The Wilderness Society

OPEN FOR DRILLING

The Outsized Influence of Oil & Gas on Public Lands

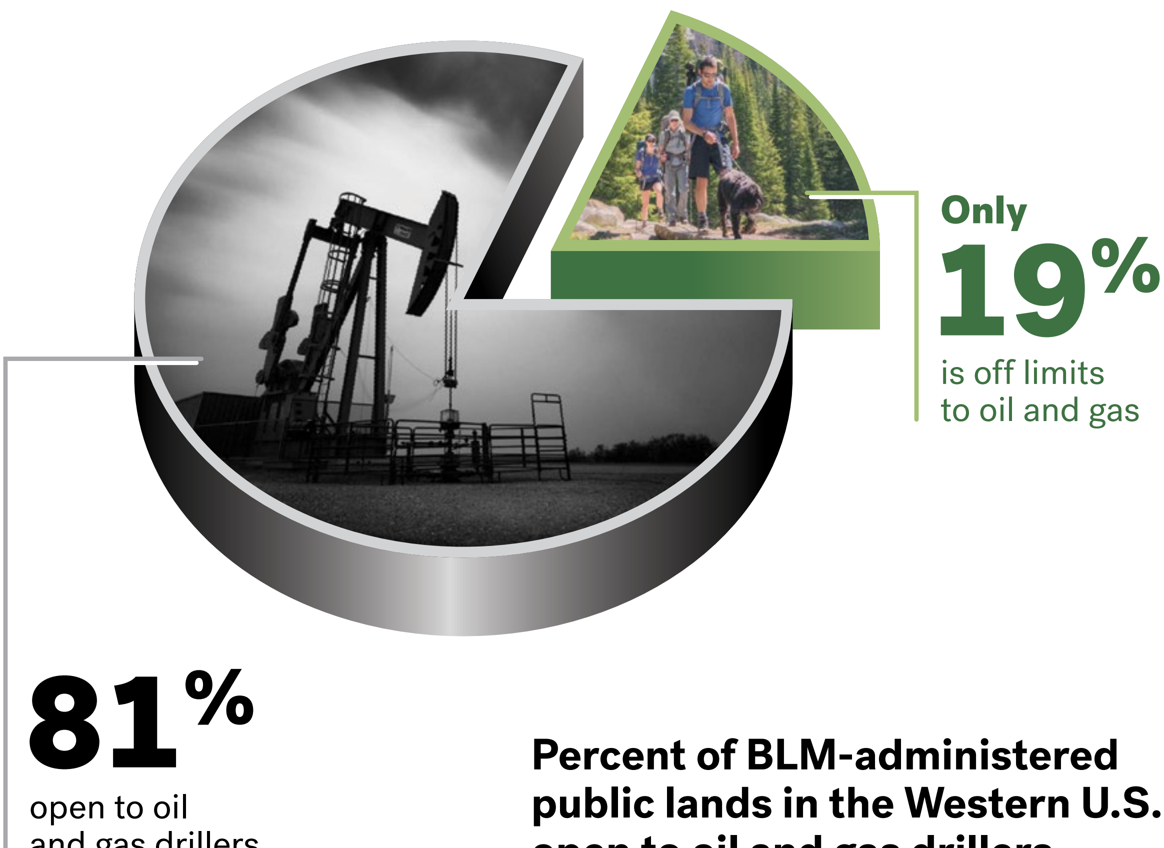
America's public lands are the places we recreate, home to ancestral and cultural sites and refuge for threatened wildlife. Public lands and waters are also necessary for mitigating and adapting to climate change. They sustain biodiversity and provide unique habitats for species forced to migrate due to a warming world. But right now, our shared public lands, our health and our climate are at risk.

The first Trump administration opened public lands to drilling, walked out of the Paris Climate Agreement and rolled back key climate regulations and safeguards for clean air and water. This time the stakes are even higher.

The Trump administration plans to deepen our dangerous fossil fuel reliance and to "drill, baby, drill" across our shared public lands by removing any barriers to oil and gas development across the country.

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the nation's largest land management agency and manages [10% of the United States' landmass and 30% of the nation's subsurface minerals]. Despite these lands being required by law to be managed for multiple uses—including conservation and recreation—the oil and gas industry continues to be the favored tenant over all other users, and public lands remain a significant source of U.S. greenhouse gas emissions.

BLM continues to offer handouts that make it easier for oil and gas companies to reap record profits and offload the costs of pollution and ecosystem destruction onto communities and public lands. **In fact, our analysis indicates that as of January 2025, more than 81% of all BLM-administered lands* in the Western United States remain open to oil and gas leasing.** This means that only 19% of BLM-administered lands are off limits to oil and gas development.



Percent of BLM-administered public lands in the Western U.S. open to oil and gas drillers

* "BLM-administered lands" refers to mineral acres from both BLM-managed federal surface lands and BLM-managed split estate federal minerals.

How oil and gas development on public lands is elevated above all other uses

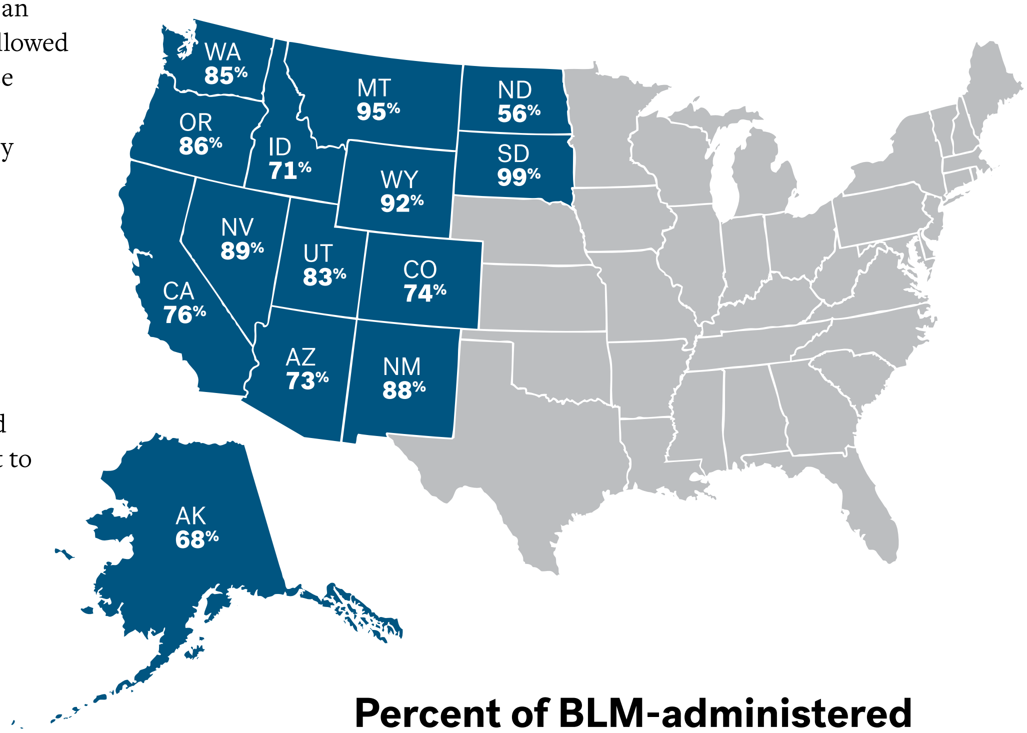
Currently, 23.2 million acres of federal lands are under lease by the oil and gas industry. These leases last at least 10 years—regardless of whether a company drills there. If wells are drilled, leases can be extended for decades, which can limit the ability of lands to be put to other uses like recreation, cattle grazing, renewable energy development and hunting.

Much of the land leased to oil and gas companies never produces any oil and gas, but this leasing hamstrings land managers from managing these lands for other valuable uses. In fact, according to BLM, as of 2023, of the more than 23 million acres of federal land under lease to the oil and gas industry, 46% of those acres are non producing, often because the lands have little to no potential for oil and gas. These are lands that could be better suited for outdoor recreation, conservation of wildlife habitat or carefully sited renewable energy development.

Since the enactment of the Mineral Leasing Act in 1920, the federal government has offered the oil and gas industry de facto subsidies—handouts that have given these companies an unfair market advantage—and allowed them to reap record profits. These subsidies have included royalties that pale in comparison to royalty rates on state and private land; below-market rental rates and minimum bid rates that have never been indexed for inflation; and low bonding minimums that fail to cover well reclamation costs, often leaving taxpayers to foot the bill to clean up orphaned and abandoned wells. In contrast to rhetoric claiming that renewable energy producers are getting an unfair market advantage from government subsidies, these de facto subsidies for fossil fuel companies have allowed them to reign supreme as favored users of our public lands for over a century.

In addition to subsidies for the fossil fuel industry, BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs), which act as a framework for assigning multiple uses for specific areas, have also contributed to giving oil and gas priority. According to BLM, the plans are meant to serve as "blueprints for keeping public landscapes healthy and productive for multiple use." However, these plans have historically defaulted to making lands open to leasing, leaving vast amounts of public land at risk of being scooped up by the oil and gas industry. In most cases, these land use plans are very outdated—many are more than 40 years old and haven't had public input in decades.

Since over 81% of BLM-administered lands are currently open for leasing, the cards are stacked against other uses for public lands. For context, currently only 12.5% of BLM surface acres are open for solar applications. These perverse incentives for leasing and drilling have allowed oil and gas companies to dominate all other uses of our public lands for over a century.



Percent of BLM-administered public lands in the Western U.S. open to oil and gas drilling by state

Progress we must defend

In recent years, there have been significant strides made to level the playing field. BLM and Congress have finalized rules and enacted laws to protect key landscapes from oil and gas development and put conservation, recreation, renewable energy and other valuable uses of public lands on more equal footing with oil and gas development.

Through the passage of the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) and the finalization of several BLM rules, RMPs and mineral withdrawals, the Biden administration enacted common-sense reforms and made land management decisions that protect public lands and the wildlife and communities who rely on them, while also giving a fairer return to taxpayers.

Hard-won reforms to the oil and gas program at risk

Increased the minimum lease bond from the paltry $10,000 to $150,000

Increased the minimum statewide bond to $500,000

Increased the royalty rate from 12.5% to 16.67%

Increased the minimum bid amount from $2/acre to $10/acre

Implemented the IRA's $5/acre fee for Expressions of Interest

Eliminated noncompetitive leasing

Created preference criteria to screen lease parcels in order to better protect fish and wildlife, cultural resources, sacred sites and recreation.

When Congress passed the IRA in August 2022, it marked the biggest investment in climate action in U.S. history. In the public lands arena, the IRA increased federal royalty rates from 12.5% to 16.67%, raised rental rates, increased the minimum bid rate, implemented a fee for expressions of interest on parcels oil and gas industry want to lease and eliminated non-competitive leasing, a process where lands not bid on in a competitive auction were leased for as little as $1.50 an acre.

In 2024, the BLM Oil and Gas Rule codified the IRA's reforms—including the royalty rate increase, rental rate increase, minimum bid increase, ban on noncompetitive leasing and fee for expressions of interest—while also raising minimum lease bond and statewide bond amounts to better align with a half century of inflation. Importantly, the rule also creates preference criteria to enable BLM to screen parcels to better protect fish and wildlife, cultural resources, sacred sites and recreation and steer development away from lands with little to no oil and gas potential or close to existing development. Through implementing several critical common-sense reforms, BLM utilized its existing legal authority to make fossil fuel companies pay a fairer share for extracting public resources, cover the cost of clean-up and restoration after drilling is finished and place guardrails on what lands are offered for oil and gas leasing.

The BLM Public Lands Rule, also finalized in 2024, for the first time places conservation on equal footing with other uses like fossil fuel extraction. The Rule does this through the use of additional tools (e.g., designations such as Areas of Critical Environmental Concern) and priorities that allow local land managers to make smart decisions with input from the public and Tribes. The rule also uses a tool called restoration and mitigation leasing, which can promote responsible renewable energy deployment and protect wildlife by enabling mitigation opportunities to offset the impacts of development.

Additionally, BLM's Renewable Energy Rule and Western Solar Plan, both finalized in 2024, provide a comprehensive blueprint for incentivizing responsible renewable energy development on public lands in pre-screened, high-potential areas with minimal impacts on wildlife habitat, cultural resources and communities.

Biden-era land management decisions—including RMPs and administrative mineral withdrawals—have also contributed to protecting treasured landscapes from future oil and gas development. Through community-led mineral withdrawals like Greater Chaco Canyon in New Mexico, BLM has protected thousands of acres from fossil fuel development for a 20-year period. Similarly, through recently finalized RMPs such as those for Colorado River Valley and Grand Junction in Colorado and Rock Springs in Wyoming, BLM has closed millions of acres of public land to oil and gas leasing, allowing them to be managed for conservation, wildlife habitat, recreation and other uses.

These rules, reforms and land management decisions, taken together, constitute a comprehensive shift in public lands management toward a more holistic conservation, climate and community-centric approach. However, many of these conservation wins are already in jeopardy under the new Trump administration.

In his first term, President Trump's public land management was characterized by an energy dominance agenda and "drill, baby, drill" mentality, giving preference to fossil fuel companies, stripping away protections for national monuments and gutting staff capacity at the federal government.

On the first day of his second term, President Trump signed an executive order declaring an "energy emergency" and another to "unleash American energy"—both geared toward ramping up fossil fuel production on federal lands and waters, with a definition of energy that excludes wind and solar energy—two of the fastest growing energy sources in the U.S. The latter executive order directs agencies to facilitate fossil energy production on federal public lands, including through use of eminent domain or authority under the Defense Production Act. This executive order also targets two hallmarks of Biden's domestic policy agenda—the IRA and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), also known as the bipartisan infrastructure law. Dubbed "Terminating the Green New Deal," this action directed the suspension of all IRA and IIJA funding disbursements.

Through another executive order—Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential—President Trump set out a plan to expedite permitting for energy and natural resource projects in Alaska, to develop "Alaska's Liquified Natural Gas potential," and outlined aims to drill in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, despite a consistent lack of interest from companies in drilling there. In fact, in the second Congressionally mandated Arctic Refuge lease sale this January, no bids were received, highlighting the oil industry's glaring lack of interest in drilling in America's largest wildlife refuge, which holds immense value to Indigenous communities.

Unfortunately, the threats don't end with executive actions—a Republican-majority House and Senate in the 119th Congress also pose threats to public lands protections. In early January, the House of Representatives passed a rules package that includes language allowing lawmakers to more easily sell off public lands. Under these rules, lawmakers will no longer need to account for lost revenues from federal public lands if they decide to give those lands away to states or other interests. The rules package directs the Congressional Budget Office, which provides lawmakers with budgetary data to make policy decisions, to consider public lands to have no monetary value, making it easier for bills that sell off or give away public lands to advance to the House floor for a vote. Additionally, recent statements from GOP leaders indicate that they plan to use the budget reconciliation process—which allows them to bypass the Senate filibuster—to expand drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, sell off public lands and undo reforms to the oil and gas program made by BLM's Oil and Gas Rule and the IRA, including expanding oil and gas leasing on public lands through mandated lease sales and ending the restriction of new leasing in areas that local communities worked hard for years to protect.

Given the attacks to date from this administration, and those that we can reasonably expect, it is critical that we protect these Biden-era public lands wins from threats and ensure that they are not rolled back under the Trump administration. The impacts of these rollbacks are even more stark when we take into account that 81% of federal public lands are currently open to oil and gas leasing.

Why we should protect these reforms and land management plans from rollbacks

Regardless of the party in the White House, some things remain the same: our communities want to conserve the public lands we enjoy with our families and friends, breathe clean air and drink clean water. In fact, polling from 2025 that 72% of Westerns support their elected officials placing more emphasis on protections for clean water, air quality and wildlife habitats. It comes as no surprise, then, that our communities want our public lands managed for multiple uses, as part of an approach to energy development—not unchecked oil and gas development that comes at the expense of our outdoor recreation opportunities, local businesses, wildlife and our air and water. Prioritizing public lands for oil and gas leasing prevents these lands from being managed for other uses that Western communities depend on economically, including ranching, hunting and outdoor recreation.

Polling has consistently shown that the public supports common-sense reforms to the oil and gas program. The Oil and Gas Rule has seen widespread public support: about 99% of the more than 260,000 public comments submitted on the proposed rule were supportive of it. Additionally, polls from 2025 indicate that the vast majority of voters in Western states support only allowing companies to drill in areas where there is a high likelihood of producing oil and gas and requiring oil and gas companies to pay for all the clean-up and restoration costs after drilling is finished.

Any attempt to get rid of these long-overdue, widely-supported fiscal reforms—that have the overwhelming backing of Republicans and Democrats from the states where most onshore oil and gas leasing occurs—will hurt American taxpayers. Rolling back the royalty rate for drilling on public lands to the level established over 100 years ago would reduce the money that goes to local and state governments and hurt hard-working taxpayers and families. In fact, research shows that Coloradans, Montanans, New Mexicans, Nevadans, Wyomingites and Utahans have lost out on billions of dollars due to previously low rental rates, royalty rates and minimum bid rates. Rescinding the fiscal reforms would hurt Western communities, allowing the return of speculative leasing would be a waste of time and money, as the most productive public lands are already leased, and conducting additional sales in areas with no interest in drilling will only waste BLM's time and generate little revenue for taxpayers. A 2018 sale in Nevada demonstrated the futility of a future leasing mandate: the BLM auctioned more than 295,000 acres in September, but no one showed up to bid on any.

Further, limiting BLM's ability to decide where and when oil and gas leasing can occur on public lands has proven time and time again to be widely unpopular. Every administration, both Republican and Democratic, has decided not to pursue certain industry leasing proposals in response to concerns from local communities and stakeholders, including during President Trump's first term. For example, in 2019, then-Interior Secretary Ryan Zinke rightfully deferred the sale of more than 12,000 acres of proposed oil and gas leases in his home state due to intense public backlash.

While some argue that eradicating these guardrails for the oil and gas industry is necessary to meet the United States' growing energy needs, the evidence doesn't support this claim. Amidst cries of "drill, baby, drill" and complaints of exorbitant gas prices, it is important to note that U.S crude oil production is at a record high, while oil CEOs continue to rake in record profits.

And, despite claims that reforms to the oil and gas program will increase prices at the pump, multiple analyses—including from Accountable U.S. and Taxpayers for Common Sense—have shown that this is not the case. There is no evidence that more leasing or increased domestic production on public lands would lower gas prices or heating bills, as gas prices depend on the global price of oil and consumer demand and not changes in federal leasing policies.

What can we do about it?

While our environment is under attack like never before, we believe in the power of the public and of the public lands champions in Congress, who are critical to this battle. To protect the places we love and a livable climate for generations to come, we must mount an even stronger defense against the Trump administration's anti-conservation and anti-climate attacks. To have even a fighting chance, it'll take a village.

We ask that champions in Congress join us in this fight and seek to block any actions—through the budget reconciliation process, legislation in Congress or other mechanisms—that would roll back reforms to the oil and gas program and open more lands to drilling.

These threats include:

1. Mandating quarterly lease sales and removing BLM's ability to defer lands
2. Requiring **all open acres** of public land to be offered for lease at each quarterly sale
3. Mandating additional leasing and opening more lands to drilling in the Arctic Refuge
4. Rolling back IRA reforms
5. Rolling back key BLM rules, like the Oil and Gas Rule, Methane Rule and Public Lands Rule
6. Impounding or rescinding IRA and IIJA funding, including the billions of dollars Congress invested to plug orphaned wells on federal, state and Tribal land
7. Circumventing NEPA and undermining the public's ability to weigh on key decision-making processes
8. Reopening previously protected landscapes to oil and gas drilling, including attempts to revoke national monuments, mineral withdrawals, and closures in Resource Management Plans
9. Allowing the sell-off of public lands

It is essential that we defend these vital policies from potential attacks to protect our public lands and the communities across the West that rely on them. Communities want a swift and just transition to a clean, renewable energy economy, not more handouts that make it easier for oil and gas companies to reap record profits and offload the costs of pollution onto communities. While communities and families feel the impacts of the United States' dependence on fossil fuels—whether it's suffering from air pollution or losing homes to mega-fires and super-storms—President Trump plans to worsen our fossil fuel dependency at the expense of healthy communities, public lands and a stable climate. Our leaders in Congress must listen to the overwhelming majority of their constituents who value our shared public lands and want to see them protected.

Appendix

Complete Open-to-Leasing Data by State and Resource Management Plan (RMP)

Resource Management Plan (RMP)	BLM Mineral Acres	Mineral Acres Open to Leasing	Percent Open to Leasing
Alaska			
Kobuk-Seward Peninsula	11,913,000	11,913,000	100
Bering Sea-Western Interior	13,500,000	13,448,100	99.62
Bay	1,954,546	1,951,228	99.83
Ring of Fire	1,300,000	1,298,045	99.85
East Alaska	7,056,000	5,593,000	79.27
Utility Corridor	6,100,000	5,765,000	94.51
Central Yukon	13,264,000	852,000	6.42
Fort Greely	624,000	0	0
Steese	1,267,000	30,000	2.37
White Mountains	1,020,000	4,000	0.39
Fortymile	1,876,000	1,131,000	60.29
Draajnik	2,360,000	547,000	23.18
Alaska Total	**62,234,546**	**42,532,373**	**68.34**
Arizona			
Lower Sonoran	1,087,300	921,000	84.71
Bradshaw Harquahala	1,423,600	1,322,810	92.92
Arizona Strip	1,981,064	1,900,304	95.92
Lake Havasu	1,359,103	1,244,747	91.59
Safford	1,400,000	1,400,000	100
Kingman	1,975,000	1,600,000	81.01
Phoenix	911,000	911,000	100
Yuma	1,300,000	1,120,200	86.17
Baaj Nwaavjo I'tah Kukveni NM	960,336	0	0
Grand Canyon-Parashant NM	808,744	0	0
Vermillion Cliffs NM	279,566	0	0
San Pedro NCA	55,990	0	0
Las Cienegas	48,542	0	0
Ironwood Forest NM	128,400	0	0
Agua Fria NM	70,900	0	0
Sonoran Desert NM	496,400	0	0
Arizona Total	**14,285,945**	**10,420,061**	**72.94**

Resource Management Plan (RMP)	BLM Mineral Acres	Mineral Acres Open to Leasing	Percent Open to Leasing
California			
Alturas	503,045	445,997	88.66
Bishop	759,000	759,000	100
Eagle Lake	1,022,767	608,088	59.46
Northwest California (Arcata & Redding)	677,300	510,300	75.34
Headwaters Forest Reserve	7,472	0	0
Cascade-Siskiyou NM (see Oregon)			
Surprise	1,220,644	1,037,063	84.96
Central Coast	717,806	650,306	90.6
California Desert and Conservation Area	25,000,000	18,607,000	74.43
Carrizo Plain NM	115,418	0	0
California Coastal NM	1,000	0	0
King Range NCA	58,000	0	0
Bakersfield	1,200,000	1,050,400	87.53
Eastern San Diego County	102,869	27,684	26.91
South Coast	296,000	293,710	99.23
California Total	**31,681,321**	**23,989,548**	**75.72**
Colorado			
Colorado River Valley	711,300	163,000	22.92
Grand Junction	1,235,600	692,300	
Grand Junction (GuSG Additional Closures)		-1,275	55.93
Kremmling	653,500	590,300	90.33
Little Snake	2,436,900	2,194,340	90.05
Eastern Colorado RMP	3,970,100	3,154,900	79.47
San Luis	623,000	605,886	97.25
San Luis Valley (GuSG Additional Closures)		-26,940	
Tres Rios	823,423	760,853	
Tres Rios (GuSG Additional Closures)		-10,917	91.08
Uncompahgre	1,647,020	1,602,800	
Uncompahgre Field Office (GuSG Additional Closures)		-73,140	92.87
White River	2,226,100	1,696,000	76.19
Canyons of the Ancients NM	170,965	0	0
Browns Canyon NM	9,792	0	0
Gunnison Resource Area	726,918	620,725	
Gunnison (GuSG Additional Closures)		-468,503	20.94
Gunnison Gorge NCA	95,781	32,937	34.39
Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	209,380	0	0
McInnis Canyons (formerly Colorado Canyons) NCA	122,300	0	0
Colorado Total	**15,662,079**	**11,533,266**	**73.64**

Resource Management Plan (RMP)	BLM Mineral Acres	Mineral Acres Open to Leasing	Percent Open to Leasing
Idaho			
Coeur d'Alene	97,935	76,048	77.65
Cottonwood	214,480	202,727	94.52
Owyhee	1,320,032	1,204,150	91.22
Jarbidge	1,276,000	1,181,000	92.55
Lemhi	475,595	460,799	96.89
Challis	792,567	650,856	82.12
Monument	1,178,989	1,178,989	100
Cassia	472,547	472,547	100
Craters of the Moon NM	737,700	0	0
Medicine Lodge	928,890	900,590	96.95
Pocatello	1,033,300	764,000	73.94
Four Rivers	1,173,170	152,498	13
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey	483,700	0	0
Idaho Total	**10,184,905**	**7,244,204**	**71.13**
Montana			
Billings	889,479	829,120	93.21
Missoula	267,000	266,001	99.63
Butte	668,819	640,045	95.7
Dillon	1,355,202	1,209,648	89.26
Lewiston	1,196,800	1,084,700	90.63
HiLine	4,239,655	4,070,069	96
Miles City	10,610,990	10,527,990	99.22
Upper Missouri River Breaks NM	396,000	0	0
Montana Total	**19,623,945**	**18,627,573**	**94.92**
Nevada			
Wells	4,100,000	4,099,840	100
Elko	3,134,019	3,078,923	98.24
Ely	11,463,419	10,003,219	87.26
Shoshone-Eureka	4,400,000	4,384,910	99.66
Las Vegas	4,332,000	4,294,848	99.14
Winnemucca	8,400,000	6,659,072	79.27
Carson City	4,800,000	4,754,608	99.05
Tonopah	6,100,000	5,492,201	90.04
Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon NCA	1,205,040	0	0
Sloan Canyon NCA	48,438	0	0
Red Rock Canyon NCA	198,000	0	0
Nevada Total	**48,180,916**	**42,767,621**	**88.76**

Resource Management Plan (RMP)	BLM Mineral Acres	Mineral Acres Open to Leasing	Percent Open to Leasing
New Mexico			
Rio Puerco (mineral acres for oil & gas only; full figure inexact)	1,373,500	1,050,500	76.48
Carlsbad	4,095,000	3,923,363	95.81
Farmington	3,020,693	2,830,545	
Farmington - Chaco Withdrawal		-297,495	83.86
Mimbres	4,126,780	3,859,830	93.53
Roswell	9,740,000	9,341,911	95.91
Socorro	6,095,423	4,552,328	74.68
Taos	1,517,850	992,110	65.36
Kasha Katuwe Tent Rocks NM	4,565	0	0
Prehistoric Trackways NM	4,886	0	0
El Malpais	249,200	0	0
New Mexico Total	**30,227,897**	**26,253,092**	**86.85**
North Dakota			
North Dakota	489,300	276,200	56.45
North Dakota Total	**489,300**	**276,200**	**56.45**
Oregon			
Baker	942,754	926,223	98.25
Brothers-LaPine	1,241,670	1,236,670	99.6
John Day Basin	456,600	365,053	79.95
Upper Deschutes	400,000	367,384	91.85
Two Rivers	708,779	705,779	99.58
Andrews	1,221,314	793,158	64.94
Three Rivers	2,327,000	2,213,700	95.13
Lakeview	3,200,000	2,703,181	84.47
Northwestern and Coastal Oregon	1,300,000	1,300,000	100
West Eugene Wetlands	1,340	1,340	100
Southeastern Oregon	4,600,648	3,243,553	70.5
Southwestern Oregon	2,500,000	2,500,000	100
Cascade-Siskiyou NM (see California)	113,506	0	0
Wood River Wetlands	3,220	3,220	100
Oregon Total	**19,016,831**	**16,359,261**	**86.03**

Resource Management Plan (RMP)	BLM Mineral Acres	Mineral Acres Open to Leasing	Percent Open to Leasing
South Dakota			
South Dakota	1,715,677	1,696,299	98.87
South Dakota Total	**1,715,677**	**1,696,299**	**98.87**
Utah			
Box Elder	1,013,952	1,013,952	100
Cedar Beaver Garfiled Antimony	1,071,400	1,071,400	100
Pinyon	1,390,800	1,375,456	98.9
House Range	2,245,314	2,185,924	97.35
Moab	785,567	640,283	
Moab (GuSG Additional Closures)		-2,834	81.15
Monticello	2,500,000	2,006,600	80.26
Pony Express	2,073,595	2,073,595	100
Price	2,723,000	2,154,000	79.1
Richfield	2,128,200	1,680,900	78.98
St. George	563,208	535,862	95.14
Vernal	3,900,000	3,709,566	95.12
Warm Springs	2,226,765	2,226,765	100
Kanab	721,000	642,000	89.04
Kanab-Escalante Planning Area	861,974	651,089	75.53
Grand Staircase-Escalante NM	1,003,863	0	0
Bears Ears NM	1,074,908	0	0
Beaver Dam Wash NCA	63,478	0	0
Red Cliffs NCA	44,859	0	0
Utah Total	**26,391,883**	**21,964,558**	**83.22**
Washington			
Spokane	307,603	300,463	97.68
Washington Total	**307,603**	**300,463**	**97.68**

Resource Management Plan (RMP)	BLM Mineral Acres	Mineral Acres Open to Leasing	Percent Open to Leasing
Wyoming			
Buffalo	4,800,000	4,727,724	98.49
Casper	4,700,000	4,473,432	95.18
Rock Springs	3,581,000	2,677,052	74.76
Kemmerer	1,600,000	1,418,225	88.64
Lander	2,800,000	2,627,929	93.85
Newcastle	1,698,866	1,697,714	99.93
Pinedale	1,199,280	743,940	62.03
Rawlins	4,600,000	4,526,770	98.41
Snake River	15,123	0	0
Bighorn Basin (Cody)	1,500,000	1,346,052	89.74
Bighorn Basin (Worland)	2,700,000	2,561,685	94.88
Wyoming Total	**29,194,269**	**26,800,523**	**91.8**
Western United States			
Western Continental U.S. Total	**246,962,571**	**208,232,669**	**84.32**
Alaska Total	**62,234,546**	**42,532,373**	**68.34**
Western U.S. Total	**309,197,117**	**250,765,042**	**81.1**

The RMPs and associated analysis does not include lands managed by the Forest Service which has significant amounts of lands also open to leasing. They also do not address other federal public lands such as National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, military bases, etc.—most of those areas are closed to leasing.

NO DATA AVAILABLE for the following: Sierra RMP; Ukiah RMP; Big Desert MFP; Big Lost MFP; Little Lost Birch Creek MFP; Bennett Hills Timmerman Hills MFP; Sun Valley MFP; Magic MFP; Twin Falls MFP; Nevada Test and Training Range RMP; Gunnison RMP; Park City RMP; Isolated Tract RMP; Randolph RMP; White Sands RMP

This analysis excludes acres open to leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska because it has a different management regime that uses an Integrated Activity Plan instead of an RMP.

Thank you to Alison Gallensky and Rhianna James at Rocky Mountain Wild for their work on the RMP data analysis.