



Public Land Statistics 2020

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 2020

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WELCOME TO *PUBLIC LAND STATISTICS 2020*

Welcome to the 2020 edition of *Public Land Statistics* (PLS), published by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The 80-plus tables provide numerical data and detailed footnotes related to the BLM's mission, programs, and accomplishments.

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

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

Note that data presented in the 2020 PLS tables may not exactly match data in other BLM publications covering fiscal year (FY) 2020 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, 1781–2020	5
1-3	Mineral and Surface Acres Administered by the Bureau of Land Management.....	7
1-4	Changes to 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).....	17
1-7	Cadastral Survey Actions Completed	18
---	2020 Cadastral Survey Field Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart).....	27
---	2020 Cadastral Survey Office Accomplishments: Percentage of Work Performed by Agency (Pie Chart).....	28
1-8	Obligations of Appropriations Received.....	29
PART 2	HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS	31
2-1	Reserved.....	32
2-2	Reserved.....	33
2-3	Resource Conservation and Improvement Accomplishments	34
2-4	Forest Development Accomplishments in Acres	35
2-5	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in the Conterminous 48 States.....	37
2-6	Types of Wildlife Habitat on Public Lands in Alaska.....	39
2-7	Fish, Wildlife, and Plant Conservation Activities Completed	40
2-8	Emergency Fire Stabilization and Rehabilitation Projects.....	45
PART 3	COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED	47
3-1	Patents Issued.....	48
3-2	Patents Issued with Minerals Reserved to the United States.....	54
3-3	Rights-of-Way Workload	57
3-4	Number of Rights-of-Way (Including Solar and Wind) and Rental Receipts.....	58
3-5	Nonspecific Land Use Authorizations	59
3-6	Miscellaneous Land Use Authorizations.....	63
3-7a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands, FY 2019	68
3-7b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands, FY 2019.....	69

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
3-7c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands, FY 2019.....	70
3-8a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District (Section 3) Lands, FY 2020.....	71
3-8b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands, FY 2020.....	72
3-8c	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands, FY 2020.....	73
3-9a	Grazing Permits in Force on Grazing District (Section 3) Lands as of January 19, 2021.....	74
3-9b	Grazing Leases in Force on Grazing Lease (Section 15) Lands as of January 19, 2021.....	75
3-9c	Grazing Permits and Leases in Force as of January 19, 2021.....	76
3-10a	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2018 (March 1, 2018, to February 28, 2019).....	77
3-10b	Summary of Authorized Use of Grazing District Lands and Grazing Lease Lands for Billing Year 2019 (March 1, 2019, to February 29, 2020).....	78
3-11	Timber, Wood Product, and Nonwood Forest Product Sales.....	79
3-12	Forest Products Offered by State.....	81
3-13	Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	83
3-14	Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing.....	91
3-15	Other Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leasing Actions.....	98
3-16	New Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands.....	102
3-17	Continuing Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Activities on Federal Lands as of September 30, 2020.....	104
3-18	Federal Coal Leases, Licenses, Preference Right Lease Applications, and Logical Mining Units.....	107
3-19	Other Solid Mineral Leases, Licenses, Permits, and Preference Right Lease Applications.....	111
3-20	Disposition of Mineral Materials.....	117
3-21	Mineral Patents Issued.....	124
3-22	Adjudication of Mining Claims, Public Law 94-579, from October 21, 1976, through Fiscal Year 2020.....	125
3-23	Notices and Plans of Mining Operations Reviewed by the Bureau of Land Management, Fiscal Years 2013 through 2020.....	127
3-24	Helium Operations and Revenues, Fiscal Year 2016–2020.....	130
3-25	Receipts from the Disposition of Public Lands and Resources, from May 20, 1785, through Fiscal Year 2020.....	131
3-26	Statement of Receipts by Source.....	134
3-27	Receipts from Oil and Gas Right-of-Way Rentals, Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties.....	138
3-28	Allocation of Receipts to States and Local Governments by Program.....	139
3-29	Allocation of Receipts by Source and Fund.....	141
3-30	Payments to States (Including Local Governments) and Territories.....	143
3-31	Legal Allocation of Bureau of Land Management Receipts.....	145
3-32	Receipts from Mining Fees.....	158
3-33	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Financial Update as of September 30, 2020.....	159
3-34	Reserved.....	163
3-35	Federal Coal Leases, Compliance with Diligent Development and Continued Operation.....	164

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 4	RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES	167
4-1	Estimated Recreational Use of Public Lands Administered by the BLM.....	168
4-2	Estimated Recreational Use of BLM-Administered Public Lands for Recreation Activities under Various Fee Authorizations	170
4-3	Recreation Permits and Passes on Public Lands Administered by the BLM by State	173
PART 5	NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION	177
5-1	National Landscape Conservation System: Number and Size of Designated Areas as of September 30, 2020	179
5-2	National Monuments within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2020.....	181
5-3a	National Conservation Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2020	183
5-3b	Other Conservation Units within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2020	185
5-4	Designated Wilderness within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2020	186
5-5	Wilderness Study Areas within the National Landscape Conservation System as of September 30, 2020	197
5-6	BLM Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers as of September 30, 2020.....	198
5-7	National Scenic and Historic Trails as of September 30, 2020.....	202
5-8a	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Federal Land and Minerals Patented or Deeded Out through Exchange.....	204
5-8b	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Non-Federal Land and Minerals Acquired through Exchange.....	205
5-8c	Land Exchanges and Acquisitions: Lands Acquired through Purchase and/or Donation.....	206
5-9	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Summary of Budget Authority	209
5-10a	Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Land Disposal and Acquisitions	211
5-10b	Lincoln County Land Act and Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act Land Disposal and Acquisitions.....	213
5-11	Reserved.....	215
5-12	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Populations in Herd Management Areas as of March 1, 2020.....	216
5-13a	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Adoptions by State.....	217
5-13b	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Removals by State	218
5-13c	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Sales by State	219
5-13d	Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Transfers	220
5-14	Cultural Resource Management Activities.....	221
5-15	Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) and Research Natural Areas (RNAs) as of September 30, 2020	222
5-16	Number and Size of Non-NLCS Designated Special Management Areas as of September 30, 2020	223

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table No.		Page
PART 6	PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION	225
6-1a	Wildfires that Burned Federally Managed Lands in 2020	226
6-1b	Removed	228
6-1c	Acres of Fuels Management Completed by the BLM.....	229
6-2	Capital Improvements on Public Lands as of January 19, 2021	230
6-3	Releases of Hazardous Substances on Public Lands.....	232
	GLOSSARY	235
	The Bureau of Land Management State Offices and Their Administrative Jurisdictions (Map)	247

PART 1

LAND RESOURCES AND INFORMATION

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

Acquisition Phase

The total area of the 50 United States is 2.4 billion acres. The first public domain was created in 1781 when New York agreed to relinquish its unsettled territory, which extended westward to the Mississippi River, to the Federal Government. Other colonies followed New York's example, and by 1802, all of the land west of the colonies between the Appalachian Mountains and the Mississippi River belonged to the Federal Government. In the course of national expansion from 1781 to 1867, the public domain rapidly grew beyond the bounds of the Mississippi, with the Federal Government acquiring 1.8 billion acres of public domain lands (Table 1-1).

Disposal Phase

Accurate surveys were needed before the new public lands could be identified for sale or other disposition. In 1785, Congress adopted an ordinance establishing a survey system for the public domain lands. The General Land Office, the predecessor to the present-day Bureau of Land Management (BLM), was established to oversee the surveying and disposal of the public lands. Congress enacted various public land laws to accomplish these disposals while setting aside Indian reservations. The United States sold or granted vast tracts of public lands to settlers, homesteaders, veterans, towns, new states as they entered the Union, railroads, colleges, universities, and private companies to raise money, repay Revolutionary War debts, and encourage settlement of new territories. The land disposals built the country's economic foundation, opened the West to settlement, and united the vast expanses of land into one nation. To date, almost 1.3 billion acres of public lands have been transferred out of Federal Government ownership (Table 1-2).

Conservation Phase

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

The nation's expanding population and mobile society created a demand for a variety of public land uses. Changes in public attitudes and a concern for environmental values and open space began to compete with the need for development and increased production. Congress, recognizing the value of the remaining public domain lands, enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) in 1976. This act declares that "the public lands be retained in Federal ownership, unless as a result of the land use planning procedure provided for in this Act, it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest." The act also repealed many of the previous disposal laws.

FLPMA mandates that the BLM administer the public lands under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, while protecting the long-term health of the land. Today, the BLM administers approximately 244 million surface acres of public land and approximately 712 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate in the United States. The BLM is responsible for managing these lands and their various resources so that they are used in a manner that will best meet the present and future needs of the nation.

Description of Land Acquisition and Disposal Tables

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

Table 1-2, Disposition of the Public Domain, 1781–2020, includes summary data and cumulative acreage totals for public lands disposed of by the Federal Government.

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

Table 1-4, Changes to Public Lands under Jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, contains a summary of changes to public land acres in each state currently under the administrative jurisdiction of the BLM. This table also includes the amount of BLM-managed surface acres in each state.

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

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

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

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

Table 1-1.

ACQUISITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–1867

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

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

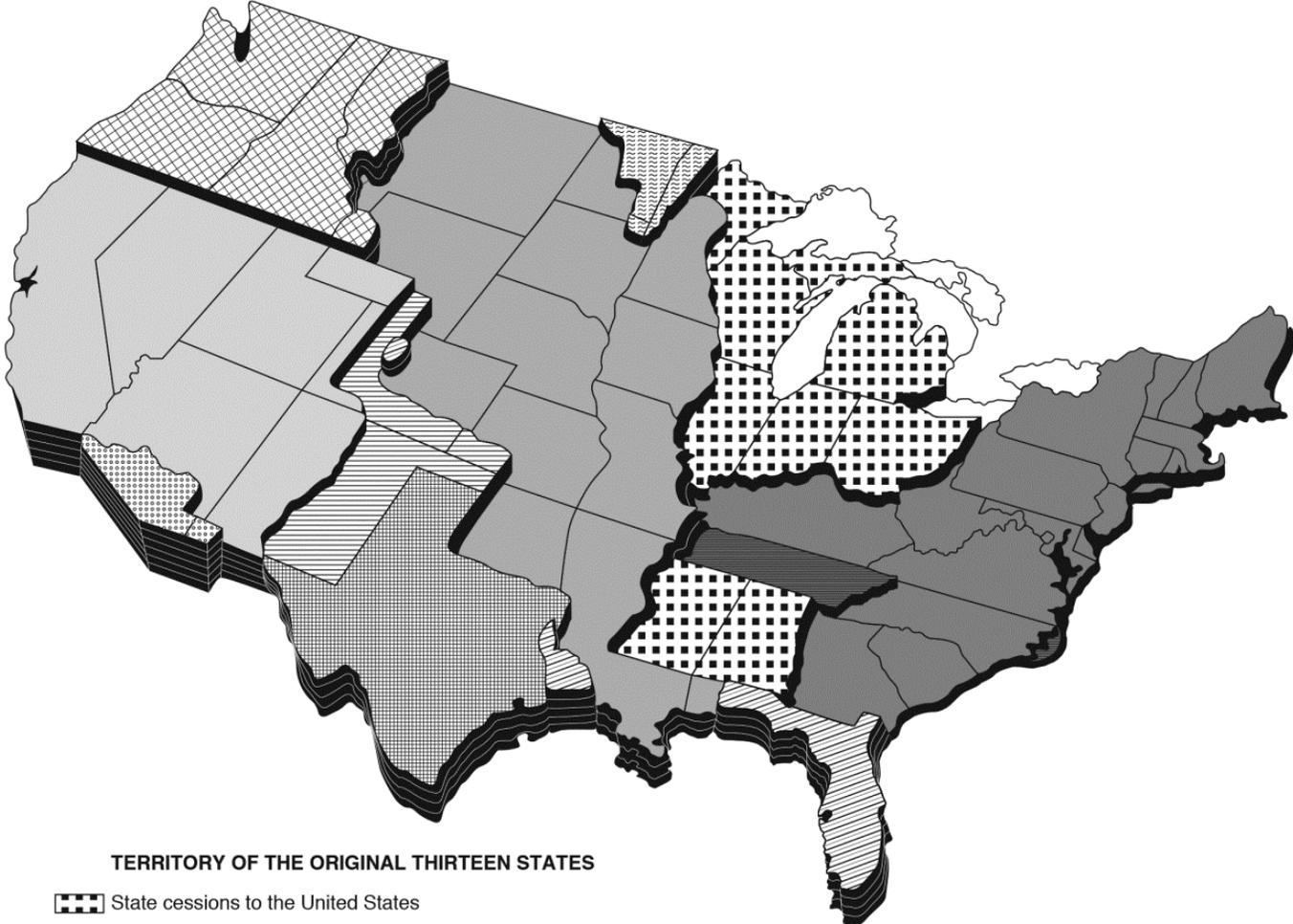
/b/ Cost data for all except “State Cessions” obtained from U.S. Geological Survey, *Boundaries, Areas, Geographic Centers and Altitudes of the United States and the Several States* (Washington, DC, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1939), 249–51.

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

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

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

ACQUISITIONS



TERRITORY OF THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN STATES

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

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

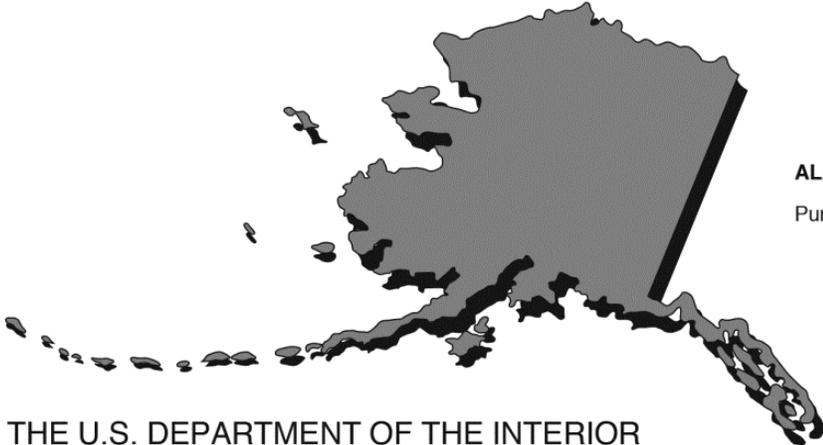
-  United States purchase from Texas, 1850
-  State of Texas (present area)

OTHER ACQUISITIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

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

ALASKA

Purchased from Russia, March 30, 1867



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

Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2020

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

**Table 1-2. DISPOSITION OF THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, 1781–2020
–concluded**

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

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

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

Table 1-3.

**MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

State	Land Total /a/	Federal Minerals /b/	Federal Surface Lands /c/	Split Estate Federal Minerals /d/	BLM Public Lands /e/	BIA Mineral Estate /f/
	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>	<i>Million Acres</i>
Alaska /g/	426.1	219.0	219.0	0	71.3	1.3
Arizona	73.0	33.7	30.7	3.0	12.1	20.1
California	104.8	51.1	48.6	2.5	14.9	0.6
Colorado	66.6	29.4	24.2	5.2	8.4	1.1
Eastern States	/h/	61.8	61.5	0.3	> 0	1.8
Hawaii	7.0	1.9	1.9	0	0	0
Idaho	53.5	37.0	33.6	3.4	11.8	1.0
Kansas	52.7	0.7	0.6	0.1	> 0	> 0
Montana	94.1	39.4	27.7	11.7	8.0	6.2
Nebraska	49.5	0.8	0.8	0	> 0	0.1
Nevada	70.8	60.3	60.0	0.3	47.3	1.2
New Mexico	77.8	35.9	26.4	9.5	13.5	7.7
North Dakota	45.2	6.6	2.1	4.5	0.1	1.4
Oklahoma	44.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	> 0	2.5
Oregon	63.0	33.9	32.4	1.5	15.7	0.9
South Dakota	49.4	4.5	2.9	1.6	0.3	5.5
Texas	171.9	4.0	4.0	0	> 0	> 0
Utah	54.3	36.2	35.0	1.2	22.8	2.5
Washington	45.6	12.9	12.6	0.3	0.4	2.8
Wyoming	62.6	41.2	29.6	11.6	17.8	2.0
Total /i/	1,612.6	712.0	654.8	57.2	244.4	58.7

Table 1-3. MINERAL AND SURFACE ACRES ADMINISTERED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

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

- ∞
- /a/ Derived from TIGER state boundaries, which were last updated in 2010 (except for Alaska which was updated in 2018).
 - /b/ The term federal minerals refers to onshore federal minerals that are part of the BLM’s responsibilities. The onshore federal mineral acres are the sum of “Federal Surface Lands” acres and “Split Estate Federal Minerals” acres shown in the next two columns.
 - /c/ Federal surface lands include both the public domain and acquired lands of all federal agencies. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) mineral estate is not included in federal surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii.
 - /d/ The term split estate federal minerals refers to federal mineral rights under private surface lands. These are patented lands with minerals reserved to the United States and may be for single, multiple, or all minerals. The revision of this column is currently underway.
 - /e/ This column includes BLM-managed surface lands. The SMA database was used to calculate acres for all states, except PADUS was used for Hawaii. For unrounded acres (including acres for states managed by the BLM Eastern States Office), see Table 1-4.
 - /f/ As part of its trust management responsibility, the BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development on BIA mineral estate. However, BIA mineral estate is separate and distinct from federal minerals. Acreage information was obtained from the BIA Trust Asset and Accounting Management System in 2021.
 - /g/ Alaska “BLM Public Lands” and “Federal Surface Lands” data come from BLM Alaska’s Administered Lands GIS dataset.
 - /h/ The BLM Eastern States Office is responsible for federal minerals in the 31 states bordering on or east of the Mississippi River.
 - /i/ Totals may be slightly off due to rounding.

Table 1-4.

**CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

State	Acquisitions	Restorations	Disposal			Withdrawn/ Reserved	BLM Public Lands	
	<i>Increase Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /g/</i>	<i>Acres /h/ /i/</i>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,132
Alaska /j/	0	0	0	136,093	0	136,093	(136,093)	71,288,800
Arizona	1,098	0	1,098	16,466	0	16,466	(15,368)	12,114,786
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,732
California	3,898	0	3,898	12	0	12	3,886	14,932,738
Colorado	135	0	135	43	0	43	92	8,352,123
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,345
Idaho	968	0	968	1	0	1	967	11,773,093
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,541
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	572
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,296
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,123
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59
Montana	12,621	0	12,621	0	0	0	12,621	8,030,135
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,478
Nevada	0	0	0	2,185	361	2,546	(2,546)	47,269,363
New Mexico	0	0	0	3	0	3	(3)	13,494,455
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58,469
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,942
Oregon	11,148	0	11,148	720	0	720	10,428	15,717,210
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	275,237
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,131

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

State	Acquisitions		Restorations		Disposal		Withdrawn/ Reserved		BLM Public Lands
	<i>Increase Acres /a/</i>	<i>Increase Acres /b/</i>	<i>Total Increase Acres /c/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /d/</i>	<i>Decrease Acres /e/</i>	<i>Total Decrease Acres /f/</i>	<i>Net Change Acres /g/</i>	<i>Acres /h/ /i/</i>	
Utah	410	0	410	13,629	0	13,629	(13,219)	22,787,430	
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	805	
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	436,866	
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992	
Wyoming	0	0	0	73	0	73	(73)	17,804,089	
Total	30,278	0	30,278	169,225	361	169,586	(139,308)	244,378,573	

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1-4. CHANGES TO PUBLIC LANDS UNDER JURISDICTION OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

- /e/ These lands were withdrawn or reserved and designated for a specific public purpose by an Executive order, Secretarial order, act of Congress, or public land order and were removed from the jurisdiction of the BLM and placed under the jurisdiction of another federal agency. These lands will remain under the jurisdiction of another federal agency until the appropriate action has been taken to return the lands to the jurisdiction of the BLM.
- /f/ Total acres removed from the BLM’s jurisdiction (sum of disposal and withdrawn/reserved).
- /g/ Positive or negative change from FY 2019 to FY 2020 (difference between “Total Increase Acres” and “Total Decrease Acres”). Negative numbers in this column are displayed in parentheses.
- /h/ The data in this column are equivalent to the BLM public lands data in Table 1-3. The BLM Administered Lands GIS dataset was used for Alaska. Data for the Eastern States (Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Virginia, and Wisconsin) are from the Eastern States Parcel Identification List. The BLM Surface Management Agency database was used to calculate acres for all other states.
- /i/ Land adjustments for states within the jurisdiction of the Eastern States have been updated to reflect current known acreages. Adjustments are based on a review of land records and GIS data for the Eastern States Parcel Identification List and the Payment in Lieu of Taxes acreage databases.
- /j/ The decrease in acres in Alaska includes 28,770 original acres to the State of Alaska, 105,730 original acres to Alaska Native Corporations, 80 acres to Native allotments, and 1,513 acres exchanged.

Table 1-5.

**AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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 /e/	52,828	0	1,720	0	54,548
Clackamas /e/	52,744	35,949	5,688	0	94,381
Columbia	10,960	0	0	0	10,960
Coos	94,438	23,002	0	59,914	177,354
Curry	36,681	56,735	0	0	93,416
Douglas /e/	602,455	95,641	0	14,633	712,729
Jackson /e/	396,434	25,332	20,971	0	442,737
Josephine /e/	269,483	109,244	182	0	378,909
Klamath	46,199	20,962	0	0	67,161
Lane /e/	277,253	95,293	0	0	372,546
Lincoln	8,773	0	0	0	8,773
Linn /e/	85,748	520	0	0	86,268
Marion /e/	20,753	0	0	0	20,753
Multnomah	4,208	0	0	0	4,208
Polk	40,491	0	1,160	0	41,651
Tillamook /e/	40,775	0	0	0	40,775
Washington /e/	11,616	0	0	0	11,616
Yamhill /e/	33,045	0	0	0	33,045
Total	2,084,884	462,678	29,721	74,547	2,651,830

**Table 1-5. AREA OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA (O&C) REVESTED LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded**

- /a/ These lands are administered by the BLM. They include O&C timber on nonfederal land on 100 acres in Clackamas County, 160 acres in Columbia County, and 123 acres in Yamhill County.
- /b/ Under the provisions of the Converted Lands Act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271), these lands were declared to be revested O&C railroad grant lands. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture to be administered with national forest lands, with all revenues derived from such lands to be handled in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by the act of June 24, 1954 (68 Stat. 271).
- /c/ Certain O&C areas were set aside by various acts of Congress to be administered by the U.S. Forest Service without losing their O&C identity. The lands in Benton, Clackamas, Jackson, and Polk Counties are watershed lands, while the land in Josephine County is an administrative site.
- /d/ Administered by the BLM; excludes Coos Bay Wagon Road timber on 87 acres of nonfederal land in Coos County.
- /e/ Includes an increase in “O&C Lands” acreage, which reflects land reclassification due to the Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act.

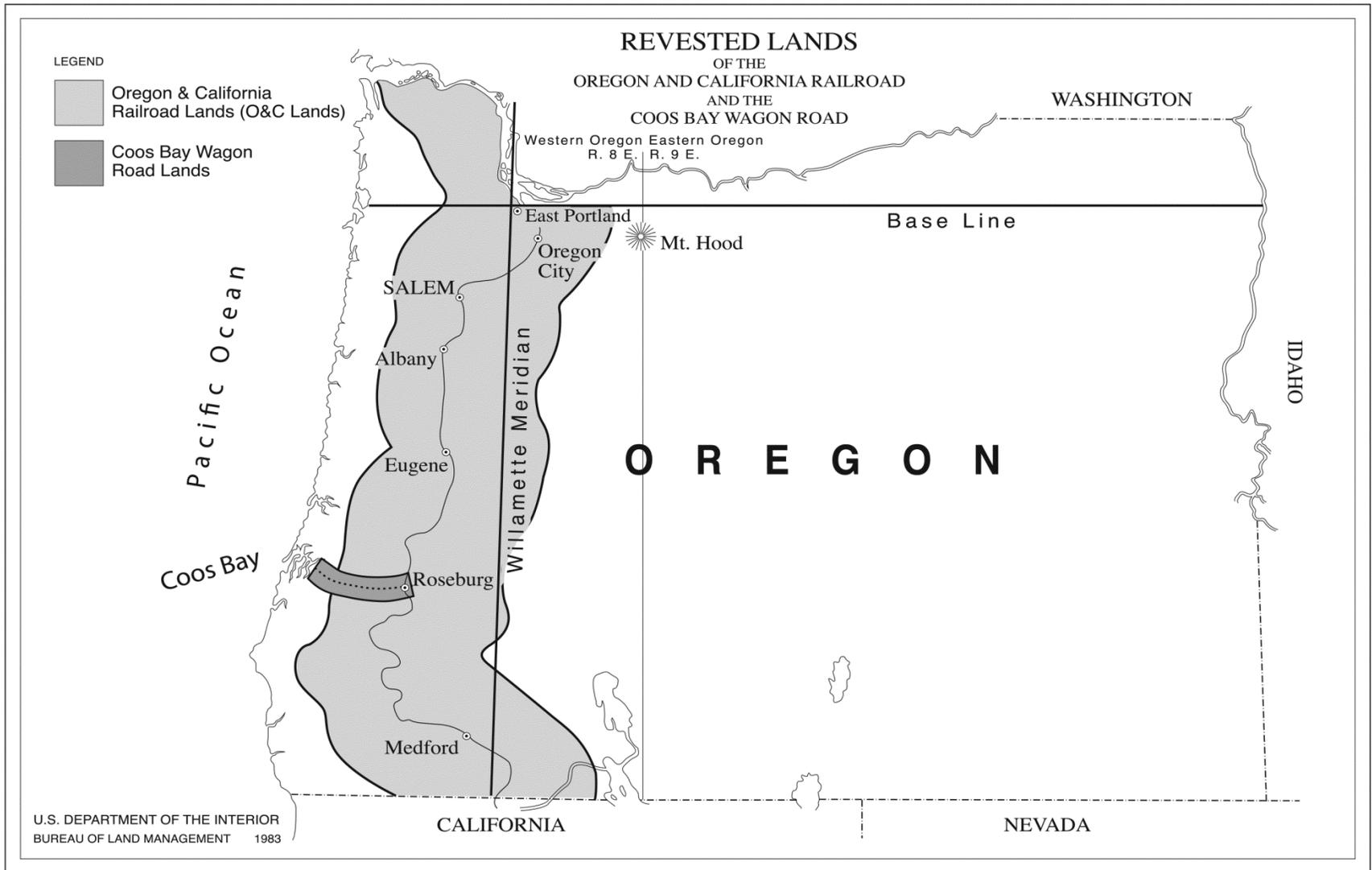


Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

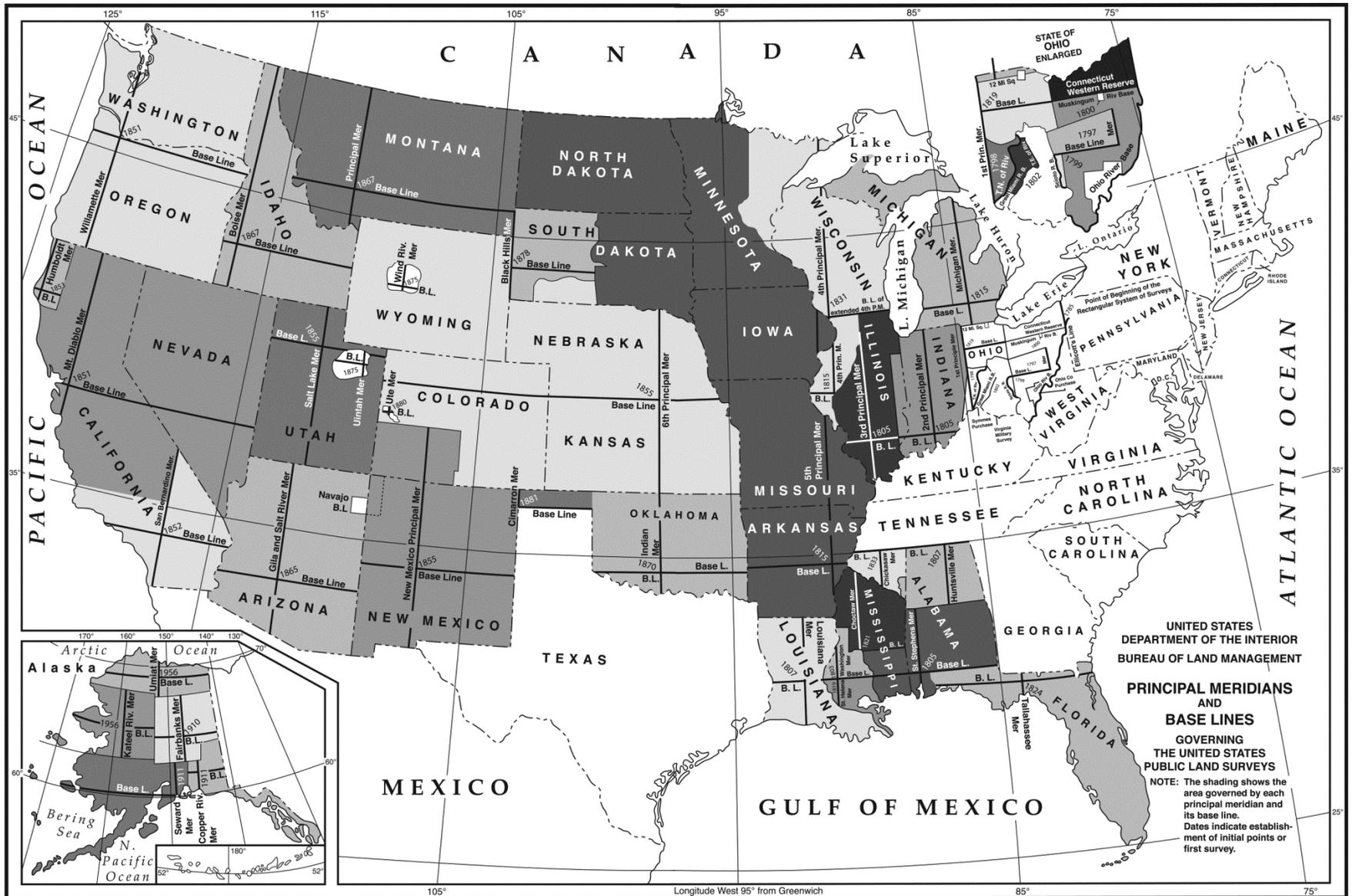
	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
ALASKA					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
ARIZONA					
Bureau of Land Management	0	378	0	0	0
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	9,175	0
Department of the Army	0	0	53	0	0
Total Arizona	0	378	53	9,175	0
CALIFORNIA					
Department of the Army	0	0	37	0	0
Total California	0	0	37	0	0
COLORADO					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	0	60
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	1,365
Total Colorado	0	0	0	0	1,425
IDAHO					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
MONTANA					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Montana	0	0	0	0	0
NEVADA					
Department of the Air Force	0	0	0	2,252	0
Department of Energy	361	0	0	0	0
Total Nevada	361	0	0	2,252	0

Table 1-6.

**WITHDRAWALS, REVOCATIONS, MODIFICATIONS,
EXTENSIONS, AND EXPIRATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020
–concluded**

	Withdrawals	Revocations	Modifications	Extensions	Expirations
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
NEW MEXICO					
Bureau of Reclamation	0	41	0	0	0
Department of the Army	0	0	13	0	0
Total New Mexico	0	41	13	0	0
OREGON					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
UTAH					
Bureau of Reclamation	0	0	0	2,714	0
Total Utah	0	0	0	2,714	0
WASHINGTON					
None	0	0	0	0	0
Total Washington	0	0	0	0	0
WYOMING					
Bureau of Land Management	0	0	0	1,431	0
Total Wyoming	0	0	0	1,431	0
GRAND TOTAL	361	419	103	15,572	1,425
	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 Land Management	0	378	0	1,431	60
Bureau of Reclamation	0	41	0	11,889	0
Department of the Air Force	0	0	0	2,252	0
Department of the Army	0	0	103	0	0
Department of Energy	361	0	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	0	0	0	0	1,365
GRAND TOTAL	361	419	103	15,572	1,425

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
Principal Mer 1867
Base Line

MONTANA
Principal Mer 1867
Base Line

NORTH DAKOTA

SOUTH DAKOTA
Wind Riv. Mer
B.L. 1875

WYOMING
Black Hills Mer
Base Line 1875

NEBRASKA
Base Line 1855
6th Principal Mer

IOWA
4th Principal Mer 1831
B.L. of extended 4th P.M. 1815

MINNESOTA

WISCONSIN
L. Michigan
Base Line 1815

MICHIGAN
Michigan Mer.
Base Line

Lake Superior
L. Michigan
L. Huron
L. Erie

ILLINOIS
3rd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805
4th P.M. 1815

INDIANA
2nd Principal Mer
B.L. 1805
1st Principal Mer

OHIO
1st Principal Mer
B.L. 1805
Point of Beginning of the Rectangular System of Surveys

NEW YORK
1797 Base Line
1799 Base Line

CONNECTICUT
12 Mi Sq
Base L.
1800
1797 Base Line

MAINE
VERMONT
NEW HAMPSHIRE
MASSACHUSETTS
RHODE ISLAND
CONNECTICUT

PACIFIC OCEAN

NEVADA
Mt. Diablo Mer
Base Line 1851

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

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

KANSAS
Base Line 1855
6th Principal Mer

ARIZONA
Gila and Salt River Mer
Base Line 1865
Navajo B.L.

NEW MEXICO
New Mexico Principal Mer
Base Line 1855

OKLAHOMA
Indian Mer
B.L. 1870
Base Line

MISSOURI
5th Principal Mer
Base Line 1815

ARKANSAS
Base Line 1815

LOUISIANA
Louisiana Mer
Base Line 1807

MISSISSIPPI
Chickasaw Mer
Base Line 1821
St. Stephens Mer
Base Line 1805

ALABAMA
Huntsville Mer
B.L. 1807
Base Line 1805

GEORGIA
Tallahassee Mer
Base Line 1824

FLORIDA

KENTUCKY
Base Line 1797

TENNESSEE
Base Line 1797

VIRGINIA
Base Line 1783

NORTH CAROLINA
Base Line 1783

SOUTH CAROLINA
Base Line 1783

MARYLAND
Base Line 1783

PENNSYLVANIA
Base Line 1783

WEST VIRGINIA
Base Line 1783

ATLANTIC OCEAN

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

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020

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	3,146	509	6	1,330
Arizona	1	35	0	13
California	0	78	0	75
Colorado	0	23	0	35
Idaho	0	143	0	203
Montana	0	24	0	38
Nevada	0	11	0	20
New Mexico	1	3	0	7
Oregon	81	100	0	152
Utah	1	362	10	528
Washington	6	15	3	39
Wyoming	4	107	15	95
Total	3,240	1,410	34	2,535

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Bureau of Land Management Lands

Office Accomplishments /b/

Geographic State	Original Surveys	Resurveys	Special Surveys	Lines Surveyed/ Resurveyed	Standards for Boundary Evidence
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>	<i>Certificates</i>
Alaska	1,371,989	165,223	662	2,351	18
Arizona	0	7,172	0	36	37
California	0	7,581	0	58	127
Colorado	2,372	3,368	163	51	53
Idaho	0	1,265	0	9	19
Iowa	0	0	0	0	1
Michigan	0	57	0	4	0
Montana	0	160	0	5	18
Nevada	0	19,272	0	148	203
New Mexico	74	0	0	4	19
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	33
Oregon	322	4,063	0	122	57
Utah	64,625	79,940	14	727	200
Washington	0	42	1	3	3
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	18
Wyoming	0	7,455	15	86	51
Total	1,439,382	295,598	855	3,604	857

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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	0	0	0
Arizona	43	0	0	124
California	0	2	0	6
Idaho	0	25	0	19
Maine	0	3	0	13
Montana	0	3	0	53
Nevada	5	109	0	40
New Mexico	0	5	0	11
Oklahoma	2	4	0	8
Oregon	3	9	0	6
Utah	0	0	0	0
Total	53	160	0	280

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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	11
Alaska	1	19	40	31	187
Arizona	0	23,004	0	119	7
California	0	5	0	2	317
Florida	0	0	0	0	9
Iowa	0	0	0	0	2
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	5
Maine	0	38	0	1	8
Michigan	0	0	0	0	57
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	24
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	29
Montana	0	1,190	0	19	46
Nevada	25,220	2,023	0	177	0
New Mexico	0	73	0	5	86
New York	0	0	0	0	11
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	2
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	40
Oklahoma	0	290	0	6	21
Oregon	0	0	0	0	41
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	1
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	22
Utah	0	0	0	0	1
Virginia	0	0	0	0	2
Washington	0	0	0	0	42
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	48
Total	25,221	26,642	40	360	1,019

Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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/	0	3	3	20
Arizona /d/	65	115	0	179
Arizona /c/	10	26	0	121
Arizona /e/	4	14	0	11
California /c/	0	22	0	66
Colorado /c/	0	23	0	26
Colorado /e/	0	34	1	28
Idaho /c/	0	7	0	1
Idaho /f/	0	2	0	5
Idaho /g/	0	25	0	0
Idaho /h/	0	12	0	0
Montana /c/	0	149	0	144
Oregon /c/	0	3	0	16
South Dakota /f/	0	17	0	62
Utah /d/	0	98	0	0
Wyoming /c/	7	32	4	48
Wyoming /g/	0	4	0	0
Total	86	586	8	727

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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>
Alabama	0	0	0	0	19
Alaska	8	1,080	0	5	0
Arizona	0	3,669	0	152	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	5
California	0	1,216	0	32	0
Colorado	2,548	4,100	163	65	0
Idaho	0	89	0	13	5
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	5
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	20
Montana	0	200	0	6	0
Nevada	0	1,208	0	1	0
Ohio	0	0	0	0	34
Oregon	0	0	0	0	2
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0	1	0
Washington	0	1	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	2,280	0	30	1
Total	2,557	13,843	163	305	91

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Plats Accepted

Geographic State	Field Surveys	Supplemental Plats	Protraction Diagrams Approved /i/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	121	17	0
Arizona	22	5	0
California	13	2	0
Colorado	35	1	0
Idaho	2	5	0
Maine	1	0	0
Michigan	1	0	0
Montana	8	3	0
Nevada	43	0	0
New Mexico	2	0	0
North Dakota	0	5	0
Oklahoma	1	5	0
Oregon	39	5	0
South Dakota	1	0	0
U.S. Virgin Islands	1	0	0
Utah	34	1	0
Washington	3	1	0
Wyoming	21	3	0
Total	348	53	0

Table 1-7.

CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Public Land Survey System Dataset /j/

Geographic State	Total in State	Number Planned	BLM-Collected /k/	BLM-Collected and Alternate Source //
	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>	<i>Townships</i>
Alaska	18,656	18,656	8,036	8,036
Arizona	3,412	3,412	3,410	3,410
California	4,915	4,665	4,708	4,708
Colorado	3,059	3,059	3,059	3,059
Eastern States	NA	NA	34	1,867
Idaho	2,490	2,490	2,418	2,490
Kansas	2,360	2,360	41	2,319
Montana	4,191	4,191	4,191	4,191
Nebraska	2,246	2,246	87	2,246
Nevada	3,377	3,377	3,221	3,377
New Mexico	3,309	3,309	3,301	3,301
North Dakota	2,047	2,047	2,047	2,047
Oklahoma	2,077	2,077	2,077	2,077
Oregon	2,897	2,897	2,859	2,859
South Dakota	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Utah	2,565	2,534	2,534	2,534
Washington	2,087	2,087	906	906
Wyoming	2,890	2,675	2,527	2,675
Total	64,678	64,182	47,556	54,202

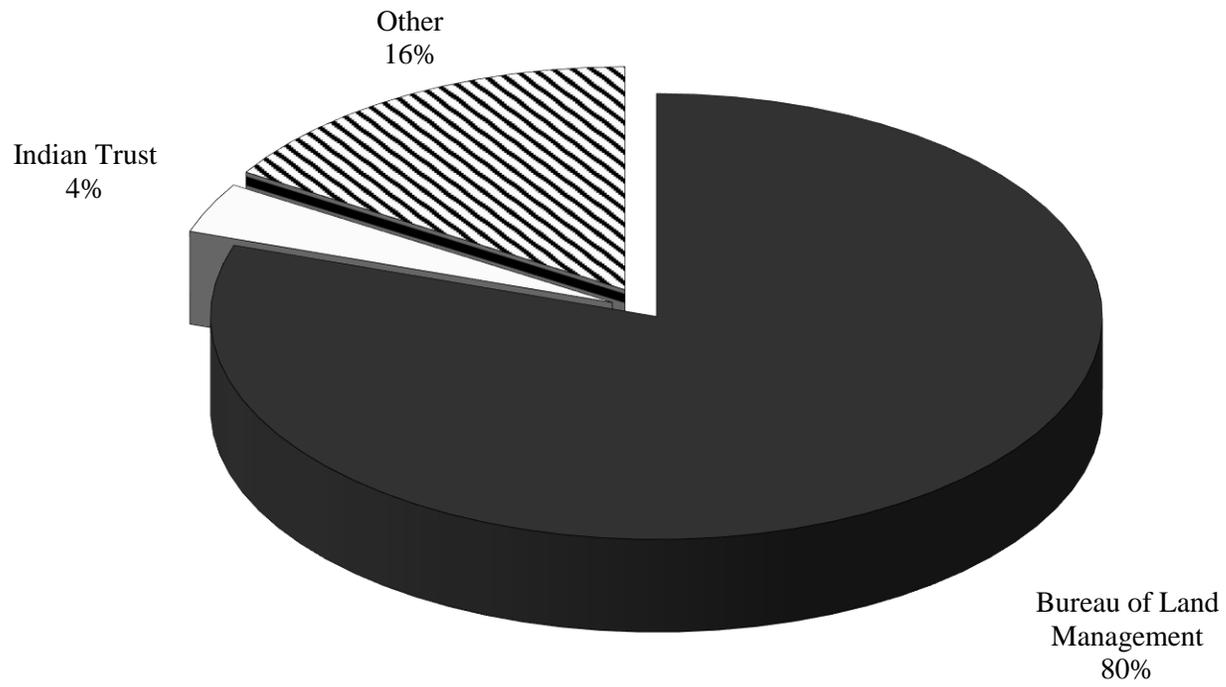
Table 1-7. CADASTRAL SURVEY ACTIONS COMPLETED, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

Note: NA = Not applicable

- /a/ The accomplishments reported under “Field Accomplishments” are those miles and monuments that were reported during the actual field survey process. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /b/ The accomplishments reported under “Office Accomplishments” are those acres and miles that were reported after the approval of the survey plat and field notes. Distances to tri-stations are not reportable.
- /c/ U.S. Forest Service.
- /d/ Department of Defense.
- /e/ National Park Service.
- /f/ Bureau of Reclamation.
- /g/ U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- /h/ Phosphate Fertilizer Company.
- /i/ Protraction diagrams are generally produced for the U.S. Forest Service but may represent unsurveyed land managed by any agency.
- /j/ The Public Land Survey System Dataset results from the computation of coordinates, in latitude and longitude, to corners of the Public Land Survey System and is intended for use in a land or geographic information system, not for boundary determination.
- /k/ BLM-collected townships in which coordinate data were collected by BLM staff or under BLM contract.
- /l/ “Alternate Source” data pertains to those townships in which the coordinate data were collected by other federal and state government entities. This value is the sum of BLM-collected and alternate source data and represents the number of townships for which data are currently available to the general public to download.

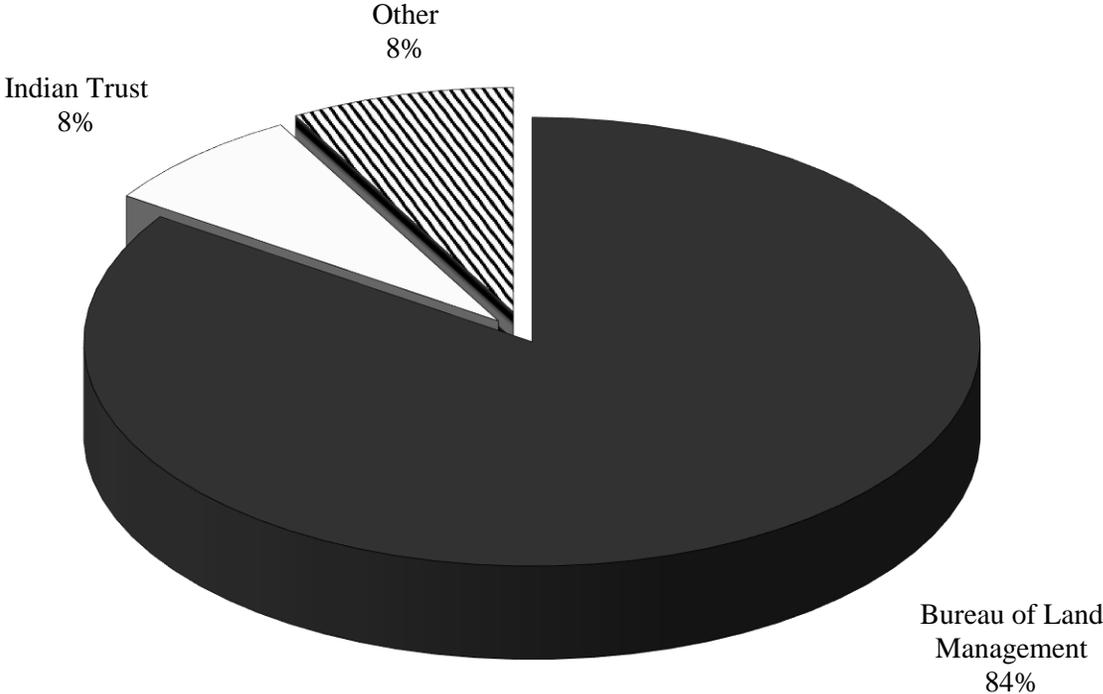
2020 CADASTRAL SURVEY FIELD ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



2020 CADASTRAL SURVEY OFFICE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Percentage of Work Performed by Agency



**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Obligations of Appropriations Made to the Bureau of Land Management

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Management of Lands and Resources	\$1,353,158,063
Working Capital	234,557,995
Oregon and California Grant Lands	117,026,438
Payments to States /a/	56,976,100
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	38,780,308
Energy Act Funds /b/	33,455,969
Cost Recovery	24,336,518
Recreation and Public Lands Support /c/	23,823,991
Land Acquisition	20,665,992
Trust	20,295,795
Helium	19,625,897
Forest Recovery and Restoration	11,449,124
Range Improvements	7,258,103
Road Maintenance	3,413,819
Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales /d/	1,659,547
Quarters	639,278
Stewardship Contract Product Sales	17,823
Construction and Access	0
Naval Oil Shale Reserve Restoration	0
Management of Lands and Resources – Recovery Act	0
Construction and Access – Recovery Act	0
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act	0
Total of BLM Appropriations Obligated	\$1,967,140,760

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

Appropriation Title	Amount Obligated
Federal Firefighting	\$770,125,239
Hazardous Materials	2,011,800
Natural Resource Damage Assessment	150,830
Federal Firefighting – Recovery Act	0
Federal Highways	0
Forest Protection and Utilization	0
Total of Transferred Appropriations Obligated	\$772,287,869
Grand Total of Obligations	\$2,739,428,629

**Table 1-8. OBLIGATIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS RECEIVED,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded**

- /a/ Previous legislation expired at the end of FY 2015. Starting in FY 2016, the U.S. Forest Service calculates the payments and provides the BLM with the amount obligated.
- /b/ The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) established the “Energy Act Funds” as follows: Title III, Subtitle F, Section 361, Federal onshore oil and gas leasing and permitting practices; Title III, Subtitle D, Section 331, Transfer of administrative jurisdiction and environmental remediation, Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2, Kern County, California; and Title II, Subtitle B, Geothermal Energy.
- /c/ Funded from recreation fees and demonstration site collections to support public lands and recreation. Other recreation obligations are included in “Management of Lands and Resources.”
- /d/ The Lincoln County Land Act (Public Law 106-298) authorizes the gross proceeds of sales of land to be distributed as follows: 5 percent for general education in the State of Nevada and Lincoln County; 10 percent for normal county budgeting procedures, with emphasis given to schools; and 85 percent of collections and the subsequent interest from investment for retention by the BLM and any other participating agencies.

PART 2

HEALTHY AND PRODUCTIVE LANDS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2-1. RESERVED

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

Table 2-2. RESERVED

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

Table 2-3. RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND IMPROVEMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Practice	Units	Arizona	California	Colorado	Idaho	Montana	Nevada	New Mexico	Oregon	Utah	Wyoming	Total
Soil Stabilization and Improvement												
Brush Control	Acres	372	268	190	641	1,019	1,567	47,402	4,100	615	759	56,933
Seeding/Planting	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Soil Stabilization	Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Herbaceous Weed Control	Acres	3,057	7,589	4,981	68,950	15,185	51,969	4,060	81,727	11,627	43,773	292,918
Water Management												
Detention and Diversion	Quantity	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
Pipelines	Quantity	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	3	8
	Miles	0	0	0	0	1.5	0	0	0	0	3.5	5.0
Reservoirs	Quantity	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Springs	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water Catchments	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wells	Quantity	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Storage/Drinking	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Gallons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Program Facilities												
Cattle Guards	Quantity	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fences	Miles	0	0	0	0	0	7.8	0	0	0	0	7.8

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 2020

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	55	1,064	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	420	0	0	0	0
California	372	122	0	0	0	163	2,024	0	2,047	0
Colorado	107	0	0	0	0	0	67	207	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	1,350	0	58
Montana	61	279	1,284	0	0	207	1,981	948	7,611	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	75	3,579	615	0	0
Oregon	6,071	10,393	3,306	0	1,059	4,422	1,402	7,727	668	29
–Eastern /g/	600	3,756	19	0	0	1,764	798	964	653	0
–Western /h/	5,471	6,637	3,287	0	1,059	2,658	604	6,763	15	29
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,029	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	505	2,650	160	350	50
Total	6,666	11,858	4,590	0	1,059	5,792	13,977	11,007	12,476	137
Group Total	24,173 (Reforestation)					30,776 (Stand Improvement)				

**Table 2-4. FOREST DEVELOPMENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN ACRES, FISCAL YEAR 2020
-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 2020**

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	10,512,360	589,398	5,222	542,371	838
California	11,940,292	1,576,695	20,579	648,600	94,963
Colorado	4,512,020	443,165	457,809	2,755,607	23,890
Idaho	7,151,534	3,963,067	20,126	534,939	1,927
Montana	3,037,712	4,448,885	9,355	767,553	5,476
Nevada	34,262,726	5,628,126	20,344	3,939,529	9,452
New Mexico	9,635,525	3,074,135	951	657,449	460
Oregon	9,765,743	3,649,628	9,953	2,170,228	172,773
Utah	16,198,964	1,464,860	66,317	3,224,539	6,370
Wyoming	14,614,691	2,234,826	28,520	440,473	10,098
Total	121,631,569	27,072,785	639,176	15,681,287	326,248

Table 2-5. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN THE CONTERMINOUS 48 STATES, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

Administrative State	Woody Wetlands	Emergent Herbaceous Wetlands	Barren Land	Open Water	Other
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Arizona	22,072	8,825	456,670	7,515	56,564
California	16,334	11,659	1,753,125	30,880	129,394
Colorado	21,873	11,045	66,544	17,300	42,740
Idaho	16,171	8,205	41,156	12,824	75,146
Montana	8,155	31,625	9,853	18,260	26,996
Nevada	38,497	25,610	1,768,525	3,812	143,439
New Mexico	5,981	4,686	54,233	6,011	69,095
Oregon	43,946	27,911	134,812	42,818	136,140
Utah	38,188	28,734	1,618,293	14,062	126,879
Wyoming	22,020	22,560	364,436	6,540	65,408
Total	233,237	180,861	6,267,647	160,023	871,801

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in the contiguous 48 states. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these habitats in concert with state wildlife agencies and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in: Yang et al. 2018. “A new generation of the United States National Land Cover Database: Requirements, research priorities, design, and implementation strategies,” *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 146: 108–123. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2020). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2020). For BLM administrative states, Montana includes North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon includes Washington; and Wyoming includes Nebraska. Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. Totals reflect the sum of unrounded acres.

Table 2-6. TYPES OF WILDLIFE HABITAT ON PUBLIC LANDS IN ALASKA, FISCAL YEAR 2020

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	18,852,542	1,362,365	1,969,388	9,820,450	2,221,707

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	1,758,722	2,306,355	2,354,202	10,663,725	18,237,086

Administrative State	Moss/ Lichens	Open Water	Other	Total
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	4,791	665,608	1,221,334	71,438,273

Note: This table reflects the broad spectrum of wildlife habitat and the wide variety of associated species present on public lands in Alaska. At present, BLM habitat management activities typically focus on management of these habitats in concert with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and other parties in a way that reflects increased management emphasis on habitat requirements of wildlife species. This table accounts for the relationship between wildlife species and their associated habitat (e.g., grassland wildlife species are generally associated with grassland habitat and plant communities). For the purposes of this table, the term “habitat” represents selected major land cover types (plant communities) reflected in the U.S. Geological Survey National Land Cover Database 2011. Acres of BLM land are newly derived from BLM Surface Management Agency data (BLM National Operations Center, 2020). Administrative state boundaries are newly derived from BLM administrative unit boundary polygons (BLM National Operations Center, 2020). Geographic information system technology was used to determine acres of wildlife habitat on public lands. All reported acres are rounded. The total reflects the sum of unrounded acres.

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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	10,730	45	10
Arizona	3	51,415	0	29
California	5	399,629	1,178	138
Colorado	24	891,883	237	309
Eastern States	0	500	2	2
Idaho	0	122,790	128	49
Montana	32	570,599	454	332
Nevada	4	818,181	123	131
New Mexico	13	91,750	65	25
Oregon	0	1,384,736	579	700
Utah	3	350,888	46	114
Wyoming	1	1,160,689	37	125
Total	85	5,853,790	2,894	1,964

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued**

Administrative State	Implement T&E Species Recovery Actions /a/	Implement Conservation for Non-ESA Species /a/	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments /b/	Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments /b/
	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	4	0	0	0	13
Arizona	163	76	10,267	278	11
California	277	295	2,769	396	22
Colorado	249	330	22,568	3,703	134
Eastern States	4	0	0	0	2
Idaho	8	34	12,477	20	6
Montana	150	114	5,560	55	28
Nevada	262	136	28,616	100	3
New Mexico	79	82	9,292	22	29
Oregon	120	269	46,496	3,474	55
Utah	160	178	30,232	3	40
Wyoming	11	136	3,534	3	12
Total	1,487	1,650	171,811	8,054	355

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued**

Administrative State	Native Plant Materials Collection /a/	Construct Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Maintain Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects /b/	Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects /b/	Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects /b/
	<i>Collections</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>	<i>Projects</i>
Alaska	36	0	0	0	1
Arizona	0	5	45	4	61
California	146	24	129	15	100
Colorado	27	73	1,207	87	272
Eastern States	2	1	2	0	0
Idaho	148	4	164	33	42
Montana	40	11	67	94	196
Nevada	163	13	43	12	72
New Mexico	146	47	623	21	100
Oregon	186	1	165	14	39
Utah	153	8	207	23	51
Wyoming	22	40	82	34	51
Total	1,069	227	2,734	337	985

Table 2-7.

**FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued**

Administrative State	Monitor Species Populations /a/	Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments /b/	Monitor Terrestrial Habitat /b/	Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat /b/	Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat /b/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Miles</i>
Alaska	453	0	2,360,036	3,912	109
Arizona	407	0	740,678	6	74
California	1,860	18,815	340,217	1,205	128
Colorado	1,241	58,404	1,346,316	6,940	243
Eastern States	137	2	905	2	4
Idaho	1,330	3,000	730,109	15	575
Montana	1,947	720	435,458	621	323
Nevada	431	10,250	2,303,699	542	199
New Mexico	503	74,440	1,458,770	1,234	104
Oregon	2,209	5,335	706,008	238	415
Utah	2,943	57,050	265,224	19	291
Wyoming	2,646	27,436	2,415,830	801	44,547
Total	16,107	255,452	13,103,250	15,535	47,012

**Table 2-7. FISH, WILDLIFE, AND PLANT CONSERVATION ACTIVITIES COMPLETED,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–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 2020 reported accomplishments, as derived from the BLM Management Information System.

/a/ All BLM subactivities.

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

Table 2-8. EMERGENCY FIRE STABILIZATION AND REHABILITATION PROJECTS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

	<u>Number /a/</u>	<u>Acres Treated /b/</u>	<u>Expenditures /c/</u>
Alaska	2	0	\$74,532
Arizona	5	0	0
California	11	82,052	1,180,789
Colorado	16	5,467	621,702
Fire and Aviation	0	0	14,825,957 /d/
Idaho	71	664,621	5,096,022
Montana	1	0	111,421
Nevada	84	472,971	7,091,218
New Mexico	0	0	0
Oregon	47	419,916	2,044,965
Utah	39	67,733	4,727,079
Washington	12	2,198	686,915
Wyoming	5	52,676	158,324
Total	293	1,767,634	\$36,618,924

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

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

/c/ Includes expenditures in FY 2020 for treatments, monitoring, and inventory/assessment; these may include funding for treatments approved in prior years, as well as planning costs for FY 2020 fires. Total does not include indirect support and other program oversight and development costs (approximately \$190,923).

/d/ The 2020 wildfire acquisition costs for seed have been centralized and are tracked through the Fire and Aviation cost center. Total expenditures included \$14,825,957.

PART 3

COMMERCIAL USES AND REVENUES GENERATED

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

The BLM continues its longstanding commitment to make land available for authorized private sector activities, such as recreation, energy and mineral commodity extraction, livestock forage use, sawtimber harvest, and other related land use authorizations and land dispositions. The BLM strives to receive a fair return for taxpayers on such transactions, consistent with existing laws. The BLM also strives to protect the public lands from long-term environmental impairment or the creation of unfunded taxpayer liabilities.

The BLM administers approximately 244 million surface acres of public land, about one-tenth of the land in the United States, and approximately 712 million acres of onshore federal mineral estate located on or underlying both federal surface ownerships and privately owned lands. The BLM provides technical supervision of mineral development and conducts federal authority cadastral surveys on all federal interest lands, including American Indian trust lands.

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

Please note that only receipts and payments collected by the BLM are listed. Revenues derived from BLM energy and mineral activities are available at the Department of the Interior's Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) website. Data from the onshore federal mineral revenues generated by the BLM and collected by the ONRR, including royalties, rents, and bonus bids, and revenue data for Indian mineral owners from mineral operations on American Indian trust lands are not included in this publication.

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2020

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			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Desert Land			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Reclamation Homestead			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP)			
Colorado	1	43	\$0
Nevada /a/	1	10	0
Utah	1	155	0
Total	3	208	\$0
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /b/			
Arizona /c/	2	7,196	\$901,013
Oregon	1	720	40,000
Utah	3	12,603	3,240
Total	6	20,519	\$944,253
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
Alaska	1	1,513	\$0
Total	1	1,513	\$0
Exchanges (36 CFR 254.1)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Grand Total Exchanges	7	22,032	\$944,253

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
BLM Lands Patented—continued			
Patents (Various Acts of Congress)			
Arizona /c/	2	5,949	\$4,150,000
Eastern States /d/	1	80	0
Montana	125	19,444	0
Nevada /a/	5	897	0
New Mexico	1	794	0
North Dakota /e/	53	4,439	0
Oklahoma /f/	2	120	0
Oregon /g/	2	40	0
South Dakota /h/	49	8,725	0
Total	240	40,488	\$4,150,000
State Grants			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Sales (Sec. 203 FLPMA) /i/			
Arizona /c/	1	3,381	\$9,620,000
California	1	12	54,500
Colorado /j/	1	0	350
Idaho /k/	1	1	12,500
Nevada	2	620	1,431,400
New Mexico	1	3	7,400
Utah	2	871	0
Wyoming	3	73	29,850
Total	12	4,961	\$11,156,000
Sales (SNPLMA) /l/			
Nevada	35	657	\$167,705,000
Total	35	657	\$167,705,000
Sales (Various Acts of Congress)			
Nevada	2	234	\$0
Total	2	234	\$0
Grand Total Sales	49	5,852	\$178,861,000
Total BLM Lands Patented (excluding Alaska conveyances)	299	68,580	\$183,955,253

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>Alaska Conveyances</u>			
State Selections (Alaska Statehood Act) /m/			
State Selection Patents	63	835,696	\$0
State Selection Approvals (TA) /n/	10	28,770	0
Total	73	864,466	\$0
Native Selections (43 CFR 2650) /o/			
Patents	49	273,761	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /p/	0	0	0
Total	49	273,761	\$0
Alaska Railroad Transfer Act Patents /q/			
Patents	0	0	\$0
Interim Conveyances (IC) /p/	0	0	0
Total	0	0	\$0
Certificates of Allotment /r/			
Native Allotments (43 CFR 2561) /s/	0	0	\$0
Native Veteran Allotments (43 CFR 2568) /t/	1	80	0
Total	1	80	\$0
Other Conveyances			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Total Alaska Conveyances	123	1,138,307	\$0
Grand Total BLM Lands Patented (including Alaska conveyances)	422	1,206,887	\$183,955,253

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Type by State	Patents Issued	Acres	Purchase Money
<u>Federal Minerals Patented</u>			
Conveyance of Federally Owned Minerals			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Exchanges (Sec. 206 FLPMA) /b/			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Exchanges (Act of Congress)			
None	0	0	\$0
Total	0	0	\$0
Minerals (43 CFR 2530)			
Oklahoma	1	40	\$0
Total	1	40	\$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	1	40	\$0

Table 3-1. PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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/ Nevada: One patent issued pursuant to Public Law 116-9 for 400 acres. One patent issued pursuant to the Recreation and Public Purposes Act for 10 acres; one patent and one deed issued pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for FY 2015 for 263 acres; and one sale patent issued pursuant to Public Law 107-282 for 81 acres (113 acres of minerals included within these three patents). One patent issued pursuant to Public Law 109-432 for 153 acres.
- /b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 (Public Law 94-579; 43 U.S.C. 1701). See Table 5-8a and Table 5-8b, Land Exchanges and Acquisitions.
- /c/ Arizona: The exchange patent includes 9,339 acres of mineral estate. One 60-acre patent issued under Public Law 100-157 (101 Stat. 894) and one 5,889-acre patent issued under Public Law 116-9 (both patents include 60 acres of mineral estate). The “Sale (Sec. 203 FLPMA)” patent includes 3,381 acres of mineral estate.
- /d/ Eastern States: An 80-acre parcel is a new and correct patent issued under the act of June 17, 1948 (62 Stat. 476).
- /e/ North Dakota: Forty-nine Indian fee patents totalling 4,119 acres and four Indian trust patents totalling 320 acres issued.
- /f/ Oklahoma: Two Indian fee patents totalling 120 acres issued.
- /g/ Oregon: One 0.068-acre patent issued pursuant to Public Law 97-465 and one 39.81-acre patent issued pursuant to the General Land Exchange Act.
- /h/ South Dakota: Forty-six Indian fee patents totalling 8,540 acres issued and three patents totalling 185 acres issued pursuant to Public Law 106-329.
- /i/ Sales pursuant to Section 203 of FLPMA (Public Law 94-579; 90 Stat. 2750; 43 U.S.C. 1713)
- /j/ Colorado: The conveyance of a sale is 0.21 acres (rounded to 0) and includes minerals.
- /k/ Idaho: The conveyance of a sale is 0.5 acres (rounded to 1) and includes minerals.
- /l/ Sales pursuant to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (Public Law 105-263; 112 Stat. 2343), as amended.
- /m/ 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 2020–concluded

- /n/ Tentative approval (TA): Conveyance granting to the State of Alaska legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the Alaska Statehood Act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /o/ 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.
- /p/ Interim conveyance (IC): Conveyance granting to the recipient legal title to unsurveyed lands and containing all the reservations for easements, rights-of-way, or other interests in land, provided by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act or imposed on the land by applicable law, subject only to confirmation of the boundary descriptions after approval of the survey of the conveyed land.
- /q/ Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (Public Law 97-468; 96 Stat. 2556).
- /r/ 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.
- /s/ Native allotment certificates issued to individual Natives of Alaska under the act of May 17, 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended August 2, 1956 (70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).
- /t/ Native veteran allotment certificates issued pursuant to the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), as amended; Section 432 of Public Law 105-276 (43 U.S.C. 1629g); Section 301 of Public Law 106-559; the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 197), as amended (42 Stat. 415; 70 Stat. 954; 43 U.S.C. 270-1 through 270-3).

Table 3-2.

**PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES,
THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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 2020—continued**

State and Fiscal Period	Type of Mineral Reservation						Total
	All Minerals	Coal	Oil & Gas	Phosphate	Oil & Gas Plus Other Minerals	Miscellaneous Minerals & Combinations	
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
1909–1948 /a/—concluded							
South Dakota	1,565,802	187,722	6,328	0	0	0	1,759,852
Utah	856,083	215,528	98,922	21,576	8,157	1,680	1,201,946
Washington	262,444	14,535	2,518	0	384	400	280,281
Wisconsin	1,546	0	0	0	0	0	1,546
Wyoming	9,541,179	2,297,363	376,906	32,037	17,341	257	12,265,083
Total 1909–1948	35,272,508	16,075,384	2,091,380	406,971	378,710	2,199,146	56,424,099
Fiscal Period /b/							
1949-1950	363,466	24,868	18,287	1,138	7,662	4,235	419,656
1951-1960	1,258,347	64,204	650,841	5,075	109,323	36,586	2,124,376
1961-1970	2,103,335	44,578	893,114	559	498,973	30,663	3,571,222
1971-1980	2,914,664	9,344	186,689	340	185,764	49,784	3,346,585
1981-1990	2,694,395	16,609	294,416	439	159,006	166,558	3,331,423
1991-2000	368,178	8,647	272,749	0	92,220	53,756	795,550
2001-2010	562,664	9,909	113,790	1,053	58,230	6,776	752,422
2011	2,336	0	3,496	0	212	18	6,062
2012	2,501	0	1,144	0	80,968	960	85,573
2013	11,619	0	919	0	0	0	12,538
2014	3,089	0	373	0	0	0	3,462
2015	17,149	0	439	0	95	0	17,683
2016	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2017	1,885	0	3	0	28	82	1,998
2018	10,606	0	0	0	0	0	10,606
2019	2,025	0	0	0	0	0	2,025

Table 3-2. PATENTS ISSUED WITH MINERALS RESERVED TO THE UNITED STATES, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2020—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>	
2020	8,027	0	0	0	0	0	8,027
Total 1949–2020	10,324,286	178,159	2,436,260	8,604	1,192,481	349,418	14,489,208
Grand Total /c/	45,596,794	16,253,543	4,527,640	415,575	1,571,191	2,548,564	70,913,307

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 2020

Administrative State	Actions Processed /a/	Grants Issued /b/	Total Workload /c/
Alaska	1	23	24
Arizona	156	84	240
California	91	90	181
Colorado	317	266	583
Eastern States	0	0	0
Idaho	91	95	186
Montana	91	56	147
Nevada	183	212	395
New Mexico	539	793	1,332
Oregon	90	105	195
Utah	349	167	516
Wyoming	1,212	1,139	2,351
Total	3,120	3,030	6,150

/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 2020

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	1,127	\$597,119	0	\$0	217	\$222,905	1,344	\$820,024
Arizona	4,580	3,328,972	9	1,138,853	280	1,948,295	4,869	6,416,120
California	7,133	14,536,037	46	28,044,802	291	3,911,119	7,470	46,491,958
Colorado	5,541	2,279,226	0	0	1,418	917,895	6,959	3,197,121
Eastern States	42	0	0	0	16	4,735	58	4,735
Idaho	5,404	2,644,359	3	1,621	122	100,841	5,529	2,746,821
Montana	4,114	237,731	1	0	337	135,679	4,452	373,410
Nevada	8,616	8,568,138	16	6,674,095	199	59,993	8,831	15,302,226
New Mexico	13,041	8,072,687	4	18,578	23,040	5,969,508	36,085	14,060,773
Oregon	10,106	1,530,234	2	31,468	27	81,195	10,135	1,642,897
Utah	5,173	4,996,969	3	669,010	1,413	570,708	6,589	6,236,687
Wyoming	11,380	7,240,373	7	510,380	7,828	3,250,493	19,215	11,001,246
Total	76,257	\$54,031,845	91	\$37,088,807	35,188	\$17,173,366	111,536	\$108,294,018

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

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

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

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

Source: BLM Case Recordation System.

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Geographic State	Type	FY 2020 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Alaska	Permits	52	444	3	4	\$12,657	2	201	53	247
	Leases	17	70	0	0	14,280	0	0	17	70
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	Permits /a/	18	437	4	17	4,749	2	19	20	435
	Leases /a/	26	1,177	0	0	169,271	2	7	24	1,170
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	Permits	703	16,553	17	79	49,772	2	24	718	16,608
	Leases	192	4,449	3	7	59,544	0	0	195	4,456
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	Permits	13	129,985	3	12	5,062	0	0	16	129,997
	Leases	7	1,646	0	0	28,163	1	10	6	1,636
	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	98	910	3	11	402	19	276	82	645
	Leases	17	157	0	0	0	1	7	16	150
	Easements	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	4	5

Table 3-5.

NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2020 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
Montana	Permits /a/	23	730	0	0	\$9,077	0	0	23	730
	Leases /a/	13	641	0	0	20,867	0	0	13	641
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	Permits	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	Permits	25	5,356	8	176	6,756	2	3	31	5,529
	Leases	8	645	0	0	2,512	0	0	8	645
	Easements	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
New Mexico	Permits	11	7,403	0	0	2,520	0	0	11	7,403
	Leases	6	1,426	0	0	0	0	0	6	1,426
	Easements	1	42	0	0	0	0	0	1	42
North Dakota	Permits	1	25	0	0	0	1	25	0	0
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	Permits /a/	41	782	19	129	20,587	0	0	60	911
	Leases /a/	43	44,123	0	0	22,643	16	10	27	44,113
	Easements	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	5

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Geographic State	Type	FY 2020 Authorizations								
		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020	
		Number	Acres	Number	Acres		Number	Acres	Number	Acres
South Dakota	Permits	0	0	1	25	\$4,165	0	0	1	25
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	Permits /a/	14	244	1	2	11,359	0	0	15	246
	Leases /a/	8	180	0	0	6,373	0	0	8	180
	Easements	1	543	0	0	0	0	0	1	543
Washington	Permits	6	20	1	1	9,599	0	0	7	21
	Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Permits	19	997	0	0	5,788	1	21	18	976
	Leases	16	114	0	0	15,950	0	0	16	114
	Easements	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	Permits /a/	1,024	163,886	60	456	\$142,493	29	569	1,055	163,773
	Leases /a/	353	54,628	3	7	\$339,603	20	34	336	54,601
	Easements	9	600	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	600
Grand Total /a/	1,386	219,114	63	463	\$482,096	49	603	1,400	218,074	

Table 3-5. NONSPECIFIC LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

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

/a/ Numbers and acres of Federal Land Policy and Management Act Section 302 permits or leases at the beginning of the fiscal year differ from last year's report due to the timing of data entry of several cases in the LR2000 database after the reporting period. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2019, were adjusted.

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

	FY 2020 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Airport Lease									
Alaska	8	1,393	0	0	\$275	0	0	8	1,393
Arizona	3	700	0	0	680	0	0	3	700
California	16	15,701	0	0	100	1	14	15	15,687
Idaho	9	574	0	0	0	0	0	9	574
Nevada	15	2,945	0	0	22,432	0	0	15	2,945
New Mexico	4	552	0	0	500	0	0	4	552
Oregon	3	173	0	0	750	0	0	3	173
Utah	5	789	0	0	2,059	0	0	5	789
Wyoming	2	144	0	0	450	0	0	2	144
Total	65	22,971	0	0	\$27,246	1	14	64	22,957
Film Permits									
Alaska	1	2,027,884	3	1	\$2,030	0	0	4	2,027,885
Arizona	5	2,043	3	651	8,303	1	40	7	2,654
California	336	7,543	81	484	114,211	77	453	340	7,574
Colorado	0	0	5	1,502	2,650	5	1,502	0	0
Idaho /a/	5	13	8	8	4,250	11	19	2	2
Montana /a/	3	40,319	10	148,748	8,394	12	108,175	1	80,892
Nevada	32	3,143,446	32	1,233,055	70,889	6	1,613	58	4,374,888
New Mexico /a/	5	12	7	115	10,592	12	127	0	0
Oregon /a/	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Utah /a/	19	776	94	10,242	66,000	104	10,972	9	46
Wyoming	2	1	8	3,125	11,262	7	1,126	3	2,000
Total	408	5,222,037	252	1,397,932	\$298,581	235	124,027	425	6,495,942

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	FY 2020 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Hot Springs									
Alaska /a/	1	35,859	0	0	\$2,460	0	0	1	35,859
Total	1	35,859	0	0	\$2,460	0	0	1	35,859
Public Works Lease									
Nevada	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Total	1	13,767	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	13,767
Reclamation Lease, License, and Deed									
Arizona /a/	9	8,338	0	0	\$0	0	0	9	8,338
Idaho /a/	2	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	6
Wyoming	3	1,210	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,210
Total	14	9,554	0	0	\$0	0	0	14	9,554
Reconveyed Permit/Lease									
Arizona	1	1	0	0	\$0	0	0	1	1
Nevada	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Utah	2	162	0	0	0	0	0	2	162
Total	4	167	0	0	\$0	0	0	4	167
Recreation and Public Purpose Lease									
Alaska /a/	11	146	0	0	\$7,980	0	0	11	146
Arizona /a/	114	21,144	2	707	4,493	2	39	114	21,812
California	182	31,392	1	17	3,075	0	0	183	31,409
Colorado /a/	22	1,448	0	0	2,090	0	0	22	1,448
Idaho	29	8,996	0	0	0	0	0	29	8,996

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	FY 2020 Authorizations								
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020	
	<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	\$0	0	0	7	92
Nevada	184	14,038	9	196	141,562	2	35	191	14,199
New Mexico /a/	68	3,393	0	0	6,310	0	0	68	3,393
Oregon /a/	44	8,768	0	0	2,850	1	4,442	43	4,326
South Dakota	3	631	0	0	1,199	0	0	3	631
Utah /a/	32	3,058	1	52	426	0	0	33	3,110
Washington	14	1,877	0	0	34	0	0	14	1,877
Wyoming /a/	44	3,371	0	0	1,143	1	44	43	3,327
Total	754	98,354	13	972	\$171,162	6	4,560	761	94,766
Recreation Concession/Vendor/Leases/Permits									
Alaska /a/	65	320	3	8	\$26,937	2	1	66	327
Arizona /a/	2	349	0	0	387,531	0	0	2	349
California	0	0	2	6	1,315	2	6	0	0
Total	67	669	5	14	\$415,783	4	7	68	676
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	38,435	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 /a/	2	294	0	0	0	0	0	2	294
Total	6	339	0	0	\$38,435	0	0	6	339

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	FY 2020 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		
	<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	55	451	2	15	\$1,004	32	93	25	373	
Total	55	451	2	15	\$1,004	32	93	25	373	
Mineral Leasing Act Temporary Use Permit /c/										
None	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	26	69	5	7	\$0	0	0	31	76	
Total	26	69	5	7	\$0	0	0	31	76	
Easement DOI to Other Federal Agency										
Colorado	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
Total	2	97	0	0	\$0	0	0	2	97	
Occupancy Permit – Special										
Montana	12	118	0	0	\$0	0	0	12	118	
Total	12	118	0	0	\$0	0	0	12	118	

Table 3-6.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND USE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

	FY 2020 Authorizations									
	Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2019		Authorizations Issued		Revenue Collected	Authorizations Terminated		Cumulative Authorizations as of 09/30/2020		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>		<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	
Unauthorized Development										
California	14	33	3	1	\$0	0	0	17	34	
Total	14	33	3	1	\$0	0	0	17	34	
Unauthorized Occupancy										
California	2	0	4	3	\$0	0	0	6	3	
Total	2	0	4	3	\$0	0	0	6	3	
Grand Total /a/	1,434	5,405,439	284	1,398,944	\$970,671	278	128,701	1,440	6,675,682	

/a/ Numbers and acres of Federal Land Policy and Management Act Section 302 permits or leases at the beginning of the fiscal year differ from last year's report due to the timing of data entry in the LR2000 database after the reporting period. As a result of an audit, the cumulative authorization figures as of September 30, 2019, 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 2019**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	329	40	1	331
California	206	2	21	224
Colorado	757	23	56	809
Idaho	1,226	59	70	1,282
Montana	2,631	109	102	2,655
Nevada	511	32	59	559
New Mexico	1,205	340	95	1,256
Oregon	705	20	7	711
Utah	1,081	32	150	1,192
Wyoming	947	94	116	1,039
Total	9,598	751	677	10,058
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	368,724	2,106	81	370,911
California	127,021	32	13,105	140,158
Colorado	196,873	665	38,231	235,769
Idaho	904,085	2,891	51,987	958,963
Montana	1,006,173	4,342	17,981	1,028,496
Nevada	1,143,017	2,406	89,651	1,235,074
New Mexico	1,185,969	13,279	30,320	1,229,568
Oregon	715,829	1,148	3,510	720,487
Utah	547,634	1,240	152,193	701,067
Wyoming	818,898	4,722	125,707	949,327
Total /c/	7,014,223	32,831	522,766	7,569,820

/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 2019 (October 2018 to September 2019).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	295	12	2	303
California	192	8	10	207
Colorado	325	11	26	341
Idaho	339	24	22	360
Montana	1,364	43	57	1,410
Nevada	6	0	0	6
New Mexico	681	35	28	694
Oregon	541	16	5	552
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,533	155	153	1,608
Total	5,276	304	303	5,481
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	104,554	628	480	105,662
California	54,922	367	2,450	57,739
Colorado	30,657	213	2,842	33,712
Idaho	25,782	436	3,327	29,545
Montana	182,051	895	8,228	191,174
Nevada	12,178	0	0	12,178
New Mexico	163,812	804	30,001	194,617
Oregon	59,946	620	1,415	61,981
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	401,834	6,566	34,247	442,647
Total /d/	1,035,736	10,529	82,990	1,129,255

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2019 (October 2018 to September 2019).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-7c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT
LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2019**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	624	52	3	634
California	398	10	31	431
Colorado	1,082	34	82	1,150
Idaho	1,565	83	92	1,642
Montana	3,995	152	159	4,065
Nevada	517	32	59	565
New Mexico	1,886	375	123	1,950
Oregon	1,246	36	12	1,263
Utah	1,081	32	150	1,192
Wyoming	2,480	249	269	2,647
Total	14,874	1,055	980	15,539
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	473,278	2,734	561	476,573
California	181,943	399	15,555	197,897
Colorado	227,530	878	41,073	269,481
Idaho	929,867	3,327	55,314	988,508
Montana	1,188,224	5,237	26,209	1,219,670
Nevada	1,155,195	2,406	89,651	1,247,252
New Mexico	1,349,781	14,083	60,321	1,424,185
Oregon	775,775	1,768	4,925	782,468
Utah	547,634	1,240	152,193	701,067
Wyoming	1,220,732	11,288	159,954	1,391,974
Total /c/	8,049,959	43,360	605,756	8,699,075

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

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2019 (October 2018 to September 2019).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8a.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	311	43	1	315
California	195	2	20	212
Colorado	794	28	52	843
Idaho	1,226	63	73	1,288
Montana	2,664	109	103	2,685
Nevada	522	35	59	574
New Mexico	1,179	323	82	1,221
Oregon	716	19	7	723
Utah	1,060	36	147	1,169
Wyoming	946	95	112	1,036
Total	9,613	753	656	10,066
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	372,951	3,482	81	376,514
California	128,393	32	12,243	140,668
Colorado	234,740	5,187	45,078	285,005
Idaho	920,571	4,407	61,608	986,586
Montana	1,039,798	4,133	17,263	1,061,194
Nevada	1,255,846	3,307	96,703	1,355,856
New Mexico	1,173,282	13,386	24,161	1,210,829
Oregon	728,177	1,175	3,842	733,194
Utah	696,837	1,557	166,957	865,351
Wyoming	849,394	4,438	118,739	972,571
Total /c/	7,399,989	41,104	546,675	7,987,768

/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 2020 (October 2019 to September 2020).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8b.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	296	11	1	302
California	206	7	12	221
Colorado	335	15	29	351
Idaho	342	22	20	361
Montana	1,370	39	52	1,412
Nevada	7	0	0	7
New Mexico	659	33	25	670
Oregon	555	15	5	565
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,508	147	149	1,582
Total	5,278	289	293	5,471
Animal Unit Months Authorized /c/				
Arizona	114,738	604	180	115,522
California	58,120	380	2,792	61,292
Colorado	31,494	822	2,954	35,270
Idaho	24,786	364	2,919	28,069
Montana	181,664	818	5,688	188,170
Nevada	8,908	0	0	8,908
New Mexico	163,548	750	29,984	194,282
Oregon	65,084	600	1,415	67,099
Utah /b/	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	390,373	5,487	32,161	428,021
Total /d/	1,038,715	9,825	78,093	1,126,633

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

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

/c/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing authorized on bills that were due during FY 2020 (October 2019 to September 2020).

/d/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-8c.

**SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING
DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	607	54	2	617
California	401	9	32	433
Colorado	1,129	43	81	1,194
Idaho	1,568	85	93	1,649
Montana	4,034	148	155	4,097
Nevada	529	35	59	581
New Mexico	1,838	356	107	1,891
Oregon	1,271	34	12	1,288
Utah	1,060	36	147	1,169
Wyoming	2,454	242	261	2,618
Total	14,891	1,042	949	15,537
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	487,689	4,086	261	492,036
California	186,513	412	15,035	201,960
Colorado	266,234	6,009	48,032	320,275
Idaho	945,357	4,771	64,527	1,014,655
Montana	1,221,462	4,951	22,951	1,249,364
Nevada	1,264,754	3,307	96,703	1,364,764
New Mexico	1,336,830	14,136	54,145	1,405,111
Oregon	793,261	1,775	5,257	800,293
Utah	696,837	1,557	166,957	865,351
Wyoming	1,239,767	9,925	150,900	1,400,592
Total /c/	8,438,704	50,929	624,768	9,114,401

/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 2020 (October 2019 to September 2020).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9a. GRAZING PERMITS IN FORCE ON GRAZING DISTRICT (SECTION 3) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 19, 2021

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	405	498,000	95,817
California	282	231,265	96,951
Colorado	1,076	539,985	88,538
Idaho	1,471	1,287,639	198,993
Montana	2,787	1,121,458	26,115
Nevada	670	2,061,481	508,421
New Mexico	1,415	1,628,058	75,399
Oregon	779	965,251	130,534
Utah	1,447	1,197,304	305,150
Wyoming	1,187	1,448,546	388,418
Total	11,519	10,978,987	1,914,336
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	419	484,159	94,586
California	255	146,281	49,308
Colorado	1,090	540,000	90,021
Idaho	1,474	1,270,726	198,969
Montana	2,788	993,441	25,511
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	761	2,152,042	556,890
New Mexico	1,425	1,613,999	74,807
North Dakota	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	783	957,850	129,276
South Dakota	4	223	0
Utah	1,494	1,180,099	299,003
Washington	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,184	1,408,895	378,561
Total /d/	11,677	10,747,715	1,896,932

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

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

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

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

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9b.

**GRAZING LEASES IN FORCE ON GRAZING LEASE
(SECTION 15) LANDS AS OF JANUARY 19, 2021**

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	360	152,376	6,630
California	276	88,185	9,474
Colorado	407	43,281	4,059
Idaho	398	31,272	890
Montana	1,564	228,109	17,781
Nevada	10	28,913	385
New Mexico	766	215,487	3,517
Oregon	738	90,629	3,817
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Wyoming	1,746	466,509	8,105
Total	6,265	1,344,761	54,658
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	359	152,274	6,630
California	274	87,622	9,474
Colorado	407	42,982	4,025
Idaho	398	31,267	890
Montana	1,014	144,999	16,951
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	11	29,448	385
New Mexico	762	211,680	3,514
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	472	54,610	3,063
South Dakota	472	72,822	21
Utah /d/	0	0	0
Washington	270	34,276	722
Wyoming	1,727	461,417	7,908
Total /e/	6,268	1,333,391	53,586

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

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

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

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

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

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-9c. GRAZING PERMITS AND LEASES IN FORCE AS OF JANUARY 19, 2021

Administrative State /a/	Number	Active AUMs /b/	Suspended AUMs /c/
Arizona	765	650,376	102,447
California	558	319,450	106,425
Colorado	1,483	583,266	92,597
Idaho	1,869	1,318,911	199,883
Montana	4,351	1,349,567	43,896
Nevada	680	2,090,394	508,806
New Mexico	2,181	1,843,545	78,916
Oregon	1,517	1,055,880	134,351
Utah	1,447	1,197,304	305,150
Wyoming	2,933	1,915,055	396,523
Total	17,784	12,323,748	1,968,994
Geographic State /a/			
Arizona	778	636,433	101,216
California	529	233,903	58,782
Colorado	1,497	582,982	94,046
Idaho	1,872	1,301,993	199,859
Montana	3,802	1,138,440	42,462
Nebraska	18	592	0
Nevada	772	2,181,490	557,275
New Mexico	2,187	1,825,679	78,321
North Dakota	80	9,270	0
Oklahoma	4	132	3
Oregon	1,255	1,012,460	132,339
South Dakota	476	73,045	21
Utah	1,494	1,180,099	299,003
Washington	270	34,276	722
Wyoming	2,911	1,870,312	386,469
Total /d/	17,945	12,081,106	1,950,518

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

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

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

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

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

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

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	619	58	3	630
California	407	11	28	437
Colorado	1,099	36	95	1,180
Idaho	1,566	88	96	1,652
Montana	4,085	151	173	4,162
Nevada	543	28	69	599
New Mexico	1,957	387	209	2,102
Oregon	1,242	32	10	1,257
Utah	1,150	41	158	1,263
Wyoming	2,511	238	270	2,684
Total	15,179	1,070	1,111	15,966
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	457,094	2,789	422	460,305
California	180,447	478	12,872	193,797
Colorado	233,094	3,399	44,081	280,574
Idaho	913,648	3,564	58,467	975,679
Montana	1,197,515	5,033	29,967	1,232,515
Nevada	1,162,514	2,648	98,488	1,263,650
New Mexico	1,394,971	14,715	64,984	1,474,670
Oregon	779,107	1,720	3,966	784,793
Utah	632,540	1,403	159,872	793,815
Wyoming	1,182,112	9,530	151,112	1,342,754
Total /c/	8,133,042	45,279	624,231	8,802,552

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

/b/ These animal unit months were calculated for grazing that occurred during the months covered by billing year 2018 (March 1, 2018, to February 28, 2019).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-10b. SUMMARY OF AUTHORIZED USE OF GRAZING DISTRICT LANDS AND GRAZING LEASE LANDS FOR BILLING YEAR 2019 (MARCH 1, 2019, TO FEBRUARY 29, 2020)

Administrative State	Cattle, Yearlings, & Bison	Horses & Burros	Sheep & Goats	Authorization Count /a/
Number of Authorizations				
Arizona	628	56	3	640
California	409	10	34	445
Colorado	1,138	38	88	1,210
Idaho	1,603	85	92	1,680
Montana	4,065	153	159	4,136
Nevada	538	35	57	587
New Mexico	1,913	378	127	1,982
Oregon	1,259	35	12	1,277
Utah	1,151	39	153	1,264
Wyoming	2,521	252	269	2,688
Total	15,225	1,081	994	15,909
Animal Unit Months Authorized /b/				
Arizona	454,252	3,507	400	458,159
California	194,344	387	16,011	210,742
Colorado	254,922	3,413	46,881	305,216
Idaho	954,960	4,547	62,655	1,022,162
Montana	1,199,490	5,068	24,543	1,229,101
Nevada	1,207,607	2,586	93,789	1,303,982
New Mexico	1,327,720	14,131	60,289	1,402,140
Oregon	784,634	1,732	5,216	791,582
Utah	639,448	1,453	159,502	800,403
Wyoming	1,207,301	10,182	145,311	1,362,794
Total /c/	8,224,678	47,006	614,597	8,886,281

/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 2019 (March 1, 2019, to February 29, 2020).

/c/ Totals do not include authorized nonuse.

Source: BLM Rangeland Administration System.

Table 3-11.

**TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State	Timber Sales /a/	Wood Product Sales /b/	Nonwood Forest Product Sales /c/	Total
Alaska	\$0.00	\$2,040.00	\$0.00	\$2,040.00
Arizona	0.00	0.00	21.50	21.50
California	63,140.63	19,857.15	13,814.90	96,812.68
Colorado	117,434.25	13,220.00	10,804.00	141,458.25
Idaho	648,180.99	7,089.90	11,580.60	666,851.49
Montana	598,064.69	9,255.00	1,470.00	608,789.69
Nevada	0.00	24,122.00	326,338.21	350,460.21
New Mexico	0.00	23,524.00	3,272.00	26,796.00
Oregon	59,412,320.05	36,835.67	105,740.30	59,554,896.02
–Eastern /d/	124,581.98	5,582.01	17,664.72	147,828.71
–Western /e/	59,287,738.07	31,253.66	88,075.58	59,407,067.31
Utah	0.00	27,546.61	46,542.14	74,088.75
Wyoming	70,528.45	11,583.00	5,433.00	87,544.45
Total	\$60,909,669.06	\$175,073.33	\$525,016.65	\$61,609,759.04
Total Timber and Wood Product Sales	\$61,084,742.39			

Table 3-11. TIMBER, WOOD PRODUCT, AND NONWOOD FOREST PRODUCT SALES, FISCAL YEAR 2020–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 2020. The column includes sales offered using Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. Also includes \$100,740.61 of sales in Colorado and \$281,241.36 of sales in Montana under good neighbor authority.

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

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

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

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

Source: BLM Timber Sale Information System.

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020

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-Special Authorities Biomass GTON /d/	Special Authorities /e/	
								Sawtimber MBF /e/	Biomass GTON /e/
Alaska	0	0	\$0.00	\$0.00	0	0	1,130	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0.00	0.00	1	1	0	0	0
California	11	2,704	63,140.63	23.35	127	2,831	38,426	0	0
Colorado	10	2,101	16,693.64	7.94	11	2,112	4,319	3,804	9,915
Idaho	24	9,166	648,180.99	70.72	12	9,178	3,823	0	0
Montana	10	6,414	316,823.33	49.39	19	6,433	6,568	2,299	3,519
Nevada	0	0	0.00	0.00	61	61	7,010	0	0
New Mexico	0	0	0.00	0.00	0	0	4,362	0	510
Oregon	353	251,476	59,412,320.05	236.25	86	251,562	6,118	(22)	2,450
–Eastern /f/	2	2,576	124,581.98	48.36	6	2,582	1,354	0	0
–Western /g/	351	248,900	59,287,738.07	238.20	81	248,980	4,764	(22)	2,450
Utah	0	0	0.00	0.00	153	153	13,632	0	0
Wyoming	7	3,320	70,528.45	21.25	38	3,357	3,283	0	0
Total	415	275,181	\$60,527,687.09	\$219.96	507	275,687	88,672	6,081	16,395

Table 3-12. FOREST PRODUCTS OFFERED BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

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

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

- /a/ This includes all original (parent) sawtimber sale volumes offered and modifications to volumes under contract in FY 2020. The column includes sales offered using BLM Forms 5450-3, 5450-4, 5450-25, 5450-26, as well as sawtimber sales using Forms 5450-5 and 5450-24. The following states did not sell their entire volumes offered (actual volumes sold are in parentheses): California (979 MBF), western Oregon (228,100 MBF), and Wyoming (1,531 MBF).
- /b/ Includes posts, poles, and other special forest products (SFPs), as well as all free use that can convert to MBF.
- /c/ This column adds “Sawtimber Offered” and “Other SFP,” converted to one common measure (MBF).
- /d/ This column includes both biomass and fuelwood sales converted into GTON (green tons). One cord of fuelwood is equal to 1.7 GTON of biomass. Biomass includes the limbs, tops, needles, leaves, and other woody parts of trees and woody plants grown in a forest, woodland, or rangeland environment. Volumes associated with the BLM’s stewardship contracting are not included in this column.
- /e/ Special authorities include forest product sales under stewardship contracting authority or good neighbor authority. In FY 2020, Colorado had 2,812 MBF and 7,763 GTON under good neighbor authority and 992 MBF and 2,152 GTON under stewardship contracting authority. Montana had 1,289 MBF and 2,647 GTON under good neighbor authority and 1,010 MBF and 872 GTON under stewardship contracting authority. For all other states, the volumes listed are under stewardship contracting authority only.
- /f/ Eastern Oregon comprises public lands that include, and extend eastward from, Range 9 East, Willamette Meridian, and public lands in the State of Washington.
- /g/ Western Oregon comprises the revested Oregon and California (O&C) lands, the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and other public lands that include, and extend westward from, Range 8 East, Willamette Meridian.

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

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020

	Leases as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain					
Arkansas	17	2,482			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	204	61,899			
Kansas	51	10,715			
Louisiana	17	1,290			
Michigan	2	200			
Mississippi	1	40			
Montana	245	72,411			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	733	192,364			
North Dakota	33	6,496			
Oklahoma	195	13,696			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Utah	147	49,512			
Wyoming	579	122,600			
Total	2,261	537,315	NA	NA	NA
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	61	25,249			
Colorado	4	896			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	10	1,755			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	1	120			
Michigan	2	117			
Mississippi	11	3,476			
Montana	5	1,323			
New Mexico	1	160			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	28	3,969			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	39	8,699			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	1	40			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	12	1,520			
Total	212	57,027	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	2	91			
Arkansas	78	27,731			
California	24	2,293			
Colorado	208	62,795			
Illinois	1	130			
Kansas	61	12,470			
Kentucky	3	671			
Louisiana	18	1,410			
Michigan	4	317			
Mississippi	12	3,516			
Montana	250	73,734			
Nevada	2	120			
New Mexico	734	192,524			
New York	2	750			
North Dakota	61	10,465			
Ohio	14	2,468			
Oklahoma	234	22,395			
Pennsylvania	1	315			
South Dakota	11	1,197			
Texas	11	4,015			
Utah	148	49,552			
Virginia	2	693			
West Virginia	1	570			
Wyoming	591	124,120			
Total	2,473	594,342	NA	NA	NA
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Acquired Lands					
Colorado	1	320			
Kansas	199	40,594			
Louisiana	1	40			
Michigan	1	200			
Ohio	1	68			
Oklahoma	2	318			
Texas	1	106			
Wyoming	4	995			
Total	210	42,641	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13.

**COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

	Leases as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Total Pre-Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /b/ /c/	2,683	636,983	NA	NA	NA
Reform Act Leases					
Public Domain					
Alabama	14	1,608	0	0	\$0
Arizona	2	3,040	0	0	0
Arkansas	134	92,515	0	0	0
California	131	75,673	1	920	3,680
Colorado	1,147	952,679	12	10,895	68,140
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Kansas	8	1,200	0	0	0
Louisiana	86	9,698	0	0	0
Michigan	7	789	0	0	0
Mississippi	37	3,262	1	40	82
Montana	560	275,868	24	22,099	224,550
Nebraska	1	80	0	0	0
Nevada	195	300,169	21	30,660	113,238
New Mexico	2,023	1,006,980	115	86,861	52,328,949
North Dakota	514	136,756	3	520	127,020
Oklahoma	270	25,479	8	437	69,133
Oregon	93	151,155	0	0	0
South Dakota	196	94,278	1	320	640
Utah	1,351	1,564,743	29	27,061	85,502
Wyoming	6,719	5,803,862	409	488,573	20,850,165
Total	13,501	10,515,711	624	668,386	\$73,871,099
Acquired Lands					
Alabama	32	26,738	0	0	\$0
Arkansas	185	153,725	0	0	0
California	3	205	0	0	0
Colorado	194	120,056	0	0	0
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	23	5,579	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	13,068	0	0	0
Louisiana	368	265,657	50	19,722	208,783
Michigan	66	30,105	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Acquired Lands—continued					
Mississippi	352	209,374	19	6,550	\$15,612
Montana	99	49,753	0	0	0
Nebraska	4	1,418	0	0	0
New Mexico	4	1,520	0	0	0
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	708	363,744	7	1,653	178,531
Ohio	100	8,923	3	186	157,214
Oklahoma	141	48,414	11	4,904	760,468
Oregon	3	1,703	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7	4,595	0	0	0
South Dakota	96	28,821	0	0	0
Texas	350	228,421	10	4,242	6,317,238
Utah	10	1,208	0	0	0
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	9,538	0	0	0
Wyoming	55	16,106	12	3,194	1,998,158
Total	2,845	1,599,279	112	40,451	\$9,636,004
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Alabama	46	28,346	0	0	\$0
Arizona	2	3,040	0	0	0
Arkansas	319	246,240	0	0	0
California	134	75,878	1	920	3,680
Colorado	1,341	1,072,735	12	10,895	68,140
Idaho	13	15,877	0	0	0
Illinois	6	1,371	0	0	0
Kansas	31	6,779	0	0	0
Kentucky	18	13,068	0	0	0
Louisiana	454	275,355	50	19,722	208,783
Michigan	73	30,894	0	0	0
Mississippi	389	212,636	20	6,590	15,694
Montana	659	325,621	24	22,099	224,550
Nebraska	5	1,498	0	0	0

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases—continued</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands—continued					
Nevada	195	300,169	21	30,660	\$113,238
New Mexico	2,027	1,008,500	115	86,861	52,328,949
New York	2	274	0	0	0
North Dakota	1,222	500,500	10	2,173	305,551
Ohio	100	8,923	3	186	157,214
Oklahoma	411	73,893	19	5,341	829,601
Oregon	96	152,858	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	7	4,595	0	0	0
South Dakota	292	123,099	1	320	640
Texas	350	228,421	10	4,242	6,317,238
Utah	1,361	1,565,951	29	27,061	85,502
Virginia	13	8,963	0	0	0
West Virginia	6	9,538	0	0	0
Wyoming	6,774	5,819,968	421	491,767	22,848,323
Total	16,346	12,114,990	736	708,837	\$83,507,103
<u>Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>					
Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	11	1,172			
Colorado	1	160			
Kansas	39	9,672			
North Dakota	1	40			
Oklahoma	16	2,110			
Texas	31	5,993			
Total	99	19,147	NA	NA	NA
Total Reform Act Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /d/ /e/	16,445	12,134,137	736	708,837	\$83,507,103
<u>Competitive General Services Administration Oil and Gas Leases /f/</u>					
Public Domain					
California	1	69			
Nebraska	9	7,361			
Total	10	7,430	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Competitive Protective Leases /g/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
Arkansas	3	1,330			
California	2	72			
Colorado	1	320			
Louisiana	7	12,894			
Nebraska	2	950			
New Mexico	1	27			
North Dakota	9	1,288			
Ohio	1	113			
Oklahoma	2	2,768			
Texas	6	2,258			
Utah	3	145			
Wyoming	1	80			
Total	38	22,245	NA	NA	NA
<u>Competitive National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska Leases /h/</u>					
Public Domain					
Alaska	307	2,609,632	92	1,051,216	\$11,268,709
Total	307	2,609,632	92	1,051,216	\$11,268,709
<u>Competitive Naval Oil Shale Reserve Leases /i/</u>					
Public Domain					
Colorado	4	8,389			
Total	4	8,389	NA	NA	NA
Total Competitive Oil and Gas Leases /j/	19,487	15,418,816	828	1,760,053	\$94,775,812

Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	Leases as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Pre-EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases /k/</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	31	42,607			
Nevada	31	26,558			
New Mexico	1	280			
Utah	6	5,128			
Total	69	74,573	NA	NA	NA
<u>EPA Act Competitive Geothermal Leases //</u>					
Public Domain and Acquired Lands					
California	26	28,885	0	0	\$0
Colorado	3	9,152	0	0	0
Idaho	2	2,379	0	0	0
Nevada	120	257,983	37	102,403	426,955
New Mexico	3	10,750	0	0	0
Utah	8	15,379	0	0	0
Washington	1	3,518	1	3,518	7,036
Total	163	328,046	38	105,921	\$433,991
Total Competitive Geothermal Leases	232	402,619	38	105,921	\$433,991
<u>Grand Total of All Competitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	19,719	15,821,435	866	1,865,974	\$95,209,803

**Table 3-13. COMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–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 2020

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	558		
Alaska	29	21,438		
Arkansas	12	2,648		
California	78	20,036		
Colorado	674	547,874		
Kansas	25	7,568		
Louisiana	36	11,391		
Michigan	2	222		
Mississippi	1	4		
Montana	681	819,213		
Nebraska	3	159		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,986	2,018,103		
North Dakota	30	7,616		
Oklahoma	176	27,454		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Utah	680	531,350		
Wyoming	1,894	911,575		
Total	7,336	4,944,494	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	60		
Arkansas	19	15,826		
California	7	878		
Colorado	13	5,078		
Kansas	2	996		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	8	10,697		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	24	4,467		
Mississippi	26	17,329		
Montana	36	14,941		
Nebraska	3	136		
New Mexico	1	620		
North Dakota	48	28,187		
Ohio	9	2,882		
Oklahoma	34	11,168		
Texas	17	17,532		
Utah	7	1,263		

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases—continued</u>				
Acquired Lands—continued				
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	24	34,378		
Wyoming	16	3,754		
Total	307	186,806	NA	NA
<u>Summary: Oil and Gas Pre-Reform Act Over-the-Counter Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	4	618		
Alaska	29	21,438		
Arkansas	31	18,474		
California	85	20,914		
Colorado	687	552,952		
Kansas	27	8,564		
Kentucky	5	6,704		
Louisiana	44	22,088		
Maryland	4	2,637		
Michigan	26	4,689		
Mississippi	27	17,333		
Montana	717	834,154		
Nebraska	6	295		
Nevada	15	11,980		
New Mexico	2,987	2,018,723		
North Dakota	78	35,803		
Ohio	9	2,882		
Oklahoma	210	38,622		
South Dakota	11	5,305		
Texas	17	17,532		
Utah	687	532,613		
Virginia	3	7,273		
West Virginia	24	34,378		
Wyoming	1,910	915,329		
Total	7,643	5,131,300	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	3	686		
Arkansas	1	40		
California	25	5,571		
Colorado	700	408,836		
Kansas	1	480		
Louisiana	6	423		
Michigan	11	13,915		
Montana	293	185,654		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,320	822,453		
North Dakota	99	57,134		
Oklahoma	121	17,027		
South Dakota	36	17,035		
Utah	423	331,610		
Wyoming	2,939	1,421,000		
Total	5,998	3,289,862	NA	NA
Acquired Lands				
Alabama	2	845		
Arkansas	4	2,238		
California	1	42		
Colorado	34	17,362		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	7	4,517		
Michigan	18	8,455		
Mississippi	10	6,918		
Montana	46	43,551		
Nebraska	1	9		
New Mexico	4	834		
North Dakota	145	132,396		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	35	11,475		
South Dakota	2	840		
Texas	19	19,187		
Utah	3	324		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	40	15,354		
Total	378	277,886	NA	NA

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Pre-Reform Act Simultaneous Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	5	1,531		
Arkansas	5	2,278		
California	26	5,613		
Colorado	734	426,198		
Kansas	1	480		
Kentucky	4	7,713		
Louisiana	13	4,940		
Michigan	29	22,370		
Mississippi	10	6,918		
Montana	339	229,205		
Nebraska	1	9		
Nevada	20	7,998		
New Mexico	1,324	823,287		
North Dakota	244	189,530		
Ohio	1	1,670		
Oklahoma	156	28,502		
South Dakota	38	17,875		
Texas	19	19,187		
Utah	426	331,934		
West Virginia	2	4,156		
Wyoming	2,979	1,436,354		
Total	6,376	3,567,748	NA	NA
<u>Pre-Reform Act Future Interest Leases</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	4	599		
Colorado	5	540		
Kansas	2	400		
Louisiana	3	9,044		
Michigan	3	1,241		
Mississippi	1	395		
North Dakota	5	1,110		
Texas	2	4,615		
Wyoming	3	511		
Total	28	18,455	NA	NA
Total Pre-Reform Act Noncompetitive Leases /b/	14,047	8,717,503	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	1	1,161	0	0
Arkansas	4	9,607	0	0
California	16	19,889	0	0
Colorado	117	114,384	1	2,525
Louisiana	2	132	0	0
Michigan	2	200	0	0
Mississippi	3	240	0	0
Montana	114	65,364	1	840
Nevada	250	551,967	14	27,160
New Mexico	8	4,635	0	0
North Dakota	27	10,328	0	0
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	5	2,956	0	0
Utah	266	393,406	2	3,690
Wyoming	474	478,526	44	77,220
Total	1,301	1,673,103	62	111,435
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	7	8,448		
Colorado	10	7,822		
Louisiana	4	16,413		
Michigan	8	3,469		
Mississippi	1	692		
Montana	35	15,982		
North Dakota	24	15,262		
Ohio	28	4,385		
Texas	9	14,894		
Wyoming	1	1,358		
Total	127	88,725	NA	NA

Table 3-14.

**NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL
LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Summary: Reform Act Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alabama	1	281	0	0
Arizona	1	1,161	0	0
Arkansas	11	18,055	0	0
California	16	19,889	0	0
Colorado	127	122,206	1	2,525
Louisiana	6	16,545	0	0
Michigan	10	3,669	0	0
Mississippi	4	932	0	0
Montana	149	81,346	1	840
Nevada	250	551,967	14	27,160
New Mexico	8	4,635	0	0
North Dakota	51	25,590	0	0
Ohio	28	4,385	0	0
Oklahoma	2	125	0	0
Oregon	9	19,902	0	0
South Dakota	5	2,956	0	0
Texas	9	14,894	0	0
Utah	266	393,406	2	3,690
Wyoming	475	479,884	44	77,220
Total	1,428	1,761,828	62	111,435
<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/	1,430	1,762,619	62	111,435
Total Oil and Gas Noncompetitive Leases /d/	15,477	10,480,122	62	111,435

Table 3-14. NONCOMPETITIVE OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Geothermal Leases</u>				
Public Domain and Acquired Lands				
Alaska	3	7,680	0	0
California	12	8,318	0	0
Nevada	121	267,154	60	179,241
Oregon	14	10,401	1	4,965
Washington	5	13,401	0	0
Total	155	306,954	61	184,206
<u>Grand Total of All Noncompetitive Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	15,632	10,787,076	123	295,641

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

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

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

/b/ Leases issued before the Reform Act.

/c/ Leases issued under the Reform Act.

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

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS , AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Private Leases /b/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Arkansas	2	120	0	0
Colorado	2	328	0	0
Indiana	2	68	0	0
Kansas	6	1,492	0	0
Kentucky	39	9,401	0	0
Louisiana	2	48	0	0
Mississippi	1	482	0	0
Nebraska	1	210	0	0
New York	1	158	0	0
North Dakota	4	585	0	0
Ohio	145	17,439	1	122
Oklahoma	7	924	0	0
Pennsylvania	62	4,264	0	0
Tennessee	2	736	0	0
Texas	4	1,135	0	0
Utah	3	770	0	0
West Virginia	190	20,617	0	0
Total	473	58,777	1	122
<u>Exchange Leases /c/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	65	11,830		
Colorado	19	9,421		
Kansas	21	18,027		
Montana	91	27,200		
New Mexico	304	121,257		
North Dakota	9	4,226		
Wyoming	71	20,649		
Total	580	212,610	NA	NA
<u>Renewal Leases /d/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	132	37,415		
Colorado	126	109,819		
Louisiana	1	103		
Montana	116	37,546		

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Renewal Leases /d/—continued</u>				
Public Domain—continued				
New Mexico	385	94,135		
North Dakota	9	8,982		
Oklahoma	7	273		
Utah	5	5,315		
Wyoming	354	95,937		
Total	1,135	389,525	NA	NA
<u>Class III Reinstatement Leases /e/</u>				
Public Domain				
California	1	80		
Wyoming	2	194		
Total	3	274	NA	NA
<u>Act of 1930 Rights-of-Way Leases /f/</u>				
Public Domain				
Colorado	82	6,953	7	258
Montana	6	76	0	0
Nebraska	4	213	1	94
New Mexico	2	382	0	0
North Dakota	5	535	0	0
Utah	3	1,299	0	0
Wyoming	74	2,832	0	0
Total	176	12,290	8	352

Table 3-15.

**OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING
ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Leases Issued During Fiscal Year	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>
<u>Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation Act of 1934 Leases /g/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
California	1	160		
Colorado	1	711		
Kansas	50	10,749		
North Dakota	11	2,232		
Oklahoma	26	5,005		
Texas	74	10,922		
Total	163	29,779	NA	NA
<u>Relinquishment Act of 1919 Leases /h/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Texas	2	1,976		
Total	2	1,976	NA	NA
Grand Total Other Oil and Gas Leases /i/	2,532	705,231	9	474
<u>Geothermal Private Leases /j/</u>				
Acquired Lands				
Nevada	1	48		
Total	1	48	NA	NA
<u>Grand Total Other Oil, Gas, and Geothermal Leases</u>	2,533	705,279	9	474

Table 3-15. OTHER OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL LEASING ACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

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

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

- /a/ Leases that are authorized as of the last day of the fiscal year. Includes leasing actions during the fiscal year, as shown in the two righthand columns of this table.
- /b/ An existing oil and gas lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.
- /c/ A lease issued before August 8, 1946, for a term of 20 years, or renewal thereof; or a lease that was issued in exchange for a 20-year lease.
- /d/ A lease issued for a term of 20 years, or any renewal thereof; may be renewed for a new 20-year lease.
- /e/ A lease arising from an abandoned placer mining claim reinstated under the provision of Class III of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 and concurrently converted to an oil and gas lease.
- /f/ A lease issued under the act of May 21, 1930, which authorizes the leasing of oil and gas deposits under certain rights-of-way to the owner of the right-of-way or any assignee thereof.
- /g/ A lease issued on lands acquired by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (FFMC) under the FFMC Act of 1934.
- /h/ A lease issued under the Relinquishment Act of 1919.
- /i/ This is the total of all other oil and gas leases; it does not include other geothermal leases.
- /j/ An existing geothermal lease, between private parties, now managed by the Federal Government when the mineral estate was purchased as part of a Federal Government land acquisition.

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Geographic State	OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES			
	APDs /a/ Approved	Wells Started	Wells Completed	Wells Plugged /b/
Alaska	12	5	5	4
Arkansas	0	0	0	2
California	195	61	11	62
Colorado	250	155	203	44
Kansas	0	1	0	3
Louisiana	6	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	0	0	1
Montana	11	5	1	10
Nevada	3	1	0	0
New Mexico	2,460	797	459	312
North Dakota	231	201	157	13
Ohio	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	15	15	14	4
South Dakota	1	1	0	0
Texas	7	8	7	4
Utah	175	17	16	68
Wyoming	858	219	258	672
Total	4,226	1,486	1,131	1,199

Table 3-16.

**NEW OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES
ON FEDERAL LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded**

Geographic State	GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES			
	<u>GDPs /c/ Approved</u>	<u>Wells Started</u>	<u>Wells Completed</u>	<u>Wells Plugged</u>
California	1	0	0	0
Nevada	7	3	2	2
Utah	1	1	0	0
Total	9	4	2	2

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 ongoing transitional activities between the AFMSS 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2020 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

/a/ APDs = applications for permit to drill.

/b/ Beginning in FY 2020, if a well completion does not contain a date in AFMSS for well status of an abandoned well, then the well status start date is used as the plugged date to record counts. If well status is plugged and abandoned, then the well plugged date is used. This more accurately captures the count of wells plugged during the fiscal year.

/c/ GDPs = geothermal drilling permits.

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

CONTINUING OIL AND GAS ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units in Effect /a/	Producible and Service Holes /b/	Producible and Service Completions /b/	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
Alabama	1	29	29	23	5,125
Alaska	7	132	166	31	22,095
Arkansas	4	202	215	259	127,923
California	29	7,849	7,863	314	89,049
Colorado	140	7,539	7,599	2,145	1,468,209
Idaho	0	0	0	2	2,333
Illinois	2	15	15	7	1,501
Indiana	0	2	2	2	68
Kansas	9	378	379	423	106,417
Kentucky	0	160	160	55	32,252
Louisiana	4	460	478	161	63,120
Maryland	0	9	9	0	0
Michigan	5	174	176	59	28,702
Mississippi	8	123	126	77	38,861
Montana	38	2,978	2,987	1,377	666,305
Nebraska	0	30	30	19	8,825
Nevada	8	120	120	37	26,927
New Mexico	211	31,991	37,021	6,827	3,911,954
New York	0	6	6	5	1,182
North Dakota	37	3,100	3,132	1,405	613,388
Ohio	0	603	604	231	33,258
Oklahoma	16	493	509	950	147,093
Pennsylvania	0	215	215	65	4,688
South Dakota	4	84	85	76	38,072
Tennessee	0	12	12	2	736

Table 3-17.

**CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—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	15	548	549	301	193,158
Utah	119	9,070	9,114	1,485	1,092,973
Virginia	0	18	18	18	14,645
West Virginia	1	282	283	150	48,947
Wyoming	528	29,488	30,276	7,372	3,923,305
Total	1,186	96,110	102,178	23,878	12,711,111

CONTINUING GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES

Geographic State	Units /a/	Injection Wells	Producing Wells	Producing Leases /a/	Acres in Producing Status /a/
California	3	115	216	29	37,936
Nevada	27	102	92	45	59,533
New Mexico	0	9	2	2	2,781
Oregon	1	0	0	0	0
Utah	1	7	9	7	7,569
Total	32	233	319	83	107,819

**Table 3-17. CONTINUING OIL, GAS, AND GEOTHERMAL ACTIVITIES ON FEDERAL LANDS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020–concluded**

- /a/ Data come from the automated LR2000 System. Since FY 2009, the BLM has recategorized data collected for the last two columns of this table. Before FY 2009, the displayed data was categorized as “producible leases,” which included leases with the status of (1) held by actual production, (2) held by allocated production, and (3) held by being located in a producing unit. Since FY 2009, the BLM has been reporting the data as “producing leases.” This includes leases with the status of (1) held by actual production and (2) held by allocated production. This categorization conforms data reported by the BLM and the Office of Natural Resources Revenue for producing leases.
- /b/ Data come from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS). For production allocation purposes, some wellbores are entered into AFMSS twice if the wellbore is completed in multiple formations. This will result in more service completions than service holes within AFMSS. Service holes and completions are not necessarily located on producible leases. Due to ongoing transitional activities between AFMSS 1 and AFMSS 2 platforms, this reflects the best available FY 2020 permit and well data from AFMSS, supplemented by state and field office updates and verifications.

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Federal Coal Leases</u>					
Competitive Nonregional Lease-by-Application Leases					
Alabama	1	1,610	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	19	31,151	1	2,502	0
Montana	5	5,379	0	0	0
New Mexico	3	7,088	0	0	0
North Dakota	8	7,033	0	0	0
Oklahoma /c/	6	13,212	0	(1,303)	0
Utah	11	29,861	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /c/	39	74,562	0	(267)	0
Total	93	177,538	1	932	\$0
Competitive Pre-Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act Leases					
Illinois /c/	0	0	(1)	(145)	\$0
Kentucky	1	1,827	0	0	0
Montana	19	24,534	0	0	0
North Dakota	4	3,040	0	0	0
Utah	37	26,039	0	0	0
Wyoming /c/	34	58,946	0	(2,251)	0
Total	95	114,386	(1)	(2,396)	\$0
Competitive Regional Emergency/Bypass Leases					
Colorado	4	2,197	0	0	\$0
Montana	4	1,038	0	0	0
North Dakota	3	800	0	0	0
Utah	4	3,270	0	0	0
Wyoming	3	2,906	0	0	0
Total	18	10,211	0	0	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
Competitive Regional Leases					
Alabama	1	161	0	0	\$0
Colorado	15	25,526	0	0	0
Kentucky	2	1,525	0	0	0
Montana	7	4,825	0	0	0
Utah	1	160	0	0	0
Washington	1	241	0	0	0
Wyoming	6	12,237	0	0	0
Total	33	44,675	0	0	\$0
Hardship Leases					
New Mexico	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Total	1	4,016	0	0	\$0
Exchange Leases					
Wyoming	5	4,555	0	0	\$0
Total	5	4,555	0	0	\$0
Preference Right Leases					
Colorado	12	23,964	0	0	\$0
Montana	2	1,446	0	0	0
New Mexico	8	14,968	0	0	0
Oklahoma	2	2,129	0	0	0
Utah	5	3,655	0	0	0
Washington	1	280	0	0	0
Wyoming	12	33,712	0	0	0
Total	42	80,154	0	0	\$0
All Leases Combined					
Alabama	2	1,771	0	0	\$0
Colorado /b/	50	82,838	1	2,502	0
Illinois /c/	0	0	(1)	(145)	0
Kentucky	3	3,352	0	0	0
Montana	37	37,222	0	0	0
New Mexico	12	26,072	0	0	0
North Dakota	15	10,873	0	0	0
Oklahoma /c/	8	15,341	0	(1,303)	0
Utah	58	62,985	0	0	0
Washington	2	521	0	0	0
West Virginia	1	7,642	0	0	0
Wyoming /c/	99	186,918	0	(2,518)	0
Total	287	435,535	0	(1,464)	\$0

Table 3-18.

**FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE
RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING
UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year /a/		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
None	0	0	0	0	NA
Total	0	0	0	0	NA
<u>Coal Licenses</u>					
Exploration Licenses					
Alabama /c/	0	0	(1)	(760)	NA
Montana	1	12,618	0	0	NA
Utah /c/	0	0	(2)	(6,750)	NA
Wyoming /c/	1	23,232	(1)	(1,561)	NA
Total	2	35,850	(4)	(9,071)	NA
Licenses to Mine					
Montana	1	80	0	0	NA
Total	1	80	0	0	NA
<u>Logical Mining Units</u>					
Colorado	9	76,885	0	0	NA
Montana	4	35,188	0	0	NA
New Mexico	2	40,001	0	0	NA
North Dakota	3	12,965	0	0	NA
Oklahoma	1	293	0	0	NA
Utah /c/	10	84,194	(1)	(17,028)	NA
Wyoming /d/	15	158,653	0	1,019	NA
Total	44	408,179	(1)	(16,009)	NA

Table 3-18. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, LICENSES, PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, AND LOGICAL MINING UNITS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

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

NA = Not applicable.

- /a/ Authorized leases and licenses are shown, along with those logical mining units (LMUs) that were authorized as of September 30, 2020. 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 a correction to a preexisting lease that was not located in previous database searches for Colorado due to a lease naming convention issue.
- /c/ Values reflect the termination, cancellation, expiration, or relinquishment of all or part of a lease, license, preference right lease application, or LMU that was completed during FY 2020. A termination, cancellation, expiration, or full relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in the lease, license, or LMU acreage and quantity. A partial relinquishment is reflected by a decrease in only the lease, license, or LMU acreage.
- /d/ An increase in acreage during FY 2020, 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.

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /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	32	24,197	15	16,436	NA
Total	32	24,197	15	16,436	NA
<u>Phosphate Leases</u>					
Phosphate Competitive Leases					
Florida	4	922	0	0	NA
Idaho /b/	49	32,111	1	1	NA
Montana	1	1,409	0	0	NA
Utah	1	840	0	0	NA
Total	55	35,282	1	1	NA
Phosphate Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Florida	1	61	0	0	NA
Idaho	9	2,542	0	0	NA
Total	10	2,603	0	0	NA
Phosphate Preference Right Leases					
Idaho	28	9,517	0	0	NA
Utah	3	7,278	0	0	NA
Total	31	16,795	0	0	NA
Total Phosphate Leases	96	54,680	1	1	NA
<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	5	270	1	40	NA
Total	5	270	1	40	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Sodium Leases</u>					
Sodium Competitive Leases					
California	3	4,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming	39	48,102	0	0	NA
Total	42	52,746	0	0	NA
Sodium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
Arizona	1	4	0	0	NA
California	2	2,258	0	0	NA
Wyoming	1	317	0	0	NA
Total	4	2,579	0	0	NA
Sodium Preference Right Leases					
California	8	13,945	1	2,158	NA
Colorado	7	14,644	0	0	NA
Wyoming /b/	20	20,296	0	(743)	NA
Total	35	48,885	1	1,415	NA
Total Sodium Leases	81	104,210	1	1,415	NA
<u>Sodium Use Permit</u>					
California /b/	2	85	2	85	NA
Colorado	1	40	1	40	NA
New Mexico	1	2,360	0	0	NA
Total	4	2,485	3	125	NA

Table 3-19.

**OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS,
AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued**

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Potassium Leases</u>					
Potassium Competitive Leases					
California	3	5,970	0	0	NA
New Mexico /b/	12	15,431	0	(1)	NA
Utah	69	142,513	0	0	NA
Total	84	163,914	0	(1)	NA
Potassium Fringe Acreage Noncompetitive Leases					
California	1	1,332	0	0	NA
New Mexico	49	61,634	0	0	NA
Utah	3	1,974	0	0	NA
Total	53	64,940	0	0	NA
Potassium Preference Right Leases					
California	2	2,984	0	0	NA
Nevada	1	2,500	0	0	NA
New Mexico	83	108,408	0	0	NA
Utah	6	9,210	0	0	NA
Total	92	123,102	0	0	NA
Total Potassium Leases	229	351,956	0	(1)	NA
<u>Potassium Preference Right Lease Applications</u>					
New Mexico	52	45,059	0	0	NA
Total	52	45,059	0	0	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /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	320	0	0	NA
Total	3	320	0	0	NA
Total Gilsonite Leases	17	4,020	0	0	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Leases /d/</u>					
Colorado	1	160	0	0	NA
Utah	1	160	0	0	NA
Total	2	320	0	0	NA
<u>Oil Shale RD&D Preference Lease Areas</u>					
Colorado	1	4,945	(1)	(447)	NA
Utah	1	4,960	0	0	NA
Total	2	9,905	(1)	(447)	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	Number	Acres	Number	Acres	Accepted Bonus Bid
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Leases /e/</u>					
Hardrock Preference Right Leases /e/					
Arkansas	6	457	0	0	NA
California	1	41	0	0	NA
Idaho	1	41	(1)	(80)	NA
Illinois	1	183	0	0	NA
Minnesota	3	4,870	0	0	NA
Missouri /b/	36	33,623	0	(1,000)	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	52	40,894	(1)	(1,080)	NA
Hardrock Mineral Lease Exchanges /e/					
Utah	2	314	0	0	NA
Total	2	314	0	0	NA
Total Hardrock Leases	54	41,208	(1)	(1,080)	NA
<u>Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Idaho	1	5	1	5	NA
Minnesota	2	1,058	0	0	NA
Total	3	1,063	1	5	NA
<u>Hardrock – Acquired Lands Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Idaho	0	0	(1)	(10)	NA
Illinois	1	203	0	1	NA
Minnesota	2	11	0	0	NA
Montana	0	0	(2)	(46)	NA
Total	3	214	(3)	(55)	NA

Table 3-19. OTHER SOLID MINERAL LEASES, LICENSES, PERMITS, AND PREFERENCE RIGHT LEASE APPLICATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Actions During Fiscal Year		
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Accepted Bonus Bid</i>
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Preference Right Lease Applications /e/</u>					
Minnesota	3	2,596	1	2,262	NA
Total	3	2,596	1	2,262	NA
<u>Public Domain in Minnesota National Forests – Hardrock Prospecting Permits /e/</u>					
Minnesota	22	33,090	22	33,090	NA
Total	22	33,090	22	33,090	NA

NA = not applicable.

- /a/ The first two columns of this table include authorized leases, licenses, and permits and pending preference right lease applications. The last three columns include new actions during the fiscal year. New actions that increase numbers and acreage, such as new leases, licenses, and permits, are shown without parentheses. New actions that decrease numbers and acreage, such as lease, license, or permit terminations, expirations, or relinquishments, are in parentheses, and the totals are a sum of the increases and decreases.
- /b/ Leases/acreage revised, based on previous miscalculations.
- /c/ These mineral leases were acquired from the State of Utah. They were issued under the rules of the State of Utah, so they do not have standard federal lease terms.
- /d/ The research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) oil shale leases have terms and conditions that, if met, may allow them a preference to additional identified lands for commercial development.
- /e/ “Hardrock” refers to minerals that are locatable under the 1872 Mining Law when they occur on public domain lands. These minerals are, however, leasable if they occur on acquired federal land or within the national forests in Minnesota. These minerals include copper, nickel, lead, zinc, cadmium, cobalt, gold, silver, garnet, uncommon-variety limestone or clay, platinum, palladium, quartz crystals, semiprecious gemstones, uranium, or other minerals.

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

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	Stone	8	1,260	\$3,332	0	0	\$0
	State Total	8	1,260	\$3,332	0	0	\$0
Arizona	Stone	7	1,561	\$1,365	7	1,561	\$1,365
	Soil/Fill	1	100	75	1	100	75
	State Total	8	1,661	\$1,440	8	1,661	\$1,440
California	Sand and Gravel	9	867	\$3	9	867	\$3
	Soil - Other	3	850	340	3	850	340
	Stone	3	2,002	3,483	3	2,002	3,483
	State Total	15	3,719	\$3,826	15	3,719	\$3,826
Colorado	Clay	3	428	\$291	3	428	\$291
	Sand and Gravel	5	73	104	5	73	104
	Stone	13	17	423	13	17	423
	State Total	21	518	\$818	21	518	\$818
Idaho	Calcium	3	22	\$21	3	22	\$21
	Clay	5	1,103	2,206	5	1,103	2,206
	Pumice	11	326	1,220	11	326	1,220
	Sand and Gravel	120	68,030	65,157	120	68,030	65,157
	Soil - Other	4	166	121	4	166	121
	Stone	106	1,570	4,563	106	1,570	4,563
	State Total	249	71,217	\$73,288	249	71,217	\$73,288
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	181	\$72	2	181	\$72
	Stone	3	58	53	3	58	53
	State Total	5	239	\$125	5	239	\$125

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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	119	27,374	\$23,022	122	26,774	\$22,601
	Soil - Other	3	3	3	3	3	3
	Stone	11	19	127	13	20	259
	State Total	133	27,396	\$23,152	138	26,797	\$22,863
New Mexico /f/	Calcium, Caliche	113	1,084,086	\$1,984,015	111	358,086	\$1,069,255
	Pumice	21	419	71	10	75	71
	Sand and Gravel	25	182	196	23	170	196
	Stone	21	10,028	80,228	16	24	172
	State Total	180	1,094,715	\$2,064,510	160	358,355	\$1,069,694
Oregon /g/	Pumice	6	808	\$377	6	808	\$377
	Sand and Gravel	19	929	688	19	929	688
	Stone	15	69,918	416,672	12	67	359
	State Total	40	71,655	\$417,737	37	1,804	\$1,424
Utah	Clay	2	9	\$8	1	6	\$7
	Sand and Gravel	90	401,723	217,239	89	170,303	90,127
	Soil - Other	3	500	200	3	500	200
	Stone	102	3,463	76,406	104	3,462	76,406
	State Total	197	405,695	\$293,853	197	174,271	\$166,740

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Non-Exclusive Sales—continued							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	29	6,142	\$6,594	31	6,947	\$7,498
	Stone	14	180	6,464	14	180	6,424
	State Total	43	6,322	\$13,058	45	7,127	\$13,922
Total Non-Exclusive Sales		899	1,684,397	\$2,895,139	875	645,708	\$1,354,140
Exclusive Sales							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	1	4,937	\$6,517
	Stone	3	4,300	7,485	3	1,860	3,240
	Rip Rap	1	15,000	90,600	1	19,759	119,345
	State Total	4	19,300	\$98,085	5	26,556	\$129,102
Arizona	Sand and Gravel	2	283,023	\$261,105	43	62,676	\$88,570
	Stone	2	68,126	130,363	129	881,943	1,547,103
	State Total	4	351,149	\$391,468	172	944,619	\$1,635,673
California	Sand and Gravel	13	579,216	\$656,870	73	204,450	\$302,071
	Stone	1	172,470	396,000	4	16,426	37,714
	State Total	14	751,686	\$1,052,870	77	220,876	\$339,785
Colorado	Clay	0	0	\$0	8	5,115	\$4,234
	Sand and Gravel	2	4,000	6,010	15	262,740	589,556
	Stone	3	4,073	57,490	61	240,067	292,910
	Calcium	1	35,142	78,000	12	14,239	21,724
	Soil	1	3,000	2,250	0	0	0
	State Total	7	46,215	\$143,750	96	522,161	\$908,424

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Idaho	Sand and Gravel	2	800	\$1,000	1	50,090	\$55,099
	Stone	3	36,794	533,800	1	976	390
	State Total	5	37,594	\$534,800	2	51,066	\$55,489
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	1	20,000	\$26,000	0	0	\$0
	State Total	1	20,000	\$26,000	0	0	\$0
Nevada	Clay	1	2,000	\$1,300	0	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	22	3,539,537	6,578,556	369	2,984,205	4,840,894
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	1	2,394	2,346
	Stone	2	17,247	158,500	23	69,538	94,634
	State Total	25	3,558,784	\$6,738,356	393	3,056,137	\$4,937,874
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	15	223,798	\$563,971	43	201,942	\$460,362
	Pumice	2	9,734	5,538	18	0	0
	Clay	1	13,311	16,373	0	0	0
	Sand and Gravel	7	469,020	886,475	73	217,563	380,426
	Soil - Other	3	41,698	292,302	4	9,166	15,882
	Stone	2	322,100	689,103	1	4,304	7,113
	State Total	30	1,079,661	\$2,453,762	139	432,975	\$863,783
Oregon /g/	Pumice	1	1,000	\$750	1	504	\$378
	Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	13	9,441	10,007
	State Total	1	1,000	\$750	14	9,945	\$10,385
Utah	Pumice	0	0	\$0	11	27,741	\$13,628
	Sand and Gravel	2	172,920	96,000	37	124,155	64,543
	Stone	1	87	3,300	17	292,177	342,193
	State Total	3	173,007	\$99,300	65	444,073	\$420,364

Table 3-20.

DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Exclusive Sales—continued							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	19	693,918	\$509,614	135	371,255	\$319,254
	Soil	0	0	0	14	40,466	69,710
	Stone	1	184,640	128,467	77	1,652,143	1,798,398
	State Total	20	878,558	\$638,081	226	2,063,864	\$2,187,362
Total Exclusive Sales		114	6,916,954	\$12,177,222	1,189	7,772,272	\$11,488,241
Free-Use Permits							
Alaska	Sand and Gravel	0	0	\$0	2	2,200	\$3,850
	Rip Rap	3	75,000	131,250	0	0	0
	State Total	3	75,000	\$131,250	2	2,200	\$3,850
Arizona	Clay	0	0	\$0	6	4,068	\$2,034
	Sand and Gravel	9	66,000	57,980	5	47,593	122,053
	Soil	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Stone	0	0	0	2	0	0
	State Total	9	66,000	\$57,980	14	51,661	\$124,087
California	Sand and Gravel	9	27,847	\$27,420	0	0	\$0
	State Total	9	27,847	\$27,420	0	0	\$0
Colorado	Sand and Gravel	4	175,000	\$259,750	30	24,511	\$29,877
	Stone	2	5,200	4,340	4	442	358
	Soil	1	12,000	6,240	0	0	0
	State Total	7	192,200	\$270,330	34	24,953	\$30,235

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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	1	0	\$0
	Sand and Gravel	9	211,600	276,560	34	16,804	19,411
	Soil - Other	0	0	0	3	210	220
	Stone	4	138,480	483,600	8	28,557	73,995
	Clay	1	1,000	700	0	0	0
	State Total	14	351,080	\$760,860	46	45,571	\$93,626
Montana /e/	Sand and Gravel	2	100,000	\$50,000	2	43,534	\$29,651
	State Total	2	100,000	\$50,000	2	43,534	\$29,651
Nevada	Sand and Gravel	21	402,000	\$326,830	118	360,961	\$473,127
	Soil	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Stone	2	0	0	5	371	305
	State Total	23	402,000	\$326,830	124	361,332	\$473,432
New Mexico /f/	Calcium	7	37,826	\$86,401	7	37,826	\$86,401
	Sand and Gravel	0	0	0	4	0	0
	Stone	2	10,000	80,000	0	0	0
	State Total	9	47,826	\$166,401	11	37,826	\$86,401
Oregon /g/	Sand and Gravel	4	1,013,280	\$1,011,819	1	361	\$361
	Stone	9	3,100,100	4,649,000	7	6,528	8,185
	State Total	13	4,113,380	\$5,660,819	8	6,889	\$8,546
Utah	Pumice	3	115,000	\$88,000	11	100,597	\$62,502
	Sand and Gravel	8	420,000	210,000	11	202,286	118,976
	Stone	3	49,659	41,424	2	26,981	19,022
	State Total	14	584,659	\$339,424	24	329,864	\$200,500

Table 3-20. DISPOSITION OF MINERAL MATERIALS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

Method by Administrative State	Material /a/	New Contract Sales/Use Permits Issued During Fiscal Year /b/			Production Reports for All Existing Contracts/Permits /c/		
		Number	Quantity /d/	Value	Number	Quantity /d/	Value
Free-Use Permits—continued							
Wyoming /h/	Sand and Gravel	26	170,050	\$180,265	94	8,980	\$9,547
	Stone	0	0	0	3	13,071	18,097
	Clay	1	5,000	2,200	0	0	0
	State Total	27	175,050	\$182,465	97	22,051	\$27,644
Total Free-Use Permits		130	6,135,042	\$7,973,779	362	925,881	\$1,077,972
Grand Total		1,143	14,736,393	\$23,046,140	2,426	9,343,861	\$13,920,353

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

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

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

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

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

/e/ Includes North Dakota and South Dakota.

/f/ Includes Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

/g/ Includes Washington.

/h/ Includes Nebraska.

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

Table 3-21. MINERAL PATENTS ISSUED, FISCAL YEAR 2020

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>
California	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	10	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 2020

Administrative State	Total Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year	Claims Received During Year	Total at Year End	Active Claims at Beginning of Fiscal Year /a/	Claims Closed /b/	Claims Held under FHFC /c/	Active Claims at Year End /d/	Active Claim Acres at Year End /d/
Alaska	124,685	45	124,730	6,230	46	0	6,229	138,855
Arizona	456,531	4,188	460,719	47,478	6,461	66	44,605	1,179,299
California	320,194	2,057	322,251	20,979	38	43	17,667	574,919
Colorado	292,475	834	293,309	10,287	152	24	9,912	289,578
Eastern States /e/	12,051	1	12,052	20	0	0	3	672
Idaho	226,631	3,058	229,689	23,252	80	20	23,574	773,867
Montana /f/	235,146	1,684	236,830	12,139	55	10	18,282	512,504
Nevada	1,188,312	16,554	1,204,866	196,307	9,119	0	9,268	262,810
New Mexico /g/	199,969	401	200,370	10,016	1,107	10	200,652	5,929,527
Oregon /h/	176,293	1,130	177,423	9,042	144	2	9,319	305,542
Utah	443,010	2,263	445,273	21,289	2,183	0	21,185	638,133
Wyoming /i/	313,410	395	313,805	29,897	28	52	29,899	883,201
Total	3,988,707	32,610	4,021,317	386,936	19,413	227	390,595	11,488,907

/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 2020—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 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 2013
THROUGH 2020**

Administrative State	Notices Reviewed /a/							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alaska	4	9	27	1	4	9	2	7
Arizona	114	86	94	64	90	45	55	37
California	25	37	16	16	17	17	7	23
Colorado	12	18	10	18	16	18	15	15
Idaho	13	10	10	9	9	15	9	20
Montana /b/	16	6	10	4	10	4	4	8
Nevada	223	216	193	184	289	210	206	182
New Mexico /c/	18	7	9	8	11	7	10	10
Oregon /d/	60	40	37	40	48	49	33	25
Utah	20	19	20	18	15	13	10	17
Wyoming /e/	48	24	30	17	13	10	14	18
Total	553	472	456	379	522	397	365	362

Table 3-23.

**NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2013
THROUGH 2020—continued**

Administrative State	Plans of Operations Reviewed <i>/f/</i>							
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Alaska	3	8	5	3	2	11	6	8
Arizona	8	9	8	7	8	6	2	3
California	12	7	6	9	6	7	4	3
Colorado	1	4	4	3	3	2	3	3
Idaho	5	4	1	1	4	2	5	7
Montana <i>/b/</i>	6	3	0	2	3	1	2	1
Nevada	60	51	68	38	39	46	36	40
New Mexico <i>/c/</i>	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
Oregon <i>/d/</i>	10	5	7	1	4	9	3	5
Utah	1	8	7	3	3	7	3	3
Wyoming <i>/e/</i>	15	13	6	7	12	18	12	13
Total	121	112	112	75	85	110	76	87

Table 3-23. NOTICES AND PLANS OF MINING OPERATIONS REVIEWED BY THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, FISCAL YEARS 2013 THROUGH 2020—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 2016–2020

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/
2016	1,183	\$122,052	2,746	\$7,082	1,319	\$17,221	2,374	\$4,890
2017	1,865	\$197,694	3,642	\$9,468	1,374	\$18,547	3,600	\$9,699
2018	470	\$90,804	3,096	\$8,686	1,460	\$19,152	3,874	\$9,120
2019	176	\$16,339	2,430	\$8,571	1,716	\$22,225	3,200	\$4,397
2020	160	\$15,560	2,249	\$12,301	1,629	\$23,000	2,299	\$2,690

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

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

/b/ This is the balance of private helium remaining in storage at the end of each fiscal year. Depending on helium demand, this volume can increase or decrease. Government helium in storage as of the end of September 2020 was 2.485 billion cubic feet.

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

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

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

/f/ Figures represent sales of natural gas plus natural gas liquids. The FY 2020 volume sold and sales receipts shown are estimates of the latest data.

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

Table 3-25.

**RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM
MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Fiscal Year /a/	Public Land and Materials Sales	Timber Sales	Fees and Commissions	Mineral Leases /b/	Mining Law Holding Fees and Service Charges	Miscellaneous /c/	Total
2016	110,324,814 /e/	47,995,689	72,651	11,047,701	63,325,863	143,788,449 /f/	376,555,167
2017	123,197,471 /e/	45,172,437	74,193	11,142,023	65,300,612	176,263,311 /f/	421,150,047
2018	195,059,156 /e/	42,929,687	178,900	13,745,106	73,020,893	200,662,147 /f/	525,595,889
2019	116,962,643 /e/	49,830,307	15,194	18,846,551	71,238,761	202,313,186 /f/	459,206,642
2020	205,289,113 /e/	58,701,027	14,841	17,643,844	69,420,974	256,102,268 /f/	607,172,067
Total	\$4,930,945,294	\$5,639,740,997	\$389,644,586	\$58,663,961,062	\$1,349,277,739	\$5,414,263,925	\$76,387,833,603

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

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

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

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

Table 3-25. RECEIPTS FROM THE DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS AND RESOURCES, FROM MAY 20, 1785, THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

- /d/ Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) receipts under the Mineral Leasing Act were included in BLM collections beginning in FY 1999. The BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties, which were transferred to the BLM in 1998.
- /e/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act collections of \$6,833,475 in FY 2011, \$7,766,644 in FY 2012, \$12,962,896 in FY 2013, \$61,429,844 in FY 2014, \$78,440,677 in FY 2015, \$91,815,511 in FY 2016, \$108,864,684 in FY 2017, \$179,386,451 in FY 2018, \$101,552,357 in FY 2019, and \$167,321,093 in FY 2020.
- /f/ Includes “application for permit to drill” collections of \$31,227,184 in FY 2011, \$34,261,500 in FY 2012, \$30,945,999 in FY 2013, \$35,413,007 in FY 2014, \$28,697,500 in FY 2015, \$15,354,000 in FY 2016, \$31,454,390 in FY 2017, \$42,091,790 in FY 2018, \$51,940,130 in FY 2019, and \$61,933,954 in FY 2020.

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2020

	Mineral Leases and Permits /a/	Sales of Timber	Sales of Land and Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, and Permits		
				Section 3	Section 15	Other
Alabama	\$0	\$1,040	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Alaska	206,591	25	231,187	0	0	0
Arizona	1,878,288	0	16,539,949	499,547	153,760	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,656,932	86,835	7,254,839	123,042	90,322	0
Colorado	908,482	35,112	993,354	453,884	69,414	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	100,828	1,827,247	931,493	1,450,052	45,269	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	813,831	392,451	13,111	1,152,228	206,932	529,586
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	2,204	0
Nevada	185,088	28,317	173,157,803 /b/	1,975,751	12,437	0
New Mexico	6,002,167	54,684	2,953,140	1,637,756	234,364	28,765
North Dakota	9,562	0	0	0	4,707	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	130	0
Oregon	43,351	56,172,805	279,423	1,060,446	50,499	7,549
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	280	448	162,757	0
Tennessee	0	20	0	0	0	0
Texas	18,297	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	583,191	15,238	1,129,423	1,260,287	0	0
Washington	3,508	0	280	0	47,413	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	3,233,728	87,253	1,804,831	1,465,302	666,048	0
Total Operating Revenue	\$17,643,844	\$58,701,027	\$205,289,113	\$11,078,743	\$1,746,256	\$565,900

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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	4.24%	14.11%	49.34%	2.66%	0.42%	0.14%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/	\$69,420,974					
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	\$61,933,954					
Non-Operating Revenue /d/	\$59,744,539					
Grand Total	\$208,743,311	\$58,701,027	\$205,289,113	\$11,078,743	\$1,746,256	\$565,900

Table 3-26.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Alabama	\$10	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,050
Alaska	10	1,733,356	81,433	345,649	1,000	2,599,251
Arizona	2,801	4,724,227	536,296	1,515,947	21,099	25,871,914
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	100	100
California	510	44,326,965	196,759	4,513,573	138,895	60,388,672
Colorado	720	2,434,332	32,214	1,503,101	15,901	6,446,514
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	180	180
Eastern States	0	0	0	18,766	0	18,766
Idaho	1,219	3,510,932	41,426	1,082,576	12,454	9,003,496
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	100	0	0	0	0	100
Michigan	100	0	0	0	0	100
Montana	1,440	394,814	29,342	619,054	1,231	4,154,020 /e/
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	2,204
Nevada	1,035	15,389,840	2,586,689	6,310,764	365	199,648,089
New Mexico	1,890	7,753,129	6,682	524,916	5,707	19,203,200 /e/
North Dakota	0	1,967	0	0	0	16,236
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	130
Oregon	490	1,556,490	38,152	2,109,688	177,433	61,496,326 /f/
South Carolina	10	0	0	0	0	10
South Dakota	150	4,751	4,055	0	21	172,462
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	20
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	18,297
Utah	1,710	6,109,170	17,531	4,847,757	4,873	13,969,180
Washington	190	40,656	9,593	0	0	101,640
Wisconsin	0	334	0	0	0	334
Wyoming	2,456	5,351,225	19,848	329,594	24	12,960,309
Total Operating Revenue	\$14,841	\$93,332,188	\$3,600,020	\$23,721,385	\$379,283	\$416,072,600

Table 3-26. STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

	Fees and Commissions	Rights-of-Way Rent	Rent of Land	Recreation Fees	Other Sources	Total
Percent	0.00%	22.43%	0.87%	5.70%	0.09%	100%
Mining Claim and Holding Fees /c/						\$69,420,974
Application for Permit to Drill Fees						\$61,933,954
Non-Operating Revenue /d/						\$59,744,539
Grand Total	\$14,841	\$93,332,188	\$3,600,020	\$23,721,385	\$379,283	\$607,172,067

- /a/ Includes bonus bids and first year rentals. All subsequent rents and royalties are collected by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR), which performs revenue management functions formerly performed by the Minerals Management Service (MMS). Information on revenue collected by the ONRR may be found on the ONRR website at <https://www.onrr.gov/>.
- /b/ Includes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) collections of \$167,321,093.
- /c/ Includes mining claim collections of \$1,429,235 and mining claim holding fee collections of \$67,991,739.
- /d/ Includes receipts from fines, penalties, forfeitures, recovery fees, and road maintenance of \$37,188,605; interest received from delinquent debt of \$7,206; interest from investments under SNPLMA of \$22,181,318; and interest from the Lincoln County Land Act of \$367,410.
- /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 \$1,268,843. Bankhead-Jones payments for calendar year 2020 were pending at time of publishing.
- /f/ Includes Oregon & California receipts of \$54,653,130, Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts of \$1,145,560, and receipts from public domain sales and other categories of \$5,697,636.

Table 3-27.

**RECEIPTS FROM OIL AND GAS RIGHT-OF-WAY
RENTALS, RENTS, BONUSSES, AND ROYALTIES,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	Oil and Gas Pipeline Right-of-Way Rentals	Oil and Gas Rents, Bonuses, and Royalties	Total
Alaska	\$206,593	\$0	\$206,593
Arizona	1,878,288	0	1,878,288
California	3,656,932	0	3,656,932
Colorado	888,184	20,298	908,482
Idaho	100,828	0	100,828
Louisiana	0	0	0
Montana	109,224	704,606	813,830
Nevada	185,088	0	185,088
New Mexico	6,002,165	2	6,002,167
North Dakota	9,562	0	9,562
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	43,351	0	43,351
South Dakota	0	0	0
Texas	18,297	0	18,297
Utah	583,191	0	583,191
Washington	3,508	0	3,508
Wyoming	3,157,577	76,150	3,233,727
Total	\$16,842,788	\$801,056	\$17,643,844

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 2020**

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Alaska	\$425	(\$172,186)	\$0	\$0	\$0	(\$171,761)
Arizona	623,888	885,613	58,884	72,498	0	1,640,883
California	276,928	1,724,243	14,504	42,587	0	2,058,262
Colorado	38,794	425,698	54,630	32,729	0	551,851
Idaho	104,060	47,540	176,330	21,344	0	349,274
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	15,298	217,610	135,819	97,569	126,234 /a/	592,530
Nebraska	0	0	0	1,039	0	1,039
Nevada	29,370,324 /b/	87,269	232,892	5,864	0	29,696,349
New Mexico	113,455	2,830,021	193,093	110,502	6,784 /a/	3,253,855
North Dakota	0	4,509	0	2,220	0	6,729
Oklahoma	0	0	0	61	0	61
Oregon	45,628	20,440	125,000	23,810	23,189,742 /c/	23,404,620
South Dakota	11	0	53	76,740	0	76,804
Texas	0	8,627	0	0	0	8,627
Utah	43,177	274,975	148,556	0	0	466,708
Washington	11	1,654	0	22,355	0	24,020

Table 3-28. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS TO STATES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY PROGRAM, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

	Sales of Public Land and Materials	Mineral Leases and Permits	Taylor Grazing Act			Total
			Section 3 Permits	Section 15 Permits	Other	
Wyoming	71,369	1,524,702	172,722	314,042	0	2,082,835
Total	\$30,703,368	\$7,880,715	\$1,312,483	\$823,360	\$23,322,760	\$64,042,686

Note: This table and Table 3-29 show how receipts for FY 2020 have been allocated. These amounts will actually be paid in FY 2021 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. Bankhead-Jones payments to the states for calendar year 2020 were pending at time of publishing.
- /b/ There were no Clark County land sales in FY 2020 under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980. For FY 2020, allocation from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of October 19, 1998, amounted to \$30,911,024, which includes direct payments at the time of sale by the purchaser to state and local governments.
- /c/ FY 2020 payments made under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands amounted to \$22,997,251 (Title I and III) and for Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands amounted to \$192,492 (Title I and III). For FY 2020, \$2,273,413 was returned to the BLM for Title II projects.

Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Source of Receipts	Reclamation Fund	BLM Funds /a/	States and Counties /b/	U.S. Treasury General Fund and Other Funds /c/	Total
Mineral Leases and Permits /d/	\$6,573,325	\$400,528	\$7,880,715	\$2,789,276	\$17,643,844
Mining Claim and Holding Fees	0	69,420,974	0	0	69,420,974
Sales of Public Land /e/	11,139,349	0	552,863	2,957,292	14,649,504
Sales of Public Timber and Materials	17,998,076	2,741,303	1,001,410	5,021,112	26,761,901
Fees and Commissions	0	0	0	14,841	14,841
Oregon and California Grant Lands /f/	0	13,606,109	22,997,251	18,049,771	54,653,131
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands /f/	0	582,219	192,492	370,850	1,145,561
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act	0	136,410,069	29,149,095	1,761,929	167,321,093
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development	0	0	0	0	0
Grazing Leases (Section 15)	0	873,128	823,360	49,768	1,746,256
Grazing District Fees (Section 3)	0	5,539,372	1,312,483	4,226,888	11,078,743
Rights-of-Way /g/	0	2,001,164	549	90,953,348	92,955,061
Recreation Fees	0	23,721,385	0	0	23,721,385
Miscellaneous Leases and Permits /g/ /h/	0	279,180	131,633	147,547	558,360
Non-Operating Revenue /i/	0	59,208,202	0	536,337	59,744,539
Rent of Land /g/	0	1,773	835	3,597,412	3,600,020
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	61,933,954	0	0	61,933,954
Other /g/	0	0	0	222,900	222,900
Total	\$35,710,750	\$376,719,360	\$64,042,686	\$130,699,271	\$607,172,067

**Table 3-29. ALLOCATION OF RECEIPTS BY SOURCE AND FUND, FISCAL YEAR 2020
–concluded**

Note: This table and Table 3-28 show how receipts for FY 2020 have been allocated; these amounts will actually be paid in FY 2021, 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 \$863,999 from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands and \$16,779,845 from other lands.
- /e/ Excludes Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /f/ Payments made under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (Public Law 116-94), Title III—Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Extension.
- /g/ Excludes Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) receipts, which are shown separately in this table.
- /h/ Includes “rent of land” and receipts from Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012) lands; excludes rights-of-way rent, as well as mineral leases and permits.
- /i/ Non-operating revenue includes receipts from fines, penalties, service charges, recovery fees, and interest.

Table 3-30.

**PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

	Mineral Leasing Act <i>/a/</i>	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			Proceeds of Sales	Other	Total Payments
		Sec. 15	Sec. 3	Other			
Alaska	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$433	\$0	\$433
Arizona	883,734	68,052	63,212	0	88,793	0	1,103,791
California	1,723,111	42,197	13,682	0	33,676	0	1,812,666
Colorado	416,806	99,886	47,758	1,517	35,902	0	601,869
Idaho	47,440	21,454	173,246	0	0	0	242,140
Indiana	0	0	0	0	69,223	0	69,223
Montana	51,024	93,235	134,202	0	31,190	421,011 /b/	730,662
Nebraska	0	1,126	0	0	0	0	1,126
Nevada	85,644	7,996	228,028	0	197,453	27,534,836 /c/	28,053,957
New Mexico	2,806,313	128,968	201,870	15	110,690	7,096 /b/	3,254,952
North Dakota	2,889	3,175	0	0	0	0	6,064
Oklahoma	0	73	0	0	0	0	73
Oregon	20,396	19,007	124,576	0	48,809	26,037,298 /d/	26,250,086
South Dakota	0	106,883	33	0	7	0	106,923
Texas	8,609	0	0	0	0	0	8,609
Utah	263,921	0	117,588	0	36,396	0	417,905
Washington	1,651	19,338	0	0	22	0	21,011
Wyoming	1,480,671	336,343	176,534	14,830	64,747	0	2,073,125
Total	\$7,792,209	\$947,733	\$1,280,729	\$16,362	\$717,341	\$54,000,241	\$64,754,615

**Table 3-30. PAYMENTS TO STATES (INCLUDING LOCAL GOVERNMENTS)
AND TERRITORIES, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded**

Note: This table is based on amounts actually paid in FY 2020. 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 2020 (October 2019 through September 2020) have been allocated; those amounts will actually be paid in FY 2021.

- /a/ Sequester amounts of 5.9 percent were withheld for Mineral Leasing Act payments per Section 251A of the Budget Control Act of 2011 (Public Law 112-25).
- /b/ Land utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- /c/ Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act resulted in direct payments at the time of sale, totaling \$27,534,836. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada, and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0.
- /d/ Payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant land and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties.

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
<u>Mineral Leases and Permits</u>							
Public Domain (except Alaska) and Acquired Military Lands							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (41 Stat. 437) and the act of Feb. 7, 1927 (44 Stat. 1057); 30 U.S.C. 191 and Public Law 97-94 (95 Stat. 1205), relating to leases on acquired military lands; 30 U.S.C. 355	50.0	10.0		40.0			
Public Domain (Alaska)							
Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 (72 Stat. 339) and Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; 30 U.S.C. 191	90.0	10.0					
Oregon and California Grant Lands							
O&C Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 874), as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/					

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 30 U.S.C. 191; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/							
Choctaw and Chickasaw Lands, Oklahoma Act of June 28, 1944 (58 Stat. 483-485), ch. 298, relating to purchase of lands and establishment of trust fund on deposit to credit of both tribes; 16 U.S.C. 151			100					
Land Utilization Lands (Section 3) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	12.5	37.5			50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Section 15) Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315i and 315m); Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

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

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Naval Petroleum Reserve #2 Lease Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 596), Sec. 332								100
Permit Processing Improvement Energy Policy Act of 2005 (119 Stat. 725)								100
<u>Land and Materials (including Timber)</u>								
Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C Land Grant Fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106- 248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/					/a/	

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands								
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/							
Public Domain and Acquired Lands in “Reclamation States” /c/								
Reclamation Act of 1902 (32 Stat. 388); 43 U.S.C. 391 and Mineral Materials Act of 1947 (61 Stat. 681), ch. 406; 30 U.S.C. 601; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Public Law 106-248	4.0 /d/	20.0		76.0		/a/		
Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	4.0						96.0 /e/	

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—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, as amended by Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141)	4.0						96.0 /e/
Land Utilization Lands Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563; Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	/f/						

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Disposition of Gross Receipts

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

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

Table 3-31.

LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

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

Table 3-31.

**LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued**

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement			
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>		
<u>Grazing (Section 15)</u>								
Public Domain Lands (Total Receipts) /f/ Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1269), as amended; 43 U.S.C. 315i (outside grazing districts)	50.0				50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Total Receipts) Executive Orders 10046, 10234, 10322; Comptroller General’s Decision 102563	50.0				50.0			
Land Utilization Lands (Total Grazing Receipts) Executive Orders 10787, 10890; Solicitor’s Opinion, March 11, 1971	25.0	25.0			50.0			
Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of Aug. 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 875), relating to distribution of moneys from O&C land grant fund, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105- 321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100 /a/							

Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

Source of Receipts and Authority	Disposition of Gross Receipts						
	States and Counties	General Fund	Indian Trust	Reclamation Fund	Range Improvement	Forest Recovery/ Restoration	Land/ Other
	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands							
Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753), ch. 144, relating to distribution of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, as amended by Oregon and California Land Grant Act of 2014; 43 U.S.C. 1736a; Public Law 104-134; Solicitor’s Opinion, Jan. 28, 1998; Public Law 105-321; Public Law 106-248; Public Law 110-28; Public Law 106-393, as amended by Public Law 110-343; Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 extended Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act (Public Law 115-141); Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, Division I, Title III	100	/a/				/a/	
Reclamation Lands (within Reclamation Project)							
Act of July 19, 1919 (41 Stat. 202), ch. 24, relating to proceeds from leases and sale of products; 43 U.S.C. 394 and Cooperative Agreement, March 8, 1972				100			
<u>Other Receipts</u>							
Not specifically designated by law		100					
Excess revenue from helium sales		100	/m/				

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—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 2020, payments to Oregon and California (O&C) counties and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands were legislated under the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020, which extended the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. Payments made under the legislation are 2020 receipts paid in 2021.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

/j/ One hundred percent of the grazing fees that are deposited to receipt account 5132, grazing fees for range improvements (Taylor Grazing Act, as amended), are appropriated to the range improvements appropriation. However, the amount cannot exceed the amount appropriated by the annual Interior Department Appropriation Act, which is historically \$10 million. The range improvement appropriation is available to the BLM for constructing, purchasing, or maintaining range improvements.

**Table 3-31. LEGAL ALLOCATION OF BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECEIPTS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–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 2020

Administrative State	Mining Law Holding Fees	Mining Law Nonholding Fees	Total
Alaska	\$964,767	\$16,990	\$981,757
Arizona	8,079,425	153,915	8,233,340
California	2,338,892	132,429	2,471,321
Colorado	1,703,860	49,822	1,753,682
Eastern States	2,640	60	2,700
Idaho	1,843,013	118,570	1,961,583
Montana	3,369,948	69,515	3,439,463
Nevada	1,552,030	23,330	1,575,360
New Mexico	36,652,090	694,850	37,346,940
Oregon	1,508,410	75,547	1,583,957
Utah	4,348,924	76,155	4,425,079
Wyoming	5,627,740	18,052	5,645,792
Total	\$67,991,739	\$1,429,235	\$69,420,974

Note: The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-141; 132 Stat. 636) authorized the BLM to retain collections up to a maximum limit of \$40,196,000 for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program. Collections in excess of \$40,196,000 are deposited to the general fund.

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Description of Revenue Activity	Acres Conveyed /a/	Value of Public Lands and Interests Conveyed	Receipts					85% Special Account Deposits
			Value of Lands Acquired by Exchange	100% Total Collections	5% State of Nevada Payments /b/	10% Southern Nevada Water Authority Payments /b/	10% Dept. of Aviation Payments	
FY 2018 and Prior Years' Activity								
Auction Sales	15,613.00	\$3,161,324,461.45	\$—	\$3,157,822,022.45	\$157,909,598.07	\$309,169,196.15	\$—	\$2,690,743,228.23
Direct Sales	16,387.64	122,865,298.20	—	122,865,298.20	4,565,832.77	9,131,665.50	—	109,167,799.93
LTA Land Sales /c/	105.76	13,676,920.70	—	13,676,920.70	683,845.52	1,367,691.03	—	11,625,384.15
Clark County CMA	5,207.98	260,003,609.86	—	260,003,609.86	12,999,949.33	—	25,999,898.91	221,003,761.62
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 2018 and Prior Years' Totals	42,431.55	\$3,641,036,840.21	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,569,028,501.23	\$179,754,084.69	\$326,858,269.68	\$25,999,898.91	\$3,036,416,247.95
FY 2019 Activity								
Clark County CMA	—	\$6,208,456.73	\$—	\$6,208,456.73	\$310,422.84	\$—	\$620,845.67	\$5,277,188.22
Auction Sale, Sep 2018	68.75	21,684,000.00	—	21,684,000.00	1,084,200.00	2,168,400.00	—	18,431,400.00
Auction Sale, Aug 2019	657.34	167,705,000.00	—	38,762,400.00	—	—	—	38,762,400.00
Direct Sales	150.00	34,897,500.00	—	34,897,500.00	1,744,875.00	3,489,750.00	—	29,662,875.00
FY 2019 Totals	876.09	\$230,494,956.73	\$—	\$101,552,356.73	\$3,139,497.84	\$5,658,150.00	\$620,845.67	\$92,133,863.22
FY 2020 Activity								
Clark County CMA (7/19–9/19)	—	\$1,687,931.92	\$—	\$1,687,931.92	\$84,396.60	\$—	\$168,793.19	\$1,434,742.13
Clark County CMA (10/19–12/19)	—	2,558,277.17	—	2,558,277.17	127,913.86	—	255,827.72	2,174,535.59
Clark County CMA (1/20–3/20)	—	5,345,475.40	—	5,345,475.40	267,273.77	—	534,547.54	4,543,654.09
Clark County CMA (4/20–6/20)	—	1,406,808.58	—	1,406,808.58	70,340.43	—	140,680.86	1,195,787.29
Auction Sale, Aug 2019	—	—	—	128,942,600.00	8,385,250.00	16,770,500.00	—	103,786,850.00
Deposits and Forfeitures	—	—	—	10,000.00	—	—	—	10,000.00
LTA Land Sales /c/	—	27,370,000.00	—	27,370,000.00	1,368,500.00	2,737,000.00	—	23,264,500.00
FY 2020 Totals	—	\$38,368,493.07	\$—	\$167,321,093.07	\$10,303,674.66	\$19,507,500.00	\$1,099,849.31	\$136,410,069.10
Inception to Date Total	43,307.64	\$3,909,900,290.01	\$71,897,170.00	\$3,837,901,951.03	\$193,197,257.19	\$352,023,919.68	\$27,720,593.89	\$3,264,960,180.27
Plus: Interest Redeemed—Inception to Date								\$373,706,322.43
Total Receipts for Special Account								\$3,638,666,502.70

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020–continued**

Expenditures

	Bureau of Land Management	U.S. Forest Service	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	National Park Service	Bureau of Reclamation	Totals	Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements
Land							
Original Obligation	\$200,297,744.90	\$97,400,033.54	\$2,344,600.00	\$1,859,644.00	\$—	\$301,902,022.44	
Disbursements Inception to Date	121,697,502.62	38,781,206.07	1,860,585.50	539,260.40	—	162,878,554.59	\$162,878,554.59
De-obligation of Funds	78,450,605.19	58,618,827.47	484,014.50	1,320,383.60	—	138,873,830.76	
Transfer of Funds	—	105,219,285.74	65,335.00	1,011,953.02	—	106,296,573.76	106,296,573.76
Outstanding Obligations	149,637.09	—	—	—	—	149,637.09	149,637.09
Capital Improvements							
Original Obligation	\$123,662,483.64	\$51,736,772.00	\$26,855,310.00	\$133,481,410.67	\$2,857,826.00	\$338,593,802.31	
Disbursements Inception to Date	78,357,911.74	9,482,868.52	4,339,676.60	89,322,450.88	—	181,502,907.74	\$181,502,907.74
De-obligation of Funds	45,022,156.00	42,253,903.48	22,515,633.40	44,158,959.79	2,857,826.00	156,808,478.67	
Transfer of Funds	—	98,379,959.02	76,031,312.31	92,929,078.00	26,209,128.35	293,549,477.68	293,549,477.68
Outstanding Obligations	282,415.90	—	—	—	—	282,415.90	282,415.90
Conservation Initiatives							
Original Obligation	\$101,341,355.99	\$13,801,422.16	\$6,699,343.00	\$33,917,009.30	\$1,465,533.00	\$157,224,663.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	69,159,859.13	4,704,448.76	1,242,072.94	23,307,731.66	1,457,999.15	99,872,111.64	\$99,872,111.64
De-obligation of Funds	30,031,535.02	9,096,973.40	5,457,270.06	10,609,277.64	7,533.85	55,202,589.97	
Transfer of Funds	—	36,771,808.24	19,821,062.18	39,296,846.49	9,321.93	95,899,038.84	95,899,038.84
Outstanding Obligations	2,149,961.84	—	—	—	—	2,149,961.84	2,149,961.84
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas							
	<u>Clark County</u>	<u>Henderson</u>	<u>Las Vegas</u>	<u>N. Las Vegas</u>	<u>Boulder City</u>		
Original Obligation	\$344,204,997.11	\$278,426,150.90	\$257,279,420.00	\$249,269,257.32	\$2,745,365.12	\$1,131,925,190.45	
Disbursements Inception to Date	265,073,950.13	189,589,272.48	232,503,271.10	198,014,666.23	2,596,564.26	887,777,724.20	\$887,777,724.20
De-obligation of Funds	66,322,546.39	56,209,811.03	21,076,148.90	46,449,200.53	148,800.86	190,206,507.71	
Outstanding Obligations	12,808,500.59	32,627,067.39	3,700,000.00	4,805,390.56	—	53,940,958.54	53,940,958.54
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	\$23,665,779.54	\$10,380,499.00	\$12,210,407.00	\$2,818,205.00	\$178,876,810.54	
Disbursements Inception to Date	126,377,113.36	22,334,366.12	7,059,014.25	4,277,502.42	1,046,290.27	161,094,286.42	\$161,094,286.42
De-obligation of Funds	3,424,806.64	213,192.14	131,812.24	7,932,904.58	280,477.53	11,983,193.13	
Outstanding Obligations	—	1,118,221.28	3,189,672.51	—	1,491,437.20	5,799,330.99	5,799,330.99
Multispecies Habitat Plans							
	<u>Clark County</u>						
Original Obligation	\$68,338,293.04					\$68,338,293.04	
Disbursements Inception to Date	44,236,269.42					44,236,269.42	\$44,236,269.42
De-obligation of Funds	17,701,763.31					17,701,763.31	
Outstanding Obligations	6,400,260.31					6,400,260.31	6,400,260.31
Sequestered Funds – SNPLMA						8,362,659.00	8,362,659.00

Table 3-33.

**SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Expenditures

	<u>Agency Projects</u>	<u>Eastern Nevada Projects</u>	<u>Hazardous Fuels Projects</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>Obligations, Transfers, and Disbursements</u>
Lake Tahoe					
Original Obligation	\$50,945,998.00	\$6,371,273.51	\$44,782,708.48	\$102,099,979.99	
Disbursements Inception to Date	35,842,262.91	5,577,880.93	25,173,751.48	66,593,895.32	\$66,593,895.32
De-obligation of Funds	14,171,065.86	330,612.32	7,604,783.83	22,106,462.01	
Transfer of Funds	248,324,710.38	11,940,620.12	32,848,993.61	293,114,324.11	293,114,324.11
Outstanding Obligations	932,669.23	462,780.26	12,004,173.17	13,399,622.66	13,399,622.66
Reserves	<u>PPP Reserve</u>				
Original Obligation	\$7,608,827.57			\$7,608,827.57	
Disbursements Inception to Date	6,603,747.35			6,603,747.35	\$6,603,747.35
De-obligation of Funds	1,005,080.22			1,005,080.22	
Transfer of Funds	11,925,933.61			11,925,933.61	11,925,933.61
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—			—	
Earmarked Funds /d/	<u>Santini-Burton Lake Tahoe</u>	<u>Mesquite</u>	<u>Sloan Canyon NCA</u>	<u>Ivanpah Airport</u>	
Revenue and Interest Collected	\$207,281,944.05	\$12,506,480.72	\$77,211,250.30	\$25,607,563.43	\$322,607,238.50
Disbursements Inception to Date	34,210,789.60	2,310,807.50	16,801,961.34	—	53,323,558.44
Sequestered Funds	512,573.00	4,068.00	65,901.00	19,888.00	602,430.00
Transfer of Funds	37,235,614.97	4,555,877.45	—	—	41,791,492.42
Outstanding Obligations/ Task Orders	—	—	386,853.97	—	386,853.97
Balance Available for Task Orders	\$135,322,966.48	\$5,635,727.77	\$59,956,533.99	\$25,587,675.43	\$226,502,903.67
Project Costs/Transfers — Inception to Date					\$2,597,934,025.84
BLM OPERATING COSTS					
Prior Years' Disbursements and Obligations				\$98,412,711.36	\$98,412,711.36
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2019				4,826,913.13	4,826,913.13
Disbursements and Obligations—FY 2020				4,694,133.54	4,694,133.54
Return of Operating Expenses from LTRA				(39,149.71)	(39,149.71)
Transfer of Funds				385,950.00	385,950.00
Operating Costs — Inception to Date				\$108,280,558.32	\$108,280,558.32
Total Funds Available (from Page 1)					\$3,638,666,502.70
Less: Obligations, Disbursements, and Transfers—Inception to Date					(\$2,706,214,584.16)
Total Available					\$932,451,918.54

**Table 3-33. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT FINANCIAL UPDATE
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020–concluded**

Note: FY stands for fiscal year (October 1 through September 30); LTA stands for limited transition area; CMA stands for cooperative management agreement; PPP stands for pre-proposal planning; SNPLMA stands for Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; NCA stands for National Conservation Area; and LTRA stands for Lake Tahoe Restoration Act.

/a/ The SNPLMA Division recorded the September 2018 acres sold of 68.75 in FY 2018, while the National Operations Center recorded it in FY 2019 when the payments were received.

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

/c/ These 5% and 10% payments are not made until the quarter following the land sale and are payable to the City of Henderson.

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

Source: Prepared by the BLM National Operations Center.

Table 3-34. RESERVED

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

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2020

State	The Lease Has Not Yet Produced <i>/a/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from the Lease <i>/b/</i>	Continued Operation Met by Production from an LMU <i>/c/</i>	Advance Royalty Paid in Lieu of Continued Operation <i>/d/</i>	The Lease is in Suspension <i>/e/</i>	All Recoverable Coal Has Been Mined <i>/f/</i>	Not in Compliance <i>/g/</i>	Status Not Reported <i>/h/</i>	Total
Alabama									
–Leases	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
–Acres	161	1,610	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,771
Colorado									
–Leases	4	1	24	0	4	17	0	0	50
–Acres	5,222	2,262	43,292	0	9,323	22,739	0	0	82,838
Illinois									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	9	12	0	0	16	0	0	37
–Acres	0	18,625	7,198	0	0	11,399	0	0	37,222
New Mexico									
–Leases	0	1	2	0	0	9	0	0	12
–Acres	0	640	8,500	0	0	16,932	0	0	26,072
North Dakota									
–Leases	1	4	3	0	0	7	0	0	15
–Acres	160	6,133	3,000	0	0	1,580	0	0	10,873

Table 3-35.

FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2020—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	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	8
–Acres	0	2,198	0	0	11,114	0	2,029	0	15,341
Utah									
–Leases	3	0	35	11	0	9	0	0	58
–Acres	8,848	0	49,659	3,948	0	530	0	0	62,985
Washington									
–Leases	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
–Acres	0	0	0	0	0	521	0	0	521
West Virginia									
–Leases	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
–Acres	7,642	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,642
Wyoming									
–Leases	4	13	48	0	2	32	0	0	99
–Acres	3,672	51,321	94,414	0	3,288	34,223	0	0	186,918
Total									
–Leases	14	31	124	11	12	93	2	0	287
–Acres	25,705	84,617	206,063	3,948	24,040	89,134	2,029	0	435,535

Table 3-35. FEDERAL COAL LEASES, COMPLIANCE WITH DILIGENT DEVELOPMENT AND CONTINUED OPERATION, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

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

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

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

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

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

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

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

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Administrative State /a/	Recreation Sites /b/ <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas /c/ <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites /d/ <i>Thousands</i>		Total /e/ <i>Thousands</i>	
	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/	Visits /f/	Visitor Days /g/
Alaska	583	340	460	456	0	0	1,043	796
Arizona	1,968	3,667	1,402	1,683	1,711	2,865	5,081	8,215
California	6,563	9,875	6,326	5,843	102	30	12,991	15,748
Colorado	5,610	2,820	4,202	7,234	2,695	714	12,507	10,768
Eastern States	133	58	25	3	9	1	167	62
Idaho	3,342	2,180	3,058	2,638	0	0	6,400	4,818
Montana	2,953	2,620	1,908	2,774	3	< 1	4,864	5,394
Nevada	4,537	2,241	2,557	2,271	13	15	7,107	4,527
New Mexico	1,443	687	1,869	2,777	< 1	< 1	3,312	3,464
Oregon	3,993	2,848	3,785	4,306	450	140	8,228	7,294
Utah	4,483	2,599	3,725	2,581	182	327	8,390	5,507
Wyoming	1,657	1,102	1,346	1,157	17	3	3,020	2,262
Total	37,265	31,037	30,663	33,723	5,182	4,095	73,110	68,855

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation lease sites are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”

- /a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, or to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates at these sites and areas are based on a variety of methods, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or estimates based on local knowledge.
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreational use but may not contain developed or “managerially significant” recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are made using information gained from staff field patrols, data from adjacent land management agencies, or data gathered using social crowd-sourced methods.
- /d/ Recreation partnership sites are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ In FY 2020, total recreational use of public lands increased slightly from the previous year. However, the COVID-19 pandemic and catastrophic wildfires negatively affected recreational use in certain locations resulting in lower total use in some states. For example, some developed recreational facilities, such as visitor centers, were closed to public use for most of the year.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM for the pursuit of recreational experiences, regardless of duration.
- /g/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreational use among federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of 12 visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent /e/</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent /e/</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent /e/</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent for Activity Group /e/</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	2,425	1.52%	1,308	0.82%	15,719	9.88%	19,452	12.23%
Nonmotorized Travel	1,239	0.78%	164	0.10%	26,224	16.48%	27,627	17.36%
Off-Highway Travel	928	0.58%	460	0.29%	17,961	11.29%	19,349	12.16%
Driving for Pleasure	775	0.49%	4	< 0.00%	9,414	5.92%	10,193	6.41%
Viewing Public Land Resources	2,447	1.54%	348	0.22%	20,607	12.95%	23,402	14.71%
Interpretation and Education	762	0.48%	101	0.06%	7,415	4.66%	8,278	5.20%
Hunting	122	0.08%	143	0.09%	7,568	4.76%	7,833	4.92%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,311	0.82%	567	0.36%	19,320	12.14%	21,198	13.32%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–continued

Recreation Activities	Number of Participants /a/							
	Fee Sites and Areas /b/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /c/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /d/		Total Public Lands	
	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent /e/	Thousands	Percent for Activity Group /e/
Water-Based Activities								
Boating (Motorized)	1,222	0.77%	15	0.01%	2,917	1.83%	4,154	2.61%
Boating (Row/Float/Paddle)	562	0.35%	141	0.09%	5,629	3.54%	6,332	3.98%
Fishing	1,268	0.80%	33	0.02%	5,263	3.31%	6,564	4.13%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	643	0.40%	2	< 0.00%	2,520	1.58%	3,165	1.99%
Snow- and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile/Motorized Travel	22	0.01%	2	< 0.00%	402	0.25%	426	0.27%
Other Winter Activities	47	0.03%	210	0.13%	874	0.55%	1,131	0.71%
Total	13,773	8.66%	3,498	2.20%	141,833	89.14%	159,104	100%

Table 4-2. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020–concluded

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

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

- /a/ A participant is a visitor on a single visit who engages in one or more recreational activities on public land. A single visitor can participate in several activities during a single visit and is counted as a participant in each activity.
- /b/ Activity participation occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.
- /c/ Activity participation on public lands that is subject to authorization under special recreation permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and other events.
- /d/ Activity participation at nonfee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.
- /e/ Percent each activity group represents the total amount of public land activity use.

Source: BLM Recreation Management Information System.

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED
BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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	17	8,217	0	128	90	\$333,597
Arizona	6,332	16,898	24,946	358	584	1,746,403
California	12,560	6,674	80,799	384	535	4,853,308
Colorado	12,880	11,001	0	789	1,611	1,498,674
Eastern States	0	0	0	1	84	18,274
Idaho	4,165	28,450	0	166	686	1,086,688
Montana	3,528	32,045	577	200	382	604,908
Nevada	559	183,269	3,165	393	2,759	5,619,046
New Mexico	27,453	23,142	985	302	772	518,393
Oregon	48,869	41,763	10,914	446	902	2,107,051
Utah	21,847	39,597	45,169	1,196	546	4,787,133
Wyoming	0	8,203	0	325	479	322,798
BLM Headquarters /g/	0	0	0	0	6,956	556,488
Total Permits	138,210	399,259	166,555	4,688	16,386	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$296,232	\$8,977,065	\$6,620,071	\$6,599,704	\$1,216,452	\$23,709,524
Other Revenue /i/						\$306,681
Total Revenue /j/						\$24,016,205

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020—continued

- Note: As of the 2016 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, recreation concession leases are no longer reported due to updated policy in BLM Instruction Memorandum 2016-030, titled “Guidance for Issuing Commercial Leases for Recreation-Related Businesses.”
- /a/ The Arizona State Office also administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office also administers BLM public lands in northwestern Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 states east of and bordering the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office also administers BLM public lands in North Dakota and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office also administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office also administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office also administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
 - /b/ The standard amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some visitor centers or interpretive centers, national conservation areas, and other designated recreation areas.
 - /c/ The expanded amenity fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreational use of facilities or services provided by the Federal Government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, cabin rentals, audio tour devices, and stock animals. Audio tour devices include CDs, iPods, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided, interpretive auto tour.
 - /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, off-highway vehicle areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
 - /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for a period of less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. The permit count includes both permits issued in 2020 and active permits issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both active and issued permits for this reporting year.
 - /f/ The federal interagency recreation pass—America the Beautiful - The National Parks and Federal Recreational Lands Annual Pass—is issued to provide discounts for certain standard amenity fees and expanded amenity fees at federal recreation sites that charge such fees. Included in this permit count and revenue are the fees collected for the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon.
 - /g/ Federal interagency pass sales and revenue attributed to the BLM Headquarters office represent sales of interagency passes via the internet, mail, and a call center through the recreation.gov website and by third-party vendors.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS AND PASSES ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded

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

Sources: The BLM Recreation Management Information System and the BLM Collections and Billings System.

PART 5

NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE PRESERVATION

The public lands managed by the BLM encompass some of the most spectacular great open spaces in the United States. They contain exceptional geologic formations, comparatively undisturbed native plant and animal communities, wilderness areas and wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and innumerable 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 50 years, beginning with designation of the King Range National Conservation Area, many extraordinary landscapes on our public lands have received protective designations through either an act of Congress or a Presidential proclamation.

National Landscape Conservation System

The BLM established the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)—also known as National Conservation Lands—to provide a national framework for managing special areas on the public lands designated by Congress or the President. In 2009, Congress formally established the NLCS with the passage of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act. This system includes all of the BLM's national conservation areas and similar designations, wilderness areas, national scenic and historic trails, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, wilderness study areas, and conservation lands of the California desert. Taken together, there are 901 NLCS units encompassing about 33 million acres of public land.

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

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

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

Natural and Cultural Heritage Administrative Designations

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

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

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

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

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

Tables 5-12, 5-13a, 5-13b, 5-13c, and 5-13d portray wild horse and burro populations, herd management areas, adoptions, removals, sales, and transfers. 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 resources on public lands under its jurisdiction. In total, the BLM has inventoried 27,544,835 acres of land to identify cultural resources and has recorded 417,836 properties.

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

Table 5-1.

**NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

NLCS Area	Type of Designation	Number	Total BLM Acres	Total BLM Miles
National Monuments	Presidential or Congressional	28	7,796,799	0
National Conservation Areas	Congressional	17	3,706,847	0
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area	Congressional	1	428,440	0
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	95	0
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	20	0
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area	Congressional	1	86	0
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area	Congressional	1	18,610	0
Wilderness Areas /a/	Congressional	260	9,977,599	0
Wilderness Study Areas	Administrative	491	11,616,634	0
National Wild and Scenic Rivers	Congressional	81	1,207,694	2,699
National Historic Trails	Congressional	13	0	5,080
National Scenic Trails	Congressional	5	0	683
Headwaters Forest Reserve	Congressional	1	7,472	0
Conservation Lands of the California Desert	Congressional	NA /b/	4,200,000	0
Total		901	38,960,296 /c/	8,462

**Table 5-1. NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM:
NUMBER AND SIZE OF DESIGNATED AREAS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020–concluded**

- /a/ The Tabeguache Area in Colorado is, by act of Congress, to be managed like wilderness but is not shown here because it has not been officially designated as wilderness.
- /b/ This area is not divided into separate units.
- /c/ The actual total BLM acres (without overlap) is about 33 million.

Table 5-2.

**NATIONAL MONUMENTS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

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, 2020—concluded

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Prehistoric Trackways, New Mexico	5,280	0	0	0	5,280
Río Grande del Norte, New Mexico	242,710	0	39,167	28,853	242,710
Cascade-Siskiyou, Oregon	112,928	0	0	19,752	112,928
Bears Ears, Utah	169,289	32,587	26,911	0	201,876
Grand Staircase-Escalante, Utah	1,003,863	0	0	2,478	1,003,863
Jurassic, Utah	850	0	0	0	850
San Juan Islands, Washington	970	0	0	0	970
Total Acres	7,796,799	1,062,635	340,278	271,987	8,859,434

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

/a/ National Park Service.

/b/ Department of Defense.

/c/ U.S. Forest Service.

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

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

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

Table 5-3a.

**NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE
CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

Unit Name and State	BLM- Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steese, Alaska	1,208,624	0	0	0	1,208,624
Gila Box Riparian, Arizona	21,767	0	0	1,720	21,767
Las Cienegas, Arizona	41,972	0	5,307	0	41,972
San Pedro Riparian, Arizona	56,431	0	0	0	56,431
King Range, California	62,562	0	0	3,617	62,562
Dominguez-Escalante, Colorado	210,149	0	0	8,245	210,149
Gunnison Gorge, Colorado	63,201	0	0	1,823	63,201
McInnis Canyons, Colorado	123,460	25	0	814	123,485
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey, Idaho	483,700	1,600 /a/	41,200	4,800	485,300 /b/
Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails, Nevada	799,485	0	0	17,456	799,485
Red Rock Canyon, Nevada	196,877	0	0	0	196,877
Sloan Canyon, Nevada	48,438	0	0	0	48,438
El Malpais, New Mexico	227,100	0	0	35,000 /c/	227,100
Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave, New Mexico	24,876	0	0	0	24,876
Beaver Dam Wash, Utah	63,478	0	6,492	12,127	63,478
John Wesley Powell, Utah	29,868	0	0	0	29,868
Red Cliffs, Utah	44,859	0	13,728	2,638	44,859
Total	3,706,847	1,625	66,727	88,240	3,708,472

Table 5-3a. NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—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, 2020

Unit Name and State	BLM-Administered Lands	Other Federal Lands Managed in Unit	State Land Inholdings	Private Land Inholdings	Total Federal Acres in Unit
	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area, Oregon	428,440	0	0	68,720	428,440
Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon	95	5	0	0	100
Headwaters Forest Reserve, California	7,472	0	0	0	7,472
Piedras Blancas Light Station Outstanding Natural Area, California	20	0	456	0	20
Alabama Hills National Scenic Area, California	18,610	0	0	0	18,610
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area, Florida	86	21	13	0	107
Total	454,723	26	469	68,720	454,749

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

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

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, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Arizona—concluded		
New Water Mountains	Colorado River District	24,600
North Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	63,200
North Santa Teresa	Gila District	5,800
Paiute	Arizona Strip District	87,900
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (21,416 acres in Utah)	Arizona Strip District	89,400
Peloncillo Mountains	Gila District	19,440
Rawhide Mountains	Colorado River District	38,470
Redfield Canyon	Gila District	6,600
Sierra Estrella	Phoenix District	14,400
Signal Mountain	Phoenix District	13,350
South Maricopa Mountains	Phoenix District	60,100
Swansea	Colorado River District	16,400
Table Top	Phoenix District	34,400
Tres Alamos	Colorado River District	8,300
Trigo Mountain	Colorado River District	30,300
Upper Burro Creek	Colorado River District	27,440
Wabayuma Peak	Colorado River District	38,944
Warm Springs	Colorado River District	112,400
White Canyon	Gila District	5,800
Woolsey Peak	Phoenix District	64,000
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Arizona (47 areas)		1,396,966
California		
Agua Tibia	California Desert District	539
Argus Range	California Desert District	65,726
Avawatz Mountains	California Desert District	89,500
Beauty Mountain	California Desert District	15,628
Big Maria Mountains	California Desert District	45,384
Bigelow Cholla Garden	California Desert District	14,645
Bighorn Mountain	California Desert District	26,543

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Black Mountain	California Desert District	20,548
Bright Star	California Desert District	8,191
Bristol Mountains	California Desert District	71,389
Buzzards Peak	California Desert District	11,840
Cache Creek	Central California District	27,296
Cadiz Dunes	California Desert District	19,935
Carrizo Gorge	California Desert District	14,740
Cedar Roughs	Central California District	6,287
Chemehuevi Mountains	California Desert District	85,864
Chimney Peak	Central California District	13,140
Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	99,548
Cleghorn Lakes	California Desert District	39,167
Clipper Mountain	California Desert District	33,843
Coso Range	California Desert District	49,296
Coyote Mountains	California Desert District	18,631
Darwin Falls	California Desert District	8,189
Dead Mountains	California Desert District	47,158
Domeland	Central California District	39,379
El Paso Mountains	California Desert District	23,679
Elkhorn Ridge	Northern California District	11,001
Fish Creek Mountains	California Desert District	21,390
Funeral Mountains	California Desert District	25,707
Golden Valley	California Desert District	37,786
Granite Mountain	Central California District	31,059
Grass Valley	California Desert District	30,186
Great Falls Basin	California Desert District	7,810
Hollow Hills	California Desert District	22,366
Ibex	California Desert District	28,822
Indian Pass	California Desert District	43,279
Inyo Mountains	California Desert District	125,075

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—continued		
Ishi	Northern California District	199
Jacumba	California Desert District	31,358
Kelso Dunes	California Desert District	144,915
Kiavah	California Desert District	41,000
King Range	Northern California District	42,695
Kingston Range	California Desert District	252,149
Little Chuckwalla Mountains	California Desert District	28,052
Little Picacho	California Desert District	38,216
Machesna Mountain	Central California District	123
Malpais Mesa	California Desert District	31,906
Manly Peak	California Desert District	12,897
Mecca Hills	California Desert District	26,356
Mesquite	California Desert District	44,804
Milpitas Wash	California Desert District	17,250
Newberry Mountains	California Desert District	26,102
Nopah Range	California Desert District	106,623
North Algodones Dunes	California Desert District	25,895
North Mesquite Mountains	California Desert District	28,955
Old Woman Mountains	California Desert District	165,172
Orocopia Mountains	California Desert District	51,289
Otay Mountain	California Desert District	16,893
Owens Peak	California Desert District	73,868
Pahrump Valley	California Desert District	73,726
Palen/McCoy	California Desert District	236,488
Palo Verde Mountains	California Desert District	39,955
Picacho Peak	California Desert District	8,860
Pinto Mountains	California Desert District	24,348
Piper Mountain	California Desert District	72,192
Piute Mountains	California Desert District	48,080
Resting Spring Range	California Desert District	76,312

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
California—concluded		
Rice Valley	California Desert District	41,777
Riverside Mountains	California Desert District	24,004
Rocks and Islands	Arcata Field Office	6
Rodman Mountains	California Desert District	34,264
Sacatar Trail	California Desert District	50,451
Saddle Peak Hills	California Desert District	1,530
San Geronio	California Desert District	39,233
Santa Lucia	Central California District	1,807
Santa Rosa	California Desert District	58,878
Sawtooth Mountains	California Desert District	33,772
Sheephole Valley	California Desert District	188,169
Soda Mountains	California Desert District	80,090
South Fork Eel River	Northern California District	12,868
South Nopah Range	California Desert District	17,059
Stateline	California Desert District	6,964
Stepladder Mountains	California Desert District	83,195
Surprise Canyon	California Desert District	24,433
Sylvania Mountains	California Desert District	18,682
Trilobite	California Desert District	37,308
Turtle Mountains	California Desert District	177,309
Ventana	Central California District	719
Whipple Mountains	California Desert District	76,123
White Mountains	Central California District	24,162
Yolla Bolly-Middle Eel	Northern California District	8,433
Yuki	Northern California District	17,196
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in California (92 areas)		4,125,676

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Colorado		
Black Ridge Canyons (5,099 acres in Utah)	McInnis Canyons NCA	70,380
Dominguez Canyon	Dominguez-Escalante NCA	66,280
Gunnison Gorge	Uncompahgre Field Office	17,784
Powderhorn	Gunnison Field Office	47,980
Uncompahgre	Gunnison Field Office	3,390
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Colorado (5 areas) /a/		205,814
Idaho		
Big Jacks Creek	Boise District	52,753
Bruneau-Jarbridge 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	44,027
Owyhee River	Boise District	266,390
Pole Creek	Boise District	12,556
White Clouds	Idaho Falls District	450
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Idaho (9 areas)		541,644
Montana		
Lee Metcalf-Bear Trap Canyon Unit	Dillon Field Office	6,347
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Montana (1 area)		6,347
Nevada		
Arrow Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	27,502
Becky Peak	Ely District	18,119
Big Rocks	Ely District	12,930
Black Rock Desert	Winnemucca District	314,835
Bristlecone	Ely District	14,095

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—continued		
Calico Mountains	Winnemucca District	64,968
Clover Mountains	Ely District	85,668
Delamar Mountains	Ely District	111,066
East Fork High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	52,618
Eldorado	Las Vegas Field Office	5,766
Far South Egans	Ely District	36,299
Fortification Range	Ely District	30,539
Goshute Canyon	Ely District	42,544
Government Peak	Ely District	6,313
High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	46,465
High Rock Lake	Winnemucca District	59,107
Highland Ridge	Ely District	68,623
Ireteba Peaks	Las Vegas Field Office	10,332
Jumbo Springs	Las Vegas Field Office	4,760
La Madre Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	27,896
Lime Canyon	Las Vegas Field Office	23,710
Little High Rock Canyon	Winnemucca District	48,355
Meadow Valley Range	Ely District	123,508
Mormon Mountains	Ely District	157,716
Mount Charleston	Las Vegas Field Office	2,178
Mount Grafton	Ely District	78,754
Mount Irish	Ely District	28,274
Mount Moriah	Ely District	8,708
Muddy Mountains	Las Vegas Field Office	44,633
North Black Rock Range	Winnemucca District	30,648
North Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	23,439
North McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	14,779
Pahute Peak	Winnemucca District	56,890
Parsnip Peak	Ely District	43,512
Pine Forest Range	Winnemucca District	24,015

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Nevada—concluded		
Rainbow Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	20,184
South Egan Range	Ely District	67,214
South Jackson Mountains	Winnemucca District	54,536
South McCullough	Las Vegas Field Office	43,996
South Pahroc Range	Ely District	25,671
Spirit Mountain	Las Vegas Field Office	553
Tunnel Spring	Ely District	5,341
Wee Thump Joshua Tree	Las Vegas Field Office	6,489
Weepah Spring	Ely District	51,305
White Rock Range	Ely District	24,249
Worthington Mountains	Ely District	30,594
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Nevada (46 areas)		2,079,696
New Mexico		
Aden Lava Flow	Las Cruces District Office	27,673
Ah-Shi-Sle-Pah	Farmington Field Office	7,242
Bisti/De-Na-Zin	Farmington Field Office	43,420
Broad Canyon	Las Cruces District Office	13,902
Cebolla	Rio Puerco Field Office	61,600
Cerro del Yuta	Taos Field Office	13,420
Cinder Cone	Las Cruces District Office	16,935
East Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	12,155
Mount Riley	Las Cruces District Office	8,382
Ojito	Rio Puerco Field Office	11,656
Organ Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	19,916
Potrillo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	105,085
Río San Antonio	Taos Field Office	8,120
Robledo Mountains	Las Cruces District Office	16,776
Sabinoso	Taos Field Office	19,625
Sierra de las Uvas	Las Cruces District Office	11,114
West Malpais	Rio Puerco Field Office	39,540

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

<u>Wilderness Area Name</u>	<u>Administrative Unit</u>	<u>BLM Acres</u>
New Mexico—concluded		
Whitethorn	Las Cruces District Office	9,616
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in New Mexico (18 areas)		446,177
Oregon		
Devil’s Staircase	Coos Bay District	7,107
Hells Canyon	Vale District	946
Lower White River	Prineville District	1,124
Oregon Badlands	Prineville District	29,182
Soda Mountain	Cascade-Siskiyou NM	24,707
Spring Basin	Prineville District	6,404
Steens Mountain	Burns District	170,202
Table Rock	Medford District	5,784
Wild Rogue	Medford District	8,604
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Oregon (9 areas)		254,060
Utah		
Beartrap Canyon	St. George Field Office	40
Beaver Dam Mountains (15,000 acres in Arizona)	Cedar City Field Office	3,667
Big Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	18,192
Blackridge	St. George Field Office	13,107
Black Ridge Canyons (70,380 acres in Colorado)	Moab Field Office	5,099
Canaan Mountain	St. George Field Office	44,447
Cedar Mountains	Salt Lake Field Office	99,428
Cold Wash	Price Field Office	11,001
Cottonwood Canyon	St. George Field Office	11,667
Cougar Canyon	St. George Field Office	10,648
Deep Creek	St. George Field Office	3,291
Deep Creek North	St. George Field Office	4,478
Desolation Canyon	Price Field Office	142,996
Devil’s Canyon	Price Field Office	8,675

Table 5-4.

**DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—continued**

Wilderness Area Name	Administrative Unit	BLM Acres
Utah—concluded		
Doc's Pass	St. George Field Office	18,216
Eagle Canyon	Price Field Office	13,832
Goose Creek	St. George Field Office	93
Horse Valley	Price Field Office	12,201
Labyrinth Canyon	Price Field Office	54,643
LaVerkin Creek	St. George Field Office	453
Little Ocean Draw	Price Field Office	20,660
Little Wild Horse Canyon	Price Field Office	5,479
Lower Last Chance	Price Field Office	19,339
Mexican Mountain	Price Field Office	76,413
Middle Wild Horse Mesa	Price Field Office	16,343
Muddy Creek	Price Field Office	98,023
Paria Canyon-Vermilion Cliffs (89,400 acres in Arizona)	Kanab Field Office	21,416
Red Butte	St. George Field Office	1,535
Red Mountain	St. George Field Office	18,689
Red's Canyon	Price Field Office	17,325
San Rafael Reef	Price Field Office	60,442
Sid's Mountain	Price Field Office	49,130
Slaughter Creek	St. George Field Office	4,047
Taylor Creek	St. George Field Office	35
Turtle Canyon	Price Field Office	29,029
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Utah (35 areas)		914,079
Washington		
Juniper Dunes	Spokane District	7,140
Total BLM Wilderness Acres in Washington (1 area)		7,140
TOTAL BLM WILDERNESS ACRES IN UNITED STATES (260 designated areas) /b/		9,977,599

**Table 5-4. DESIGNATED WILDERNESS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—concluded**

Note: Some figures may have changed from last year due to geographic information system recalculation of acres.

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

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

Table 5-5.

**WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS WITHIN THE NATIONAL
LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

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

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

Table 5-6.

BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
-continued**

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

**Table 5-6. BLM WILD, SCENIC, AND RECREATIONAL RIVERS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020
-concluded**

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

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

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020**

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

Table 5-7.

**NATIONAL SCENIC AND HISTORIC TRAILS
AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020—concluded**

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

**Table 5-8a. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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/				
Arizona	2	7,196	\$3,607,013	\$901,013
Oregon	1	720	212,000	40,000
Utah	3	12,603	3,450,880	3,240
Total	6	20,519	\$7,269,893	\$944,253
Act of Congress				
Alaska /c/ /d/	1	1,513	\$0	\$0
Total	1	1,513	\$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	7	22,032	\$7,269,893	\$944,253

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

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

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

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

/d/ Conveyance pursuant to the Alaska Mental Health Trust Land Exchange Act of 2017.

**Table 5-8b. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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/				
Arizona	2	9,314	\$2,702,800	\$0
Oregon	1	479	172,000	0
Utah	2	11,586	4,188,000	0
Total	5	21,379	\$7,062,800	\$0
Act of Congress				
Alaska /c/ /d/	0	1,513	\$0	\$0
Total	0	1,513	\$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	22,892	\$7,062,800	\$0

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

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

/b/ Exchanges pursuant to Section 206 of FLPMA.

/c/ These acquired acres are managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

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

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

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	2	1,790,000	1,098	0	0	0
California	15	2,826,300	3,738	0	0	0
Colorado	1	270,000	135	0	0	0
Eastern States	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	3	1,619,000	968	1	2,515,000	7,691
Montana	2	9,104,900	11,748	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	3	6,654,997	11,148	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	3	8,700,160	198	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	29	\$30,965,357	29,033	1	\$2,515,000	7,691
Non-LWCF /b/						
Alaska	0	\$0	0	0	\$0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	1	145,000	160	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	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	2	642,290	170	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3	\$787,290	330	0	\$0	0

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—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	\$31,752,647	29,363	1	\$2,515,000	7,691
	<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	0	0	0	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	3	198,701	873	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	1	3,844,680	42	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Donations	4	\$4,043,381	915	0	\$0	0
Grand Total	36	\$35,796,028	30,278	1	\$2,515,000	7,691

**Table 5-8c. LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020–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 2020**

Allowable Expenditure Categories /a/	New Projects Approved in FY 2020	Projects Completed in FY 2020 /b/	Budget Authority Approved in FY 2020
Parks, Trails, and Natural Areas	0	0	\$0
Capital Improvements	0	2	0
Conservation Initiatives	0	3	0
Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisitions	0	0	0
Hazardous Fuels Reduction and Wildfire Prevention	0	11	0
Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration	0	3	0
Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan	0	0	0
Lake Tahoe Restoration Act Projects /c/	0	30	0
Virgin River MSHCP	0	1	0
Total	0	50	\$0
Special Account Reserve (SAR)			\$0
Grand Total Approved			\$0

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 2020–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 of 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 a multiple species habitat conservation plan in Clark County, Nevada.
- Lake Tahoe Restoration Act (Public Law 106-506) projects.
- Development of a multiple species habitat conservation plan for the Virgin River in Clark County, Nevada (Public Law 99-548, as amended).
- Reimbursement of costs incurred by the BLM for implementation of the act and to clear debris from and protect land within the disposal boundary and land reserved for affordable housing.

/b/ All projects completed in FY 2020 received approval and budget authority in Rounds 5 through 17. A round is a cycle or period of time for consideration and approval of projects. Terminated projects are not included in the completed project counts.

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

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Land Disposal (1999–2020) /a/

	1999–2019		1999–2020	
	Total	Average/Year	2020	Total
Acres Disposed	31,847 /b/	1,592	0	31,847
Number of Parcels Disposed	888	44	0	888
Gross Disposal Revenue /c/	\$3,668,051,958	\$183,402,598	\$167,321,093	\$3,835,373,051

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (1999–2020) /d/

	1999–2019	2020	Total
Acres Acquired	71,640	0	71,640

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

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

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

/b/ Includes the acres disposed through conveyance to Clark County for the CMA, to the city of Henderson for the limited transition area (LTA), and to the city of North Las Vegas for a portion its job creation zones.

**Table 5-10a. SOUTHERN NEVADA PUBLIC LAND MANAGEMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020
-concluded**

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

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

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

Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Land Disposal (2001–2020) /a/

	2001–2019		2001–2020	
	Total	Average/Sale	2020	Total
Acres Disposed	13,762.28 /b/	2,293.71 /c/	0	13,762.28
Number of Parcels Disposed	16	2.7	0	16
Gross Disposal Revenue /d/	\$48,528,344	\$8,088,057	\$0	\$48,528,344

Environmentally Sensitive Lands Acquired (2001–2020) /e/

	2001–2019	2020	Total
Acres Acquired	1,583	0	1,583

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

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

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

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

/c/ This average represents six land sales. Sales occurred in FYs 2001, 2005, 2013, 2014, 2017, and 2018. Data for FY 2020 are reported in the next column, and a land sale did not occur in FY 2020.

**Table 5-10b. LINCOLN COUNTY LAND ACT AND LINCOLN COUNTY
CONSERVATION, RECREATION, AND DEVELOPMENT ACT
LAND DISPOSAL AND ACQUISITIONS, FISCAL YEAR 2020
-concluded**

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

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

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

Table 5-11. RESERVED

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

Table 5-12. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO POPULATIONS IN HERD MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF MARCH 1, 2020

Administrative State	Number of HMAs /a/	BLM HMA Acres /b/	Horses	Burros	Total Animals
Arizona	7	1,498,207	558	6,989	7,547
California	21	2,053,082	8,702	3,539	12,241
Colorado	4	365,988	2,116	0	2,116
Idaho	6	383,894	664	0	664
Montana	1	27,094	170	0	170
Nevada	83	14,032,947	46,974	4,554	51,528
New Mexico	2	24,506	200	0	200
Oregon	18	2,733,577	6,162	34	6,196
Utah	19	2,154,458	5,316	430	5,746
Wyoming	16	3,644,013	8,706	0	8,706
Total	177	26,917,766	79,568	15,546	95,114

Note: As of the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, this table includes herd management area (HMA) information, which was reported previously in Table 5-16. Wild horse and burro populations on the range typically increase an average of 20 percent per year based on the annual foaling rates.

/a/ HMAs are BLM-managed lands where wild horses and burros are managed in conjunction with other resources.

/b/ HMA acres were adjusted in FY 2019 to reflect only BLM acres since wild horses and burros can only be managed by the BLM on federal lands. Acres are calculated using current digitized (geographic information system) maps using UTM (Universal Transverse Mercator) projections.

Table 5-13a. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO ADOPTIONS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Administrative State /a/	Animals Adopted			Animals Adopted		
	FY 1971 to FY 2019 /b/			FY 2020		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	4,662	3,834	8,496	68	229	297
California	20,842	7,904	28,746	124	131	255
Colorado	8,580	1,127	9,707	138	75	213
Eastern States	67,448	15,850	83,298	723	106	829
Idaho	5,306	581	5,887	253	39	292
Montana	10,602	1,471	12,073	133	116	249
Nevada	15,123	1,142	16,265	60	21	81
New Mexico	25,229	4,348	29,577	935	482	1,417
Oregon	15,838	1,483	17,321	343	121	464
Utah	7,455	886	8,341	273	105	378
Wyoming	22,038	2,107	24,145	212	5	217
National Program Office	9,449	335	9,784	49	0	49
Total	212,572	41,068	253,640	3,311	1,430	4,741

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

/a/ Prior to 1996, adoptions were reported by geographic state. Since 1996, adoptions have been reported by the BLM administrative state. California administers the 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 administers the program in North Dakota and South Dakota; New Mexico administers the program in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; Oregon administers the program in the State of Washington; and Wyoming 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, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, and National Program Office adoption numbers have changed. Adoptions conducted in Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley and Fallon, Nevada, facilities were previously reported under the National Program Office. As of 2020, all adoptions for these facilities are credited to the administrative state where the facilities reside; Nebraska adoptions are credited to Wyoming, and Nevada adoptions are credited to Nevada.

Table 5-13b. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO REMOVALS BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Administrative State	Animals Removed /a/			Animals Removed /b/		
	FY 1971 to FY 2019			FY 2020		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
Arizona	276	13,051	13,327	37	977	1,014
California	17,905	10,559	28,464	199	165	364
Colorado	4,583	0	4,583	20	0	20
Idaho	3,570	0	3,570	311	0	311
Montana	497	3	500	0	0	0
Nevada	140,834	9,497	150,331	6,006	456	6,462
New Mexico	709	11	720	0	0	0
Oregon	19,484	64	19,548	249	0	249
Utah	15,419	442	15,861	2,036	45	2,081
Wyoming	40,626	3	40,629	512	0	512
Total	243,903	33,630	277,533	9,370	1,643	11,013

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 2020 include 314 animals removed from U.S. Forest Service land: 176 in California, 44 in Nevada, and 94 in Utah.

Table 5-13c. WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO SALES BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Administrative State	Animals Sold /a/			Animals Sold /a/		
	FY 2005 to FY 2019 /b/			FY 2020		
	Horses	Burros	Total	Horses	Burros	Total
Arizona	243	163	406	144	198	342
California	722	489	1,211	254	78	332
Colorado	1,271	33	1,304	7	0	7
Eastern States	1,977	219	2,196	447	26	473
Idaho	47	4	51	17	4	21
Montana	152	17	169	20	4	24
Nevada	922	164	1,086	14	4	18
New Mexico	885	138	1,023	152	2	154
Oregon	187	2	189	3	1	4
Utah	376	166	542	19	8	27
Wyoming	555	69	624	12	1	13
National Program Office	1,311	0	1,311	4	0	4
Total	8,648	1,464	10,112	1,093	326	1,419

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.

/b/ Due to jurisdictional changes in the Wild Horse and Burro Program in 2020, Nevada, Wyoming, and National Program Office sale numbers have changed. Sales conducted in Elm Creek, Nebraska, and Palomino Valley and Fallon, Nevada, facilities were previously reported under the National Program Office. As of 2020, all sales for these facilities are credited to the administrative state where the facilities reside; Nebraska sales are credited to Wyoming, and Nevada sales are credited to Nevada.

Table 5-13d.

**WILD FREE-ROAMING HORSE AND BURRO
TRANSFERS, FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Transferee	Animals Transferred /a/			Animals Transferred /a/		
	FY 2018 to FY 2019			FY 2020		
	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Horses</i>	<i>Burros</i>	<i>Total</i>
U.S. Border Patrol	5	0	5	3	0	3
U.S. Marine Corps	1	0	1	0	0	0
U.S. Forest Service	4	0	4	0	0	0
U.S. Army	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total	12	0	12	3	0	3

Note: Mules are reported as burros.

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

Table 5-14. CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES, FISCAL YEAR 2020

Administrative State	Acres Inventoried	Properties Recorded	Number of Study/Management Permits Issued or in Effect /a/
Alaska	1,948	38	13
Arizona	21,408	103	6
California	39,168	1,245	126
Colorado	26,543	475	62
Eastern States	1	1	1
Idaho	50,000	260	22
Montana	58,059	251	43
Nevada	131,295	2,392	75
New Mexico	44,537	335	121
Oregon	39,541	804	63
Utah	78,901	1,470	100
Wyoming	65,961	469	67
Total for FY 2020	557,362	7,843	699
TOTAL TO DATE	27,544,835	417,836	

/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, 2020**

Geographic State	Number	Acres
Alaska	54	9,295,881
Arizona	63	930,340
California	233	6,491,260
Colorado	92	645,665
Eastern States	1	54
Idaho	112	547,850
Montana	61	457,241
Nevada	57	1,407,539
New Mexico	152	1,052,826
Oregon/Washington	227	916,756
Utah	84	673,396
Wyoming	47	720,995
Total	1,183	23,139,776

Table 5-16. NUMBER AND SIZE OF NON-NLCS DESIGNATED SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREAS AS OF SEPTEMBER 30, 2020

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

Note: As of the 2018 edition of *Public Land Statistics*, data regarding herd management areas is now reported in Table 5-12, and data regarding areas of critical environmental concern and research natural areas is reported only in Table 5-15.

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

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

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

PART 6

PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, AND RESOURCE PROTECTION

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

Table 6-1a summarizes the number of wildfires and acres burned on federally managed lands and those that affected BLM-administered lands. In 2020, wildfires involving all agency jurisdictions in states with BLM-managed public lands burned 9,583,519 acres. California had the most wildfire activity in 2020, with 4,092,150 acres burned by wildfires involving 142,201 acres of BLM-protected lands. Oregon was the second most impacted state, with 1,141,613 acres burned by wildfires involving 234,047 acres of BLM-protected lands.

Table 6-1c summarizes the acres of fuels management completed by the BLM. In FY 2020, the BLM fuels management program completed more than 780,000 acres of active fuels management to protect communities and natural resources from wildfires.

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

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

Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2020

Summary across All Jurisdictions /a/

State	Human-Caused Wildfires		Naturally Caused Wildfires		Total		Total BLM Acres Burned /b/
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>
Alaska	181	284	168	180,885	349	181,169	45,256
Arizona	2,073	353,797	451	624,771	2,524	978,568	76,204
California	9,868	2,365,932	563	1,726,218	10,431	4,092,150	142,201
Colorado	621	447,731	459	177,626	1,080	625,357	167,723
Idaho	661	237,019	283	77,333	944	314,352	60,147
Montana	1,943	220,026	490	149,607	2,433	369,633	11,670
Nevada	520	74,306	250	184,970	770	259,276	223,052
New Mexico	697	15,664	321	93,849	1,018	109,513	6,809
Oregon	1,553	679,500	662	462,113	2,215	1,141,613	234,047
Utah	1,154	105,836	339	223,899	1,493	329,735	102,355
Washington	1,562	837,423	84	4,947	1,646	842,370	30,180
Wyoming	609	290,078	219	49,705	828	339,783	30,390
Total	21,442	5,627,596	4,289	3,955,923	25,731	9,583,519	1,130,034

Note: In 2020, the Wildland Fire Management Information system was replaced with the Interagency Fire Occurrence Reporting Modules (InFORM) for wildland fire reporting to improve the quality, completeness, and useability of data; however, the reporting capability was not fully activated in time for this report, and some data may no longer be recorded for reporting purposes. Therefore, data in this table come from the National Interagency Coordination Center Annual Report.

/a/ Includes all agency jurisdictions.

Table 6-1a. WILDFIRES THAT BURNED FEDERALLY MANAGED LANDS IN 2020—concluded

/b/ BLM acres burned is a subset of acres burned across all jurisdictions. Acres are recorded by the protecting agency, which is the entity responsible for providing direct incident management and services to a given area pursuant to its jurisdictional responsibility or as specified by law, contract, or agreement.

Source: National Interagency Coordination Center Annual Report.

Table 6-1b. REMOVED

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

Table 6-1c. ACRES OF FUELS MANAGEMENT COMPLETED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2020

State	Wildland Urban Interface			Non-Wildland Urban Interface			Total
	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	Mechanical	Prescribed Fire	Other	
Alaska	257	28,414	0	230	40,670	0	69,571
Arizona	9,417	686	538	4,593	30	1,059	16,323
California	9,091	2,120	7,023	5,171	784	1,118	25,307
Colorado	10,633	1,664	4,994	2,880	0	2,447	22,618
Eastern States	257	0	86	0	565	0	908
Idaho	59,390	2,515	33,818	31,588	0	13,277	140,588
Montana	10,285	3,968	900	6,045	626	5,288	27,112
Nevada	37,802	37	9,873	57,333	1,031	52,949	159,025
New Mexico	3,022	3,436	4,627	2,534	981	0	14,600
Oregon/ Washington	15,766	7,887	14,291	54,235	2,314	7,608	102,101
Utah	70,305	172	4,469	27,076	0	9,305	111,327
Wyoming	10,912	1,184	65,707	5,472	253	9,620	93,148
Total	237,137	52,083	146,326	197,157	47,254	102,671	782,628

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

Source: National Fire Plan Operations and Reporting System.

Table 6-2.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS AS OF JANUARY 19, 2021

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	335	51	107	30	1,246	16
Arizona	289	103	303	1,833	640	1
California	647	77	407	4,426	2,301	209
Colorado	296	55	426	3,727	1,445 /a/	22
Eastern States	42	1	3	2	2	8
Idaho	363	46	273	8,061	3,069	50
Montana	330	31	269	3,714	304	39 /b/
National Interagency Fire Center	30	2	0	0	0	0
Nevada	278	75	114	9,944	682	10
New Mexico	173	22	106	4,738	260 /a/	4
Eastern Oregon	410	66	278	8,802	922	31
Western Oregon	490	58	213	12,672	526	456
Utah	531	62	426	7,770	2,447	22
Wyoming	139	31	88	3,945	63	40
Total	4,353	680	3,013	69,664	13,907	908

**Table 6-2. CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS ON PUBLIC LANDS AS OF JANUARY 19, 2021
–concluded**

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

Table 6-3.

**RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020**

Geographic State	Total as of September 30, 2020 /a/		Activities During FY 2020 /b/		
	Hazardous Substances and Other Pollutants Reported /c/	No Further Action Planned /d/	Studies and Searches /e/	Removal Actions /f/	Remedial Actions /g/
	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number of Sites</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number</i>
Alaska	293	120	500	9	2
Arizona	999	772	81	9	0
California /h/	1,385	902	4	22	0
Colorado	305	200	16	6	0
Eastern States	2	1	1	0	0
Idaho	584	579	17	0	0
Montana	116	66	1	0	0
Nevada	1,625	586	5	3	2
New Mexico	300	184	0	7	0
Oregon	650	628	1	50	0
Utah	702	328	0	3	0
Washington	42	34	0	0	0
Wyoming	322	264	2	1	0
Total	7,325	4,664	628	110	4

**Table 6-3. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ON PUBLIC LANDS,
FISCAL YEAR 2020—concluded**

- /a/ Includes sites reported and sites archived in previous years and during FY 2020.
- /b/ Includes work done by the BLM, other federal and state agencies, and responsible parties during FY 2020 only.
- /c/ Cases opened and potentially actionable under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, commonly known as the Superfund.
- /d/ The “No Further Action Planned” designation is commonly given to cases closed and administratively archived.
- /e/ Includes CERCLA multiphase investigations, monitoring, and searches for potentially responsible parties.
- /f/ Removal actions are relatively short-term, rapid responses to a release or threat of release.
- /g/ Remedial actions are longer term responses consistent with a permanent remedy.
- /h/ Petroleum products are CERCLA hazardous substances under California state law; data for California include oil spills.

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

auction: a sale of land through competitive bidding.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

participant (recreation): a visitor on a single visit who engages in one or more recreational activities on public land. A single visitor can participate in several activities during a single visit and is counted as a participant in each activity.

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

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

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

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

prescribed fire: any fire intentionally ignited by management actions in accordance with applicable laws, policies, and regulations to meet specific objectives.

private leases: refers to oil and gas leases between private parties that are in existence at the time the Federal Government purchases the mineral estate along with the surface as part of a Federal Government acquisition, for which a Bureau of Land Management serial number is assigned.

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

producing completions (oil and gas): separate completions existing on producing (i.e., physically and mechanically capable of production of oil or gas) or service wells at the end of the reporting period; or separate completions that are made during the reporting period on newly drilled wells.

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

protraction diagram: a diagram representing the plan of extension of cadastral surveys over unsurveyed public lands based on computed values for the corner positions.

public domain lands: original public domain lands that have never left federal ownership; lands in federal ownership that were obtained in exchange for public domain lands or for timber on public domain lands; one category of public lands. (See public lands.)

public land states: the 30 states that made up the public domain at its greatest extent: Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

public lands: any land and interest in land owned by the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management, without regard to how the United States acquired ownership, except for (1) lands located on the Outer Continental Shelf, and (2) lands held for the benefit of Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos. Includes public domain lands and acquired lands (see definitions).

receipts: all money received and credited to the proper account as required by law. Does not include collections held by the U.S. Treasury pending future determination of disposition by the Bureau of Land Management.

reclamation homestead: under the act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388; 43 U.S.C. 643 et seq.), provides for the issuance of patents to applicants who settle on and improve agricultural public land parcels not exceeding 160 acres within reclamation projects.

reforestation: the reestablishment of forest cover, either naturally or artificially.

rental: the amount paid periodically (usually annually) by the holder of a lease or right-of-way grant for the right to use land or resources for the purposes set out in the lease or grant.

research natural area: a special management area designated either by Congress or by a public or private agency to preserve and protect typical or unusual ecological communities, associations, phenomena, characteristics, or natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes. These areas are established and managed to protect ecological processes, conserve biological diversity, and provide opportunities for observation for research and education.

reserved lands: federal lands that are dedicated or set aside for a specific public purpose or program and that are, therefore, generally not subject to disposition under the operation of all of the public land laws. (See revocation and withdrawal.)

reservoir: a human-made, standing body of water with water levels that may be controlled.

resurvey: a cadastral survey to identify and re-mark the boundaries of lands that were established by a prior survey.

revocation: generally, an action that cancels a previous official act; specifically, an action that cancels a withdrawal. Revocation is usually done in conjunction with restoration, which opens the public lands. (See reserved lands and withdrawal.)

right-of-way: a permit or an easement that authorizes the use of lands for certain specified purposes, such as the construction of forest access roads or a gas pipeline.

riparian area: lands adjacent to creeks, streams, and rivers where vegetation is strongly influenced by the presence of water. Excluded are such sites as ephemeral streams or washes that do not exhibit the presence of vegetation dependent on free water in the soil. Riparian areas constitute less than 1 percent of the land area in the western part of the United States.

salable minerals: sand, gravel, stone, soil, and other common-variety mineral materials disposed of through sales at not less than their appraised price or through free-use permits (see definition). (See mineral materials.)

sale of materials: a competitive or noncompetitive sale by contract at not less than the appraised price of materials (timber and mineral) under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

sawtimber: logs of sufficient size and quality to be suitable for conversion into lumber or veneer.

service completion or hole: separate service completions that are for the benefit of oil and gas operations, such as water disposal, salt water disposal, water injection, gas injection, water source, steam injection, or monitoring.

small tract lease: a parcel of public lands of 5 acres or less that has been found to be chiefly valuable for sale or lease as a home, cabin, camp, recreational, convalescent, or business site under the act of June 1, 1938.

special land use permit: a permit that authorizes the use of public land for a purpose not specifically authorized under other regulation or statute.

special recreation permit: a permit that authorizes the recreational use of an area and is issued pursuant to the regulations contained in 43 CFR 8372 and 36 CFR 71. Under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, implemented by these regulations, special recreation permits are required for all commercial use, for most competitive events, and for the individual, noncommercial use of special areas where permits are required.

special surveys: cadastral surveys that involve unusual application of, or departure from, the rectangular system. They often carry out the provisions of a special legislative act and include such work as small tract surveys; townsite surveys; island and omitted land surveys; homestead, homesite, trade, and manufacturing site surveys; and also the survey and resurvey of portions of sections. Alaska special surveys are metes and bounds surveys of areas settled on or applied for under certain special land laws applicable to the State of Alaska.

state office: the first-level administrative unit of the Bureau of Land Management field organization. It comprises a geographic area consisting of one or more states.

stock raising homestead: a homestead not exceeding 640 acres initiated under the Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916, which provided for the homesteading of lands chiefly valuable for grazing and for raising forage crops. Minerals in these lands were reserved to the United States. The provisions for stock raising homesteads were by implication repealed by the Taylor Grazing Act. (See homestead entry, original.)

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

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

trespass: an unauthorized use of federal lands or resources.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

wildfire: an unplanned, unwanted wildland fire, including unauthorized human-caused fires, escaped wildland fire use events, escaped prescribed fire projects, and all other wildland fires in which the objective is to extinguish the fire. (See human-caused fire.)

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

wildland: an area in which development is essentially nonexistent, except for roads, railroads, powerlines, and similar transportation structures.

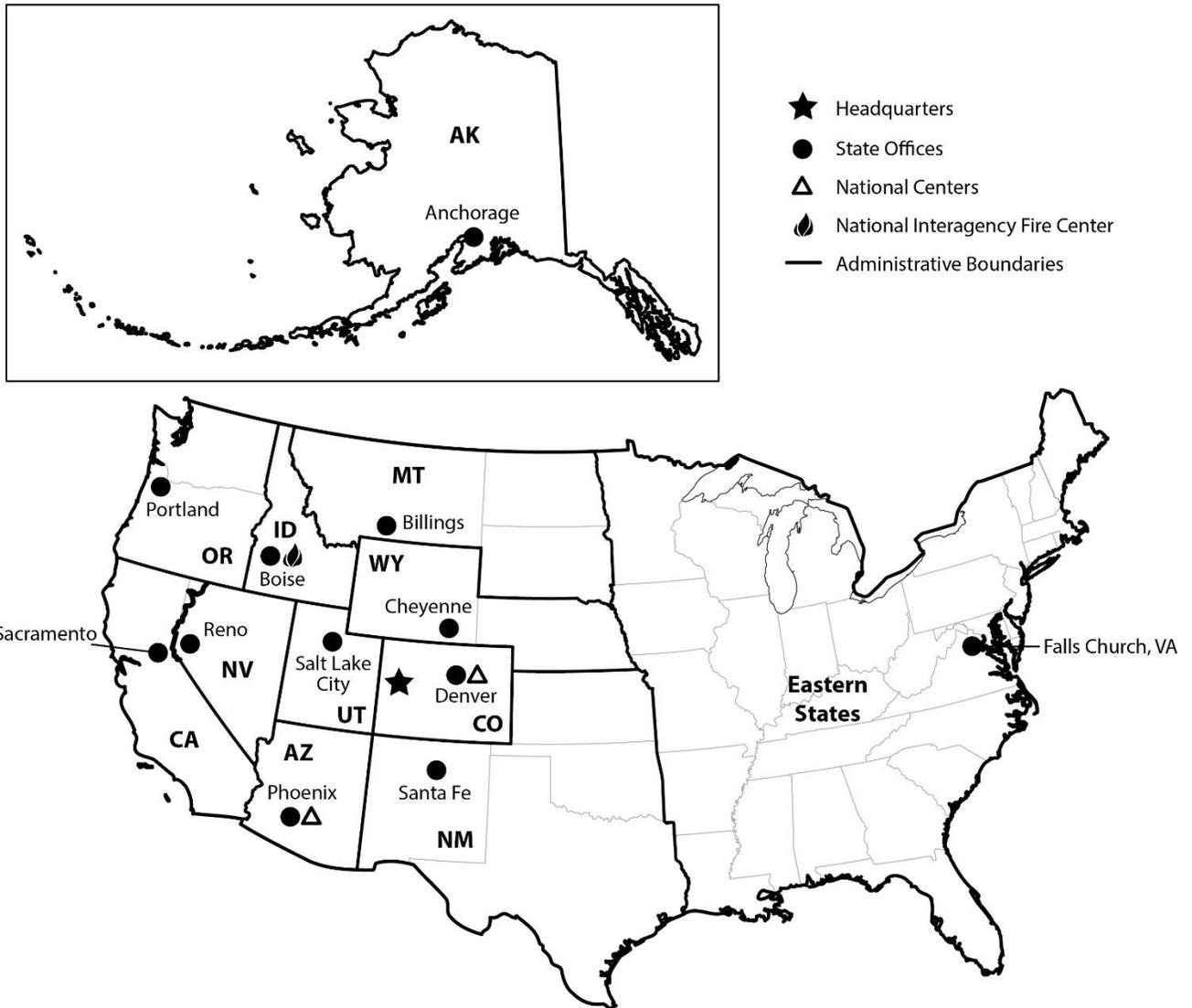
wildland urban interface: the line, area, or zone where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or vegetative fuels. Describes an area within or adjacent to private and public property where mitigation actions can prevent damage or loss from wildfire.

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

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

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

THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT STATE OFFICES AND THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE JURISDICTIONS



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

Office	Area of Responsibility	Address and Telephone
Headquarters	National	760 Horizon Dr. Grand Junction, CO 81506 (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	5275 Leesburg Pike Falls Church, VA 22041 (703) 558-7754
Idaho State Office	Idaho	1387 S. Vinnell Way Boise, ID 83709 (208) 373-4000
Montana/Dakotas State Office	Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota	5001 Southgate Dr. Billings, MT 59101 (406) 896-5004
Nevada State Office	Nevada	1340 Financial Blvd. Reno, NV 89502 (775) 861-6500
New Mexico State Office	New Mexico, Kansas Oklahoma, and Texas	301 Dinosaur Trail Santa Fe, NM 87508 (505) 954-2000
Oregon/Washington State Office	Oregon and Washington	1220 S.W. 3rd Ave. Portland, OR 97204 (503) 808-6001
Utah State Office	Utah	440 West 200 South, Suite 500 Salt Lake City, UT 84101 (801) 539-4001
Wyoming State Office	Wyoming and Nebraska	5353 Yellowstone Rd. Cheyenne, WY 82009 (307) 775-6256
National Interagency Fire Center	National	3833 S. Development Ave. Boise, ID 83705-5354 (208) 387-5512

