,792
New Mexico	2,269	1,858,396	79,865
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,235	1,018,443	133,676
South Dakota	471	72,660	21
Utah	1,469	1,192,852	308,805
Washington	263	33,648	722
Wyoming	2,895	1,898,460	396,576
Total	17,886	12,333,568	1,966,074

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10a. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2015 (MARCH 1, 2015, TO FEBRUARY 29, 2016)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	607	57	2	666
California	399	10	37	446
Colorado	1,229	43	105	1,377
Idaho	1,599	102	104	1,805
Montana	4,151	161	182	4,494
Nevada	513	28	61	602
New Mexico	1,974	389	236	2,599
Oregon	1,226	40	13	1,279
Utah	1,187	44	151	1,382
Wyoming	2,455	255	262	2,972
Total	15,340	1,129	1,153	17,622
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	448,321	2,985	634	451,940
California	171,998	483	9,174	181,655
Colorado	271,572	3,473	55,678	330,723
Idaho	879,961	4,368	55,115	939,444
Montana	1,217,254	5,392	29,629	1,252,275
Nevada	1,087,712	3,028	93,388	1,184,128
New Mexico	1,349,459	15,110	67,790	1,432,359
Oregon	757,026	1,960	6,268	765,254
Utah	708,424	1,695	164,493	874,612
Wyoming	1,135,473	11,145	144,760	1,291,378
Total /c/	8,027,200	49,639	626,929	8,703,768

/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 2015 (March 1, 2015, to February 28, 2016).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

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

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	605	60	2	667
California	390	11	37	438
Colorado	1,191	39	100	1,330
Idaho	1,565	90	95	1,750
Montana	4,116	161	178	4,455
Nevada	520	28	61	609
New Mexico	1,936	384	228	2,548
Oregon	1,204	31	10	1,245
Utah	1,185	46	162	1,393
Wyoming	2,442	233	271	2,946
Total	15,154	1,083	1,144	17,381
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	452,262	3,488	261	456,011
California	161,156	484	16,685	178,325
Colorado	278,510	3,498	63,347	345,355
Idaho	902,170	4,265	62,254	968,689
Montana	1,207,416	5,231	29,234	1,241,881
Nevada	1,117,360	2,441	93,071	1,212,872
New Mexico	1,397,544	15,478	68,701	1,481,723
Oregon	768,079	1,764	5,283	775,126
Utah	681,687	1,744	169,601	853,032
Wyoming	1,138,970	10,794	137,887	1,287,651
Total /c/	8,105,154	49,187	646,324	8,800,665

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

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

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: The BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Product Sales /b/	Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$500.00	\$1,620.00	\$0.00	\$2,120.00
Arizona	0.00	70.00	28.00	98.00
California	41,549.82	59,231.54	17,328.32	118,109.68
Colorado	82,124.44	11,611.00	19,237.00	112,972.44
Idaho	706,249.62	13,836.50	7,031.70	727,117.82
Montana	383,810.30	6,803.10	2,385.00	392,998.40
Nevada	0.00	36,999.20	103,963.50	140,962.70
New Mexico	0.00	68,032.00	7,686.50	75,718.50
Oregon	46,738,101.56	37,072.72	120,931.60	46,896,105.88
–Eastern /d/	68,716.10	7,129.62	6,016.00	81,861.72
–Western /e/	46,669,385.46	29,943.10	114,915.60	46,814,244.16
Utah	0.00	31,594.95	17,599.89	49,194.84
Wyoming	46,315.23	15,857.75	5,594.00	67,766.98
Total	\$47,998,650.97	\$282,728.76	\$301,785.51	\$48,583,165.24
Total Timber and Wood Product Sales	\$48,281,379.73			

**Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded**

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

/a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale values offered during FY 2017. The column includes sales offered using Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24.

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM Timber Sale Information System.

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017

State	Total Number of Sawtimber Sales /a/	Sawtimber Offered MBF /a/	Total Value Sawtimber /a/	Average Price Per MBF /a/	Other SFP MBF /b/	Total Volume MBF /c/	Non-Stewardship Biomass GTON /d/	Stewardship Contracting	
								Sawtimber MBF /e/	Biomass GTON /f/
Alaska	1	2	\$500.00	\$291.07	0	2	536	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	11,212	0	0
California	4	336	41,549.82	123.73	747	1,082	9,143	1,804	24,759
Colorado	11	6,494	82,124.44	12.65	85	6,579	7,241	0	0
Idaho	24	13,557	706,249.62	52.09	21	13,578	5,356	0	0
Montana	19	5,616	383,810.30	68.35	6	5,622	17,563	574	564
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	40	40	10,715	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	1	1	11,208	0	0
Oregon	388	190,899	46,738,101.56	244.83	50	190,948	14,340	1,683	11,640
–Eastern /g/	5	522	68,716.10	131.70	6	527	6,185	389	7,155
–Western /h/	383	190,377 /i/	46,669,385.46	245.14	44	190,421	8,155	1,294	4,485
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	204	204	9,298	0	0
Wyoming	5	2,607	46,315.23	17.77	131	2,738	2,651	0	0
Total	452	219,510	\$47,998,650.97	\$218.66	1,284	220,794	99,263	4,061	36,963

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

Notes: Some numbers may be slightly off, due to rounding.

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 2017. This includes sales that were offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. It does not include volumes and values associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting.
- /b/ This column includes volumes that incorporate all other special forest product (SFP) sales converted into MBF for the fiscal year (excluding sawtimber and fuelwood), such as fence posts and corral poles.
- /c/ This column adds “Sawtimber Offered” and “Other SFP,” converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /d/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON (green tons). One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. Biomass includes the limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts of trees and woody plants grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment. Volumes associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting are not included in this column.
- /e/ This column is for sawtimber volumes in MBF for contracts offered in the BLM’s stewardship contracts.
- /f/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON offered in the BLM’s stewardship contracts.
- /g/ 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.
- /i/ The total volume reported in 2017 for Western Oregon is 191,715 MBF (timber sales, SFP, plus stewardship). This total includes all negative contract modifications for timber sales that were sold under the 1995 resource management plans (RMPs) and the Northwest Forest Plan. Under the 2016 RMPs, for tracking purposes, Western Oregon offered a total volume of 198.2 MBF that does not include the negative contract modifications from the previous 1995 RMPs.

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

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017

	Leases as of September 30, 2017 <i>1a</i>		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	18	2,522			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	225	68,263			
Kansas	53	10,795			
Louisiana	19	1,539			
Michigan	2	200			
Montana	247	72,529			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	743	193,961			
North Dakota	34	6,593			
Oklahoma	197	13,835			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	154	53,835			
Wyoming	593	128,318			
Total	2,322	556,000	NA	NA	NA
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	66	26,451			
Colorado	4	897			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	1	120			
Michigan	3	120			
Mississippi	13	5,589			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	28	3,969			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	41	8,975			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases—continued					
Acquired Lands—continued					
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	224	60,872	NA	NA	NA
Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	84	28,973			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	229	69,160			
Illinois	2	210			
Kansas	63	12,550			
Kentucky	3	672			
Louisiana	20	1,659			
Michigan	5	320			
Mississippi	13	5,589			
Montana	252	73,852			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	744	194,121			
New York	2	751			
North Dakota	62	10,562			
Ohio	14	2,466			
Oklahoma	238	22,810			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	12	4,185			
Utah	155	53,875			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	605	129,838			
Total	2,546	616,872	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	1	151			
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	207	42,381			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	2	318			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	219	44,579	NA	NA	NA
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,765	661,451	NA	NA	NA
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Alabama	26	3,172	0	0	\$0
Arizona	6	12,217	0	0	0
Arkansas	138	101,591	3	200	2,360
California	159	91,032	0	0	0
Colorado	1,496	1,296,405	113	98,411	2,850,574
Idaho	14	18,029	0	0	0
Kansas	10	2,673	0	0	0
Louisiana	99	10,421	0	0	0
Michigan	6	749	0	0	0
Mississippi	28	2,821	0	0	0
Montana	622	319,123	77	22,069	757,636
Nebraska	1	80	0	0	0
Nevada	199	290,358	23	41,264	104,229
New Mexico	2,059	1,079,272	36	13,876	145,556,170
North Dakota	514	141,705	0	0	0
Oklahoma	272	25,827	0	0	0
Oregon	93	151,154	0	0	0
South Dakota	213	105,292	0	0	0
Utah	1,261	1,371,262	35	26,695	212,417
Wyoming	6,392	5,198,803	323	246,504	\$140,762,734
Total	13,608	10,221,986	610	449,019	\$290,246,120

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2017 /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					
Alabama	62	48,994	0	0	0
Arkansas	278	210,594	2	180	940
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	200	125,864	2	400	16,687
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	27	8,271	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	13,069	1	184	2,760
Louisiana	360	267,434	0	0	0
Michigan	119	76,264	2	1,781	23,878
Mississippi	389	230,445	15	4,939	72,446
Montana	114	60,683	5	720	2,840
Nebraska	4	1,418	0	0	0
New Mexico	6	2,400	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	759	416,664	0	0	0
Ohio	91	15,865	36	1,786	1,710,013
Oklahoma	172	72,431	0	0	0
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	92	28,622	0	0	0
Texas	415	286,184	0	0	0
Utah	10	1,161	0	0	0
Virginia	15	9,841	0	0	0
West Virginia	13	22,961	0	0	0
Wyoming	45	12,731	4	1,013	1,223,080
Total	3,217	1,932,041	67	11,003	\$3,052,644
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	88	52,166	0	0	\$0
Arizona	6	12,217	0	0	0
Arkansas	416	312,185	5	380	3,300
California	162	91,237	0	0	0
Colorado	1,696	1,422,269	115	98,811	2,867,261
Idaho	14	18,029	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Indiana	6	11,290	0	0	0
Kansas	37	10,944	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	13,069	1	184	2,760
Louisiana	459	277,855	0	0	0
Michigan	125	77,013	2	1,781	23,878
Mississippi	417	233,266	15	4,939	72,446
Montana	736	379,806	82	22,789	760,476
Nebraska	5	1,498	0	0	0
Nevada	199	290,358	23	41,264	104,229
New Mexico	2,065	1,081,672	36	13,876	145,556,170
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,273	558,369	0	0	0
Ohio	91	15,865	36	1,786	1,710,013
Oklahoma	444	98,258	0	0	0
Oregon	96	152,857	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	8	5,302	0	0	0
South Dakota	305	133,914	0	0	0
Texas	415	286,184	0	0	0
Utah	1,271	1,372,423	35	26,695	212,417
Virginia	15	9,841	0	0	0
West Virginia	13	22,961	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,437	5,211,534	327	247,517	\$141,985,814
Total	16,825	12,154,027	677	460,022	\$293,298,764
Reform Act Future Interest Leases					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	12	1,292			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	35	6,363			
Total	104	19,637	NA	NA	NA
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	16,929	12,173,664	677	460,022	\$293,298,764

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
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
Competitive Protective Leases /g/					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Kentucky	1	700			
Louisiana	7	12,893			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,287			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,259			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	39	22,944	NA	NA	NA
Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/					
Public Domain					
Alaska	189	1,372,688	66	446,259	\$1,881,359
Total	189	1,372,688	66	446,259	\$1,881,359
Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,388			
Total	4	8,388	NA	NA	NA
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	19,936	14,246,565	743	906,281	\$295,180,123

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	60	73,807			
Nevada	34	30,028			
New Mexico	1	280			
Oregon	7	5,009			
Utah	7	6,059			
Total	109	115,183	NA	NA	NA
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	9	14,975	0	0	\$0
Colorado	3	9,152	0	0	0
Idaho	15	45,404	0	0	0
Nevada	116	233,257	14	32,075	64,156
New Mexico	2	8,249	0	0	0
Oregon	6	14,854	0	0	0
Utah	14	29,520	4	9,128	19,141
Total	165	355,411	18	41,203	\$83,297
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	274	470,594	18	41,203	\$83,297
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	20,210	14,717,159	761	947,484	\$295,263,420

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded**

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

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

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

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

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

/d/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

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

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

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

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

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

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

/k/ Leases issued under the Geothermal Steam Act.

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

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /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	559		
Alaska	30	48,091		
Arkansas	10	2,282		
California	79	20,435		
Colorado	712	579,007		
Kansas	26	7,647		
Louisiana	35	8,557		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	3	84		
Montana	787	1,022,354		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	3,005	2,027,531		
North Dakota	30	7,617		
Oklahoma	182	27,666		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Utah	718	561,689		
Wyoming	1,935	933,175		
Total	7,586	5,264,800	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60		
Arkansas	24	15,658		
California	8	1,417		
Colorado	13	5,078		
Florida	0	0		
Indiana	1	2,468		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	10	11,646		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	37	8,317		
Mississippi	26	17,327		
Montana	41	17,335		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	1	620		
North Dakota	48	28,186		
Ohio	9	2,940		
Oklahoma	35	11,169		
Texas	18	23,657		
Utah	7	1,263		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /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	2	7,232		
West Virginia	28	40,277		
Wyoming	16	3,754		
Total	339	208,877	NA	NA
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	619		
Alaska	30	48,091		
Arkansas	34	17,940		
California	87	21,852		
Colorado	725	584,085		
Florida	0	0		
Indiana	1	2,468		
Kansas	28	8,643		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	45	20,203		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	39	8,539		
Mississippi	29	17,411		
Montana	828	1,039,689		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	3,006	2,028,151		
North Dakota	78	35,803		
Ohio	9	2,940		
Oklahoma	217	38,835		
South Dakota	11	5,745		
Texas	18	23,657		
Utah	725	562,952		
Virginia	2	7,232		
West Virginia	28	40,277		
Wyoming	1,951	936,929		
Total	7,925	5,473,677	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 <i>1a</i>		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	686		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	25	5,571		
Colorado	754	442,923		
Kansas	2	880		
Louisiana	6	424		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	308	215,986		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,325	828,040		
North Dakota	101	59,239		
Oklahoma	121	17,084		
South Dakota	37	17,673		
Utah	427	38,170		
Wyoming	3,010	1,461,047		
Total	6,151	3,109,676	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	3	3,001		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	30	17,880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	7	4,516		
Michigan	23	10,085		
Mississippi	11	6,959		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	149	135,385		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	37	11,986		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	39	14,717		
Total	387	285,295	NA	NA

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	6	3,687		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	26	5,613		
Colorado	784	460,803		
Kansas	2	880		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	13	4,940		
Michigan	34	24,000		
Mississippi	11	6,959		
Montana	354	259,537		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,329	828,874		
North Dakota	250	194,624		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	158	29,070		
South Dakota	39	18,513		
Texas	20	19,389		
Utah	430	38,494		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	3,049	1,475,764		
Total	6,538	3,394,971	NA	NA
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	6	860		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,045		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	29	18,776	NA	NA
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	14,492	8,887,424	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Reform Act Leases				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arkansas	10	17,886	0	0
California	19	21,968	0	0
Colorado	163	152,346	16	11,253
Kansas	1	2,145	0	0
Louisiana	3	172	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Montana	152	147,572	11	9,048
Nevada	190	404,985	67	157,726
New Mexico	11	8,834	0	0
North Dakota	26	10,330	0	0
Oklahoma	3	134	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Utah	277	436,792	3	4,257
Wyoming	518	467,585	14	14,467
Total	1,391	1,694,728	111	196,751
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	8	6,874	0	0
Arkansas	12	15,525	0	0
Colorado	30	19,919	2	1,760
Kansas	1	1,120	0	0
Louisiana	4	16,414	0	0
Michigan	8	3,469	2	427
Mississippi	4	1,318	0	0
Montana	26	17,701	5	4,098
North Dakota	27	16,018	1	520
Ohio	26	3,905	0	0
Oklahoma	1	508	0	0
Oregon	5	14,358	0	0
Texas	9	14,967	0	0
Utah	1	400	0	0
West Virginia	3	3,070	0	0
Wyoming	3	2,603	0	0
Total	168	138,169	10	6,805

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /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	9	7,155	0	0
Arkansas	22	33,411	0	0
California	19	21,968	0	0
Colorado	193	172,265	18	13,013
Kansas	2	3,265	0	0
Louisiana	7	16,586	0	0
Michigan	10	3,669	2	427
Mississippi	4	1,318	0	0
Montana	178	165,273	16	13,146
Nevada	190	404,985	67	157,726
New Mexico	11	8,834	0	0
North Dakota	53	26,348	1	520
Ohio	26	3,905	0	0
Oklahoma	4	642	0	0
Oregon	14	34,260	0	0
South Dakota	6	3,596	0	0
Texas	9	14,967	0	0
Utah	278	437,192	3	4,257
West Virginia	3	3,070	0	0
Wyoming	521	470,188	14	14,467
Total	1,559	1,832,897	121	203,556
<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/	1,561	1,833,688	121	203,556
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	16,053	10,721,112	121	203,556

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /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		
California	22	16,479		
Nevada	73	108,289		
New Mexico	1	640		
Oregon	28	24,259		
Washington	4	8,436		
Total	131	165,783	NA	NA
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	16,184	10,886,895	121	203,556

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

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

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

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

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /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	1	40		
Colorado	2	328		
Indiana	2	68		
Kansas	5	1,480		
Kentucky	39	9,399		
Louisiana	2	48		
Mississippi	1	482		
Nebraska	1	210		
New York	1	158		
North Dakota	4	585		
Ohio	145	17,449		
Oklahoma	7	924		
Pennsylvania	66	4,337		
Tennessee	2	736		
Texas	4	1,135		
Utah	3	770		
West Virginia	188	20,407		
Total /c/	473	58,556	None	None
<u>Exchange Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	65	11,831		
Colorado	19	9,422		
Kansas	21	18,028		
Montana	91	27,202		
New Mexico	306	122,095		
North Dakota	9	4,227		
Wyoming	72	20,796		
Total	583	213,601	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	136	39,514		
Colorado	128	111,024		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	116	37,933		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres
<u>Renewal Leases /e/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	391	94,734		
North Dakota	9	8,981		
Oklahoma	7	272		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	372	99,277		
Total /c/	1,165	397,153	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases with Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	5	34,229		
Total	5	34,229	None	None
<u>Renewal Leases without Discovery National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Alaska	5	29,331		
Total	5	29,331	None	None
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /g/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	3	498		
Total	4	578	None	None
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	69	6,171	6	3,146
Montana	6	77	0	0
Nebraska	3	119	0	0
New Mexico	2	383	0	0
North Dakota	5	535	0	0
Utah	3	1,298	0	0

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /h/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
Wyoming	77	2,943	32	1,235
Total	165	11,526	38	4,381
<u>Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /i/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California	1	160		
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	51	10,908		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	27	5,165		
Texas	75	11,013		
Total	166	30,189	None	None
<u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	1	151		
Total	1	151	None	None
<u>Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases</u>				
	2,567	775,314	38	4,381

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

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

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

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

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

**Table 3-15. OTHER OIL AND GAS LEASING ACTIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded**

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

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
Alabama	0	0	0	0
Alaska	4	4	4	4
Arkansas	0	3	2	0
California	64	38	3	0
Colorado	319	148	109	1
Idaho	2	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0
Kansas	1	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	1	0	0
Mississippi	3	0	0	0
Montana	6	3	3	0
Nevada	3	0	1	0
New Mexico	545	434	271	133
North Dakota	263	192	151	0
Ohio	0	1	5	0
Oklahoma	12	6	3	0
South Dakota	1	3	0	0
Texas	1	1	2	0
Utah	160	53	55	30
Wyoming	1,102	541	306	108
Total	2,486	1,428	915	276

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded**

GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	GDPs /b/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged
California	0	1	1	0
Nevada	16	10	10	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0
Total	16	11	11	0

Note: The oil and gas data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). The geothermal data come from the Geothermal Resources Automated Support System (GRASS). Both are dynamic systems that are frequently updated. Due to the ongoing transitional activities between the AFMSS 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2017 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state/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, 2017**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	29	29	24	7,842
Alaska	11	76	97	28	16,882
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	4	210	223	253	122,721
California	29	7,910	7,927	320	82,075
Colorado	164	7,108	7,182	2,221	1,511,663
Idaho	0	1	1	2	2,333
Illinois	2	15	15	8	1,581
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	401	403	437	109,232
Kentucky	0	160	160	54	32,916
Louisiana	4	458	476	171	56,187
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	91	93	64	30,926
Mississippi	7	125	128	79	38,325
Montana	44	2,624	2,629	1,431	710,497
Nebraska	0	31	31	19	8,825
Nevada	7	120	121	36	24,437
New Mexico	212	30,611	35,542	6,656	3,776,175
New York	0	6	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	34	2,431	2,464	1,336	598,200
Ohio	1	598	599	231	32,943
Oklahoma	16	481	488	981	148,670
Pennsylvania	0	214	214	69	4,761
South Dakota	4	86	87	81	46,484
Tennessee	0	12	12	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—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	555	556	301	185,204
Utah	131	8,785	8,833	1,509	1,126,316
Virginia	0	18	18	16	14,491
West Virginia	1	291	292	153	55,810
Wyoming	540	30,976	31,796	7,502	4,043,075
Total	1,239	94,434	100,433	23,991	12,790,557

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
California	3	108	261	38	51,588
Nevada	27	84	102	32	33,887
New Mexico	0	3	1	2	2,781
Oregon	1	1	0	0	0
Utah	1	8	8	7	10,448
Total	32	204	372	79	98,704

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017–concluded**

Note: Due to the ongoing transitional activities between the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2017 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state/field office updates and verifications.

/a/ Data come from the BLM’s Case Recordation 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 producing leases. Data come from AFMSS.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Federal Coal Leases					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	20	28,079	(1)	(1,790)	0
Illinois /c/	0	0	(1)	(145)	0
Montana	4	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	7,088	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	7,033	0	0	0
Oklahoma /b/	6	13,995	(1)	(560)	0
Utah /b/ /d/	12	29,781	0	4,416	22,850,000
West Virginia /c/	1	7,642	1	7,642	0
Wyoming /b/	39	74,158	(1)	(5,225)	0
Total	94	174,765	(3)	4,338	\$22,850,000
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases					
Illinois /c/	1	145	1	145	\$0
Kentucky	1	1,827	0	0	0
Montana	18	24,534	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah	47	46,567	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	33	61,198	0	(1,496)	0
Total	105	137,552	1	(1,351)	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Montana	4	1,038	0	0	0
North Dakota	1	320	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	3,260	0	0	0
Total	16	10,085	0	0	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Competitive Regional Leases					
Colorado /b/	15	24,725	0	(1,240)	\$0
Kentucky	2	1,525	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	4	1,863	0	0	0
West Virginia /c/	0	0	(1)	(7,642)	0
Wyoming /b/	6	13,450	0	(1,342)	0
Total	34	46,388	(1)	(10,224)	\$0
Hardship Leases					
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Total	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,625	0	0	\$0
Total	5	4,625	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	3,925	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	13	34,526	(2)	(1,280)	0
Total	43	81,238	(2)	(1,280)	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	51	78,965	(1)	(3,030)	0
Illinois /c/	1	145	0	0	0
Kentucky	3	3,352	0	0	0
Montana	35	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico	12	26,072	0	0	0
North Dakota	13	10,393	0	0	0
Oklahoma /b/	8	16,124	(1)	(560)	0
Utah /b/ /d/	72	85,406	0	4,416	22,850,000
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia /c/	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /b/	99	191,217	(3)	(9,343)	0
Total	298	458,669	(5)	(8,517)	\$22,850,000

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	11	21,316	0	0	NA
Total	11	21,316	0	0	NA
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Alabama	1	760	0	0	NA
Colorado /b/	1	4,846	(1)	(3,625)	NA
Montana	1	12,618	0	0	NA
North Dakota /b/	0	0	(1)	(480)	NA
Utah	2	6,750	0	0	NA
Wyoming /b/	3	35,341	(1)	(8,261)	NA
Total	8	60,315	(3)	(12,366)	NA
Licenses to Mine					
Montana	1	80	0	0	NA
Total	1	80	0	0	NA
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado /e/	9	70,396	0	1,514	NA
Montana	3	32,872	0	0	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah /b/	10	92,134	0	(4,046)	NA
Wyoming /d/	16	168,746	1	20,594	NA
Total	44	417,407	1	18,062	NA

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

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

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2017. 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 a lease, license, preference right lease application, or LMU that was completed during FY 2017. 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 a correction to previously reported statistics. Correction can arise from discovery of clerical errors or a surveying correction.
- /d/ Values reflect the issuance of new federal licenses or LMUs during FY 2017.
- /e/ An increase in acreage for FY 2017, without an additional lease or LMU, reflects completion of a modification of an existing lease or LMU. The total bonus received for the additional acreage added to a lease by a modification is shown.

NA = Not applicable.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Combined Hydrocarbon Leases</u>					
Utah	17	7,760	0	0	NA
Total	17	7,760	0	0	NA
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	883	0	0	NA
Idaho	48	32,108	0	200	\$120,511
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
Total	54	35,240	0	200	\$120,511
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	9,516	0	0	NA
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
Total	31	16,794	0	0	NA
Total Phosphate Leases	95	54,637	0	200	\$120,511
<u>Phosphate Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
Idaho	2	965	0	0	NA
Total	2	965	0	0	NA
<u>Phosphate Use Permits</u>					
Idaho	4	230	0	0	NA
Total	4	230	0	0	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /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	36	42,375	0	0	NA
Total	39	47,019	0	0	NA
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	1	1,298	0	0	NA
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	NA
Total	3	1,619	0	0	NA
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	9	14,845	0	0	NA
Colorado	8	16,831	0	0	NA
New Mexico	1	40	0	0	NA
Wyoming	20	20,296	0	0	NA
Total	38	52,012	0	0	NA
Total Sodium Leases	80	100,650	0	0	NA
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California	1	40	0	0	NA
Total	1	40	0	0	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	NA
New Mexico	12	15,432	0	0	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
Total	84	163,915	0	0	NA
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico	49	60,994	0	0	NA
Utah	3	1,974	0	0	NA
Total	53	64,300	0	0	NA
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	NA
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	NA
New Mexico	83	108,087	0	0	NA
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	NA
Total	92	122,781	0	0	NA
Total Potassium Leases	229	350,996	0	0	NA
<u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	52	45,059 /b/	0	0	NA
Total	52	45,059 /b/	0	0	NA
<u>Potassium Prospecting Permits</u>					
Colorado	0	0	(5)	(8,720)	NA
Oregon	0	0	(1)	(265)	NA
Total	0	0	(6)	(8,985)	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Gilsonite Leases</u>					
Gilsonite Competitive Leases					
Utah	11	3,155	0	0	NA
Total	11	3,155	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Utah	2	68	0	0	NA
Total	2	68	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Preference Right Leases					
Utah	1	477	0	0	NA
Total	1	477	0	0	NA
Gilsonite Mineral Lease Exchanges /c/					
Utah	3	290	0	0	NA
Total	3	290	0	0	NA
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	3,990	0	0	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases /d/</u>					
Colorado	2	317	(4)	(629)	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
Total	3	477	(4)	(629)	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas</u>					
Colorado	2	5,391	(5)	(20,314)	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
Total	3	10,351	(5)	(20,314)	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /e/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases /e/					
Alabama	1	40	0	0	NA
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	NA
California	1	41	0	0	NA
Idaho	2	121	0	0	NA
Illinois	1	183	0	0	NA
Minnesota	3	4,870	0	0	NA
Missouri	36	33,633	0	0	NA
Montana	1	57	0	0	NA
North Carolina	1	158	0	0	NA
South Carolina	1	1,109	0	0	NA
Virginia	1	355	0	0	NA
Total	54	41,024	0	0	NA
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /e/					
Utah	3	964	0	0	NA
Total	3	964	0	0	NA
Total Hardrock Leases	57	41,988	0	0	NA
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
California	0	0	(1)	(80)	NA
Minnesota	2	1,058	0	0	NA
Total	2	1,058	(1)	(80)	NA
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
Montana	2	46	0	0	NA
Utah	2	638	2	638	NA
Total	6	695	2	638	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	3	654	0	0	NA
Total	3	654	0	0	NA
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	29	41,170	0	0	NA
Total	29	41,170	0	0	NA
<u>Nevada Sand and Gravel Solid Mineral Leases</u>					
Nevada	1	121	0	0	NA
Total	1	121	0	0	NA

NA = not applicable.

- /a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits, are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are a sum of the increases and decreases.
- /b/ Acreage revised, with no change in the corresponding number of leases/permits.
- /c/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they do not have standard federal lease terms.
- /d/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that, if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.
- /e/ “Hardrock” refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired federal land or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	1	100	\$262	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	100	\$262	0	0	\$0
Arizona	Clay	1	500	\$250	1	500	\$250
	Sand and Gravel	12	13,650	10,239	12	13,650	10,239
	Stone	45	213	2,644	45	213	2,644
	Soil/Fill	1	10	8	1	10	8
	State Total	59	14,373	\$13,141	59	14,373	\$13,141
California	Sand and Gravel	7	611	\$215	7	611	\$215
	Soil - Other	2	350	140	2	350	140
	Stone	7	106	147	7	106	147
	State Total	16	1,067	\$502	16	1,067	\$502
Colorado	Clay	7	1,712	\$1,165	7	1,712	\$1,165
	Sand and Gravel	2	7	13	2	7	13
	Stone	94	95	1,399	94	95	1,399
	State Total	103	1,814	\$2,577	103	1,814	\$2,577
Idaho	Calcium	1	1	\$1	1	1	\$1
	Pumice	11	36	124	11	36	124
	Sand and Gravel	105	41,667	40,126	105	41,667	40,126
	Soil - Other	2	130	106	2	130	106
	Stone	96	714	3,802	96	714	3,802
	State Total	215	42,548	\$44,159	215	42,548	\$44,159
Montana /e/	Stone	6	6	\$28	6	6	\$28
	State Total	6	6	\$28	6	6	\$28

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—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	91	11,526	\$7,319	88	11,276	\$7,156
	Soil - Other	8	245	181	8	245	181
	Stone	13	350	1,480	12	349	980
	State Total	112	12,121	\$8,980	108	11,870	\$8,317
New Mexico /f/	Calcium, Caliche	77	99,803	\$324,669	77	99,803	\$324,669
	Pumice	10	500	477	10	500	477
	Sand and Gravel	56	1,504	2,446	56	1,504	2,446
	Stone	5	7,675	26,827	6	7,676	26,841
	State Total	148	109,482	\$354,419	149	109,483	\$354,433
Oregon /g/	Pumice	12	1,386	\$1,039	12	1,386	\$1,039
	Sand and Gravel	25	4,216	6,547	24	2,566	1,597
	Stone	34	1,494	3,316	34	1,494	3,316
	State Total	71	7,096	\$10,902	70	5,446	\$5,952
Utah	Clay	2	6,937	\$3,930	2	6,937	\$3,930
	Pumice	68	16,196	7,965	68	16,196	7,965
	Sand and Gravel	22	11,901	6,616	24	13,402	7,361
	Soil - Other	4	275	154	4	275	154
	Stone	154	4,700	91,146	155	4,701	91,196
	State Total	250	40,009	\$109,811	253	41,511	\$110,606

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	20	5,378	\$4,889	21	14,597	\$15,239
	Stone	5	15	484	5	15	484
	State Total	25	5,393	\$5,373	26	14,612	\$15,723
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		1,006	234,009	\$550,154	1,005	242,730	\$555,438
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	3	7,763	\$40,567	4	21,321	\$31,824
	Stone	2	3,500	38,850	3	14,102	60,970
	State Total	5	11,263	\$79,417	7	35,423	\$92,794
Arizona	Pumice	0	0	\$0	5	536	\$210
	Sand and Gravel	7	443,879	449,390	53	110,547	124,739
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	2	44,975	28,577
	Stone	11	1,226,198	2,092,550	218	851,047	1,546,635
	State Total	18	1,670,077	\$2,541,940	278	1,007,105	\$1,700,161
California	Sand and Gravel	10	397,988	\$458,522	102	370,159	\$443,357
	Stone	2	68,565	65,595	32	62,786	157,440
	Calcium/Gypsum	1	2,936	13,282	1	2,936	13,282
	State Total	13	469,489	\$537,399	135	435,881	\$614,079
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	12	3,883	\$3,111
	Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	15	269,322	305,650
	Stone	8	66,742	229,686	35	52,359	64,432
	State Total	8	66,742	\$229,686	62	325,564	\$373,193

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Clay	0	0	\$0	2	720	\$1,296
	Sand and Gravel	2	60,000	65,000	1	800	800
	Stone	2	2,006	809	8	16,931	19,145
	State Total	4	62,006	\$65,809	11	18,451	\$21,241
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	40,000	\$14,000	16	645	\$659
	State Total	1	40,000	\$14,000	16	645	\$659
Nevada	Calcium	1	29,285	\$75,000	0	0	\$0
	Clay	0	0	0	1	180	117
	Sand and Gravel	18	2,228,738	3,224,811	356	2,972,025	4,128,752
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	26	0	0
	Stone	3	115,345	95,550	50	234,313	278,453
	State Total	22	2,373,368	\$3,395,361	433	3,206,518	\$4,407,322
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	87	164,682	\$480,937	100	351,497	\$543,994
	Pumice	2	50,801	17,400	38	129,197	99,220
	Sand and Gravel	24	178,141	235,043	131	291,875	309,365
	Soil – Other	15	417,020	353,348	38	74,866	270,764
	Stone	0	0	0	5	14,959	24,720
	State Total	128	810,644	\$1,086,728	312	862,394	\$1,248,063
Oregon /g/	Stone	1	180	\$540	1	180	\$540
	State Total	1	180	\$540	1	180	\$540
Utah	Pumice	1	45,801	\$22,500	9	46,407	\$22,799
	Sand and Gravel	1	3,000	1,500	40	77,376	45,047
	Stone	3	26,446	57,500	93	347,659	377,215
	State Total	5	75,247	\$81,500	142	471,442	\$445,061

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	30	43,943	48,100	91	193,103	163,820
	Soil	7	8,125	13,881	0	0	0
	Stone	36	46,148	157,299	69	1,031,747	783,218
	State Total	73	98,216	\$219,280	161	1,224,850	\$947,038
Total Exclusive Sales		278	5,677,232	\$8,251,660	1,558	7,588,453	\$9,850,151
Free-Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	4	41,680	\$72,940
	Stone, Rip Rap	1	100,000	1,110,000	2	20,349	225,874
	State Total	1	100,000	\$1,110,000	6	62,029	\$298,814
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	2	1,280	\$640
	Sand and Gravel	5	159,990	262,850	14	29,741	35,168
	Soil	0	0	0	1	4,500	3,375
	Stone	1	2,300	2,000	1	2,634	7,789
	State Total	6	162,290	\$264,850	18	38,155	\$46,972
California	Sand and Gravel	4	37,500	\$31,375	5	13,713	\$8,234
	State Total	4	37,500	\$31,375	5	13,713	\$8,234
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	1	1,620	\$1,539
	Sand and Gravel	1	50,000	33,000	29	80,985	88,979
	Stone	2	10,296	13,074	12	86	110
	State Total	3	60,296	\$46,074	42	82,691	\$90,628

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—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	7	46	\$600
	Sand and Gravel	15	1,008,073	1,430,700	65	70,911	83,173
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	2	12	24
	Stone	2	5,000	2,250	22	60,290	90,715
	State Total	17	1,013,073	\$1,432,950	96	131,259	\$174,512
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	26	2,562	\$1,540
	State Total	0	0	\$0	26	2,562	\$1,540
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	27	744,990	\$762,917	56	98,828	\$99,291
	Soil	0	0	0	1	1,664	1,175
	Stone	0	0	0	1	207	180
	State Total	27	744,990	\$762,917	58	100,699	\$100,646
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	6	451,330	\$35,485	11	489,712	\$169,822
	Sand and Gravel	2	8,500	5,160	1	100,000	350,000
	State Total	8	459,830	\$40,645	12	589,712	\$519,822
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	1	70	\$35	5	5,815	\$8,717
	Stone	5	6,957	5,368	7	8,678	10,417
	State Total	6	7,027	\$5,403	12	14,493	\$19,134
Utah	Pumice	2	86,472	\$42,480	5	5,480	\$2,801
	Sand and Gravel	3	53,100	26,550	12	30,277	16,226
	Stone	5	61,666	37,650	2	12,154	13,377
	State Total	10	201,238	\$106,680	19	47,911	\$32,404

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free-Use Permits—concluded							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	15	426,231	\$461,503	72	43,897	\$44,934
	Stone	1	3	67	0	0	0
	State Total	16	426,234	\$461,570	72	43,897	\$44,934
Total Free-Use		98	3,212,478	\$4,262,464	366	1,127,121	\$1,337,640
Grand Total		1,382	9,123,719	\$13,064,278	2,929	8,958,304	\$11,743,229

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 have been 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 2017

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 2017

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End /d/	Active Claim Acres at Year End /d/
Alaska	123,635	46	123,681	5,662	314	0	5,617	128,634
Arizona	192,470	6,160	198,630	40,200	4,105	66	43,401	863,791
California	317,051	3,566	320,617	20,098	1,580	52	21,602	620,974
Colorado	288,473	1,300	289,773	9,393	1,239	24	9,754	206,675
Eastern States /e/	10,998	2	11,000	2	0	0	2	219
Idaho	215,533	2,597	218,130	16,158	861	20	17,165	378,113
Montana /f/	233,132	1,703	234,835	15,062	1,321	10	15,684	324,625
Nevada	1,136,655	18,896	1,155,551	171,854	12,335	0	177,736	3,701,263
New Mexico /g/	197,347	1,027	198,374	8,415	1,208	10	9,050	203,360
Oregon /h/	172,762	1,332	174,094	7,583	939	2	7,847	210,358
Utah	418,619	8,730	427,349	17,360	3,483	0	21,157	531,206
Wyoming /i/	316,253	390	316,643	31,442	5,337	52	29,968	715,833
Total	3,622,928	45,749	3,668,677	343,229	32,722	236	358,983	7,885,051

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

/b/ Represents actions taken during the fiscal year to close case files. Cases are closed when a patent is issued for the mining claim or site, the claim is relinquished, or the claim is declared abandoned and void, or null and void, pursuant to 43 CFR Parts 3830, 3833, 3834, or 3835. Cases closed during any one fiscal year also include claims or sites that were considered forfeited or abandoned in previous years but that were not actually adjudicated until the present fiscal year.

Table 3-22.

**ADJUDICATION OF MINING CLAIMS, PUBLIC LAW 94-579,
FROM OCTOBER 21, 1976, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded**

- /c/ Mining claims or sites held under the first half of the mineral entry final certificate (FHFC) for a mineral patent application.
- /d/ The amounts of active claims and their respective acreages are derived from the summation of those mining claims and sites that are held under FHFC, those for which the required annual maintenance fee payment was made, and those that are held under a waiver from the payment of the annual maintenance fees. The amounts and acreages cannot be derived mathematically from the table data presented, as these totals can change daily.
- /e/ Includes all states bordering on, or east of, the Mississippi River.
- /f/ Includes Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
- /g/ Includes New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.
- /h/ Includes Oregon and Washington.
- /i/ Includes Wyoming and Nebraska.

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

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2010
THROUGH 2017**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alaska	5	5	11	4	9	27	1	4
Arizona	85	130	79	114	86	94	64	90
California	35	21	21	25	37	16	16	17
Colorado	24	16	14	12	18	10	18	16
Idaho	18	18	11	13	10	10	9	9
Montana /b/	6	8	14	16	6	10	4	10
Nevada	217	318	276	223	216	193	184	289
New Mexico /c/	19	20	21	18	7	9	8	11
Oregon /d/	60	56	55	60	40	37	40	48
Utah	20	26	25	20	19	20	18	15
Wyoming /e/	33	39	43	48	24	30	17	13
Total	522	657	570	553	472	456	379	522

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2010
THROUGH 2017—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Alaska	1	3	9	3	8	5	3	2
Arizona	8	6	6	8	9	8	7	8
California	9	14	12	12	7	6	9	6
Colorado	4	3	3	1	4	4	3	3
Idaho	5	3	4	5	4	1	1	4
Montana <i>/b/</i>	1	0	2	6	3	0	2	3
Nevada	46	50	49	60	51	68	38	39
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	3	3	2	0	0	0	1	1
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	3	6	7	10	5	7	1	4
Utah	3	3	5	1	8	7	3	3
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	12	9	10	15	13	6	7	12
Total	95	100	109	121	112	112	75	85

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2010 THROUGH 2017—concluded

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

Table 3-24. HELIUM OPERATIONS AND REVENUES, FISCAL YEAR 2013–2017

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/
2013	2,246	\$186,313	1,844	\$5,460	1,435	\$11,705	3,782	\$13,685
2014	756	\$68,046	1,826	\$4,943	1,370	\$14,945	3,422	\$15,796
2015	1,065	\$106,145	2,249	\$5,376	1,432	\$17,462	2,864	\$7,988
2016	1,183	\$122,052	2,746	\$7,082	1,319	\$17,221	2,374	\$4,890
2017	1,865	\$197,694	3,642	\$9,468	1,374	\$18,547	3,600	\$9,699

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

/a/ Figures represent in-kind helium sales plus open-market sales of helium. FY 2017 open market sales of helium were 1,725 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$186,628,746, whereas in-kind sales were 140 million cubic feet with sales receipts of \$11,065,281.

/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 2017 was 3.48 billion cubic feet.

/c/ The storage contracts provide for the collection of contract fees, pipeline connect 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 2017 volume sold and sales receipts shown are estimates of the latest data.

Sources: Helium operations statistical reports, 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 2017**

	Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
	May 20, 1785- June 30, 1880	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$208,059,657	\$208,059,657
	1881–1890	76,923,581	0	13,471,437	0	0	8,873,661	99,268,679
	1891–1900	21,312,029	0	9,152,920	0	0	3,027,577	33,492,526
	1901–1910	64,777,706	0	16,074,789	0	0	13,242,241	94,094,736
	1911–1920	27,940,144	767,589	14,734,586	0	0	23,580,948	67,023,267
	1921–1930	6,734,345	7,537,400	7,173,853	76,371,588	0	6,636,922	104,454,108
	1931–1940	1,334,320	4,289,226	1,944,753	44,602,550	0	5,813,130	57,983,979
	1941–1950	2,197,428	24,711,054	1,228,873	146,207,799	0	25,548,418	199,893,572
	1951–1960	23,462,798	208,631,073	9,075,890	1,050,400,101	0	107,926,288	1,399,496,150
	1961–1970	28,799,311	478,508,666	36,265,491	4,011,486,592	0	214,394,232	4,769,454,292
	1971–1980	56,763,803	1,557,613,025	199,418,739	33,531,838,736	0	509,994,006	35,855,628,309
	1981–1990	112,271,638	1,744,202,105	65,496,865	19,193,623,086	0	1,046,408,043	22,162,001,737
	1991–2000	150,624,870	974,066,791	11,686,793	114,884,624 /d/	263,059,652	425,745,635	1,940,068,365
	2001–2010	3,358,495,651	235,171,573	3,263,957	364,994,746	429,539,231	1,092,712,260	5,484,177,418
	2011	20,817,020 /e/	19,397,187	53,281	11,182,677	64,138,991	129,089,541 /f/	244,678,697
	2012	22,859,534 /e/	21,654,166	33,715	12,805,185	65,776,392	154,547,971 /f/	277,676,963
	2013	26,844,859 /e/	27,468,585	35,450	11,841,178	67,609,219	147,334,775 /f/	281,134,066
	2014	77,158,164 /e/	43,130,176	121,743	10,785,525	58,486,279	154,428,202 /f/	344,110,089
	2015	100,794,896 /e/	47,963,234	55,672	10,511,450	58,360,872	157,771,057 /f/	375,457,181
	2016	110,324,814 /e/	47,995,689	72,651	11,047,701	63,325,863	143,788,449 /f/	376,555,167

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
2017	123,197,471 /e/	45,172,437	74,193	11,142,023	65,300,612	176,263,311 /f/	421,150,047
Total	\$4,413,634,382	\$5,488,279,976	\$389,435,651	\$58,613,725,561	\$1,135,597,111	\$4,755,186,324	\$74,795,859,005

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

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

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

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

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

/e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$6,833,475 in FY 2011, \$7,766,644 in FY 2012, \$12,962,896 in FY 2013, \$61,429,844 in FY 2014, \$78,440,677 in FY 2015, \$91,815,511 in FY 2016, and \$108,864,684 in FY 2017.

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded

/f/ Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of \$31,227,184 in FY 2011, \$34,261,500 in FY 2012, \$30,945,999 in FY 2013, \$35,413,007 in FY 2014, \$28,697,500 in FY 2015, \$15,354,000 in FY 2016, and \$31,454,390 in FY 2017.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2017

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alaska	\$175,879	\$5,890	\$415,114	\$0	\$0	\$0
Arizona	193,175	0	1,891,334	662,958	213,120	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2,865,442	69,417	1,352,049	130,027	117,689	0
Colorado	729,175	111,208	1,627,089	712,552	83,295	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	50,654	344,631	80,749	1,950,684	55,683	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	360	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	698,348	1,942,302	71,365	1,554,560	272,781	722,748
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,329	0
Nevada	199,174	43,987	111,059,491 /b/	2,646,372	22,225	0
New Mexico	3,109,466	62,475	2,030,688	2,475,661	372,696	46,470
North Dakota	217	0	0	0	12,581	0
Oklahoma	25	0	0	0	205	0
Oregon	39,460	42,509,233	237,555	1,433,978	57,348	12,488
South Dakota	0	0	80	697	305,151	0
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	623,395	13,899	3,044,345	1,742,578	193	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	3,296	0	140	0	56,344	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	2,453,957	69,395	1,387,472	1,817,978	840,912	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$11,142,023	\$45,172,437	\$123,197,471	\$15,128,045	\$2,412,552	\$781,706

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Percent	3.83%	15.53%	42.37%	5.20%	0.83%	0.27 %
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$65,300,612					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$31,454,390					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$33,600,317					
Grand Total	\$141,497,342	\$45,172,437	\$123,197,471	\$15,128,045	\$2,412,552	\$781,706

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alaska	\$0	\$1,137,209	\$109,672	\$364,071	\$4,010	\$2,211,845
Arizona	600	5,715,687	874,846	1,327,566	52,775	10,932,061
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	46,796	30,078,313	126,642	3,889,810	322,323	38,998,508
Colorado	1,250	2,057,034	36,755	1,291,159	1,764	6,651,281
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	65	65
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	1,800	2,330,066	31,763	1,035,499	26,670	5,908,199
Illinois	0	0	0	0	149	149
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	360
Maryland	0	0	0	0	500	500
Minnesota	0	0	1,300	0	0	1,300
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1,620	336,607	65,398	701,900	520	6,368,149 /e/
Nebraska	10	1,873	860	0	0	5,072
Nevada	1,756	9,979,883	1,407,582	5,535,701	434	130,896,605
New Mexico	3,644	2,826,949	3,888	749,967	37,658	11,719,562 /e/
North Dakota	0	336	504	0	250	13,888
Oklahoma	0	2,953	0	0	0	3,183
Oregon	680	1,565,124	51,352	3,065,575	476,979	49,449,772 /f/
South Dakota	280	3,046	150	0	824	310,228
Texas	0	4,573	0	0	0	4,573
Utah	13,238	3,615,053	16,373	5,003,299	5,267	14,077,640
Virginia	0	0	0	27,767	0	27,767
Washington	50	32,594	13,801	0	158	106,383
Wisconsin	10	0	0	0	0	10
Wyoming	2,459	6,215,231	22,201	264,108	33,915	13,107,628
Total Operating Revenue	\$74,193	\$65,902,531	\$2,763,087	\$23,256,422	\$964,261	\$290,794,728

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.03%	22.66%	0.95%	8.00%	0.33%	100%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$65,300,612
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						\$31,454,390
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$33,600,317
Grand Total	\$74,193	\$65,902,531	\$2,763,087	\$23,256,422	\$964,261	\$421,150,047

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR or the MMS may be found on the ONRR’s website at <https://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$108,864,684.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,395,563 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$63,905,049.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$29,759,888; interest received from delinquent debt of \$10,301; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$3,556,650; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$273,477.
- /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 \$1,419,941.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$38,931,038, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$3,925,570, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$6,593,163.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSSES, AND ROYALTIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$175,879	\$0	\$175,879
Arizona	193,175	0	193,175
California	2,865,442	0	2,865,442
Colorado	699,300	29,875	729,175
Idaho	50,655	0	50,655
Louisiana	360	0	360
Montana	698,348	0	698,348
Nevada	199,174	0	199,174
New Mexico	3,109,092	374	3,109,466
North Dakota	217	0	217
Oklahoma	25	0	25
Oregon	39,460	0	39,460
South Dakota	0	0	0
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	623,395	0	623,395
Washington	3,296	0	3,296
Wyoming	2,407,718	46,238	2,453,956
Total	\$11,065,536	\$76,487	\$11,142,023

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 2017

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$1,783	\$1,884	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,667
Arizona	70,660	90,213	77,400	99,527	0	337,800
California	53,106	1,338,161	15,181	54,961	0	1,461,409
Colorado	64,943	330,734	83,189	38,899	0	517,765
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	15,892	23,656	227,742	26,004	0	293,294
Louisiana	0	168	0	0	0	168
Montana	75,229	176,346	181,495	127,389	170,833 /a/	731,292
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,087	0	1,087
Nevada	17,050,262 /b/	93,014	308,964	10,379	0	17,462,619
New Mexico	78,200	1,452,033	289,034	174,049	10,853 /a/	2,004,169
North Dakota	0	102	0	5,875	0	5,977
Oklahoma	0	12	0	96	0	108
Oregon	34,079	18,428	167,417	26,781	27,224,567 /c/	27,471,272
South Dakota	3	0	81	142,505	0	142,589
Utah	114,256	291,126	203,446	90	0	608,918
Washington	5	1,539	0	26,312	0	27,856

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded

	Taylor Grazing Act					Total
	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Wyoming	54,429	1,145,997	212,249	392,708	0	1,805,383
Total	\$17,612,847	\$4,963,413	\$1,766,198	\$1,126,662	\$27,406,253	\$52,875,373

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2017 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in FY 2018 with the exception of oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, which are paid the month after receipt. The payments are reduced for sequestration where required by Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).

- /a/ Land utilization land grazing and the sale of other resources under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) and Executive Order 10787.
- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in FY 2017 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. Allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$18,165,547, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments. There were no land sales for Lincoln County in FY 2017; therefore, there was no allocation from the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004. The remainder of the allocation is from sales of public domain lands and materials.
- /c/ FY 2017 payment issued for 50 percent of receipts for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands is \$18,180,795, under Title II of the Oregon and California Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f; 50 Stat. 874, Title II). FY 2017 payment issued for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands is \$270,573, under the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1; 53 Stat. 753). Sequestration of 6.6 percent was withheld under Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25). The passage of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141) authorized FY 2017 funding for the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. As a result, additional payments of \$8,664,718 to O&C grant lands and \$108,479 to CBWR grant lands were issued May 3, 2018.

Table 3-29.

ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2017

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/	\$4,099,277	\$358,977	\$4,963,413	\$1,720,358	\$11,142,025
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	65,300,612	0	0	65,300,612
Sales of Public Land /e/	416,115	0	21,109	127,796	565,020
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	10,444,133	2,841,362	625,117	3,194,924	17,105,536
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	74,193	74,193
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	6,042,763	26,845,513	6,042,763	38,391,039
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /g/	0	0	379,052	3,546,517	3,925,569
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	90,699,137	16,966,621	1,198,926	108,864,684
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	1,206,276	1,126,662	79,614	2,412,552
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	7,564,023	1,766,198	5,797,823	15,128,044
Rights-of-Way /h/	0	2,002,750	1,284	63,333,961	65,337,995
Recreation Fees	0	23,256,422	0	0	23,256,422
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /h/ /i/	0	384,632	179,623	205,009	769,264
Non-Operating Revenue /j/	0	33,173,977	0	426,339	33,600,316
Rent of Land /h/	0	1,668	781	2,724,395	2,726,844
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	31,454,390	0	0	31,454,390
Other /h/	0	0	0	555,542	555,542
Total	\$14,959,525	\$264,286,989	\$52,875,373	\$89,028,160	\$421,150,047

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2017
–concluded**

Notes: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2017 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2018, 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 \$641,839 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$10,500,184 from other lands.
- /e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /f/ Payments made under Title II of the Oregon and California Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1; 50 Stat. 874, Title II).
- /g/ Payments made under the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1939 (43 U.S.C. 1181f-1; 53 Stat. 753).
- /h/ Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /i/ 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.
- /j/ 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 2017

	Mineral Leasing Act /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$1,878	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$86,778	\$0	\$88,656
Arizona	89,923	111,915	72,607	0	59,760	0	334,205
California	1,336,774	61,728	18,358	0	58,612	0	1,475,472
Colorado	335,256	40,603	73,577	2,716	38,460	0	490,612
Florida	0	0	0	0	681	0	681
Idaho	23,069	28,715	213,288	0	33,383	0	298,455
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	26,478	133,457	178,215	0	16,739	348,412 /b/	703,301
Nebraska	0	1,194	0	0	0	0	1,194
Nevada	92,703	9,057	280,498	0	245,409	14,193,467 /c/	14,821,134
New Mexico	1,674,015	197,668	292,003	24	84,079	10,993 /b/	2,258,782
North Dakota	101	7,239	0	0	0	0	7,340
Oklahoma	12	106	0	0	6,517	0	6,635
Oregon	18,368	28,966	171,970	0	43,662	19,064,652 /d/	19,327,618
South Dakota	0	120,240	44	0	46	0	120,330
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	314,866	258	197,965	0	44,564	0	557,653
Washington	1,534	28,166	0	0	1,677	0	31,377
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,106,521	445,969	202,026	199,519	59,773	0	2,013,808
Total	\$5,021,498	\$1,215,281	\$1,700,551	\$202,259	\$780,140	\$33,617,524	\$42,537,253

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2017. 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 2017 (October 2016 through September 2017) have been allocated; those amounts will actually be paid in FY 2018.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 6.6 percent were withheld for Mineral Leasing Act payments per Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /b/ Land utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale, totaling \$14,193,467. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from “not later than September 30” to “as soon as practicable after the end of that fiscal year,” according to Public Law 106-393. This change was effective for FY 2001 payments, which were made in FY 2002.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

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 106-393)	50.0 /a/	50.0					

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 106-393)	50.0 /a/	50.0					
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			100.0				
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 2017--continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15) Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0		
Shoshone and Arapaho Tribes, Wyoming Act of May 19, 1947 (61 Stat. 102), ch. 80, authorizing the division of trust fund on deposit to joint credit of both tribes; 25 U.S.C. 611			100.0				
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			100.0				

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017--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								100.0
Permit Processing Improvement Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)								100.0
<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 106-393)	50.0 /a/	50.0					/a/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017--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 106-393)	/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, Public Law 106-248, as amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (124 Stat. 2339), Sec. 3007(a)	4.0						96.0 /e/

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Public Domain and 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 of 2000, Public Law 106-248, as amended by 2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act (124 Stat. 2339), Sec. 3007(a)	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 2017--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>		
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				100.0 /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	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 2017--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)								100.0
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 2017--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					100.0	/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				100.0				
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		100.0				/l/		

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017--continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<u>Grazing (Section 15)</u>								
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/ Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General's Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts) Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor's Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C land grant fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor's Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105- 321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 106-393)	100.0	/a/						

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017--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 106-393)	100.0	/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				100.0			
<u>Other Receipts</u>							
Not specifically designated by law		100.0					
Excess revenue from helium sales		100.0	/m/				

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017--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 2017, payments to Oregon and California (O&C) counties and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands were legislated under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, which extended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, effective 2017. Payments made under the legislation are 2017 receipts paid in 2018.

/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 expired on July 25, 2011.

/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 2017–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 2017

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Nonholding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$804,697	\$12,575	\$817,272
Arizona	7,759,743	171,352	7,931,095
California	4,023,548	135,627	4,159,175
Colorado	1,603,065	51,101	1,654,166
Eastern States	2,231	30	2,261
Idaho	2,720,714	93,765	2,814,479
Montana	3,127,343	55,146	3,182,489
Nevada	31,461,599	544,240	32,005,839
New Mexico	1,496,210	31,525	1,527,735
Oregon	1,101,146	64,624	1,165,770
Utah	5,220,263	203,675	5,423,938
Wyoming	4,584,490	31,903	4,616,393
Total	\$63,905,049	\$1,395,563	\$65,300,612

Note: The 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, enacted by Public Law 113-235 (128 Stat. 2397) on December 16, 2014, 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, 2017**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Receipts					
			Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /a/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /a/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	85% Special Account Deposits
FY 2015 and Prior Years' Activity								
Auction Sales	\$13,909.21	\$2,920,731,261.45	\$—	\$2,903,492,022.45	\$144,992,438.07	\$283,334,876.15	\$—	\$2,475,164,708.23
Direct Sales	16,367.28	120,177,798.20	—	120,177,798.20	4,431,457.77	8,862,915.50	—	106,883,424.93
LTA Land Sales	48.80	6,852,484.40	—	6,852,484.40	342,623.70	685,247.40	—	5,824,613.30
Clark County CMA	5,207.98	143,752,884.24	—	143,752,884.24	7,187,423.18	—	14,374,846.60	122,190,614.46
Exchanges	5,117.17	83,166,750.00	71,897,170.00	12,131,750.00	3,594,859.00	7,189,717.00	—	1,347,174.00
Mineral Conveyances and Forfeitures	—	(200.00)	—	2,528,900.02	—	—	—	2,528,900.02
FY 2015 and Prior Years' Totals	\$40,650.44	\$3,274,680,978.29	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,188,935,839.31	\$160,548,801.72	\$300,072,756.05	\$14,374,846.60	\$2,713,939,434.94
FY 2016 Activity								
Clark County CMA	\$—	\$6,690,990.59	\$—	\$6,690,990.59	\$334,539.39	\$—	\$669,078.81	\$5,687,372.39
Auction Sale, May 2015	—	—	—	13,736,800.00	887,500.00	1,775,000.00	—	11,074,300.00
Auction Sale, Nov 2015	225.00	32,608,500.00	—	32,608,500.00	1,630,425.00	3,260,850.00	—	27,717,225.00
Auction Sale, April 2016	818.66	93,061,000.00	—	31,980,800.00	835,350.00	1,670,700.00	—	29,474,750.00
Deposits and Forfeitures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
LTA Land Sales	56.96	6,824,436.30	—	6,824,436.30	341,221.82	682,443.63	—	5,800,770.85
Affordable Housing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FY 2016 Totals	\$1,100.62	\$139,184,926.89	\$—	\$91,841,526.89	\$4,029,036.21	\$7,388,993.63	\$669,078.81	\$79,754,418.24
FY 2017 Activity								
Clark County CMA (7/16–9/16)	\$—	\$6,869,026.04	\$—	\$6,869,026.04	\$343,451.30	\$—	\$686,902.61	\$5,838,672.13
Clark County CMA (10/16–12/16)	—	1,839,468.67	—	1,839,468.67	91,973.44	—	183,946.86	1,563,548.37
Clark County CMA (1/17–3/17)	—	1,259,813.69	—	1,259,813.69	62,990.68	—	125,981.37	1,070,841.64
Clark County CMA (4/17–6/17)	—	6,967,335.39	—	6,967,335.39	348,366.77	—	696,733.54	5,922,235.08
Auction Sale, April 2016	—	—	—	61,080,200.00	3,817,700.00	7,635,400.00	—	49,627,100.00
Auction Sale, Nov 2016	135.00	24,903,500.00	—	24,903,500.00	1,245,175.00	2,490,350.00	—	21,167,975.00
Auction Sale, Aug 2017	63.75	15,397,200.00	—	3,257,840.00	11,150.00	22,300.00	—	3,224,390.00
Direct Sales	20.36	2,687,500.00	—	2,687,500.00	134,375.00	268,750.00	—	2,284,375.00
LTA Land Sales	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FY 2017 Totals	\$219.11	\$59,923,843.79	\$—	\$108,864,683.79	\$6,055,182.19	\$10,416,800.00	\$1,693,564.38	\$90,699,137.22
Inception to Date Total	\$41,970.17	\$3,473,789,748.97	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,389,642,049.99	\$170,633,020.12	\$317,878,549.68	\$16,737,489.79	\$2,884,392,990.40
Plus: Interest Redeemed–Inception to Date								\$329,150,421.75
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$3,213,543,412.15

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—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	\$199,697,584.74	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$301,301,862.28	
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,228,028.46	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	162,409,080.43	\$162,409,080.43
De-obligation of Funds	78,410,641.61	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,833,867.18	
Transfer of Funds	—	97,700,037.07	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	98,777,325.09	98,777,325.09
Outstanding Obligations	58,914.67	—	—	—	—	58,914.67	58,914.67
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$122,653,449.82	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$337,584,768.49	
Disbursements Inception to Date	76,952,255.88	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	180,097,251.88	\$180,097,251.88
De-obligation of Funds	44,663,230.73	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	44,158,959.79	2,857,826.00	156,449,553.40	
Transfer of Funds	—	93,345,829.29	74,421,387.31	85,652,136.26	15,724,995.18	269,144,348.04	269,144,348.04
Outstanding Obligations	1,037,963.21	—	—	—	—	1,037,963.21	1,037,963.21
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$99,131,766.83	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$155,015,074.29	
Disbursements Inception to Date	68,329,573.46	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	99,041,825.97	\$99,041,825.97
De-obligation of Funds	30,025,706.37	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,196,761.32	
Transfer of Funds	—	33,927,732.54	16,791,058.01	37,751,454.88	9,321.93	88,479,567.36	88,479,567.36
Outstanding Obligations	776,487.00	—	—	—	—	776,487.00	776,487.00
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$338,392,948.11	\$268,810,221.90	\$253,579,420.00	\$241,865,482.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,105,393,437.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	261,798,066.40	182,505,319.38	231,429,531.22	190,045,784.69	2,596,564.26	868,375,265.95	\$868,375,265.95
De-obligation of Funds	65,908,999.72	56,207,006.26	19,274,183.37	46,111,756.03	148,800.86	187,650,746.24	
Outstanding Obligations	10,685,881.99	30,097,896.26	2,875,705.41	5,707,941.60	—	49,367,425.26	49,367,425.26
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Water Authority</u>	<u>Lincoln County</u>	<u>White Pine</u>	<u>Washoe County</u>	<u>Carson City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$129,801,920.00	\$22,559,324.54	\$7,669,584.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$2,818,205.00	\$175,059,440.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	122,311,871.29	21,994,092.90	4,793,872.83	4,277,502.42	694,042.47	154,071,381.91	\$154,071,381.91
De-obligation of Funds	3,424,806.64	213,192.14	131,726.69	7,932,904.58	162,179.71	11,864,809.76	
Outstanding Obligations	4,065,242.07	352,039.50	2,743,984.48	—	1,961,982.82	9,123,248.87	9,123,248.87
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$67,144,221.69					\$67,144,221.69	
Disbursements Inception to Date	42,985,204.34					42,985,204.34	\$42,985,204.34
De-obligation of Funds	17,698,097.36					17,698,097.36	
Outstanding Obligations	6,460,919.99					6,460,919.99	6,460,919.99
Sequestered Funds - SNPLMA							5,688,259.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—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	\$49,682,588.00	\$5,255,241.51	\$42,301,473.38	\$97,239,302.89	
Disbursements Inception to Date	35,055,681.56	4,531,050.60	16,978,707.34	56,565,439.50	\$56,565,439.50
De-obligation of Funds	14,163,723.69	306,883.36	5,349,362.44	19,819,969.49	
Transfer of Funds	246,764,588.99	7,673,046.24	23,356,644.61	277,794,279.84	277,794,279.84
Outstanding Obligations	463,182.75	417,307.55	19,973,403.60	20,853,893.90	20,853,893.90
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>				
Original Obligation	\$7,608,827.57			\$7,608,827.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35			6,603,747.35	\$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22			1,005,080.22	
Transfer of Funds	11,925,933.61			11,925,933.61	11,925,933.61
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—			—	
Earmarked Funds /b/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$126,857,217.13	\$12,234,330.09	\$74,096,276.87	\$24,309,686.82	\$237,497,510.91
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	13,530,986.84	—	50,052,583.94
Sequestered Funds	686,755.00	1,752.00	22,487.00	9,101.00	720,095.00
Transfer of Funds	33,992,179.41	5,037,039.00	—	—	39,029,218.41
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	90,637.13	—	90,637.13
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$57,967,493.12	\$4,884,731.59	\$60,452,165.90	\$24,300,585.82	\$147,604,976.43
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date					\$2,499,530,297.65
BLM OPERATING COSTS					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$85,179,197.30	\$85,179,197.30
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2016				4,515,256.91	4,515,256.91
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2017				4,520,251.60	4,520,251.60
Transfer of Funds				385,950.00	385,950.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date				\$94,600,655.81	\$94,600,655.81
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)					\$3,213,543,412.15
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date					(\$2,594,130,953.46)
Total Available					\$619,412,458.69

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017–concluded**

Note: FY stands for fiscal year (October 1 through September 30); CMA stands for cooperative management agreement; and PPP stands for pre-proposal planning.

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

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

Source: Prepared by the BLM National Operations Center.

Table 3-34. RESERVED

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

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2017

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported <i>/h/</i>	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	0	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,610
Colorado									
–Leases	0	0	28	0	9	14	0	0	51
–Acres	0	0	45,632	0	16,230	17,103	0	0	78,965
Illinois									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	145
Kentucky									
–Leases	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
–Acres	0	1,827	0	0	315	1,210	0	0	3,352
Montana									
–Leases	0	6	14	0	0	15	0	0	35
–Acres	0	16,771	10,371	0	0	10,080	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	1	0	2	0	0	9	0	0	12
–Acres	640	0	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	26,072
North Dakota									
–Leases	0	2	6	0	0	5	0	0	13
–Acres	0	5,413	3,640	0	0	1,340	0	0	10,393

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported <i>/h/</i>	Total
Oklahoma									
–Leases	0	2	0	0	4	0	2	0	8
–Acres	0	6,301	0	0	7,694	0	2,129	0	16,124
Utah									
–Leases	2	0	35	13	0	22	0	0	72
–Acres	8,868	0	52,909	3,494	0	20,135	0	0	85,406
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
West Virginia									
–Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	7,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,642
Wyoming									
–Leases	4	14	47	1	1	32	0	0	99
–Acres	7,509	49,691	92,918	6,074	3,206	31,819	0	0	191,217
Total									
–Leases	8	26	132	14	15	100	2	1	298
–Acres	24,659	81,613	213,970	9,568	27,445	99,140	2,129	145	458,669

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

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

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

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

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. These field-level data are then aggregated in the BLM's Recreation Management Information System database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from this database and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System. Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and nonfee areas; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount 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 2017**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas /c/ <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites /d/ <i>Thousands</i>		Total <i>Thousands</i>	
	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/	Visits /e/	Visitor Days /f/
Alaska	545	296	341	618	0	0	886	914
Arizona	2,370	2,579	1,483	1,593	1,782	2,908	5,635	7,080
California	5,176	8,011	5,583	4,689	203	46	10,962	12,746
Colorado	4,262	2,184	3,531	5,343	517	124	8,310	7,651
Eastern States	109	48	46	8	12	2	167	58
Idaho	3,009	1,679	2,908	2,430	4	2	5,921	4,111
Montana	2,384	2,142	2,104	3,193	1	< 1	4,489	5,335
Nevada	1,577	865	4,232	3,279	18	12	5,827	4,156
New Mexico	3,604	2,216	1,707	2,236	< 1	< 1	5,311	4,452
Oregon	3,960	3,611	4,692	4,294	238	128	8,890	8,033
Utah	4,087	2,495	3,723	2,939	96	158	7,906	5,592
Wyoming	1,473	929	1,648	1,596	18	8	3,139	2,533
Total	32,556	27,055	31,998	32,218	2,889	3,388	67,443	62,661

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

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

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days <i>/a/</i>							
	Fee Sites and Areas <i>/b/</i>		Special Recreation Permitted Activities <i>/c/</i>		Areas without Permits or Fees <i>/d/</i>		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	3,067	4.89%	1,059	1.69%	17,556	28.02%	21,682	34.60%
Nonmotorized Travel	314	0.50%	164	0.26%	6,829	10.90%	7,307	11.66%
Off-Highway Travel	126	0.20%	365	0.58%	7,280	11.62%	7,771	12.40%
Driving for Pleasure	82	0.13%	3	< 0.01%	2,749	4.39%	2,834	4.52%
Viewing Public Land Resources	389	0.62%	113	0.18%	3,811	6.08%	4,313	6.88%
Interpretation and Education	109	0.17%	89	0.14%	904	1.44%	1,102	1.76%
Hunting	17	0.03%	26	0.04%	5,278	8.42%	5,321	8.49%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	347	0.55%	492	0.79%	4,182	6.67%	5,021	8.01%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Recreation Activities	Visitor Days /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group
Water-Based Activities								
Boating (Motorized)	157	0.25%	13	0.02%	910	1.45%	1,080	1.72%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	120	0.19%	145	0.23%	2,644	4.22%	2,909	4.64%
Fishing	406	0.65%	60	0.10%	1,745	2.78%	2,211	3.53%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	113	0.18%	3	< 0.01%	567	0.90%	683	1.09%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile/ Motorized Travel	2	< 0.01%	7	0.01%	149	0.24%	158	0.25%
Other Winter Activities	6	0.01%	18	0.03%	245	0.39%	269	0.43%
Total	5,255	8.39%	2,557	4.08%	54,849	87.53%	62,661	100%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded

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

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

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

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

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

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (FY 2017).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit or Passport					Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/	Federal Interagency Pass /f/	
Alaska	0	8,688	0	109	630	\$357,178
Arizona	17,452	13,357	14,734	279	9,968	1,327,136
California	15,650	5,803	50,310	520	15,087	3,889,628
Colorado	8,688	35,718	0	748	13,850	1,287,299
Eastern States	0	0	0	7	1,215	27,245
Idaho	4,861	29,206	0	154	6,004	992,792
Montana	5,400	11,514	972	187	4,272	689,858
Nevada	307,216	1,200	2	377	15,689	5,533,084
New Mexico	71,407	27,355	122	269	7,385	729,357
Oregon	123,055	58,212	0	483	29,278	3,067,415
Utah	61,370	17,976	45,147	1,014	6,152	5,003,164
Wyoming	0	5,729	0	303	2,813	\$248,288
Total Permits	615,099	214,758	111,287	4,450	112,343	
Permit Revenue /g/	\$3,461,976	\$5,674,732	\$6,078,416	\$6,367,027	\$1,570,295	\$23,152,446
Other Revenue /h/						\$91,638
Total Revenue /i/						\$23,244,084

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017—continued

- Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation concession leases are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”
- /a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
 - /b/ The standard amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, national conservation areas, and other designated recreation areas.
 - /c/ The expanded amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, audio tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretive auto tour.
 - /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
 - /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both issued permits for 2017 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both active and issued permits for this reporting year.
 - /f/ The Federal Interagency Recreation Pass—America the Beautiful—The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this count and revenue are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.
 - /g/ This value represents the total net revenue recorded in the BLM’s Collections and Billings System (CBS) in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded

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

Sources: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System (FY 2017) and the BLM’s CBS (FY 2017).

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

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

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

Many of these laws establish procedures for formally recognizing areas that are unique or that contain significant scientific, educational, or recreational values. Some of these designations, including national conservation areas and national monuments, require congressional or Presidential action. Others, such as areas of critical environmental concern, are BLM designations established through land use planning or other administrative procedures. During the past 47 years, beginning with designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)—also known as National Conservation Lands—to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the NLCS with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's national conservation areas and similar designations, wilderness areas, national historic and scenic trails, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, wilderness study areas, and conservation lands of the California desert. Taken together, there are 876 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 statistics for the conservation units included in the NLCS:

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

Natural and Cultural Heritage Administrative Designations

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

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

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

Table 5-10 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.

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

Table 5-14 shows the BLM's cultural resource management activities. The BLM is steward for the Federal Government's largest, most culturally diverse, and most scientifically important body of cultural resources. To carry out this stewardship responsibility, the BLM's cultural resource management program is designed to inventory, evaluate, and manage cultural and paleontological resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. In total, the BLM has inventoried 25,538,050 acres of cultural resources and has recorded 391,240 properties.

The BLM provides special management prescriptions for public lands under a variety of special designations such as areas of critical environmental concern, research natural areas, and national natural landmarks. Table 5-15 lists the present areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas managed by the BLM. Table 5-16 lists numerous types of areas on the public lands having 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, 2017**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	27	9,552,128	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	16	3,676,979	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,440	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	20	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	86	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	224	8,760,479	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	517	12,607,811	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	69	1,001,358	2,423
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,080
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Conservation Lands of the California Desert	Congressional	NA /b/	4,200,000	0
Total		876	40,234,868 /c/	8,186

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017–concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ The BLM is evaluating how to manage the Conservation Lands of the California Desert. This area has not yet been formally divided into units.
- /c/ The actual total BLM acres (without overlapping units) is about 36 million.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

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, 2017--concluded

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Prehistoric Trackways, New Mexico	5,280	0	0	0	5,280
Rio Grande del Norte, New Mexico	242,710	0	39,167	28,853	242,710
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	112,928	0	0	19,752	112,928
Bears Ears, Utah	1,063,000	290,000	0	0	1,353,000
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,866,331	0	0	14,130	1,866,331
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres	9,552,128	1,320,048	313,367	283,639	10,872,176

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, 2017**

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

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017–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, 2017

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

Note: The BLM has no jurisdiction over state and private lands within nationally designated areas. "Total Acreage in Unit" (the sum of federal lands, state lands, and private lands) is no longer being reported as of the 2013 edition.

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

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, 2017—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
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—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	199,739
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho Peak	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountain	Central California District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,356
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	30,605
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountains	California Desert District	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado—concluded		
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Gunnison Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Gunnison Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (5 areas) /a/		205,814
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbidge Rivers	Boise and Twin Falls District	89,820
Frank Church-River of No Return	Coeur d'Alene District	802
Jim McClure-Jerry Peak	Challis Field Office	23,916
Little Jacks Creek	Boise District	50,930
North Fork Owyhee	Boise District	43,391
Owyhee River	Boise District	267,137
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,529
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (9 areas)		541,728
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
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—continued**

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
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		
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	41,170
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,823
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	16,030
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (5 areas)		170,163
Oregon		
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 (8 areas)		246,953

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Blackridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountains	Salt Lake Field Office	99,428
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (18 areas)		260,356
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES (224 designated areas) /b/		8,760,479

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017–concluded**

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

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

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

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

State	Number of Wilderness Study Areas	Federal Acres
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Alaska	1	260,000
Arizona	2	63,930
California	67	821,870
Colorado	53	546,969
Idaho	40	544,620
Montana	35	435,084
Nevada	60	2,516,855
New Mexico	57	960,335
Oregon	87	2,645,791
Utah	86	3,232,402
Washington	1	5,554
Wyoming	42	574,401
Total	517 /a/	12,607,811

/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, 2017

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017
-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	03/30/09	0	9.5	0.0	0.0	9.5
Duncan Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
Jarbidge River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	28.2	0.0	0.0	28.2
Little Jacks Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	12.4	0.0	0.0	12.4
North Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	14.7	0.0	4.0	18.7
Owyhee River	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	65.6	0.0	0.0	65.6
Red Canyon	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	4.9	0.0	0.0	4.9
Sheep Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	25.8	0.0	0.0	25.8
South Fork Owyhee	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	31.0	0.0	0.4	31.4
West Fork Bruneau	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
Wickahoney Creek	Public Law 111-11	03/30/09	0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.5
State Totals (16)			0	307.9	0.0	4.9	312.8
Montana							
Upper Missouri	Public Law 94-986	10/12/76	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	11/07/88	2,435	8.4	0.0	0.0	8.4
Rio Grande	Public Law 90-542	10/02/68	20,416	49.3	12.0	2.5	63.8
	Public Law 103-242	05/04/94					
State Totals (2)			22,851	57.7	12.0	2.5	72.2
Oregon							
Clackamas	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	160	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
Crooked (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	5,696	0.0	0.0	17.8	17.8
Deschutes (Middle and Lower)	Public Law 100-557	10/28/88	38,400	0.0	20.0	100.0	120.0

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017
–concluded**

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

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, 2017**

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

**Table 5-7. NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017—concluded**

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

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

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/				
Colorado	2	1,470	\$4,000,000	\$0
Utah	1	606	7,690,000	0
Total	3	2,076	\$11,690,000	\$0
Act of Congress				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
FLPMA (Minerals Only) /b/				
California	1	40	\$1,850,000	\$300,000
Total	1	40	\$1,850,000	\$300,000
Act of Congress (Minerals Only)				
None	0	0	\$0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0	\$0
Grand Total	4	2,116	\$13,540,000	\$300,000

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 land 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 2017**

Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange

State	Number of Deeds Received	Number of Acres Acquired	Approved Appraised Value	Cash Equalization Payment Made by BLM /a/
FLPMA /b/				
California	1	590	\$1,550,000	\$0
Colorado	2	433	4,000,000	0
Idaho	2	4,178	1,232,000	1,232,000
Total	5	5,201	\$6,782,000	\$1,232,000
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	5	5,201	\$6,782,000	\$1,232,000

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 2017**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

Interest Acquired

State	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Purchase						
LWCF /a/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	1	80,000	80	0	0	0
California	18	1,502,075	2,623	0	0	0
Colorado	1	526,000	8	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	2	3,918,500	5,767	3	0	180
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	2	2,020,000	322	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	5	2,064,000	1,626	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	\$10,110,575	10,426	3	\$0	180
Non-LWCF /b/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	2	1,907,600	1,765	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	3	1,894	4
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	690,000	9	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	\$2,597,600	1,774	3	\$1,894	4

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued**

Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation

Interest Acquired

State	Fee			Easement		
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Purchase–continued						
SNPLMA /c/						
None	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Total Purchases	32	\$12,708,175	12,200	6	\$1,894	184
	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number of Actions</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Donation						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	50,000	320	0	0	0
Colorado	1	2,240,000	235	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	1	5,500	1	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Donations	3	\$2,295,500	556	0	\$0	0
Grand Total	35	\$15,003,675	12,756	6	\$1,894	184

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017–concluded**

- /a/ Funding from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897).
- /b/ Funding from various sources, including highway and fire mitigations, habitat compensation, and western Oregon receipts (timber sale access).
- /c/ Funding from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.

Table 5-9.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT
ACT SUMMARY OF BUDGET AUTHORITY,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	New Projects Approved in FY 2017 /b/	Projects Completed in FY 2017 /c/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2017
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	10	12	\$55,223,322
Capital Improvements	7	6	22,306,848
Conservation Initiatives	6	2	9,189,762
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	1	0	12,419,000
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	0	2	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	5	1	3,343,030
Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	2	1	5,218,000
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /d/	0	52	0
Total	31	76	\$107,699,962
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			\$2,000,000
Grand Total Approved			\$109,699,962

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 2017–concluded

- /a/ Allowable expenditures under the SNPLMA special account include the following:
- Development of parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and in portions Carson City, Nevada, pursuant to a cooperative agreement with a unit of local or regional government.
 - Capital improvements at the Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, Great Basin National Park, and other areas administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and the Spring Mountains National Recreation Area.
 - Conservation initiatives on federal land in Clark, Lincoln, and White Pine Counties and portions of Carson City, Nevada, administered by the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture.
 - Acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, with priority given to lands in Clark County.
 - Hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention within the Lake Tahoe Basin and the Nevada portions of the Carson Range and the Spring Mountains.
 - Projects with the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project, including, but not limited to, fire management, fuels, forests, woodlands, rangelands, aspen and riparian communities, wildlife habitat, soils, and watersheds, on federal lands in White Pine County and/or Lincoln County, Nevada.
 - Development and implementation of the Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan in Clark County.
 - Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506) projects.
 - Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.
- /b/ Round 16 projects for FY 2017 were approved on December 6, 2016. Round 16 was split into Round 16A and Round 16B. Round 16A, which was specifically for the hazardous fuels reduction and wildfire prevention category, was approved on August 31, 2016.
- /c/ All projects completed in FY 2017 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 3 through 15. 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.
- /d/ Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects were funded in Rounds 5 through 12, during which time the \$300 million authorized to be appropriated for projects at Lake Tahoe over 10 years was approved by the Secretary of the Interior and allocated for that purpose. Therefore, no additional funds are being allocated to Lake Tahoe Restoration Act projects.

Table 5-10.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Land Disposal (1999–2017) /a/

	1999–2016		1999–2017	
	Total	Average/Year	2017	Total
Acres Disposed	30,065 /b/	1,769	219	30,284
Number of Parcels Disposed	785	46	27	812
Gross Disposal Revenue /c/	\$3,278,248,466 /d/	\$192,838,145	\$108,864,684	\$3,387,113,150

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2017) /e/

	1999–2016	2017	Total
Acres Acquired	70,455	0	70,455

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

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

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

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

**Table 5-10. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2017
-concluded**

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

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

/d/ The FY 2016 Table 5-10 reflected a 1999-2016 Gross Disposal Revenue total of \$3,278,222,450 based on the FY 2016 end of year financial report. Subsequently, one line of the FY 2016 financial report for CMA rent payments was corrected to reflect an increase of \$26,015.48 in additional gross revenue, which was then paid to the 5% State of Nevada payment and the 10% Department of Aviation payment. Therefore, the 1999-2016 Gross Disposal Revenue total in this FY 2017 table reflects the increased revenue of \$3,278,248,466.

/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 5-11. 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 AS OF MARCH 1, 2017**

Administrative State	Horses	Burros	Total
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Arizona	364	6,241	6,605
California	5,088	3,657	8,745
Colorado	1,693	0	1,693
Idaho	563	0	563
Montana	166	0	166
Nevada	34,780	2,931	37,711
New Mexico	168	0	168
Oregon	4,302	49	4,351
Utah	5,215	313	5,528
Wyoming	7,144	0	7,144
Total	59,483	13,191	72,674

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

Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2016 /b/			FY 2017		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	4,158	3,313	7,471	190	48	238
California	20,036	7,300	27,336	324	201	525
Colorado	8,062	980	9,042	219	35	254
Eastern States	65,168	15,618	80,786	828	89	917
Idaho	4,852	359	5,211	102	15	117
Montana	10,080	1,323	11,403	17	0	17
Nevada	4,724	353	5,077	78	22	100
New Mexico	24,099	4,112	28,211	392	84	476
Oregon	15,109	1,412	16,521	250	19	269
Utah	6,763	686	7,449	236	45	281
Wyoming	17,483	1,217	18,700	133	22	155
National Program Office	23,261	1,731	24,992	136	32	168
Total	203,795	38,404	242,199	2,905	612	3,517

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

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

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

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2016			FY 2017		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	225	11,166	11,391	0	214	214
California	17,115	9,972	27,087	34	118	152
Colorado	4,395	0	4,395	132	0	132
Idaho	3,622	0	3,622	9	0	9
Montana	437	0	437	0	0	0
Nevada	129,289	7,922	137,211	2,075	142	2,217
New Mexico	712	11	723	0	0	0
Oregon	18,299	22	18,321	147	0	147
Utah	12,948	442	13,390	990	0	990
Wyoming	37,244	3	37,247	348	0	348
Total	224,286	29,538	253,824	3,735	474	4,209

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 2017 include 96 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land; 30 in California, 53 in Nevada, and 13 in Oregon.

Table 5-13c. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Administrative State	Animals Sold /a/			Animals Sold /a/		
	FY 2005 to FY 2016			FY 2017		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	8	38	46	8	1	9
California	488	240	728	32	23	55
Colorado	1,086	12	1,098	155	10	165
Eastern States	647	99	746	209	16	225
Idaho	36	0	36	0	0	0
Montana	5	0	5	0	0	0
Nevada	5	4	9	4	2	6
New Mexico	101	60	161	33	10	43
Oregon	114	1	115	23	0	23
Utah	317	58	375	1	0	1
Wyoming	213	2	215	2	2	4
National Program Office	2,348	201	2,549	51	0	51
Total	5,368	715	6,083	518	64	582

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

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

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	6,031	42	6
Arizona	27,039	270	24
California	37,748	705	99
Colorado	48,306	2,481	68
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	96,981	795	19
Montana	33,870	224	31
Nevada	120,625	2,062	151
New Mexico	45,964	472	117
Oregon	103,638	642	84
Utah	76,096	1,188	94
Wyoming	44,359	588	82
Total for Fiscal Year 2017	640,657	9,469	775
TOTAL TO DATE	25,538,050	391,240	

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

Table 5-15.

**AREAS OF CRITICAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERN
(ACECs) AND RESEARCH NATURAL AREAS (RNAs) AS
OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	54	10,583,893
Arizona	59	992,317
California	233	6,620,424
Colorado	88	787,181
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	100	638,094
Montana	61	454,412
Nevada	56	1,438,265
New Mexico	169	1,131,313
Oregon/Washington	226	894,332
Utah	60	756,264
Wyoming	44	710,387
Total	1,151	25,006,936

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

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF NON-NLCS DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2017

Special Management Area	Designation Type	Number	Total Acres	Total Miles
Lake Todatonten Special Management Area	Congressional	1	37,579	
Herd Management Areas	Administrative	177	31,583,386	
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern /a/	Administrative	1,124	34,628,242	
National Natural Landmarks	Administrative	41	391,317	
Research Natural Areas /a/	Administrative	207	1,524,928	
National Recreation Trails	Administrative	37		615
National Back Country Byways	Administrative	56		2,986 /b/
Globally Important Bird Areas	Administrative	34	7,625,030 /c/	
Significant Caves /d/	Administrative	1,091		

/a/ Many research natural areas are also designated as areas of critical environmental concern. The number of research natural areas and their total acres therefore overlaps with the number and total acres of areas of environmental concern.

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

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

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

Source: Information concerning significant caves comes from the BLM Recreation Management Information System (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 6-1 summarizes the number of wildland fires and the acres burned during the FY 2017 fire season on lands protected by the BLM or lands protected under cooperative agreements between the BLM and local fire agencies. Fires reported on BLM and BLM-protected lands burned a total of more than 3.2 million acres in 2017. This is double the amount of BLM wildfire losses in 2016, which totaled more than 1.6 million acres. For states with BLM-managed public lands, Nevada had the most wildfire activity in 2017, with more than 912,000 acres of BLM and BLM-protected land burned. Alaska was the second most impacted state, with nearly 609,000 acres burned.

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. The other 40 percent are caused by illegal activities, such as midnight 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 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017

Force Account Protection

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	23	0	23	0	53,306	12
Arizona	168	21	47	142	9,485	5,998
California	115	44	76	83	37,401	6,395
Colorado	238	10	184	64	32,456	26,889
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	169	80	103	146	224,449	41,008
Montana	63	32	83	12	119,520	180,592
Nevada	324	152	288	188	582,109	169,788
New Mexico	55	28	31	52	1,987	3,432
Oregon	162	34	131	65	92,673	17,628
Utah	229	36	181	84	83,379	17,059
Wyoming	103	16	59	60	2,489	3,659
Total	1,649	453	1,206	896	1,239,254	472,460

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017–continued

Contract Protection

State	Fires Suppressed		Causes		Total Area	
	BLM <i>Fires</i>	Non- BLM <i>Fires</i>	Lightning <i>Fires</i>	Human <i>Fires</i>	BLM <i>Acres</i>	Non- BLM <i>Acres</i>
Alaska	6	170	105	71	42,084	513,377
Arizona	2	33	5	30	1,003	5,385
California	26	161	18	169	99,822	169,337
Colorado	1	121	62	60	1,876	11,819
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	541	51	17	575	35,842	82,095
Montana	25	122	119	28	31,253	218,130
Nevada	4	96	34	66	114,324	46,265
New Mexico	1	13	5	9	2,500	9,645
Oregon	118	72	86	104	6,259	40,302
Utah	18	167	83	102	1,864	75,486
Wyoming	0	157	72	85	11,512	46,989
Total	742	1,163	606	1,299	348,339	1,218,830
Grand Total	2,391	1,616	1,812	2,195	1,587,593	1,691,290

Table 6-1. FIRES ON OR THREATENING BLM LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded

Note: Non-BLM land includes other federal lands, as well as state, privately owned, and other nonfederal lands. Due to changes in reporting requirements, the number of acres of burned commercial forest, noncommercial forest, and nonforest watershed are no longer reported as of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*.

Source: The National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS, AS OF NOVEMBER 29, 2017

Administrative State or Office	Number of Buildings	Number of Administrative Sites	Number of Recreation Sites	Miles of Roads	Miles of Trails	Number of Bridges
Alaska	374	52	107	30	1,246	16
Arizona	292	103	287	1,769	631	2
California	635	78	396	4,556	2,209	209
Colorado	291	54	397	4,140	1,201	21 /a/
Eastern States	12	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	377	46	269	8,177	3,068	51
Montana	317	31	263	3,758	305	35
National Interagency Fire Center	30	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	276	75	113	9,989	800	11
New Mexico	164	20	97	4,748	205	4
Eastern Oregon	454 /b/	77 /b/	276	8,901	828 /b/	30 /b/
Western Oregon	453 /b/	52 /b/	213	14,150	521 /b/	451
Utah	523	62	413	7,757	2,442	21
Wyoming	136	29	86	3,879	46	43
Total	4,334	684	2,918	71,854	13,502	894

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

/b/ Reorganization of Oregon administrative offices and inventory.

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2017 /a/		Activities During Fiscal Year 2017 /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/	247	120	10	2	2
Arizona	866	757	10	0	0
California /i/	1,346	902	0	0	0
Colorado	275	153	3	5	0
Eastern States	3	1	0	0	0
Idaho	584	569	62	19	6
Montana	116	66	0	1	0
Nevada	1,614	581	0	0	0
New Mexico	287	184	0	0	2
Oregon	572	565	1	21	1
Utah	702	328	0	2	1
Washington	35	32	1	0	0
Wyoming	311	249	4	7	0
Total	6,958	5,107	91	57	12

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2017—concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2017.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2017 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/ Alaska’s FY 2016 data are used for this year’s table.
- /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 moneys paid, or to be paid, to other funds, counties, or states out of receipts collected during the fiscal year reported, as required or specified by law.

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

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

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

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

auction: a sale of land through competitive bidding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

early seral: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 0 and 25 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Early seral describes vegetation that is in “poor” condition.

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.)

ephemeral streams: stream reaches where water flows for only brief periods during storm runoff events.

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.

fire suppression: fire control activities concerned with controlling and extinguishing a fire, starting when the fire is discovered.

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.

force account 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 supervised and operated by the Bureau of Land Management.

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.

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.

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.)

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.

late seral: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 51 and 75 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Late seral means that the vegetation is in “good” condition.

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.

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.)

mid seral: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 26 and 50 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Mid seral describes vegetation that is in “fair” condition.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

paleontology: a science dealing with the life of past geological periods as known from fossil remains.

patent: a Federal Government deed; a document that conveys legal title to public lands to the patentee. Public domain lands are patented; acquired lands are deeded by the Federal Government.

permit: a revocable authorization to use public land for a specified purpose.

placer claim: a mining claim located for “all forms of deposit, excepting veins of quartz, or other rock in place” (30 U.S.C. 35). A placer claim must generally be located by legal subdivision in conformance with the public land survey rather than by metes and bounds. A placer claim is limited to 20 acres per individual, although a placer claim may be as big as 160 acres for an association of 8 or more persons. Corporations are limited to 20-acre claims.

plugged wells: refers to new wells that have been drilled to total depth during the reporting period and that did not encounter oil or gas in paying quantities. Approved plugging and abandonment may or may not have yet occurred.

potential natural community: an ecological condition classification that means the current vegetation is between 76 and 100 percent similar to the potential natural plant community. Potential natural community describes vegetation that is in “excellent” condition.

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.

produccible and service holes: wells with one or more producible oil or gas service completions.

produccible completions (oil and gas): separate completions existing on producible (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.

produccible leases: leases that have at least one producible well actually located within the lease, as of the last day of the reporting period; includes producible leases that received allocated production from wells located off the lease and that have no producible 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.

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.

sustained yield: the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high-level annual, or regular periodic, output of the various renewable resources of the public lands consistent with multiple use.

threatened species: any animal or plant species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a part of its range. (See candidate species and endangered species.)

trespass: an unauthorized use of federal lands or resources.

tunnel site: a site located for the development of a vein or lode or for the anticipated discovery of previously unknown veins or lodes. The locator of a tunnel site is given the right to all veins cut by the tunnel within 3,000 feet of its portal and up to 1,500 feet along the length of each blind vein or lode cut. A tunnel site location lapses if not worked for a period of at least 6 months.

visit (recreation): the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the Bureau of Land Management, regardless of duration.

visitor hour: a unit used to measure duration of recreation use. A visitor hour involves the presence of a person on a recreation area or site for the purpose of engaging in recreation activities for either continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods aggregating 60 minutes. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours at a site or area.

water activities (other than boating or fishing): includes swimming, general water play, waterskiing, ski jumping, and other similar activities that occur outside a boat.

wetlands: permanently wet or intermittently flooded areas where the water table (fresh, saline, or brackish) is at, near, or above the soil surface for extended intervals; where hydric wet soil conditions are normally exhibited; and where water depths generally do not exceed 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet). Marshes, shallows, swamps, muskegs, lake bogs, and wet meadows are examples of wetlands.

wilderness: an area of undeveloped federal land retaining its primeval character and influence, without permanent improvement or human habitation, that is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and that (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of human work substantially unnoticeable; (2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) has at least 5,000 acres of land or is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic, or historical value.

wilderness study area: an area having the following characteristics: (1) size—roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres of public lands or of a manageable size; (2) naturalness—generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature; and (3) opportunities—provides outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directs the Bureau of Land Management to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics.

wild free-roaming horses and burros: all unbranded and unclaimed horses and burros using public lands as all or part of their habitat.

winter sports: includes ice skating, skiing (downhill and cross country), snowboarding, snowshoeing, sledding, snowmobiling, and tobogganing, as well as activities such as snow sculpture and general snow play.

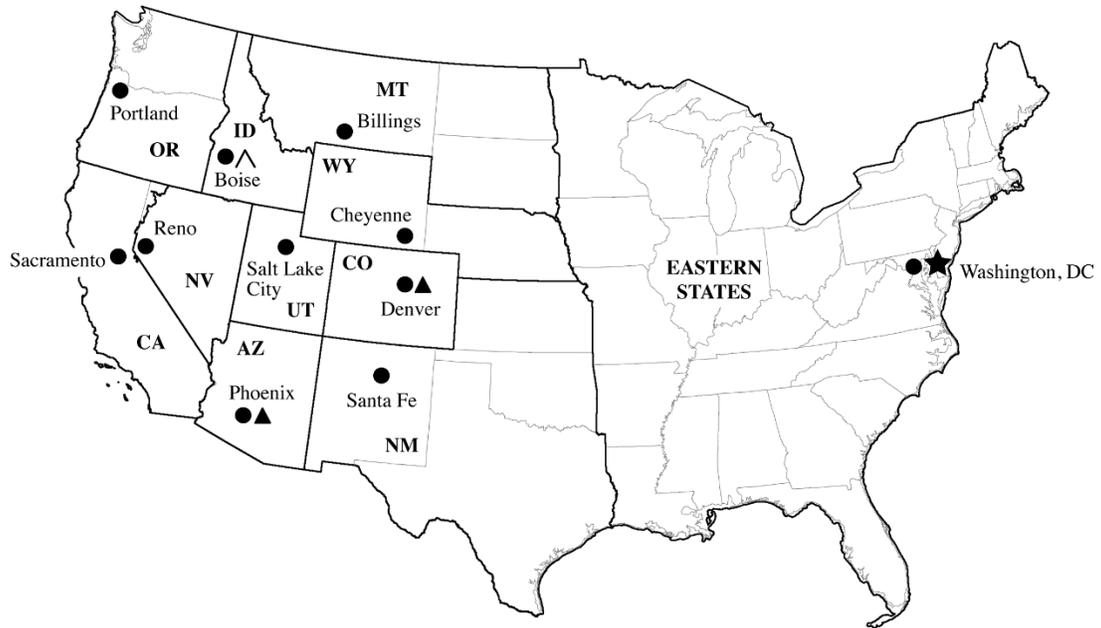
withdrawal: an action that restricts the disposition of public lands and that holds them for specific public purposes; also, public lands that have been dedicated to public purposes. (See reserved lands and revocation.)

woodlands: forest lands usually supporting open-grown, widely scattered trees of marginal merchantability and generally more valuable for watershed or wildlife protection purposes than for the production of timber for commercial purposes.

The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions



National Headquarters	★
State Offices	●
National Centers	▲
National Interagency Fire Center	∧
Administrative Boundaries	—



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

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	BLM Washington Office 1849 C Street NW, Rm. 5665 Washington, DC 20240 (202) 208-3801
Alaska State Office	Alaska	222 West 7th Ave. #13 Anchorage, AK 99513 (907) 271-5960
Arizona State Office	Arizona	One North Central Ave., Suite 800 Phoenix, AZ 85004-4427 (602) 417-9200
California State Office	California	2800 Cottage Way, Suite W1623 Sacramento, CA 95825 (916) 978-4400
Colorado State Office	Colorado	2850 Youngfield St. Lakewood, CO 80215 (303) 239-3600
Eastern States Office	All states bordering on and east of the Mississippi River	20 M Street SE, Suite 950 Washington, DC 20003 (202) 912-7700
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000
Montana State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Dr. Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5000
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Blvd. Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6500
New Mexico State Office	Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 954-2000
Oregon State Office	Oregon and Washington	1220 S.W. 3rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6001
Utah State Office	Utah	440 West 200 South, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4001
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Rd. Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6256
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5512

