

Case No. 18-36082

**IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE NINTH CIRCUIT**

KELSEY CASCADIA ROSE JULIANA, *et al.*,
Plaintiffs-Appellees,

v.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *et al.*,
Defendants-Appellants.

On Interlocutory Appeal Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1292(b)

**PLAINTIFFS' MOTION SEEKING JUDICIAL NOTICE
OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS**

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INTRODUCTION

Plaintiffs-Appellees respectfully request and hereby move that this Court take judicial notice of the publicly available federal government documents introduced by Plaintiffs-Appellees in the Declaration of Philip L. Gregory in Support of Plaintiffs' Urgent Motion Under Circuit Rule 27-3(b) for Preliminary Injunction ("Gregory Decl.") and identified in Exhibits 1-12 to the Gregory Decl. (*See* Cir. R. 27-1 and Advisory Committee Notes thereto.) These documents are official government reports and data that were obtained from the federal government, including Defendants-Appellants in this case, and thus rely on sources of information the accuracy of which cannot reasonably be questioned by the agencies that produced them. Gregory Decl. ¶ 2. As explained in more detail below, these documents are relevant to Plaintiffs' Urgent Motion pending before this Court, including the Declaration of Peter A. Erickson submitted in support thereof. Dkt. 21-10. On May 20, 2019, counsel for Plaintiffs contacted counsel for Defendants-Appellants regarding this motion and counsel for Defendants replied: "Defendants do not oppose the Court's taking judicial notice of the fact that the United States Government issued the documents attached as Exhibits 1-12." Gregory Decl. ¶ 3.

ARGUMENT

Under Federal Rule of Evidence 201, this Court may take judicial notice of the government documents attached as Exhibits 1 – 12 to the Gregory Decl. “at any stage of the proceeding,” including for the first time on appeal. Fed. R. Evid. 201(d); *see Bryant v. Carleson*, 444 F.2d 353, 357 (9th Cir. 1971). Paragraph (b)(2) of Rule of Evidence 201 states in part that “[t]he court may judicially notice a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it: . . . can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Judicial notice is proper when the matter is “beyond reasonable controversy.” *Rivera v. Philip Morris, Inc.*, 395 F.3d 1142, 1151 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting advisory committee’s note to Fed. R. Evid. 201).

Government documents that are public records are appropriate subjects for judicial notice. *See, e.g., Cachil Dehe Band of Wintun Indians of the Colusa Indian Comm’y v. California*, 547 F.3d 962, 968 n.4 (9th Cir. 2008) (government documents on government website); *Greeson v. Imperial Irr. Dist.*, 59 F.2d 529, 531 (9th Cir. 1932) (“[T]he court is bound to take notice of public facts . . . [and] public documents . . .”). Similarly, statistics and data from official government reports are generally subject to judicial notice. *See, e.g., Seely v. Cumberland Packing Corp.*, No. 10-CV-02019-LHK, 2010 WL 5300923, at *7 n.5 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 20, 2010); *Trundle v. Astrue*, No. 09-CV-02058-JLT, 2010 WL 5421418, at *11 n.10 (E.D. Cal.

Dec. 20, 2010) (“[T]he Internet website for the United States Department of Labor, and facts included therein, are subject to judicial notice.”).

Plaintiffs seek judicial notice of the government documents attached as Exhibits 1 – 12 to the Gregory Decl. because these documents are publicly available government documents and their accuracy cannot be reasonably questioned and is beyond reasonable controversy. Consistent with that principle, this Court has stated that it will take judicial notice of circumstances that arose after an appeal was filed, where those circumstances “may affect” the court’s consideration of the issues presented. *Bryant*, 444 F.2d at 357.

Plaintiffs filed their Urgent Motion on February 7, 2019 and their reply in support thereof on February 26, 2019. Dkt. 21-1; 41. Thus, Plaintiffs could not have included these documents in the record for this Urgent Motion. These documents are relevant to Plaintiffs’ Urgent Motion as they provide additional evidence of Defendants’ systemic practices that serve to intensify and lock in Plaintiffs’ irreparable harms at issue in this case. The documents also confirm the severity of Plaintiffs’ irreparable injuries by presenting additional evidence that the U.S. fossil fuel-based energy system is further expanding. Additionally, these documents are relevant to the Declaration of Peter A. Erickson, which includes information about the federal government’s leasing of federal lands for fossil fuel exploration, development, and extraction. Dkt. 21-10 at 6-13. These documents provide

additional updated information on the number of oil and gas leases, oil and gas production from federal lands, and new coal extraction authorized on federal lands, information that is directly relevant to facts included in the Declaration of Peter A. Erickson.

CONCLUSION

For the aforementioned reasons, Plaintiffs respectfully request this Court take judicial notice of the documents in Exhibits 1 – 12 to the Gregory Decl. filed concurrently with this motion.

DATED this 22nd day of May, 2019.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Philip L. Gregory
PHILIP L. GREGORY
Attorney for Plaintiffs-Appellees

CERTIFICATE OF COMPLIANCE

I certify that this Motion seeking Judicial Notice of Federal Government Documents contains 734 words, excluding the portions exempted by Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure 27(a)(2) and 32(f), which is under the limit of 5,200 words established by Circuit Rules 27-1(1)(d) and 32-3(2). The Motion's type size and type face comply with Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 32(a)(5) and (6).

s/ Philip L. Gregory
PHILIP L. GREGORY
Attorney for Plaintiffs-Appellees

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**DECLARATION OF PHILIP L. GREGORY
IN SUPPORT OF
PLAINTIFFS' MOTION SEEKING JUDICIAL NOTICE OF
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS**

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs-Appellees

I, Philip L. Gregory, hereby declare and if called upon would testify as follows:

1. I am an attorney of record on behalf of Plaintiffs-Appellees in the above-entitled action. I make this Declaration in support of Plaintiffs' Urgent Motion Under Circuit Rule 27-3(b) for Preliminary Injunction. Dkt. 21-1. I have personal knowledge of the facts stated herein, except as to those stated upon information and belief and, if called to testify, I would and could testify competently thereto.
2. Exhibits 1-12 are publicly available, federal government documents that are made available on federal government websites. On May 20, 2019, I accessed each of these documents from the federal government website referenced below. As such, I believe them to be reliable sources of information, the accuracy of which cannot reasonably be questioned by the agencies who have produced them.
3. On May 20, 2019, I contacted counsel for Defendants-Appellants to ascertain their position on this motion. In response, Eric Grant, counsel for Defendants-Appellants, stated by email that "Defendants do not oppose the Court's taking judicial notice of the fact that the United States Government issued the documents attached as Exhibits 1-12."
4. Since the filing of Plaintiffs' Urgent Motion, Plaintiffs have acquired additional evidence that further expansion of the U.S. fossil fuel-based energy

system is happening. In this Declaration, I set forth examples of Defendants' ongoing actions that both have occurred since conclusion of briefing on the Urgent Motion and are contributing to and worsening Plaintiffs' irreparable injuries. As discussed in Plaintiffs' Urgent Motion, these systemic practices by Defendants, in addition to the actions described in the Urgent Motion itself, serve to intensify and lock in Plaintiffs' irreparable harms at issue in this case.

5. In addition, Defendants recently released information illustrating the effects of their policies and practices that perpetuate a fossil fuel-based energy system. This information similarly confirms the severity of Plaintiffs' irreparable injuries.

Recently Released Information on Effects of Fossil Fuel-Based Energy System

6. In FY 2018, on federal onshore lands, 214.14 million barrels of oil were produced, an all-time high.¹ In FY 2018, the BLM received bids for 1,488,300 acres, the largest number in 10 years and an 87% increase from 792,823 acres receiving bids in 2017.² The BLM leased 1,253,369 acres for oil and gas production on federal onshore lands (up from 577,317 acres in FY 2016), with 24,028 producing leases (the highest level since 2008 and up from 23,926

¹ U.S. Dep't of the Interior, The Department of the Interior Oil and Gas Statistics for 2018 (April 2019), https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/doi-oilgasstatistics_2018-042919_d.pdf (**Exhibit 1** hereto).

² *Id.*

producing leases in FY 2016) and 1,333 new leases (up from 520 new leases in FY 2016).³ In addition, the BLM approved 3,388 applications for permits to drill (up from 2,184 applications in FY 2016),⁴ and 1,919 well bores were started (up from 847 well bores in FY 2016).⁵ Industry filed expression of interest for 8.7 million acres in 2018, 11% more than in 2016.⁶

7. On March 14, 2019, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), the statistical and analytical agency within Defendant Department of Energy, announced: “U.S. natural gas production grew by 10.0 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2018, an 11% increase from 2017.”⁷ On April 9, 2019, the EIA announced “Annual U.S. crude oil production reached a record level of 10.96

³ U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Summary of Onshore Oil & Gas Statistics, https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/FinalAllFedO_G_StatisticsbyYearbyState_WebStats_2018.xlsx (**Exhibit 2** hereto); *see also id* (**Exhibit 1** hereto).

⁴ U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Number of Drilling Permits Approved by Fiscal Year on Federal Lands, https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/Table7_NumberOfApprovedAPD_2018.xlsx (**Exhibit 3** hereto).

⁵ U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Number of Well Bores Started (Spud) During the Fiscal Year on Federal Lands, https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/Table8_WellsSpud_2018.xlsx (**Exhibit 4** hereto).

⁶ U.S. Dep’t of the Interior, The Department of the Interior Oil and Gas Statistics for 2018 (April 2019), https://www.doi.gov/sites/doi.gov/files/uploads/doi-oilgasstatistics_2018-042919_d.pdf (**Exhibit 1** hereto).

⁷ U.S. Energy Information Administration, Today in Energy: Natural Gas Production Hit a New Record High in 2018 (March 14, 2019), <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=38692> (**Exhibit 5** hereto).

million barrels per day (b/d) in 2018, 1.6 million b/d (17%) higher than 2017 levels.”⁸

8. A May 14, 2019 White House fact sheet describing a new “golden era of American energy,”⁹ stated that fossil fuel “energy production is soaring to new heights,” and “[c]rude oil production hit a record high last year [2018], leaping past the previous record set in 1970.”¹⁰
9. In the United States, “[c]rude oil production spiked 17 percent in 2018, reaching 10.96 million barrels per day. The United States has become the largest crude oil producer in the world. American natural gas production jumped to a new high in 2018, marking the second straight year of record production.”¹¹
10. “Crude oil exports nearly doubled in 2018, reaching a record average of 2 million barrels a day. Coal exports reached their highest level in five years in 2018.”¹²

⁸ U.S. Energy Information Administration, Today in Energy: U.S. Crude Oil Production Grew 17% in 2018, Surpassing the Previous Record in 1970 (April 9, 2019), <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=38992> (**Exhibit 6** hereto).

⁹ The White House, Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump is Unleashing American Energy Dominance (May 14, 2019), <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-unleashing-american-energy-dominance/> (**Exhibit 7** hereto).

¹⁰ *Id.*

¹¹ *Id.*

¹² *Id.*

New Extraction of Coal Authorized on Federal Public Lands

11. On March 7, 2019, the BLM approved a new coal lease with Best Coal, Inc., in Jefferson County, Alabama, extending the life by six years of the existing Narly Mine, which extracts coal from the federal mineral estate on privately owned surface land.¹³
12. On April 3, 2019, the BLM authorized a competitive coal lease sale for seven federal tracts authorizing the extraction of coal from nearly 433 acres of federal public land, which contains an estimated 1.4 million tons of sub-surface coal in the Wayne National Forest in Perry and Morgan Counties, Ohio.¹⁴ The sale date will be announced no earlier than 30 days prior to the sale.

New Extraction of Oil and Gas Authorized in Federal Offshore Areas

13. On March 20, 2019, the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM), an agency of Defendant Department of the Interior, held Lease Sale 252, offering 78 million acres of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) within the Gulf of Mexico for lease to extract oil and gas. The sale included approximately 14,699

¹³ U.S. Bureau of Land Management, BLM-Eastern States Makes Available Federal Coal Resources in Jefferson County, Alabama (March 14, 2019), <https://www.blm.gov/press-release/blm-eastern-states-makes-available-federal-coal-resources-jefferson-county-alabama> (**Exhibit 8** hereto).

¹⁴ U.S. Bureau of Land Management, BLM Authorizes a Coal Lease Sale Within the Wayne National Forest (April 3, 2019), <https://www.blm.gov/press-release/blm-authorizes-coal-lease-sale-within-wayne-national-forest> (**Exhibit 9** hereto).

unleased blocks located from three to 231 miles offshore in the Gulf of Mexico's Western, Central, and Eastern planning areas in water depths ranging from nine to more than 11,115 feet, and received bids for 227 tracts (approximately 1,261,000 acres).¹⁵

14. Under the BOEM's 2017-2022 OCS program, BOEM's next region-wide lease sale is scheduled for August 2019, and will include all available unleased areas in federal waters within the Gulf of Mexico.¹⁶ For 2020-2022, five additional region-wide lease sales are scheduled for the Gulf of Mexico, and one lease sale is scheduled for Cook Inlet, Alaska.¹⁷

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on May 22, 2019.

s/ Philip L. Gregory
PHILIP L. GREGORY

¹⁵ U.S. Dep't of the Interior, Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale Yields More Than \$244 Million in High Bids, Continues Upward Trend Under Trump Administration (March 20, 2019), <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/gulf-mexico-lease-sale-yields-more-244-million-high-bids-continues-upward-trend-under> (**Exhibit 10** hereto).

¹⁶ U.S. Dep't of the Interior, Interior Proposes Region-Wide Oil and Gas Lease Sale 253 for Gulf of Mexico (March 12, 2019), <https://www.doi.gov/pressreleases/interior-proposes-region-wide-oil-and-gas-lease-sale-253-gulf-mexico> (**Exhibit 11** hereto).

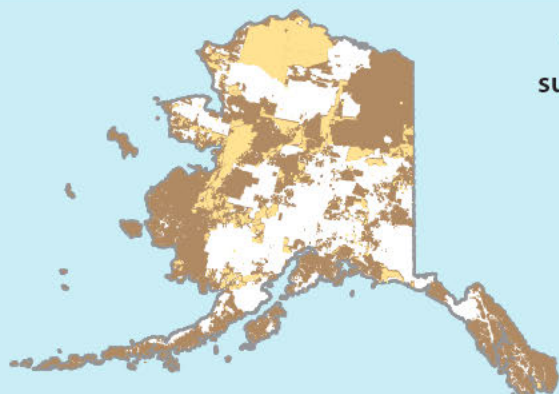
¹⁷ Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, 2017-2022 Lease Schedule, <https://www.boem.gov/2017-2022-Lease-Sale-Schedule/> (**Exhibit 12** hereto).

Exhibit 1

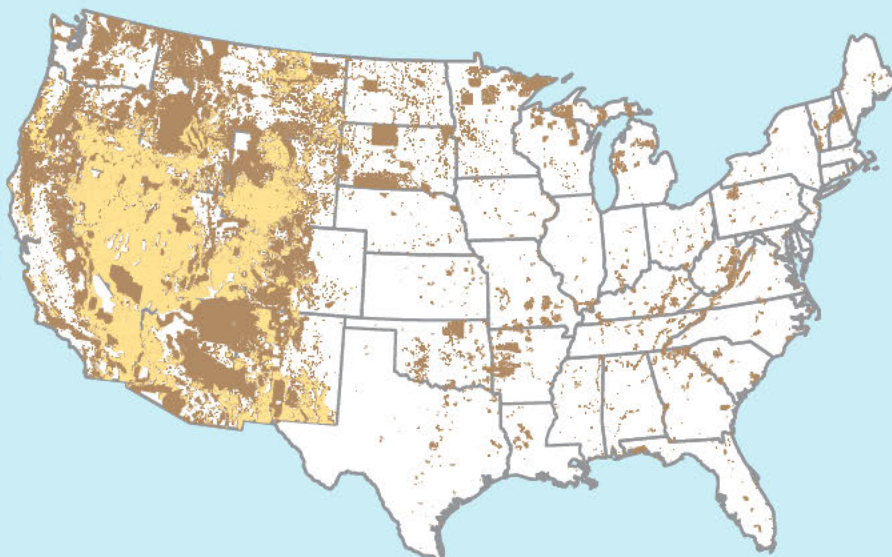


The Department of the Interior Oil and Gas Statistics for 2018

The BLM manages about 700 million acres of federal onshore subsurface mineral estate for the benefit of the American public.



- BLM-administered land
■ BLM-administered subsurface minerals on acres held by:
 - BLM
 - U.S. Forest Service
 - Other federal agencies
 - Other surface owners



Improvements to Oil and Gas Program

Increased number of acres offered at competitive lease sales



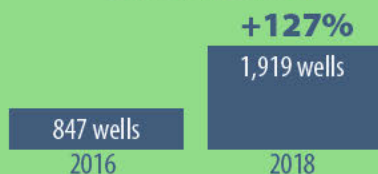
Decreased number of protested parcels through a streamlined process



Continued steady increase in number of producing leases



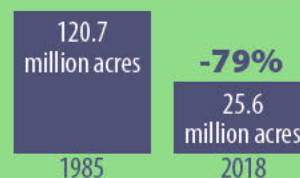
Increased number of wells started (spudded)



Reduced time to process applications for permits to drill (APDs) through improved automated processing

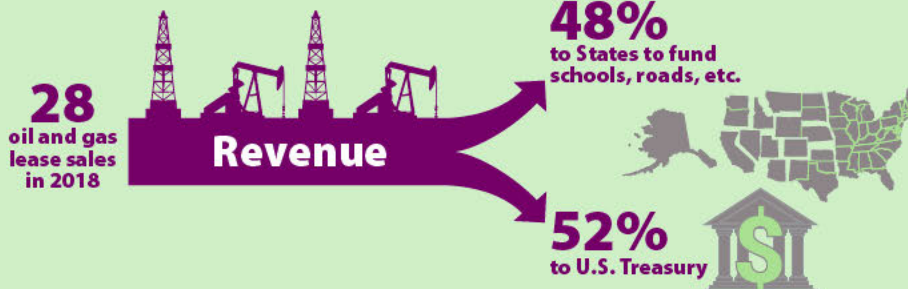
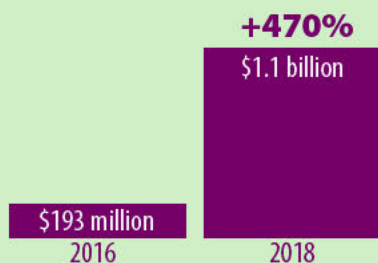


Continued decrease in the amount of acres used for exploration and development



Recordbreaking Revenue

Increased revenue from oil and gas lease sales



Increased Federal Onshore Production

Oil

+23%

174.55
million barrels

2017

214.14
million barrels

2018

Gas

+1.3%

3.21
billion mcf

2017

3.26
billion mcf

2018

Increased Interest from Industry

Expressions of Interest filed on more acres

+11%

7.8 million acres

2016

8.7 million acres

2018

Acres receiving bids increased

+87%

792,823 acres

2017

1,488,300 acres

2018

Largest number of acres receiving bids in 10 years

1,109,583
acres

2009

777,486
acres

2010

1,095,298
acres

2011

1,442,830
acres

2012

1,081,965
acres

2013

748,764
acres

2014

523,811
acres

2015

921,240
acres

2016

792,823
acres

2017

1,488,300
acres

2018

States Leading Oil and Gas Development

Wyoming

New Mexico

- Handle 2/3 of APDs
- Account for nearly 2/3 of new wells activity
- Account for more than 1/2 of the leases in effect
- Have the highest number of acres under lease
- Have the highest number of producing leases

Leasing and Production Process

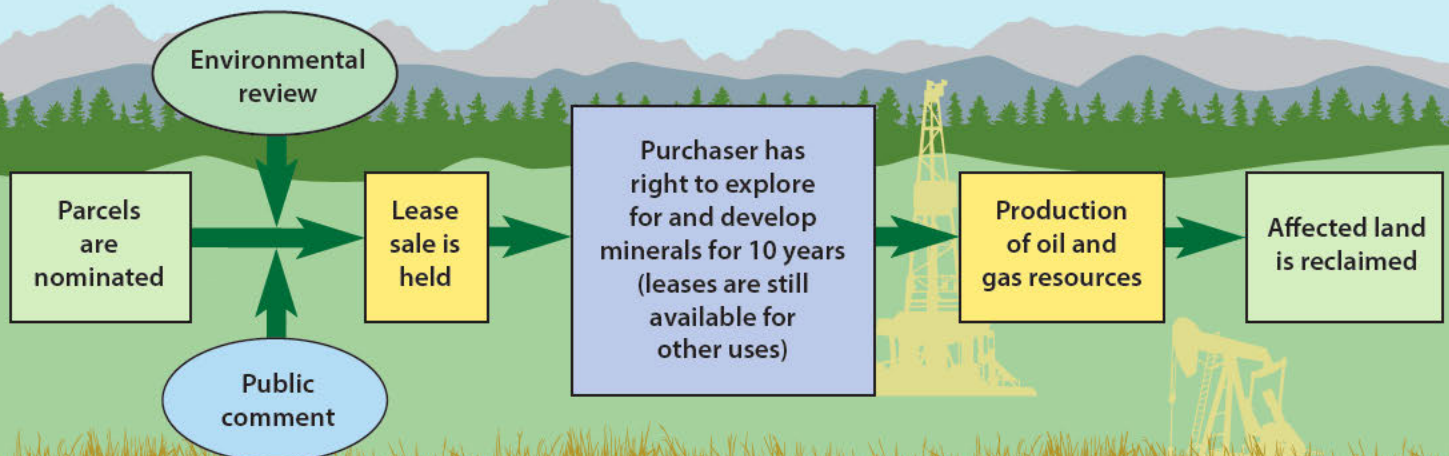


Exhibit 2

	Summary Of Onshore Oil & Gas Statistics											
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018		
Total Number of Leases in Effect	53 431	50 544	49 174	48 699	47 427	46 183	44 213	40 143	38 556	38 147		
Total Number of Acres Leased	45 364 991	41 186 158	38 463 552	37 792 212	36 092 482	34 592 450	32 193 369	27 207 018	25 742 991	25 552 475		
Total Number of New Leases Issued During the Year	2 072	1 308	2 188	1 729	1 468	1 157	852	520	902	1 333		
Total Number of Acres Leased During the Year	1 913 602	1 353 663	2 016 176	1 752 060	1 172 808	1 197 852	810 068	577 317	1 114 218	1 253 369		
Total Number of Producing Leases on Federal Lands	22 599	22 676	22 682	23 306	23 507	23 657	23 770	23 926	23 991	24 028		
Total Number of Producing Acres on Federal Lands	12 842 209	12 205 416	12 316 233	12 512 974	12 617 743	12 690 806	12 760 700	12 771 830	12 790 557	12 794 553		
Total Number of APDs approved by Year on Federal Lands	4 487	4 090	4 244	4 256	3 770	3 769	3 508	2 184	2 486	3 388		
Total Number Of Wells Started (Spud) During the Year on Federal Lands	3 267	3 166	3 260	3 022	2 413	2 544	1 621	847	1 428	1 919		
Total Number of Productible and Service Holes on Federal Lands	85 330	89 637	90 452	92 583	93 598	94 778	94 484	94 096	94 434	96 199		
Total Number of Productible and Service Completions on Federal Lands	91 237	95 979	96 606	99 015	99 975	101 145	100 665	97 513	100 433	102 219		

Notes

For all years, data is Federal-only, does not include Indian data
 Totals for some states will be less than in expanded reports that include both Federal and Indian data
 Created between 10/1 and 10/7 2018. Refer to individual tabs for exact dates
 Source of data is Public Land Statistics, which also includes data from previous years

Exhibit 3

Table 7 Number of Approved Applications for Permit to Drill (AAPDs)

As of 10/7/2018

Number of Drilling Permits Approved by Fiscal Year on Federal Lands										
Geographic State	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Alabama	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	0
Alaska	8	0	0	2	10	8	3	3	4	10
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	28	18	12	12	18	25	8	3	0	9
California	169	281	369	355	181	181	168	28	64	117
Colorado	473	593	509	422	314	316	373	218	319	402
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	2	1	3	2	6	6	9	3	0	2
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	2	1	1	3	6	10	1	6	3	3
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	57	66	26	51	26	26	28	5	6	14
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	7	3	3	2	7	7	4	3	3	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	1 105	945	883	1 073	925	920	882	891	545	1 198
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	65	147	135	197	255	254	471	241	263	331
Ohio	1	3	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	4	10	7	17	33	33	27	10	12	19
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	1	3	3	2	2	2	0	1	3
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	24	78	31	37	18	18	12	5	1	33
Utah	557	402	602	848	965	963	553	142	160	125
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1 975	1 538	1 660	1 229	1 001	997	964	626	1 102	1 120
TOTAL	4 487	4 090	4 244	4 256	3 770	3 769	3 508	2 184	2 486	3 388

Data from Public Lands Statistics in which AAPDs were portrayed by BLM administrative office (e.g. the Eastern States Office)

Note: For all years, data is Federal-only; does not include Indian data. As a result, totals for some states will be less than in expanded reports that include both Federal and Indian data.

Note: Additional differences may result between these numbers and state-level Federal-only totals in expanded reports due to the timing of the data queries.

Note: Source of data is Public Land Statistics, which also includes data from previous years.

Exhibit 4

Table 8 Wells Spud

As of 10/7/2018

Number of Well Bores Started (Spud) During the Fiscal Year on Federal Lands										
Geographic State	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018
Alabama	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0
Alaska	7	0	0	2	6	6	3	3	4	10
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	14	13	7	3	13	14	6	0	3	0
California	162	210	414	284	205	210	76	30	38	101
Colorado	340	411	453	318	215	229	145	111	148	225
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	6	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	3
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	3	1	1	2	7	9	0	3	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	51	63	23	29	21	22	3	1	3	13
Nebraska	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	2	2	3	1	3	3	1	0	0	2
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	706	731	709	851	672	702	556	231	434	636
New York	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	66	95	118	144	167	174	226	200	192	233
Ohio	0	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma	6	2	1	8	9	9	8	5	6	3
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	5	1	0	0	6	21	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	2	0	3	4	1	2	1	0	3	3
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	13	25	43	15	18	18	4	3	1	14
Utah	429	317	431	584	447	457	155	3	53	64
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	1 446	1 290	1 049	776	620	665	435	256	541	612
TOTAL	3 267	3 166	3 260	3 022	2 413	2 544	1 621	847	1 428	1 919

Data from AFMSS

Note: For all years, data is Federal-only; does not include Indian leases. As a result, totals for some states will be less than in expanded reports that include both Federal and Indian data.

Note: Additional differences may result between these numbers and state-level Federal-only totals in expanded reports due to the timing of the data queries.

Note: Source of data is Public Land Statistics, which also includes data from previous years.

Exhibit 5



U.S. Energy Information
Administration

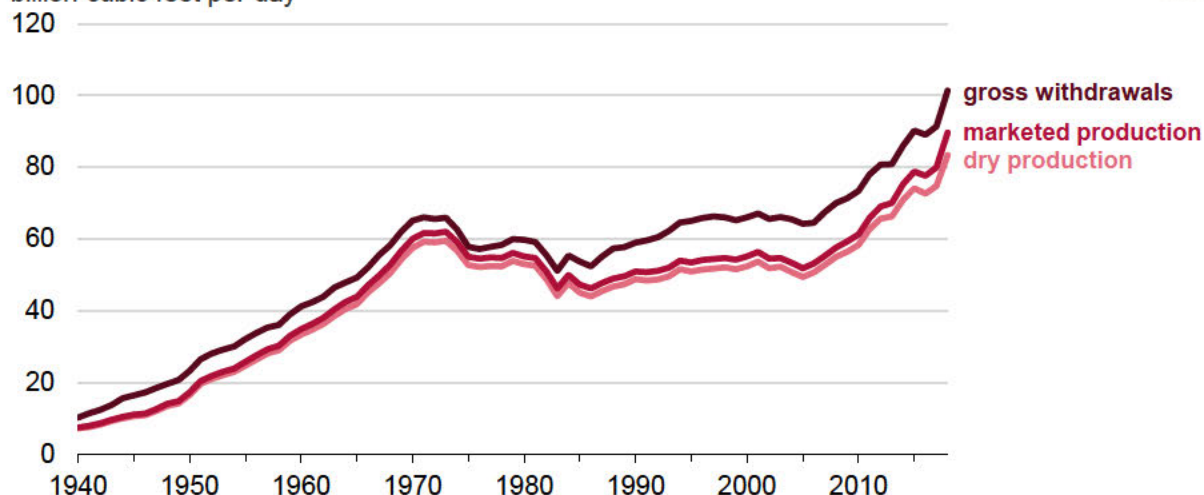
Today in Energy

March 14, 2019

U.S. natural gas production hit a new record high in 2018

U.S. annual natural gas production (1940-2018)

billion cubic feet per day



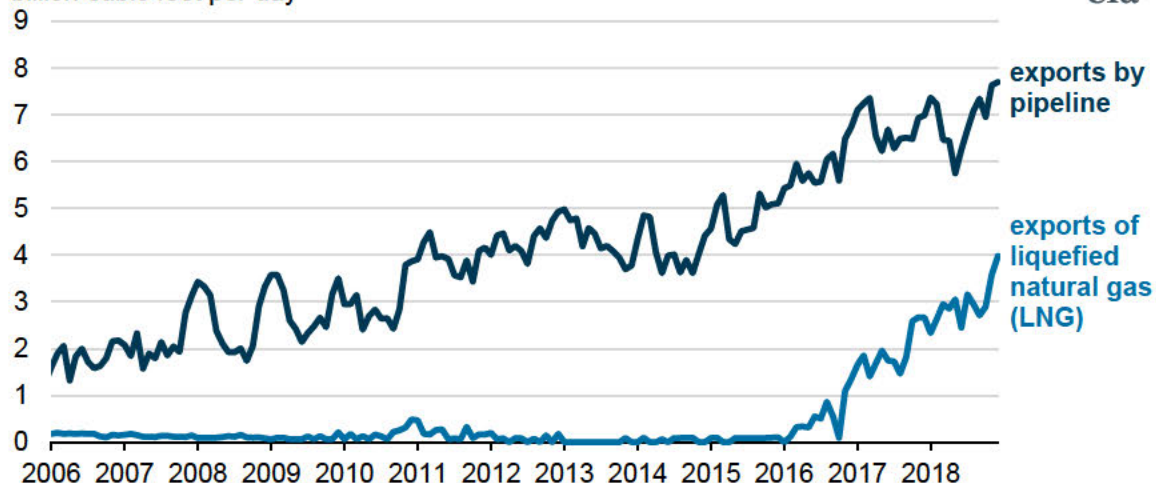
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report](#), [Natural Gas Monthly](#)

U.S. natural gas production grew by 10.0 billion cubic feet per day (Bcf/d) in 2018, an 11% increase from 2017. The growth was the largest annual increase in production on record, reaching a record high for the second consecutive year. U.S. natural gas production measured as [gross withdrawals](#) averaged 101.3 Bcf/d in 2018, the highest volume on record, according to EIA's [Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report](#). U.S. natural gas production measured as [marketed production](#) and [dry natural gas production](#) also reached record highs at 89.6 Bcf/d and 83.4 Bcf/d, respectively.

U.S. natural gas gross withdrawals increased every month during 2018 except in June, ultimately reaching a record monthly high of 107.8 Bcf/d in December 2018. Marketed natural gas production and dry natural gas production also hit monthly record highs of 95.0 Bcf/d and 88.6 Bcf/d, respectively, in December 2018. Marketed production reflects gross withdrawals less natural gas used for repressuring wells, quantities vented or flared, and nonhydrocarbon gases removed in treating or processing operations. [Dry natural gas](#) is consumer-grade natural gas, or marketed production less [extraction losses](#).

Monthly U.S. natural gas exports (2006-2018)

billion cubic feet per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Natural Gas Monthly](#)

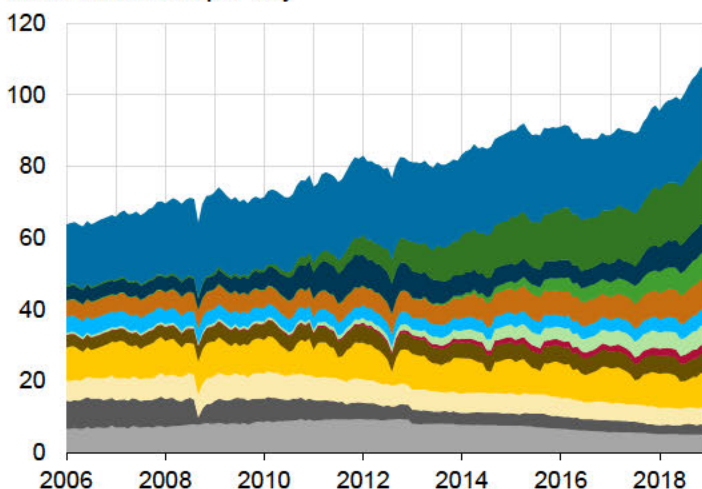
As natural gas production increased, the volume of natural gas exports—both through pipelines and as liquefied natural gas (LNG)—increased for the fourth consecutive year, reaching 9.9 Bcf/d. Total natural gas exports grew 14% in 2018, and LNG exports grew by 53% to 3.0 Bcf/d. Both pipeline and LNG exports reached record monthly highs in December 2018 of 7.7 Bcf/d and 4.0 Bcf/d, respectively. The United States continued to export more natural gas than it imported in 2018, after being a net exporter in 2017 for the first time in nearly 60 years.

In September 2018, the United States exported more natural gas by pipeline than it imported by pipeline for the first time in at least 20 years. Forecasts in EIA's *Short-Term Energy Outlook* show that natural gas exports by pipeline will exceed natural gas imports by pipeline in 2019 for the year.

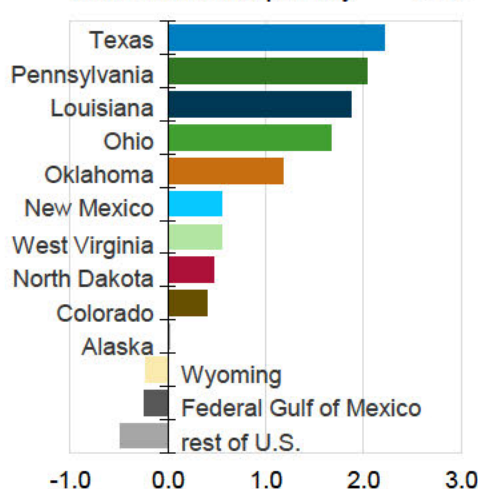
The Appalachian region remained the largest natural gas-producing region in the United States. Appalachian natural gas from the Marcellus and Utica/Point Pleasant shales of Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania continued to grow, with gross withdrawals increasing from 24.2 Bcf/d in 2017 to 28.5 Bcf/d in 2018. Ohio saw the largest percentage increase in gross withdrawals of natural gas, up 34%, in 2018 to 6.5 Bcf/d.

Texas saw the largest total volumetric gain in gross withdrawals in 2018, increasing to 24.1 Bcf/d, up from the state's 2017 production of 21.9 Bcf/d. Texas's increase in natural gas production is mainly because of the development in the Permian Basin and Haynesville Shale formation. According to EIA's *Drilling Productivity Report*, in 2018, production in the Permian increased by 2.7 Bcf/d, or 32%, while production in the Haynesville increased by 2.2 Bcf/d, or 34%.

Monthly U.S. natural gas gross withdrawals (2006-2018)
billion cubic feet per day



Annual change (2017-2018)
billion cubic feet per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report](#)

EIA's *Monthly Crude Oil, Lease Condensate, and Natural Gas Production Report* collects monthly oil and natural gas production data from a sample of operators of oil and natural gas wells in 15 states, the Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico, and collectively from the remaining states and the Federal Offshore Pacific.

Principal contributor: Emily Geary

Exhibit 6



U.S. Energy Information Administration

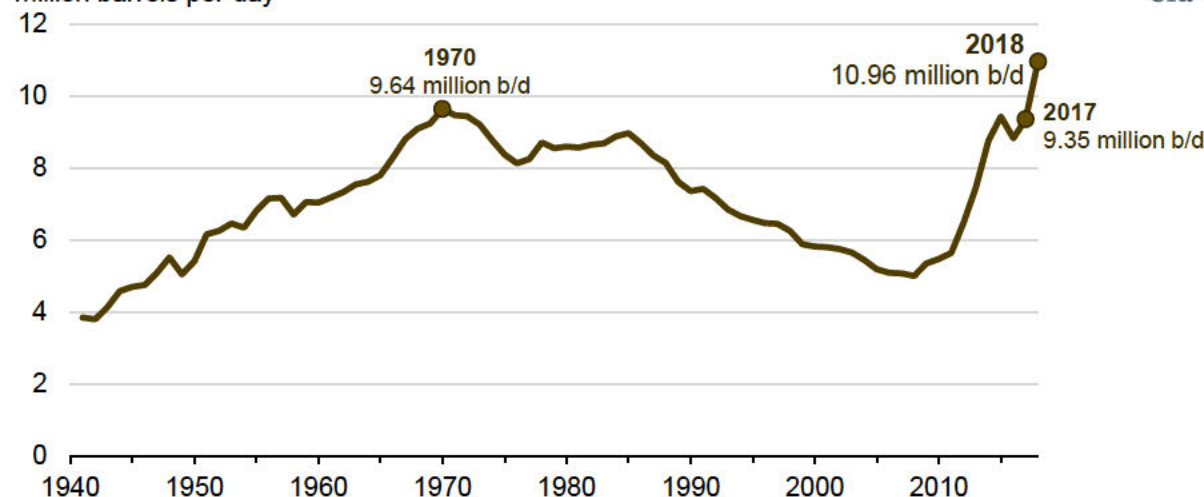
Today in Energy

April 9, 2019

U.S. crude oil production grew 17% in 2018, surpassing the previous record in 1970

U.S. crude oil production (1940-2018)

million barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Petroleum Supply Monthly](#)

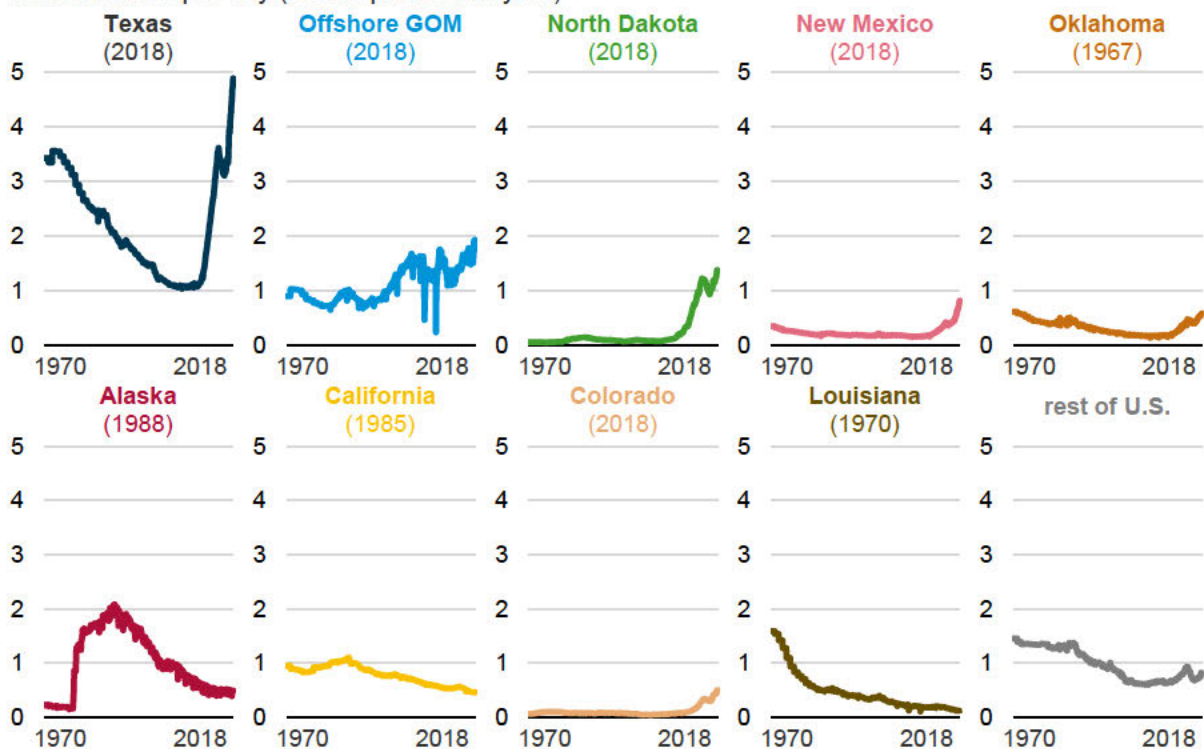
Annual U.S. crude oil production reached a [record level of 10.96 million barrels per day \(b/d\)](#) in 2018, 1.6 million b/d (17%) higher than 2017 levels. In December 2018, monthly U.S. crude oil production reached 11.96 million b/d, the highest monthly level of crude oil production in U.S. history. U.S. crude oil production has increased significantly over the past 10 years, driven mainly by production from [tight rock formations](#) using [horizontal drilling and hydraulic fracturing](#). EIA projects that U.S. crude oil production will [continue to grow in 2019 and 2020](#), averaging 12.3 million b/d and 13.0 million b/d, respectively.

Texas continues to produce more crude oil than any other state or region of the United States, making up 40% of the national total in 2018. Texas has held the top position in nearly every year since 1970, with the brief exception of 1988, when Alaska produced more crude oil than Texas, and from 1999 through 2011, when production from the Federal Offshore Gulf of Mexico region was higher.

Texas crude oil production averaged 4.4 million b/d in 2018 and reached a record-high monthly production level of 4.9 million b/d in December 2018. Texas's 2018 annual production increase of almost 950,000 b/d—driven by significant growth within the Permian region in western Texas—was nearly 60% of the total U.S. increase.

U.S. crude oil production by state or region, 1970-2018

million barrels per day (record production year)



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Petroleum Supply Monthly](#) and [State Energy Data System](#)

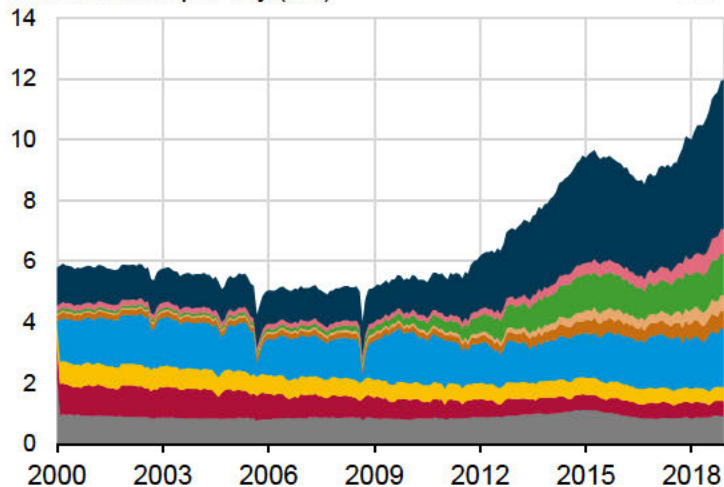
Several other U.S. states or regions set production records in 2018. Growth in the Permian region, which spans parts of Texas and New Mexico, also drove a 215,000 b/d, or 45%, production increase in New Mexico. This level was the second-largest state-level growth in 2018 and accounted for 13% of the total U.S. increase, setting a new annual record production level in New Mexico.

In the Federal Gulf of Mexico, [new projects and expansions](#) that have started since 2016 have contributed to the growth in production in 2018. Oil and natural gas producers brought online 11 new projects in 2018, and 8 more are expected to come online in 2019. The Federal Gulf of Mexico's crude oil production grew by 61,000 b/d, leading to its highest annual average of 1.74 million b/d. The Federal Gulf of Mexico was the second-largest producing region in 2018.

Production levels in Colorado, Oklahoma, and North Dakota each grew by more than 95,000 b/d from 2017 to 2018. In Colorado and North Dakota, this increase was enough to set new record production levels for the year. Production increases in Colorado were driven by the Niobrara shale formation, while continued production in the Bakken region drove increases in North Dakota. Oklahoma's crude oil production has yet to surpass its record level of 632,000 b/d set in 1967.

Increases in these states and regions were enough to offset production declines elsewhere. Alaskan production decreased by 16,000 b/d and California's production declined by 13,000 b/d, the state's fourth consecutive annual decline.

U.S. crude oil production by state (2010-2018)
million barrels per day (b/d)



Annual change, 2017-2018
thousand barrels per day



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Petroleum Supply Monthly](#)

Principal contributor: Emily Geary

Exhibit 7



FACT SHEETS

President Donald J. Trump Is Unleashing American Energy Dominance

ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

Issued on: May 14, 2019



“

The golden era of American energy is now underway.

President Donald J. Trump

USHERING IN THE NEW ERA OF AMERICAN ENERGY: President Donald J. Trump has put in place policies that tap into America’s incredible energy resources.

- President Trump has rolled back stifling policies put in place by the previous administration that were holding back our country from achieving energy dominance.
- President Trump withdrew from the terrible Paris Climate Agreement.
- President Trump ended the war on coal by getting rid of costly Obama era regulations like the Stream Protection Rule and the Clean Power Plan.
- President Trump has taken action to open up our Nation’s abundant natural resources.
- President Trump signed legislation to open up the Alaska National Wildlife Refuge for energy exploration.
- The Department of the Interior held 28 onshore oil and gas lease sales last year, generating a record shattering \$1.1 billion in revenue.

- President Trump has paved the way for more energy infrastructure development, ensuring American energy can be delivered to the market.
- The Trump Administration approved the Dakota Access Pipeline, the Keystone XL Pipeline, and the New Burgos Pipeline.
- The President signed two Executive Orders to cut red tape that was holding back the construction of new energy infrastructure, like pipelines.
- The Trump Administration has streamlined permitting for Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) terminals.

UNLEASHING ENERGY DOMINANCE: American energy production is soaring to new heights thanks to President Trump's policies.

- President Trump's energy agenda has helped drive the booming economy with mining and oil and gas extraction contributing to growth in 49 States.
- Total energy production across various sources reached a record high in 2018.
- Crude oil production hit a record high last year, leaping past the previous record set in 1970.
 - Crude oil production spiked 17 percent in 2018, reaching 10.96 million barrels per day.
 - The United States has become the largest crude oil producer in the world.
- American natural gas production jumped to a new high in 2018, marking the second straight year of record production.

EXPANDING ENERGY EXPORTS: President Trump has worked to open up new export opportunities for American energy producers.

- We are exporting more and more energy as production soars and President Trump negotiates better market access for our producers.
- Crude oil exports nearly doubled in 2018, reaching a record average of 2 million barrels a day.
- Coal exports reached their highest level in five years in 2018.

- Under President Trump, the United States has become a net natural gas exporter for the first time since 1957.
- Thanks to President Trump's negotiations, the European Union (EU) agreed to import more LNG from the United States.
- American exports of LNG to the EU have increased by 272 percent since this agreement and reached an all time high in March 2019.

Exhibit 8



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT**

BLM-EASTERN STATES MAKES AVAILABLE FEDERAL COAL RESOURCES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY, ALABAMA

WASHINGTON—Karen Mouritsen, Bureau of Land Management-Eastern States (BLM-ES) Director, signed on March 7, 2019, a coal lease awarded to the Best Coal, Inc. The federal tract was offered for sale in response to a Lease-by-Application submitted by Best Coal, Inc., Jasper, Alabama, and was held November 29, 2018, at the BLM Southeastern States District Office, Flowood, Mississippi. This action demonstrates BLM-ES commitment to develop coal on public lands responsibly, bringing jobs to local communities while furthering the Administration's goals to promote economic growth and energy independence.

This lease is adjacent to the Narly mine known to include 300,000 tons of privately-owned coal, and is estimated to contain 469,000 tons of recoverable high-volatile bituminous coal. Best Coal, Inc. bid \$405,450, which is \$2,518.32 per acre (or \$0.865 per recoverable ton). It is estimated that this sale will extend the life of the existing mine by six years. Spending during those same years will include Best Coal operational expenditures of approximately \$15,000,000 per year, including the salaries for 50 mine workers.

The lease was signed 30 days after the date of sale to allow time for a Department of Justice anti-trust review of the bidder's coal holdings, standard for the sale of federal coal resources. The nearly 161-acre tract of federal minerals is located on Glovers Bend Road, Jefferson County, and was analyzed in an Environmental Assessment before being offered for lease. The public was invited to participate in all aspects of this environmental analysis, before the Decision Record authorizing this action was signed August. 30, 2018.

This leasing action is consistent with Executive Order 13783, "*Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth*," and Secretarial Order 3349, "*American Energy Independence*." Energy produced in the United States benefits national security, national and local economies, and job creation.

The BLM manages more than 245 million acres of public land located primarily in 12 Western states, including Alaska. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout

the nation. Diverse activities authorized on these lands generated \$96 billion in sales of goods and services throughout the American economy in fiscal year 2017. These activities supported more than 468,000 jobs.

RELEASE DATE

Thursday, March 14, 2019

ORGANIZATION

Eastern States

CONTACTS

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Phone: (202) 912-7713

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Exhibit 9



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

**BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT**

BLM AUTHORIZES A COAL LEASE SALE WITHIN THE WAYNE NATIONAL FOREST

WASHINGTON – In keeping with the Administration's goals of promoting energy security and economic growth, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) authorized a competitive coal lease sale for seven federal tracts encompassing nearly 433 acres and containing an estimated 1.4 million tons of sub-surface mineable federal coal reserve within the Wayne National Forest in Perry and Morgan counties, Ohio.

The BLM's Eastern States (ES) Office is offering these federal coal resources in response to a coal lease by application (LBA) that was filed by CCU Coal and Construction, LLC (formerly Westmoreland and Buckingham Coal Company), which operates an adjacent, privately owned, underground coal mine. This mine operates three units within more than 8,500 acres of permitted coal reserves, producing 1.2 million tons per year. The mine provided approximately 155 jobs in 2018, which are expected to be maintained. If completed, this lease would extend employment at the mine for approximately 12 years.

The tracts will be leased to the qualified bidder of the highest cash amount, provided that the bid meets or exceeds the BLM's estimate of the fair market value of the tract. The minimum bid established by regulation is \$100 per acre or a fraction thereof, and is not intended to represent the fair market value, which will be determined by the authorized officer after the sale. Coal production on Federal lands accounts for 40 percent of domestic coal production.

The sale date and guidance for submitting sealed bids will be announced no earlier than 30 days prior to the sale.

Consistent with Executive Order 13783 of March 28, 2017, Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth; and Secretarial Order 3349, American Energy Independence, the BLM plays an important role in the responsible development of oil and gas, coal, critical minerals, and renewable sources – all of which can occur on public lands. Energy produced in the United States promotes national security, economic prosperity and job creation.

The BLM manages more than 245 million acres of public land located primarily in 12 Western states, including Alaska. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the nation. Diverse activities authorized on these lands generated \$96 billion in sales of goods and services throughout the American economy in fiscal year 2017. These activities supported more than 468,000 jobs.

RELEASE DATE

Wednesday, April 3, 2019

ORGANIZATION

Bureau of Land Management








OFFICE

Northeastern States

CONTACTS

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Phone: (202) 912-7717

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Exhibit 10



U.S. Department of the Interior



Press Releases

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Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale Yields More Than \$244 Million in High Bids, Continues Upward Trend Under Trump Administration

3/20/2019

Last edited 3/20/2019

Date: March 20, 2019

Contacts: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

John Filostrat (BOEM) 504-731-7815

john.filostrat@boem.gov

WASHINGTON – In support of President Donald J. Trump's [America-First Offshore Energy Strategy](#), Interior's Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Joe Balash today announced that region-wide Gulf of Mexico Lease Sale 252 generated \$244,299,344 in high bids for 227 tracts covering 1,261,133 acres in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico. A total of 30 companies participated in the lease sale, submitting \$283,782,480 in all bids.

"Today's lease sale shows strong bidding by established companies, which indicates that the Gulf of Mexico will continue to be a leading energy source for our nation long into the future," **said Assistant Secretary Balash.** "The results from today will help secure well-paying

offshore jobs, while generating much-needed revenue to fund everything from conservation to infrastructure.”

Lease Sale 249 in 2017 saw \$121 million in high bids, while Lease Sale 250 in 2018 had \$124 million in high bids. Lease Sale 251, the last lease sale before today, had \$178 million in high bids.

Lease Sale 252 included 14,699 unleased blocks, located from three to 231 miles offshore, in the Gulf’s Western, Central and Eastern Planning Areas in water depths ranging from nine to more than 11,115 feet (three to 3,400 meters). The following are excluded from the lease sale: (1) blocks subject to the congressional moratorium established by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; (2) blocks that are adjacent to or beyond the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone in the area known as the northern portion of the Eastern Gap; and (3) whole blocks and partial blocks within the boundaries of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary.

“The Gulf of Mexico remains a premier basin, covering about 160 million acres. It holds about 48.5 billion barrels of oil and 141 trillion cubic feet of undiscovered and technically recoverable gas,” **said Acting BOEM Director Walter Cruickshank**. “Today’s lease sale represents another step forward in the Administration’s comprehensive effort to secure domestically produced energy for our Nation’s energy future.”

Revenues received from OCS leases (including high bids, rental payments and royalty payments) are directed to the U.S. Treasury, certain Gulf Coast states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama), the Land and Water Conservation Fund, and the Historic Preservation Fund.

Leases resulting from this sale will include stipulations to protect biologically sensitive resources, mitigate potential adverse effects on protected species, and avoid potential conflicts associated with oil and gas development in the region.

In addition, BOEM has included appropriate fiscal terms that take into account market conditions and ensure taxpayers receive a fair return for use of the OCS. In recognition of current hydrocarbon price conditions and the marginal nature of remaining Gulf of Mexico shallow water resources, these terms include a 12.5 percent royalty rate for leases in less than 200 meters of water depth, and a royalty rate of 18.75 percent for all other leases issued under the sale.

Lease Sale 252, livestreamed from New Orleans, was the fourth offshore sale held under the 2017-2022 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program. Under this program, 10 region-wide lease sales are scheduled for the Gulf, where resource potential and industry interest are high, and oil and gas infrastructure is well established. Two Gulf lease sales will be held each year and include all available blocks in the combined Western, Central, and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas.

All terms and conditions for Gulf of Mexico Region-wide Sale 252 are detailed in the Final Notice of Sale information package, which is available at <http://www.boem.gov/Sale-252/>.

PRESS RELEASE



Interior Announces \$30.1 Million in Payments to Rural Schools in Western Oregon Counties.

PRESS RELEASE



Secretary Bernhardt Celebrates 150th Anniversary of Golden Spike

PRESS RELEASE



Daily Non-Governmental Meeting Summary March 26, 2019 - April 12, 2019



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Exhibit 11



U.S. Department of the Interior

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Interior Proposes Region-Wide Oil and Gas Lease Sale 253 for Gulf of Mexico

Proposed Notice of Sale Outlines All Available Areas in Federal Waters

3/12/2019

Last edited 3/21/2019

Date: March 12, 2019

Contact: Interior_Press@ios.doi.gov

WASHINGTON – In support of President Donald J. Trump’s America-First Offshore Energy Strategy, Interior’s Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management Joe Balash and Bureau of Ocean Energy Management Acting Director Walter Cruickshank today announced that BOEM proposes to offer 78 million acres for a region-wide lease sale scheduled for August 2019. The sale would include all available unleased areas in federal waters of the Gulf of Mexico.

“Offshore oil and gas resources are essential to our nation’s energy portfolio and America’s energy security,” said Assistant Secretary Balash. “We all benefit from a strong offshore energy program, which provides thousands of well-paid jobs, and affordable, reliable energy that Americans need to heat homes, fuel our cars, and power our economy.”

Lease Sale 253, scheduled to be livestreamed from New Orleans, will be the fifth offshore sale under the 2017-2022 National Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) Oil and Gas Leasing Program. Under this program, 10 region-wide lease sales are scheduled for the Gulf. Two Gulf lease sales will be held each year and include all available blocks in the combined Western, Central, and Eastern Gulf of Mexico Planning Areas.

"Domestic offshore oil and gas development is critical for America's economy and energy portfolio," said Acting BOEM Director Dr. Walter Cruickshank. "BOEM's staff works hard to help ensure future development is done in a manner that addresses our nation's energy security, while protecting marine life and the environment in which they live."

Lease Sale 253 will include approximately 14,699 unleased blocks, located from three to 231 miles offshore, in the Gulf's Western, Central and Eastern planning areas in water depths ranging from nine to more than 11,115 feet (three to 3,400 meters). The following areas are excluded from the lease sale: blocks subject to the congressional moratorium established by the Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act of 2006; blocks adjacent to or beyond the U.S. Exclusive Economic Zone in the area known as the northern portion of the Eastern Gap; and whole blocks and partial blocks within the current boundaries of the Flower Garden Banks National Marine Sanctuary.

The Gulf of Mexico OCS, covering about 160 million acres, is estimated to contain about 48 billion barrels of undiscovered technically recoverable oil and 141 trillion cubic feet of undiscovered technically recoverable gas.

Revenues received from OCS leases (including high bids, rental payments and royalty payments) are directed to the U.S. Treasury, certain Gulf Coast states (Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama), the Land and Water Conservation Fund and Historic Preservation Fund.

Leases resulting from this proposed sale would include stipulations to protect biologically sensitive resources, mitigate potential adverse effects on protected species, and avoid potential conflicts associated with oil and gas development in the region.

In addition, BOEM has included appropriate fiscal terms that take into account market conditions and ensure taxpayers receive a fair return for use of the OCS. These terms include a 12.5 percent royalty rate for leases in less than 200 meters of water depth, and a royalty rate of 18.75 percent for all other leases issued pursuant to the sale, in recognition of current hydrocarbon price conditions and the marginal nature of remaining Gulf of Mexico shallow water resources.

All terms and conditions for Gulf of Mexico Region-wide Sale 253 are detailed in the [Proposed Notice of](#)

Sale information package. Copies of the maps can be requested from the Gulf of Mexico Region's Public Information Unit at 1201 Elmwood Park Boulevard, New Orleans, LA, 70123, or at 800-200-GULF (4853).

The Notice of Availability will be available for inspection in the Federal Register on March 13, 2019 and will publish in the Federal Register on March 14, 2019.

###

PRESS RELEASE



Interior Announces \$30.1 Million in Payments to Rural Schools in Western Oregon Counties.

PRESS RELEASE



Secretary Bernhardt Celebrates 150th Anniversary of Golden Spike

PRESS RELEASE



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Exhibit 12



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2017 - 2022 Lease Sale Schedule

	Sale Number	Area	Year
1.	249	Gulf of Mexico Region	2017
2.	250	Gulf of Mexico Region	2018
3.	251	Gulf of Mexico Region	2018
4.	252	Gulf of Mexico Region	2019
5.	253	Gulf of Mexico Region	2019
6.	254	Gulf of Mexico Region	2020
7.	256	Gulf of Mexico Region	2020
8.	257	Gulf of Mexico Region	2021
9.	258	Cook Inlet	2021
10.	259	Gulf of Mexico Region	2021
11.	261	Gulf of Mexico Region	2022

2017-2022 Quicklinks

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