



- [Eastern States](#)
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[Comment Card](#) (PDF file)

# Public Rewards from Public Lands



# 1999

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

I am pleased to present the 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands. This publication gives you information about just what your BLM-managed public lands are worth--in economic, social, and environmental terms. But within these pages, you will also find a fascinating story--one that says as much about our changing society as it does about the land.

*...a priceless legacy and long-term investment for the American people.*

What started out as the "land nobody wanted" in our country's pioneer days today represents a priceless legacy and long-term investment for the American people. When the BLM first opened its doors more than 50 years ago, the agency focused primarily on a handful of programs: range, cadastral surveying, minerals, and lands. Today, we also have recreation specialists, wildlife biologists, computer specialists, archaeologists, and others who represent the evolving needs and desires of our society.

The Bureau's multiple-use mandate--to manage the public land and its vast array of resources in a way that benefits both today's and future generations--makes us unique among natural resource agencies. It is also our strength and our challenge.

*...the BLM will enter the new millennium well prepared to care for this remarkable legacy...*

This publication represents the faithful work of the BLM's employees. I believe the BLM will enter the new millennium well prepared to care for this remarkable legacy because of these employees and their dedication to our country's public lands. For that reason, my number one priority as Acting Director is to support them.

I hope you'll enjoy Public Rewards from Public Lands.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom Fry". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Tom" and last name "Fry" clearly distinguishable.

Tom Fry

Acting BLM Director

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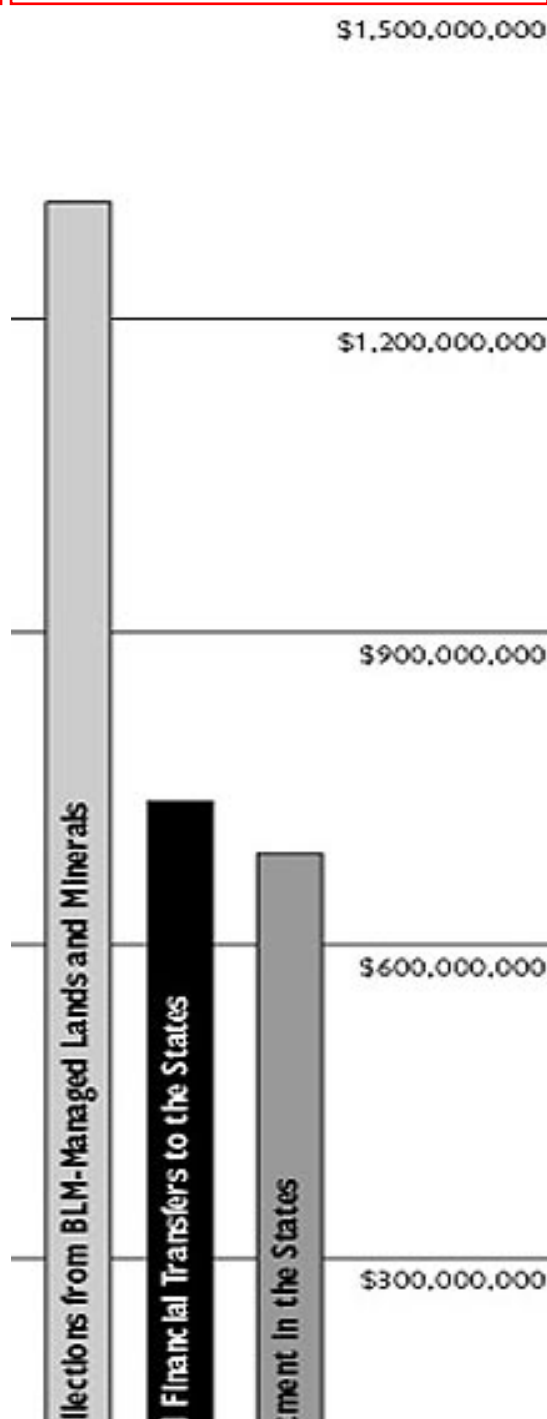
## National Figures Fiscal Year 1998



### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals [i](#)

Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$14,349,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$6,106,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,757,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$18,726,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$9,061,000
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund <a href="#">i</a>	\$47,242,000
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,725,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$28,291,000
Timber Receipts (Public Domain) <a href="#">i</a>	\$3,676,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,176,060,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,313,993,000</b>









### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States [i](#)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$118,824,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,433,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$629,000
O&C Grant Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$67,492,000
CBWR Grant Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$537,000
National Grasslands <a href="#">i</a>	\$379,000



Timber Receipts (Public Domain) 	\$43,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses 	\$549,699,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$740,036,000</b>

**BLM Investment in the States **

Management of Lands and Resources 	\$432,482,000
Land Acquisition 	\$10,689,000
Range Improvements 	\$9,110,000
Construction and Access 	\$13,732,000
Management of O&C Lands 	\$100,446,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund 	\$940,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness 	\$56,167,000
Wildland Fire Operations 	\$63,958,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$687,524,000</b>



# Public Rewards from Public Lands



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## *National Commercial Use Activity*

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	18,698 permits and leases, 13,015,303 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	43.7 million cubic feet/260.6 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	2,363 new holes started, 10.79 million acres in producing status, 49,633 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production <a href="#">i</a>	58 producing leases, 4.8 million megawatt hours of energy
Coal Production <a href="#">i</a>	125 producing leases, 347.7 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	3,030 permits issued, 12.9 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	463,189 acres under lease, 16.99 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	638 notices reviewed, 247 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	2,837 granted

# Public Rewards from Public Lands





# 1999

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

## *National Wild Horse and Burro Program*

*Fiscal Year 1998*

Animal 	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted* 
Wild Horses	39,470	5,983	6,506
Wild Burros	5,025	406	1,337

\*Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range.



With a population hovering around 5,000, wild burros are primarily found in the Mojave Desert in Arizona, California, and southern Nevada.



# Public Rewards from Public Lands



# 1999

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## *National Estimated Recreational Use*

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

---

### **Visitor Days for FY 1997**

Adventure Sports	688,000
Camping	28,103,000
Driving for Pleasure	3,851,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	4,131,000
Fishing and Hunting	11,707,000
Other	2,696,000
Picnicking	1,021,000
Trail Activities	13,444,000
Water Sports	5,539,000
Winter Sports	785,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>71,964,000</b>

### **Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998**

37,563 Permits -- \$2.45 Million Collected

### **Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998**

67 Sites -- \$3,527,797 Collected



[National Wild Horse and Burro Program](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Recreation Opportunities](#)

# Public Rewards from Public Lands



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## *Recreation Opportunities*

---

*and Benefits at a Glance...*

### **Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM:**

- 2,038 miles of 34 National Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of national system) in 5 States, 956,688 acres managed
- 5.24 million acres in 136 National Wilderness Areas; 622 National Wilderness Study Areas - 17.29 million acres under interim management
- 11.69 million acres in 8 National Conservation Areas: Alaska - Steese; Arizona - San Pedro and Gila Box Riparian; California - King Range and California Desert; Idaho - Birds of Prey; Nevada - Red Rock Canyon; New Mexico - El Malpais
- 200,000 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California
- 1 million acres in the White Mountain National Recreation Area, Alaska
- 3,590 miles of 9 National Historic Trails (85% of the national system) - Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express

*...34 National Wild and Scenic Rivers...*

*136 National Wilderness Areas...*

*9 National Historic Trails...*

*43 National Landmarks...*

*152 Research Natural Areas...*

*2 Globally Important Bird Areas...*

- 568 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails - Continental Divide and Pacific Crest
- 100 acres in the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon

*23 National  
Recreation Trails...*

**Visitor Service Opportunities Managed by the BLM:**

- 1.88 million acres - Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah
- 10.08 million acres in 701 designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern
- 22 cultural sites designated as National Historic Landmarks; 241 sites listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 5 World Heritage sites
- 43 National Natural Landmarks with 599,042 acres
- Over 347,000 acres in 152 Research Natural Areas

*412 campgrounds  
and 16,698  
campsites...*

[National Estimated Recreational Use](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Water](#)

# Public Rewards from Public Lands



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## Water:

### *The Lifeblood of the West*

The West "is a land where life is written in water." Those words, inscribed in the Colorado State Capitol and written by Colorado poet laureate Thomas H. Ferril, eloquently convey the importance of water to the West. In this otherwise arid region, riparian-wetland areas managed by the BLM contain water and other elements vital to plants, wildlife, and people. [The term "riparian" refers to ecosystems adjacent to streams and lakes that are strongly affected by water. "Wetlands" are areas that are inundated or saturated by water long enough to influence the type of vegetation present. Wetlands include bogs, marshes, shallows, muskegs, wet meadows, estuaries, and swamps.] An estimated 65 percent of the West's wildlife depends on riparian areas for their survival. That is why the BLM is carrying out its *Riparian-Wetland Initiative for the 1990's*, which helps advance the environmental restoration efforts of Interior Secretary Babbitt. This initiative also complements the Clean Water Action Plan, launched by Vice President Gore on October 18, 1997--the 25th anniversary of the Clean Water Act of 1972.

### **The BLM's Riparian-Wetland Initiative**

The BLM administers 180,000 miles of riparian-lined streams and 16 million acres of wetlands. While riparian-wetland areas comprise only about 9 percent of the BLM's land base, their environmental and economic values far exceed this percentage.

The principal objective of the BLM's *Riparian-Wetland*

### **Cathedral Bluffs Allotment, East Douglas Creek, CO**



**1991** - This property was highly susceptible to soil erosion and invasion by weedy species of vegetation due to past overgrazing. In 1984, allotment management and implementation of range improvement projects were introduced.



*Initiative for the 1990's* is to restore riparian-wetland areas to their "proper functioning condition," which occurs when sufficient vegetation, floodplain, or large woody debris is present to dissipate high waterflow that causes erosion.

Under this initiative, the BLM is working to achieve four main goals:

- *To restore and maintain riparian-wetland areas so that 75 percent or more of these areas are in proper functioning condition.* The BLM undertakes hundreds of projects each year to protect, restore, or improve riparian-wetland areas. In 1997, the agency initiated 684 on-site projects that included off-stream water developments (such as troughs outside the riparian area); fence construction; tree, shrub, and grass plantings; prescribed burns; and noxious weed control.
- *To protect and acquire key riparian-wetland areas and to bring about maximum benefits for the public.* The BLM protects these areas by mitigating the effects of surface disturbance by completing Environmental Assessments of proposed activities on public land. Additionally, the BLM acquires riparian-wetland areas through exchanges, donations, purchases, and easements.
- *To raise public awareness about the environmental, recreational, and economic values of riparian-wetland areas.* The agency is working to do this by disseminating riparian-wetland information to the media and general public through publications, brochures, press releases, and other forms of communication.
- *To accelerate the restoration of riparian-wetland areas by working with public and private partners at the State, local, and national level.* Since riparian-wetland ecosystems do not begin or end at land-ownership boundaries, restoring complex ecosystems requires cooperation between resource users and land managers. Accordingly, the BLM discusses riparian-wetland issues with local public land users and private landowners, then incorporates their views and needs into its long-term management plans.

**1996** - Conditions on the allotment improved dramatically as a result of aggressive management. The stream channel has narrowed, and willows and cottonwoods have reestablished themselves. As a result of improved rangeland conditions, calf weights have increased an average of 150 pounds. The cooperative efforts between the previous owners, the ranch manager, and the BLM led to the owners receiving BLM's "Riparian Stewardship Award," and the Colorado chapter for the Society of Range Management's "Excellence in Grazing Award."

### **Gordon Canyon, AZ**



**1987** - Results of season-long grazing



**1992** - After 5 years of exclusion

### **Bully Creek, Vale, OR**

The BLM has also created an interdisciplinary team of specialists from natural resource agencies and universities who have expertise in hydrology, vegetation, soils, biology, and range management. Similarly, an interagency National Riparian Service Team--staffed by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service--trains hundreds of people at workshops each year about riparian-wetland management issues.

By continuing its work with a host of public and private partners, the BLM will achieve healthy conditions on riparian-wetland areas throughout the West.



**1982-** Results of season-long grazing



**1988-** After 6 years of spring use with no reductions in the number of livestock

### Little Bear Creek, Central OR



**1977 -** Results of season-long grazing

*...with a host of public and private partners, the BLM will achieve healthy conditions on riparian-wetland*

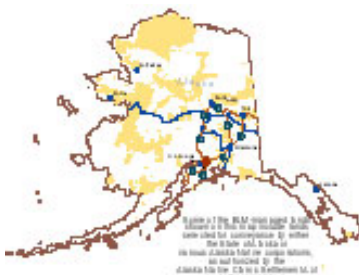


*areas throughout the West.*

**1987** - After 10 years of winter use with no reduction in the number of livestock

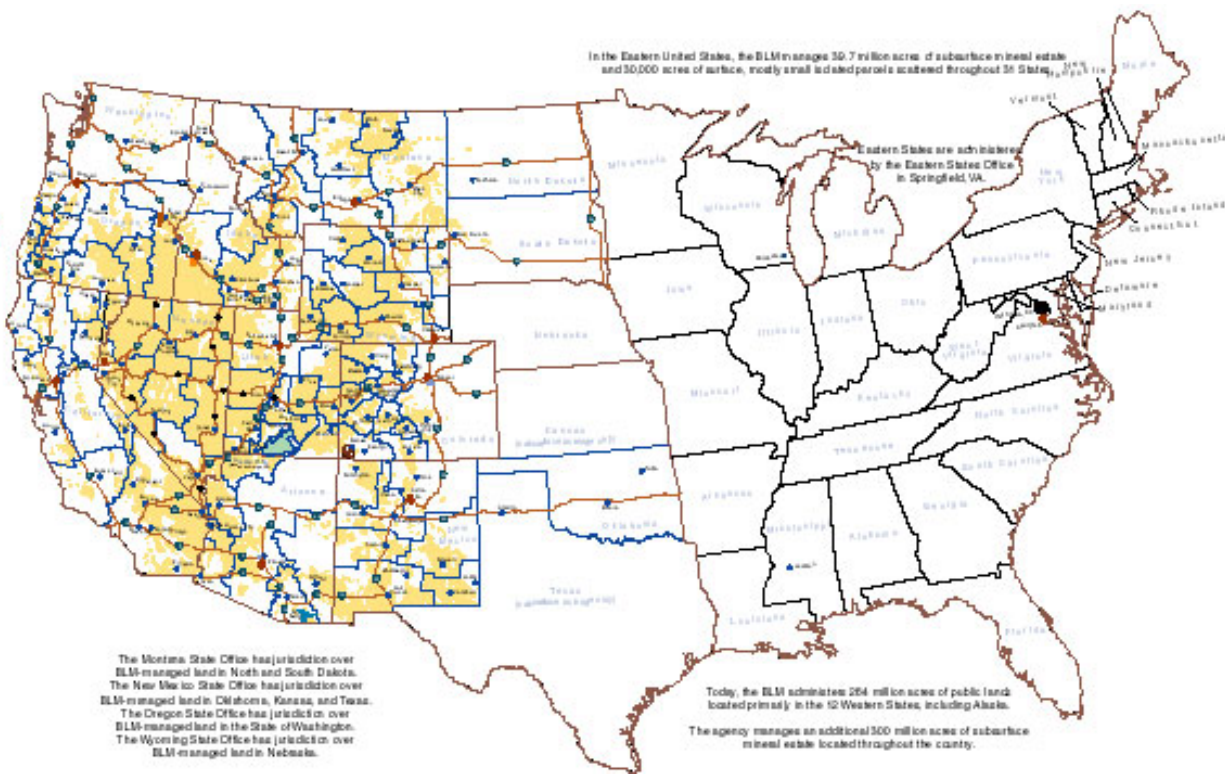
[Recreation Opportunities](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Alaska](#)





In the Eastern United States, the BLM manages 30.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate and 30,000 acres of surface, mostly small isolated parcels scattered throughout 36 States.

Eastern States are administered by the Eastern States Office in Springfield, VA.



- BLM Managed Lands
- BLM Headquarters
- BLM State Office Locations
- BLM Field Office Locations
- BLM Field Station Locations
- BLM National Training Center
- BLM National Centers
- Yagala Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center
- National Interspersed Fire Center
- National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center
- Anasazi Heritage Center
- San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Project Office
- BLM State Office Jurisdiction
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- State Boundaries
- Major Highways
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

The Montana State Office has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in North and South Dakota. The New Mexico State Office has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas. The Oregon State Office has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in the State of Washington. The Wyoming State Office has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in Nebraska.

Today, the BLM administers 264 million acres of public land located primarily in the 12 Western States, including Alaska. The agency manages an additional 300 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.



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

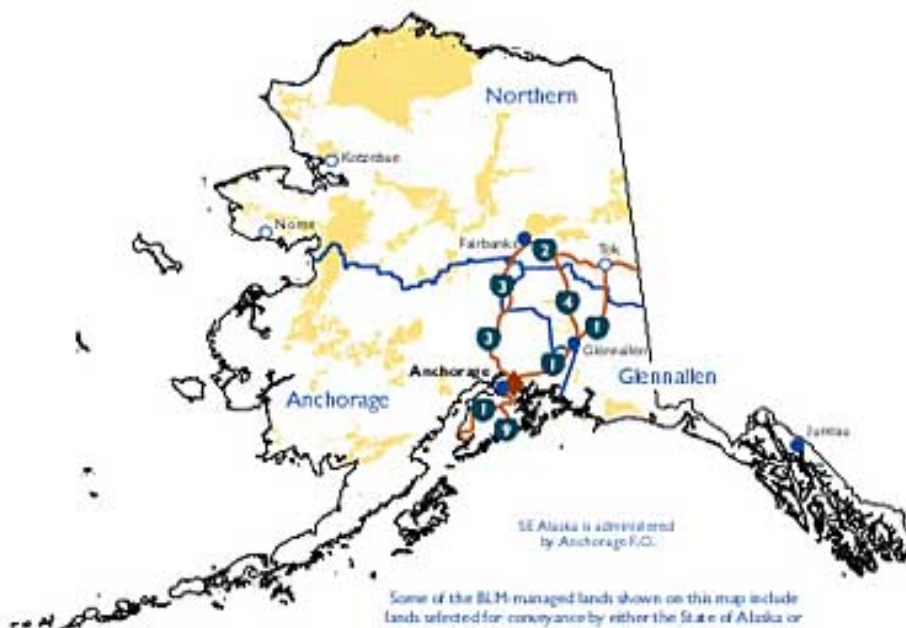


1999

## Public Rewards from Public Lands

### BLM Alaska Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image



In Alaska, the BLM manages 82.3 million acres of surface land and 245 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Alaska State Office  
222 West 7th Avenue, #13  
Anchorage, AK 99513-7599  
907-271-5900  
www.ak.blm.gov

The Jack Wade Dredge, located in the heart of Fortymile gold country near the Canadian border, offers a silent but picturesque reminder of Alaska's historic gold rushes. Active mining operations continue nearby. Alaska is currently in the midst of a multiyear celebration of the 1998 centennial of the Klondike gold rush and other related gold rushes. (Photo by Ed Bovy)



Alaska contains more public lands than any other State, with over 87 million acres under BLM management. The

largest blocks of these lands, which are characterized by forested hills, small mountain ranges, and arctic tundra, are located in western and northern Alaska. Small, but significant, BLM parcels are found in the State's interior and south-central regions.

Alaska's BLM-managed lands are not only beautiful, but also rich in energy and cultural resources. These public lands include about 10 percent (952 miles) of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, as well as the Steese National Conservation Area, the White Mountains National Recreation Area, and more than 400 miles of the National Trails System. On Alaska's North Slope, BLM-managed lands are believed to contain significant oil and gas resources, along with about 40 percent of the total coal resource potential in the United States. Archaeological and paleontological discoveries on Alaska's public lands--such as the 11,700-year-old Mesa Site in the Brooks Range and the Ocean Point paleontological discovery on the West Bank of the Colville River--have made significant contributions to the knowledge of human migrations to the Western Hemisphere.

Alaska's public lands have significant economic value, particularly the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A), which is a 23-million-acre area of public land on Alaska's North Slope. President Warren Harding created the NPR-A in 1603 to help guarantee the nation's petroleum reserves, and this reserve--which is approximately the size of Indiana--comprises the largest contiguous area of public lands in the United States. In addition to the subsurface energy resources it contains, the NPR-A provides vital habitat for caribou and other wildlife. More than 50,000 lakes (the result of permafrost that prevents water from draining) serve as nesting areas for millions of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds.

In 1998, the BLM completed an integrated activity plan and Environmental Impact Statement for 4.6 million acres in the northeast portion of the NPR-A. The plan, developed after extensive hearings with State and local governments and the general public, authorizes oil and gas leasing on a portion of the reserve while safeguarding local Native culture and protecting birds, fish, and caribou.

Alaska's rugged climate and its vast expanse of public lands require BLM employees to be resourceful in

*Alaska's BLM-managed lands are not only beautiful, they are also rich in energy and cultural resources.*



The Mesa Site on the North Slope of Alaska provides valuable information about the migration of people to North America following the Ice Age. The BLM completed an intensive 5-year excavation of the site in 1998. (Photo by Dan Gullickson)



*...50,000 lakes... serve as nesting areas for millions of migratory waterfowl and shorebirds.*



surmounting the difficulties they face. In northern Alaska, winter temperatures can fall to a bone-chilling -50 degrees Fahrenheit in the interior, making for a short summer field season. (The field season usually runs from June to September, depending on the elevation and latitude of the area where the work is to be done.) Only a few choice parcels of public lands are accessible by road, which means BLM resource specialists must often charter aircraft to reach their destinations.

To meet Alaska's land management challenges, BLM employees are using the best technology available. For example, since 1989, BLM-Alaska has been working with Ducks Unlimited on developing satellite images of wetland and upland habitat. To date, this partnership has produced digital images of about 48 million acres of BLM lands in Alaska at a cost of only 5 cents an acre. These images enable BLM specialists to manage Alaska's public lands more effectively and efficiently.

BLM-Alaska resource specialists also use satellite data to identify crucial habitat for caribou, shorebirds, waterfowl, and two endangered species--the spectacled and Steller's eiders. This valuable information will help identify and preserve currently unused habitat to help these species recover.

In 1998, the BLM's Juneau Field Office and the U.S. Geological Survey--in cooperation with the Alaska State Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys--completed a detailed 1,200-square-mile airborne mineral survey. The survey is intended to stimulate hardrock mineral exploration in southeast Alaska, a commercial activity that would help diversify the region's economic activities, which now include logging and tourism. The results look so promising that other communities have expressed interest in making financial contributions to expand the survey to additional locations.

The White Mountain National Recreation Area, 60 miles northeast of Fairbanks is a popular place for cross-country skiing, dog mushing, and snow machine riding. BLM maintains an extensive network of winter trails and cabins. (Photo by Ed Bovy)



# Alaska Fiscal Year 1998

## Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals [i](#)

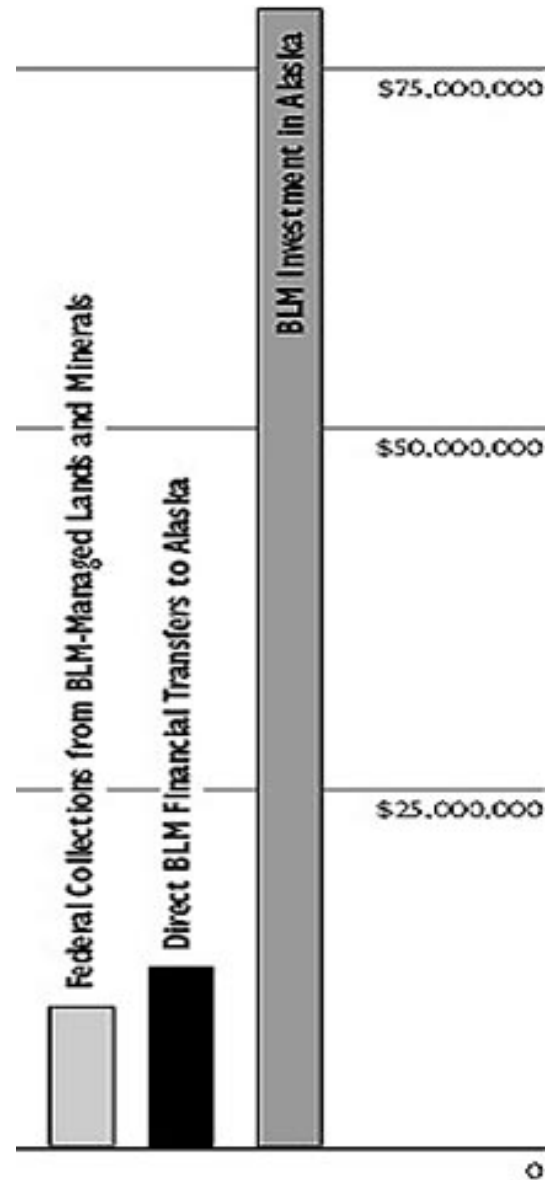
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$138,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$186,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$3,790,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$51,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$964,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$6,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$4,837,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$9,960,000</b>

## Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Alaska [i](#)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$8,067,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$4,445,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,514,000</b>

## BLM Investment in Alaska [i](#)

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$49,081,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$639,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$13,107,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$16,354,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$79,181,000</b>



# Commercial Use Activity in Alaska

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*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	105,800 cubic feet / 685,000 board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	67,350 acres in producing status, 149 currently producing wells
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	26 permits issued, 91,500 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	23 notices reviewed, 11 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	18 granted

# Estimated Recreational Use in Alaska [i](#)

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*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

## Visitor Days for FY 1997 [i](#)

Adventure Sports	600
Camping	272,000
Driving for Pleasure	109,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	242,000
Fishing and Hunting	173,000
Other	38,000
Picnicking	16,000
Trail Activities	143,000
Water Sports	101,000
Winter Sports	43,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,178,000</b>

## Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998 [i](#)

204 Permits -- \$74,247 Collected










## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998 [i](#)

1 Site -- \$4,157 Collected

# *Selected Heritage Assets in Alaska*

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*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

Cultural Resources 	1,280 acres inventoried (4 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers 	6 rivers, 952 miles (609,280 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	1 WSA (23,832 acres)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs) 	1 NCA (1.2 million acres)
National Recreation Areas 	1 area (1 million acres)
National Historic Trails 	1 trail (418 miles)
National Recreation Trails 	1 trail (24 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	41 ACECs (4.22 million acres)
Research Natural Areas 	14 areas (140,563 acres)

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# Bureau of Land Management



# ARIZONA

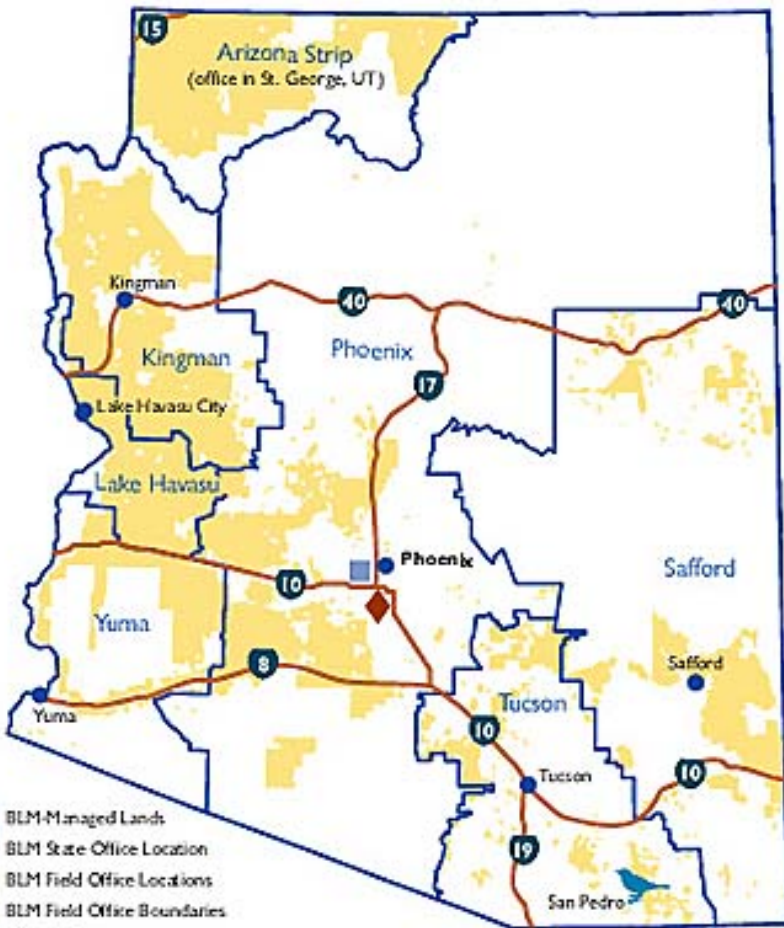
# 1999

## Public Rewards from Public Lands

### BLM Arizona Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image

Burro Creek Wilderness Study Area southeast of Kingman, Arizona.



*...Arizona's public lands display an impressive array of topographical features: sand dunes, desert trees and shrubs, lush riparian*

In Arizona, the BLM manages 14.2 million acres of surface land and 125 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Arizona State Office  
222 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203  
602-417-9200  
[www.az.blm.gov](http://www.az.blm.gov)



Arizona's more than 14 million acres of public lands offer beauty, environmental education, history, and a myriad of recreational opportunities.

Visitors to Arizona's BLM-managed lands, who often expect to encounter only dry rocky deserts, are amazed to see striking desert scenery adjacent to highly diverse terrain. Within relatively short distances, Arizona's public lands display an impressive array of topographical features: sand dunes, desert trees and shrubs, lush riparian and aquatic wetlands, pinyon juniper and ponderosa pine forests, plunging cliffs, and carved rock canyons.

These lands, cared for by the BLM's resource specialists, rangers, fire crews, and other staffers, beckon the public to participate in numerous forms of outdoor recreation, such as camping, visiting historical and cultural sites, touring Back Country Byways, or driving challenging routes designated for off-highway vehicles. In addition, public land visitors can enjoy fishing, rafting, kayaking, hiking, and backpacking. Those in search of solitude will find contentment within the 1.4 million acres of Wilderness Areas throughout the State.

In 1997, nearly 9 million people visited Arizona's public lands, which feature some of the nation's oldest and best-preserved prehistoric and historic sites, including mammoth kill sites, Indian dwellings more than 1,000 years old, and remnants of a Spanish military fort. About 4 million of these Arizona visits occurred in the popular Parker Strip recreation areas along the Colorado River from Lake Havasu to the city of Parker. All told, BLM-Arizona manages 47 Wilderness Areas, 2 Riparian National Conservation Areas, 267 miles of trails, 12 campgrounds, 16 recreational concession facilities, and 2 long-term visitor areas.

Birders enjoy the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona, the first site in the United States to be recognized by the American Bird Conservancy as a Globally Important Bird Area. This 50,000-acre riparian area in the desert Southwest is home to more than 100 species of breeding birds, and it provides habitat for another 250 species of migrant and wintering birds. Shoreline fishermen appreciate the strides made by the BLM and its partners on a 10-year fisheries improvement program, which has benefited native fish species while

*and aquatic wetlands, pinyon juniper and ponderosa pine forests, plunging cliffs, and carved rock canyons.*



Aravaipa Canyon is one of BLM-Arizona's premier wilderness resources, recognized for its natural and cultural values and primitive recreation opportunities for more than 25 years.



enhancing recreational experiences on Lake Havasu, located on the Arizona-California border.

Wild horses and burros roam the public lands in Arizona, which also provide forage for nearly 56,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep on 12 million acres of BLM-managed rangeland. To ensure the health of the public rangelands, BLM-Arizona developed grazing-related standards and guidelines through an open, collaborative process in which the BLM's citizen-based Resource Advisory Council in Arizona played a leading role.

BLM-Arizona also manages 17.5 million acres of subsurface or mineral estate and about 73,000 acres of Indian mineral leases. Arizona has about 34,000 active mining claims. Known as the "Copper State," Arizona accounts for nearly 65 percent of the Nation's total production of copper, second only to the State of Nevada.

To manage the public lands more effectively, the BLM has entered into collaborative agreements throughout Arizona to bring community interests into the land-use planning process. The agency also uses land exchanges to acquire lands with high environmental and recreational values, such as the exchange facilitated by the BLM in 1998 that added 632 acres of pristine Sonoran habitat to the Saguaro National Park. This area possesses an assortment of desert vegetation and contains habitat for many sensitive wildlife species, including the Sonoran desert tortoise and the golden eagle. It also offers outstanding opportunities for recreationists and students of nature, including hikers, horseback riders, birders, and botanists.

BLM-Arizona is committed to being a good neighbor to local communities while ensuring the health and productivity of the public lands. As community needs arise, the BLM makes public lands in Arizona available for recreational and public purposes. Local officials and citizens use these lands for siting city parks, community centers, schools, universities, museums, fire stations, hospitals, and churches. BLM-Arizona has also worked with various partners to develop more than 1 million miles of rights-of-way, giving citizens access to private residences and enabling companies to establish communication sites and lay power lines, telephone lines, television cable, and oil and gas pipelines.

*...the BLM has entered into collaborative agreements throughout Arizona to bring community interests into the land-use planning process.*



The San Pedro River sustains the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, a migratory bird habitat.



**Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals** [i](#)

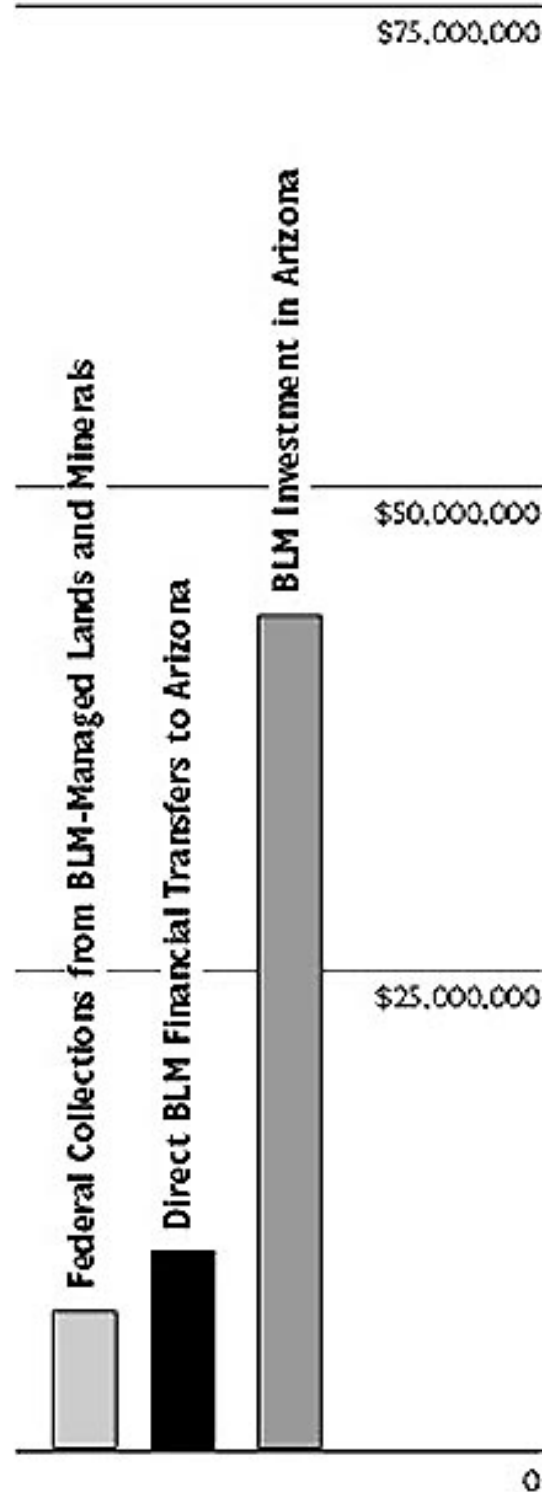
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$707,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$650,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$686,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,229,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,073,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,643,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$29,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$302,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,319,000</b>

**Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Arizona** [i](#)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$10,034,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$158,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$43,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$184,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,420,000</b>

**BLM Investment in Arizona** [i](#)

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$36,357,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$880,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$390,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$658,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,404,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,678,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,367,000</b>



# Commercial Use Activity in Arizona

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*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	815 permits and leases, 693,341 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	277,800 cubic feet/1.89 million board feet
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	57 permits issued, 402,138 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	4 acres under lease, 468 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	27 notices reviewed, 6 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	132 granted

# Estimated Recreational Use in Arizona [i](#)

---

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

<b>Visitor Days for FY 1997</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Adventure Sports	222,000
Camping	12,179,000
Driving for Pleasure	655,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	195,000
Fishing and Hunting	2,125,000
Other	367,000
Picnicking	87,000
Trail Activities	2,326,000
Water Sports	1,389,000
Winter Sports	300,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,547,000</b>

## Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998 [i](#)

8,439 Permits -- \$577,037 Collected


## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998

8 Sites -- \$143,706 Collected

## *Selected Heritage Assets in Arizona*

---



*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

Cultural Resources 	31,023 acres inventoried (463 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas 	47 areas (1.4 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	2 WSAs (63,930 acres)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs) 	2 NCAs (77,167 acres)
National Historic Trails 	1 trail (56 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	49 ACECs (634,621 acres)
Research Natural Areas 	9 areas (12,588 acres)

## *Wild Horse and Burro Program in Arizona*

---

*Fiscal Year 1998*

Animal 	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted 
Wild Horses	190	3	163
Wild Burros	2,980	172	30

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# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT in California



## 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands

### BLM California Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image



The California Office of the BLM manages 14.5 million acres of surface land in California, 1.5 million acres of surface in Nevada, and 47 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

California State Office  
2135 Batano Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
916-979-4400  
[www.ca.blm.gov](http://www.ca.blm.gov)

King Range National Conservation Area - King's Peak overlooking the Pacific Ocean.



The BLM manages 14.5 million acres of public land in

California. The diverse terrain of this land ranges from sagebrush plains to old-growth forests, from rolling sand dunes to the rugged Pacific coastline, and from lush riparian areas to arid high deserts.

California's public lands reward all who use and enjoy them. The noncommercial benefits of these lands are considerable: they provide habitat for more than 800 species of plants and animals, many of them threatened or endangered; they support rangeland for wild horses and burros; and they provide recreational opportunities in the form of hiking trails, rivers, off-highway vehicle areas, campgrounds, and more than 3.5 million acres of wilderness. Notable recreation areas include the King Range National Conservation Area along the north coast, the Bizz Johnson National Recreation Trail near Susanville, the Imperial Sand Dunes in southern California, and the Merced River in the mother lode of the Sierra Nevada.

In addition, vital energy and mineral resources are found on California's public lands. These lands possess abundant geothermal resources, enough to meet the energy needs of one million people. In fact, California accounts for more than 90 percent of all geothermal production from Federal leases in the Western States. California is also the third largest producer of oil and gas from Federal lands, supplying more than 19 million barrels of oil and nearly 14 billion cubic feet of natural gas. These California-based energy resources generate millions of dollars in revenue for Federal taxpayers, with half of this money going directly to the State of California. In addition, public land sites in southern California generate wind energy for some 125,000 people. The public lands also supply sand and gravel for California's ever-expanding infrastructure of roads and buildings.

The BLM's responsibilities in California are as varied as the land the agency manages. Staff biologists restore riparian habitats and keep track of endangered species; recreationists design new trails and maintain local favorites; geologists monitor oil and gas operations and oversee mineral extraction projects; archaeologists inventory American Indian and other historical sites dating back more than 12,000 years; and foresters manage timber sales while promoting forest health through reforestation. These are just some of the ways that BLM-California employees work with local communities to ensure healthy lands and

*These lands possess abundant geothermal resources, enough to meet the energy needs of one million people.*



The Carrizo Plain in San Luis Obispo County, the last remnant of the once vast San Joaquin Valley grasslands that covered a large expanse of central California, is home to the largest concentration of Federally listed plant and animal species in the continental United States.



economies.

More than ever before, California's diverse and growing population is looking to BLM public lands for recreational opportunities. Many Californians also depend on the public lands for commodity-related development; others count on the BLM to conserve the public land's resources. Because of the competing nature of these demands, BLM-California seeks a broad spectrum of public input as it works for balanced, creative solutions to land management issues. The BLM does this by holding meetings and open houses, forming advisory councils, developing Memorandums of Understanding relating to specific projects, and forming partnerships at the Federal, State, and local levels with a variety of agencies and private organizations.

The BLM demonstrated its commitment to partnerships by undertaking a major effort to improve land management coordination among Federal, State, and local agencies in California. This effort, which involved more than 35 Federal and State agencies, 10 county regional associations, and numerous other parties, resulted in a landmark biodiversity agreement aimed at protecting animal and plant habitats while facilitating economic development.

A biodiversity planning strategy in southern California's West Mojave region has brought together Federal and local land managers to work on a plan for managing the habitat of desert tortoise and other sensitive species. Also, a comprehensive planning effort is underway in the Coachella Valley to ensure the survival of sensitive species while fostering economic growth in the region. In the Klamath region of northwestern California, the biodiversity agreement has enhanced coordination between public and local land managers, who are working to restore steelhead and salmon runs, protect foothill and riparian resources, and support habitat for raptors and migratory birds.

Many BLM partnerships are supported by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, which provides project seed money that enables the BLM to obtain matching contributions from other organizations. With this funding, the BLM has upgraded hundreds of miles of streams and mobilized community volunteers, including young students, to restore habitats.

*By controlling noxious weeds, the BLM is protecting... the interests of recreationists, ranchers, and all others who use and enjoy these lands.*



This geothermal powerplant, located at the Geysers, produces enough electrical energy to supply the needs of over 70,000 people.





Partnerships also advance the cause of customer service, which includes the reduction or elimination of bureaucratic red tape. For example, the BLM, working with California's oil and gas industry and the California State government, recently established an electronic information-sharing program that enables oil and gas operators to obtain a permit and receive an inspection from a single agency.

BLM-California has enlisted a host of Federal, State, and local partners in the "War on Weeds," as weeds ignore jurisdictional boundaries and are threatening California's native ecosystems. Under an interagency Memorandum of Understanding, the BLM has funded an [Internet Web site that provides the public with detailed information on noxious weeds](#).

BLM-California has also inventoried noxious weeds in Lassen County and conducted research on yellow starthistle along the central coast. At Fort Ord in Monterey County, the BLM--with the support of local universities and nonprofit groups--launched an ambitious 10-year control program to combat invading pampas grass and iceplant. By controlling noxious weeds, the BLM is protecting not only the health of the public lands, but also the interests of recreationists, ranchers, and all others who use and enjoy these lands.

BLM-California's land exchange program benefits Federal taxpayers by consolidating public lands into more manageable units, by acquiring land with high environmental values, and by moving out of public ownership isolated tracts that better serve local communities. For example, in 1997, the BLM completed a land exchange with the Merced Irrigation District in California to consolidate lands along the Merced Wild and Scenic River. The irrigation district acquired title to 180 acres of inaccessible public lands that were important for serving its customers. In turn, the BLM acquired 160 acres of land with river frontage that provides the public with good access to a Wild and Scenic River known for its white-water thrills.

# California Fiscal Year 1998

## Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals [i](#)

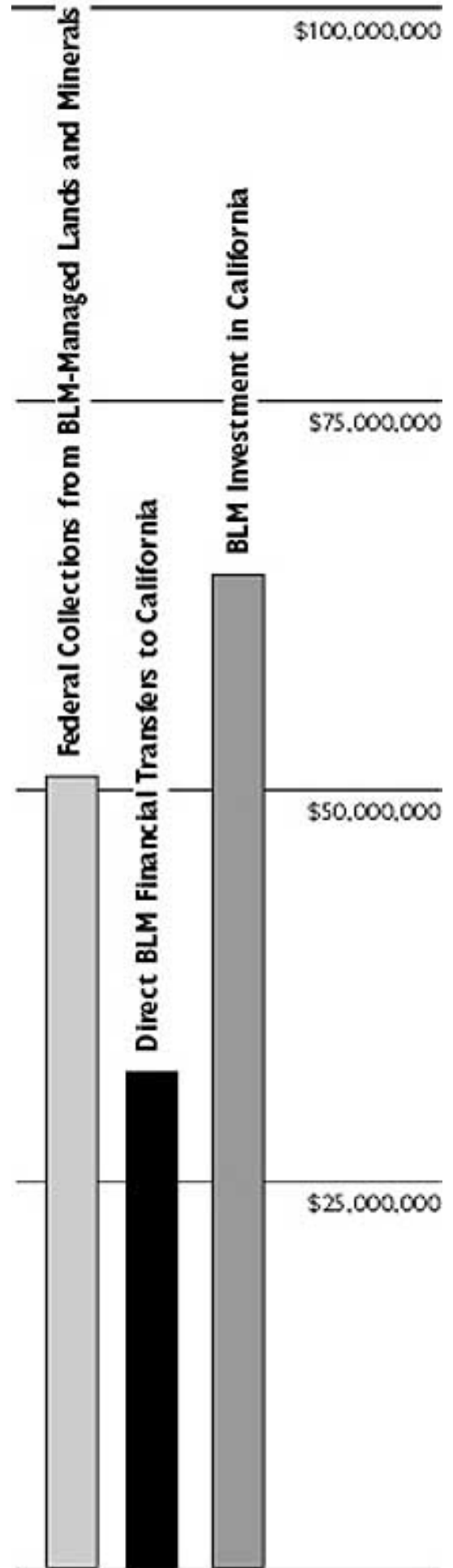
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$329,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$461,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,723,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$4,306,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$879,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,557,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$166,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$40,487,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$50,908,000</b>

## Direct BLM Financial Transfers to California [i](#)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$12,001,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$98,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$36,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$19,931,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$32,073,000</b>

## BLM Investment in California [i](#)

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$44,189,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$4,750,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$226,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,515,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund <a href="#">i</a>	\$700,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$6,793,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$5,594,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$63,767,000</b>



## *Commercial Use Activity in California*

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	652 permits and leases, 404,866 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	109,200 cubic feet/1.59 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	436 new holes started, 77,255 acres in producing status, 5,461 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production <a href="#">i</a>	23 producing leases, 3.3 million megawatt hours of energy
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	42 permits issued, 2.52 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	36,112 acres under lease, 954,378 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	30 notices reviewed, 47 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	157 granted

## *Estimated Recreational Use in California* [i](#)

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

<b>Visitor Days for FY 1997</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Adventure Sports	41,000
Camping	3,768,000
Driving for Pleasure	571,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	397,000
Fishing and Hunting	279,000
Other	302,000
Picnicking	57,000
Trail Activities	2,998,000
Water Sports	279,000

**Total** 8,698,000

**Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998** 

7,763 Permits -- \$124,991 Collected












**Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998** 

7 Sites -- \$98,157 Collected

## *Selected Heritage Assets in California*

---



*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

Cultural Resources 	38,905 acres inventoried (328 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers 	6 rivers, 77 miles (24,640 acres)
Wilderness Areas 	74 areas (3.58 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	90 WSAs (1.56 million acres)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs) 	2 NCAs (9.55 million acres)
National Scenic Areas 	1 area (200,000 acres)
National Historic Trails 	2 trails (139 miles)
National Recreation Trails 	6 trails (107 miles)
National Scenic Trails 	1 trail (116 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	129 ACECs (1.42 million acres)
Research Natural Areas 	14 areas (140,563 acres)

# *Wild Horse and Burro Program in California*

---

*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	3,724	359	667
Wild Burros	1,366	45	185

[Arizona](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Colorado](#)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT • COLORADO



1999

Public Rewards from Public Lands

BLM Colorado Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image

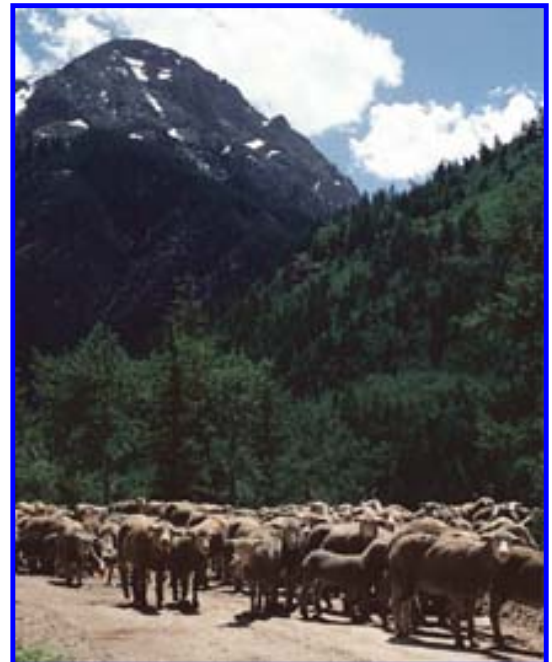


- BLM-Managed Lands
- BLM State Office Location
- BLM Field Office Locations
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- Major Highways
- BLM National Centers
- Anasazi Heritage Center

In Colorado, the BLM manages 8.3 million acres of surface land and 27 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Colorado State Office  
2850 Youngfield Street  
Lakewood, CO 80215-7093  
303-239-3600  
www.co.blm.gov

Sheep drive on Shelf Road, Montrose District.



Colorado's 8.3 million acres of public lands, along with 27 million acres of subsurface mineral estate, are concentrated

primarily in the western part of the State. These BLM-managed lands range from alpine tundra, colorful canyons, and mesas in Colorado's southwest to the open plains in the State's eastern portion.

Colorado's public lands support a wide variety of vital activities, such as mineral extraction, grazing, and recreation. In fact, many Colorado energy and ranching businesses depend on the public lands, which also have scenic and recreational qualities that are popular to residents and tourists alike. These lands also feature many significant archaeological, historical, and natural resources, including prehistoric Anasazi culture remnants, which are on display at the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores. BLM-managed lands also provide habitat for deer, elk, antelope, and species that are threatened or endangered.

To improve its management of public land resources, BLM-Colorado carries out land exchanges that enable the BLM to consolidate its public land holdings into more manageable units. Through exchanges, the BLM can also obtain key natural resources or transfer the ownership of certain isolated tracts for the benefit of local communities. In 1997, the BLM Cañon City Office acquired the 1,272-acre VNN Ranch in Park County through a land exchange made possible by the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, which purchased the property and held it until the trade could be completed. The ranch contains significant scenic, recreation, and wildlife resources; year-round elk habitat; and 3 miles of streamside-wetland areas that were not previously available for public use. In return, the BLM transferred 840 acres of land within 13 scattered parcels to private owners and another 312 acres to the U.S. Forest Service.

BLM-Colorado also works with various public and private partners to manage the public lands more effectively. In northwestern Colorado, the Yampa River Basin Partnership--which involves the private sector, State and local governments, and Federal agencies--is focusing on issues relating to economic growth and resource conservation. Under this partnership agreement, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ensures that local citizens have a role in developing a Yampa River Endangered Fish Recovery and Water Management Plan.

BLM-Colorado is also participating in a project that

*...the Yampa River Basin Partnership--which involves the private sector, State and local governments, and Federal agencies--is focusing on issues relating to economic growth and resource conservation.*



Rattlesnake Arch - Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area, Grand Junction District.



concerns La Garita Creek, a tributary of the Rio Grande that supplies water to communities in the San Luis Valley in south-central Colorado. The BLM and its partners--Trout Unlimited, the Colorado Division of Wildlife, the U.S. Forest Service, and a local rancher--are restoring sections of the creek by installing stream improvements, planting native vegetation, and changing grazing patterns in the riparian area. These improvements are aimed at bringing the creek into proper functioning condition while benefiting tourism, which is on the increase in this scenic area.

In addition, the BLM has teamed up with the U.S. Forest Service in a customer-service initiative called "Service First," which involves the BLM's Cañon City and Montrose Districts and the Forest Service's Pike, San Isabel, Rio Grande, and San Juan National Forests. This joint effort is aimed at meeting the needs of each agency's customers through more efficient and effective ways of doing business. In some areas the two agencies share office space, which results in significant savings to taxpayers by reducing overhead. The BLM and the Forest Service have also streamlined customer service by providing a single contact for local natural resource issues. By working together, the agencies are overcoming administrative barriers that impede a "big picture" approach to public land management.

*The BLM and the Forest Service have also streamlined customer service by providing a single contact for local natural resource issues.*



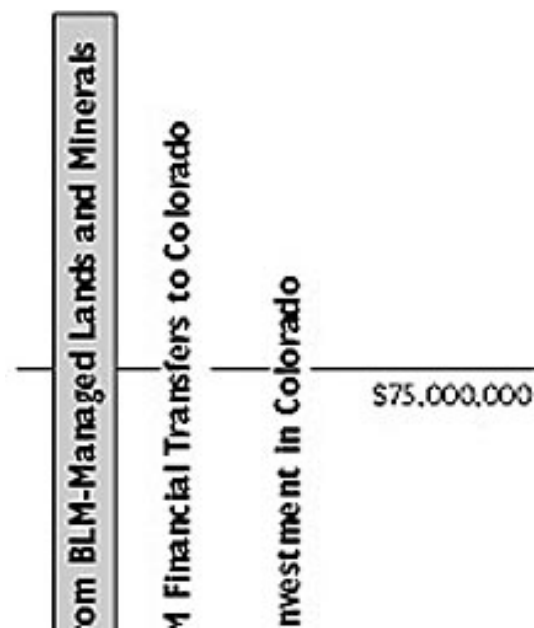
La Garita, Cañon City District - Collegiate Peaks Chapter of Trout Unlimited doing streamside restoration.



\$100,000,000

## *Colorado* Fiscal Year 1998

<b>Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$700,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$324,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$371,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$763,000





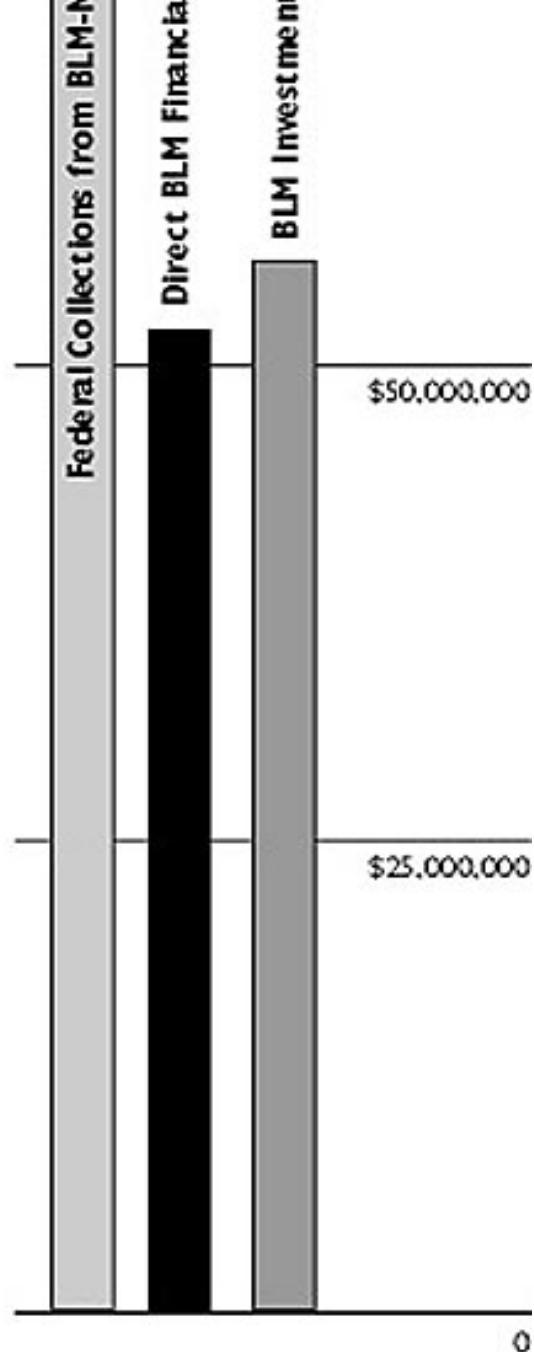
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$170,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$804,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$67,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$90,515,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$93,714,000</b>

**Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Colorado [i](#)**

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$8,464,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$118,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$10,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$3,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$43,297,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51,892,000</b>

**BLM Investment in Colorado [i](#)**

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$48,114,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,930,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$417,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$646,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,220,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,229,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$55,556,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity in Colorado

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	1,647 permits and leases, 709,406 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	69,500 cubic feet/306 thousand board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	79 new holes started, 1.37 million acres in producing status, 2,387 currently producing wells
Coal Production <a href="#">i</a>	28 producing leases, 22.8 million tons produced

Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	221 permits issued, 258,095 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	16,674 acres under lease, 68,061 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	65 notices reviewed, 2 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	134 granted

## *Estimated Recreational Use in Colorado* [i](#)

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

### **Visitor Days for FY 1997** [i](#)

Adventure Sports	49,000
Camping	1,710,000
Driving for Pleasure	461,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	650,000
Fishing and Hunting	1,816,000
Other	315,000
Picnicking	76,000
Trail Activities	1,080,000
Water Sports	253,000
Winter Sports	96,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,507,000</b>

### **Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998** [i](#)

763 Permits -- \$245,899 Collected

### **Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998** [i](#)

3 Sites -- \$93,197 Collected

# *Selected Heritage Assets in Colorado*

---



*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

Cultural Resources 	32,773 acres inventoried (1,225 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas 	3 areas (59,255 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	59 WSAs (719,819 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	48 ACECs (451,063 acres)
Research Natural Areas 	3 areas (477 acres)

## *Wild Horse and Burro Program in Colorado*

---

*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	1,031	192	379
Wild Burros	0	0	42

[California](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Eastern States](#)



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

*Eastern States*  
7450 Boston Boulevard  
Springfield, Virginia 22153

*31 States of Innovation*

**1999**

**Public Rewards from Public Lands**

**BLM Eastern States Map and State Overview**

Click map for larger image



The BLM and local partners manage Jupiter Inlet, an 86-acre tract containing, in addition to the lighthouse, significant cultural resources and 18 special species, including a breeding population of scrub jay and gopher tortoises.



In the Eastern United States, the BLM manages 39.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (shown here) and 30,000 acres of surface, mostly small isolated parcels scattered throughout 31 States.

Eastern States Office  
7450 Boston Boulevard  
Springfield, VA 22153  
(703) 440-1713  
www.blm.gov/eso

For more information on land patents and other types of deeds, call 703-440-1600.

The BLM's Eastern States Office is responsible for the stewardship of public land resources in the 31 States east of, or bordering on, the Mississippi River. Administering 30,000 surface acres of public lands and more than 39 million acres of subsurface Federal mineral estate is only part of what Eastern States does.

While a comparatively small amount of surface acreage is managed by BLM-Eastern States, the location of these lands makes them significant. In the highly populated East, BLM public lands are of prime importance for recreation and partnerships with local governments. Cooperative management agreements with State and local governments have made successes of such recreation sites as the Lake Vermilion Islands in Minnesota, scenic beaches in Florida, and historic lighthouses in the Great Lakes and along the Florida coast. Eastern States also works with local governments on the issuance of leases under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, which enables communities to develop recreational sites on public lands. In West Virginia, Eastern States has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the Hatfield-McCoy Trail Project, with the BLM providing expertise for the development of a privately and State-funded off-highway vehicle trail on private land. Even though the BLM does not own the surface land for this project, the MOU allows Eastern States to work in partnership with others who share the agency's interest in promoting recreation.

The BLM maintains more than 9 million historic General Land Office (GLO) records dating back to 1787. These records are heavily used by title companies, researchers, and genealogists. BLM-Eastern States is a pioneer in the automation of historical records, and the office is preserving and improving access to these records through its GLO Automated Records Project. So far, Eastern States has produced CD-ROMs containing records for nine states, with more on the way. Visitors from land management agencies all over the world have visited the Eastern States Office in Springfield, Virginia, to learn about its system of records preservation and access. The latest improvement in public access came in May 1998, when the GLO Records Project went on-line with an interactive Web Page that took more than 10 million "hits" during its first 3 months of operation. More information about this system is available on the Web

*The BLM maintains more than 9 million historic General Land Office (GLO) records dating back to 1787.*

Cadastral surveyors - BLM-Eastern States cadastral surveyors perform surveys for the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Coast Guard, and Tribal Governments to mark the boundaries of Federal lands. As part of its overall mission, BLM has congressionally mandated authority for official Federal boundary surveys. (Photo by BLM-ES)



at [www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov) or by calling 703-440-1600.

The Eastern States Office maintains the Secretary of the Interior's copies of survey plats and field notes of all 31 Public Land Survey System states. Each year, the BLM's surveyors work with other agencies, including the National Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to verify boundaries. BLM surveyors have also collaborated with the University of Maine, developing software for survey applications that are now used throughout the agency.

BLM-Eastern States oversees the leasing and development of Federal minerals in 21 States. Various forms of mining--coal mining, oil and gas exploration and production, and lead and zinc mining--provide jobs in local communities while supplying minerals that America needs. Eastern States holds quarterly lease sales in different locations throughout its 31-State region. Eastern States, the Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service are jointly working on the persistent problem of abandoned or "orphan" wells on acquired lands. In 1998, the office worked cooperatively to plug three orphan wells in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia.

Eastern States is also working in partnership with the Forest Service on a minerals-related project called the Ozark Ouachita Highlands Assessment. The BLM is gathering technical minerals information on the Ozark ecosystem in Arkansas and Missouri that the Forest Service will use in updating its forest management plans.

In the area of public service, BLM-Eastern States emphasizes partnerships, environmental education, and outreach as ways of raising public awareness about BLM-managed lands. Among other things, Eastern States promotes public land stewardship through weeklong environmental education camps that involve challenged children, local schools, school boards, and State education and natural resource agencies. Eastern States also sponsors National Public Lands Day in Virginia, Florida, and Wisconsin, an annual event that gives the BLM an opportunity to share information about public land management. Eastern States led the way in establishing "America Outdoors," a center that provides information on conservation, recreation, and public land resources. This center, created through the efforts of the BLM, the National

*...about two-thirds of all adopted wild horses and burros find homes in the 31 States under Eastern States' purview.*

General Land Office Research Room - As successor agency to the General Land Office, BLM maintains and protects millions of historical records that document the settlement of the United States' western territory. (Photo by BLM-ES)



Park Service, and the Forest Service, serves the needs of people seeking information about Federal lands.

The highlight of Eastern States' work with State and local governments is its involvement with the Eastern Lands and Resources Council (ELRC), an organization of State land commissioners and departments of natural resources. Eastern States participates in the council's annual fall meeting and plays a key role in an annual spring meeting in Washington, DC, that involves the ELRC and the Western States Land Commissioners Association.

Preserving wetlands is part of the mission of BLM-Eastern States, which is using a \$100,000 grant from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and the South Florida Water Management District to restore wetlands in the Jupiter Inlet Natural Area. This land is managed by the Jackson, Mississippi, Field Office, and its northern portion is an Area of Critical Environmental Concern, where the BLM is focusing on habitat improvements for 18 special status species that are found there. In the upland scrub portion of the area, the BLM uses prescribed fire as a tool for habitat improvement; in the wetland habitats, the agency removes nonnative plant species and restores areas affected by past dredging. On the southern portion of the Jupiter Inlet Natural Area, a Recreation and Public Purposes Act lease is expected to authorize continued use of a town park and the restoration and maintenance of cultural resources, including a historic World War II-era barracks.

Eastern States plays a crucial role in the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Program, evidenced by the fact that about two-thirds of all adopted wild horses and burros find homes in the 31 States under Eastern States' purview. Using one contract adoption center and about 30 temporary site adoption events, BLM-Eastern States places more than 3,500 animals into foster homes each year.

In 1998, BLM-Eastern States implemented new compliance requirements to ensure that adopted wild horses and burros are in good, caring homes. The BLM promptly investigates every allegation of animal mistreatment that it receives and conducts more than 150 random compliance checks each year.

In May 1998, Eastern States held its first-ever adoption

over the Internet. The public could view horses and burros on-line, send in their applications, and, if approved, bid on-line. The Internet adoption offered 25 animals to the public, resulting in 15 adoptions; moreover, through this event, thousands of Internet users learned about the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Program. Because of the success of this Internet adoption, BLM-Eastern States plans to hold more adoptions over the World Wide Web in the coming months.

## Eastern States Fiscal Year 1998

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals [i](#)

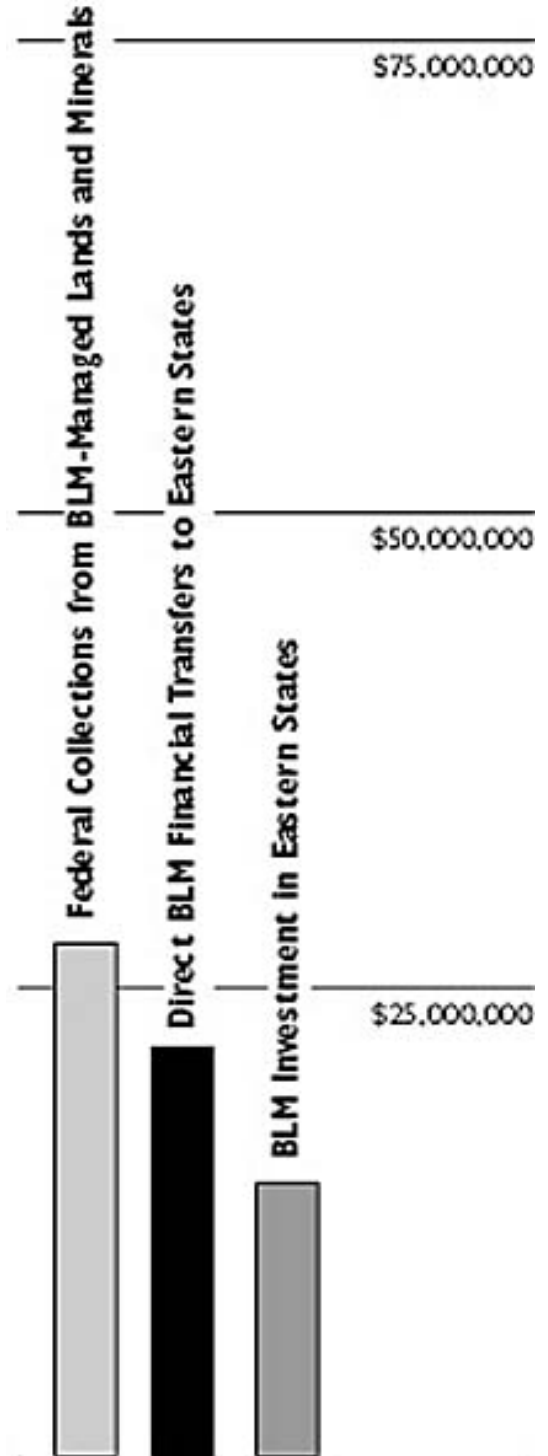
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$565,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$54,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$26,795,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$27,418,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the Eastern States [i](#)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$15,277,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$6,498,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$21,777,000</b>

### BLM Investment in the Eastern States [i](#)

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$14,003,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$400,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$252,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,655,000</b>





## Commercial Use Activity in Eastern States

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	23 new holes started, 346,163 acres in producing status, 1,283 currently producing wells
Coal Production <a href="#">i</a>	3 producing leases, 774,316 tons produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	41,464 acres under lease, 379,968 tons produced

## Estimated Recreational Use in BLM-Eastern States [i](#)



*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

<b>Visitor Days for FY 1997</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Camping	500
Eco/Cultural Tourism	1,000
Fishing and Hunting	500
Other	500
Trail Activities	200
Water Sports	279,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,000</b>

# *Selected Heritage Assets in BLM-Eastern States*

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*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

Cultural Resources 	229 acres inventoried (5 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	1 ACEC (54 acres)

## *Wild Horse and Burro Program in BLM-Eastern States*

---

*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	0	0	2,430
Wild Burros	0	0	741

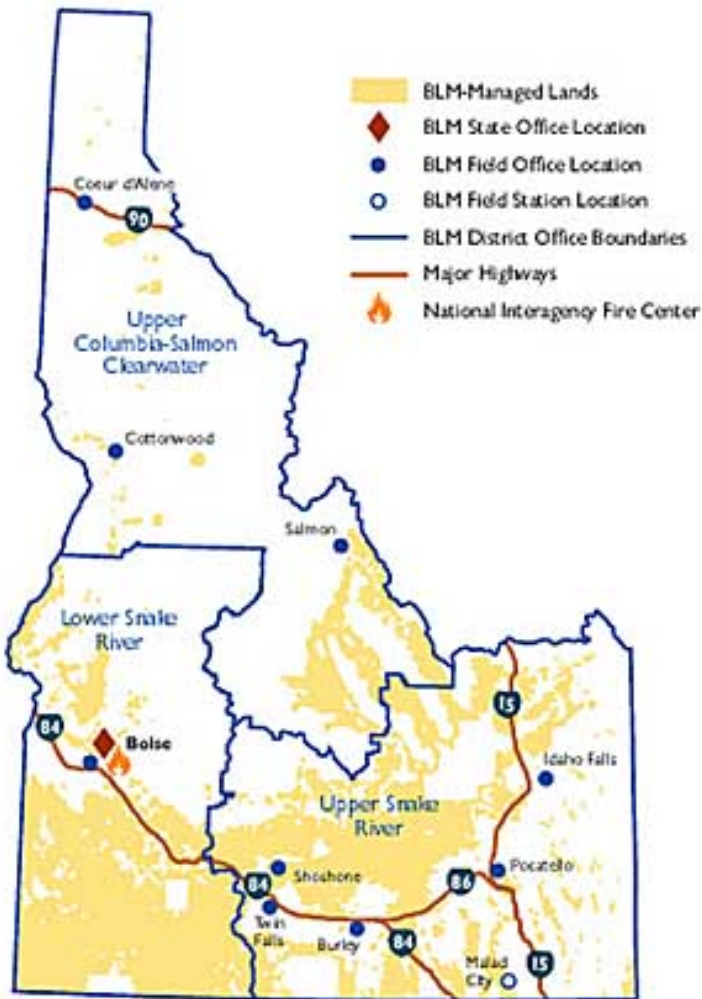
[Colorado](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Idaho](#)



# 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands

## BLM Idaho Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image



Fall Creek Falls and the South Fork of the Snake River, about 40 miles east of Idaho Falls. (Photo by Karen Wattenmaker)



In Idaho, the BLM manages 11.9 million acres of surface land and 37 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Idaho State Office  
1387 South Vinnell Way  
Boise, ID 83709  
208-373-4000  
[www.id.blm.gov](http://www.id.blm.gov)

The BLM manages 11.9 million acres of public land in Idaho, most of which is concentrated in the southern part of the State. Every Idaho county contains some BLM-managed land, which accounts for 22 percent of the total Federal acreage within Idaho's borders. Idaho's public lands feature alpine forests, rolling rangeland, and spectacular canyonlands with premier desert white-water streams--the Owyhee, Bruneau, Jarbidge, and Lower Salmon.

Idaho's public lands pose some of the toughest management challenges to the BLM anywhere in the West. These challenges include restoring riparian areas, cleaning up recreation sites (such as Pillar Falls in the Snake River Canyon), and halting the advance of noxious weeds, which are threatening grazing lands, wildlife habitat, and recreational areas in Idaho's panhandle. To carry out these actions, BLM-Idaho works in partnership with numerous agencies, private organizations, and individuals, and does so at the national, State, and local level.

For example, the BLM recently took on the task of improving stream conditions in an 83,000-acre pasture in Owyhee County. After meeting with grazing permittees, sportsmen, and conservationists, the BLM brought together diverse interests that coalesced into a working group committed to improving the condition of the streams, which are part of the Big Jacks Creek Wilderness Study Area. The group reached a consensus that two fences were needed: one around the Big Jacks Creek Reservoir to create a wetland, with the long-range management aim of introducing native redband trout into the reservoir, and another to divide the pasture into two units, with one unit encompassing the streams. For the stream unit, the group set the objective of improving streambank stability, stream channel hydrology, and wildlife habitat by changing the grazing season. The BLM, working with contractors, put up the fences, thereby protecting resources while ensuring multiple uses of the land. The BLM natural resource specialist who was instrumental in restoring the Owyhee area, Allen Tarter, received recognition both within and outside the agency, including an award of "Conservationist of the Year" from the Idaho Wildlife Society.

The catalyst for the cleanup of Pillar Falls, located on public land on the Snake River near Twin Falls, was a local couple concerned about the growing litter problem at the site.

*...BLM-Idaho works in partnership with numerous agencies, private organizations, and individuals...*



A view of Lake Coeur d'Alene in northern Idaho from BLM's Mineral Ridge Trail. (Photo by Don Smurthwaite)



James and Lorna Irwin worked with the BLM, local scouts, 4-H organizations, and others to remove trash from their favorite hideaway recreation area, which is accessible only by boat. The BLM scheduled cleanup days and even deployed a helicopter to get trash to the rim of Snake River Canyon, where it was hauled away. All told, the BLM and its volunteer workforce removed 26 sacks and 20 drums of garbage, more than 100 tires, and a half dozen junked cars, as well as lawnmowers, bicycles, and appliances.

As part of its stewardship responsibility, BLM-Idaho is working with a host of partners to control the spread of noxious weeds, which have invaded land along the Snake River in western Idaho, northeastern Oregon, and southeastern Washington. A tristate weed-control team has developed an antiweed strategy that involves the use of helicopters and jet boats to get into the affected areas, along with coordinated mapping and early control work by the BLM and its partners. These public and private partners are the U.S. Forest Service, the Army Corps of Engineers, The Nature Conservancy, State fish and wildlife agencies, county governments, and various volunteer organizations. In waging its "War on Weeds" to protect the land, the tri-state team recognizes the value of early treatment of small infestations and the necessity of public-private coordination. Antiweed efforts must cut across land-ownership and administrative lines because noxious weeds spread without regard for such boundaries.

BLM-Idaho also uses land exchanges to enhance its management and protection of natural resources. The BLM Coeur d'Alene office resolved a land management problem through a land trade with the Louisiana Pacific Corporation (LP). The BLM had 89 small, difficult-to-manage parcels covering 230 acres that were interspersed among LP's patented mining claims. As a result of the exchange, LP consolidated its holdings while the BLM gained two parcels containing high-quality riparian areas and key upland winter range.

Idaho's public lands are rich in environmental, historical, recreational, and economic values. These lands, with historical features that include some of the best remaining original ruts of the Oregon Trail, will attract millions of recreational visits in 1998. Many of these visits will be made by the outdoor sportsmen of Idaho, where about one of

*BLM-managed lands also support the traditional commodity activities of grazing, mining, and timber production, which are vital to Idaho's rural economies.*



Grazing near Big Southern Butte about 20 miles south of Arco, Idaho. Big Southern Butte rises from the desert to 7,550 feet in elevation. (Photo by Don Smurthwaite)



every three persons owns a fishing or hunting license. BLM-managed lands also support the traditional commodity activities of grazing, mining, and timber production, which are vital to Idaho's rural economies. BLM-Idaho is committed to protecting the many values of the public lands, and it will fulfill that commitment by continuing to work with all who care for and depend on these lands.

## *Idaho* Fiscal Year 1998

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals [i](#)

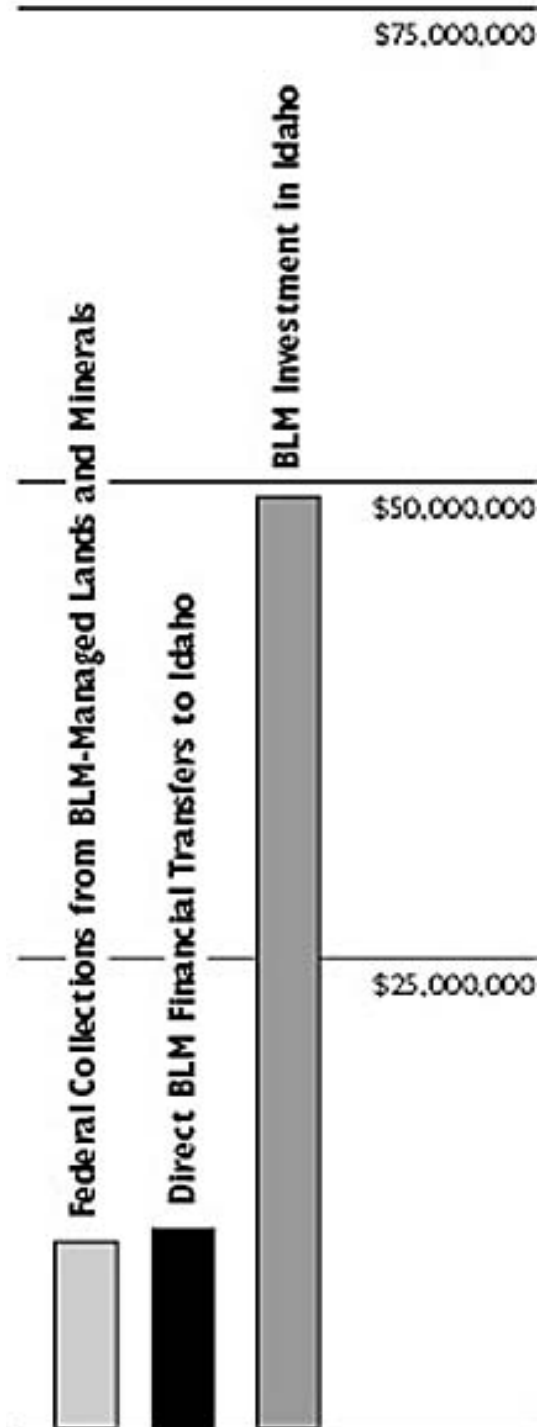
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,647,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$338,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$394,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$535,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$176,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,386,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$304,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$5,248,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,028,000</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho [i](#)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$8,024,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$219,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$16,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$12,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,466,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$10,737,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Idaho [i](#)

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$30,068,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$340,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,014,000



Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$5,123,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund <a href="#">i</a>	\$100,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$5,005,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,667,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$49,317,000</b>



## *Commercial Use Activity in Idaho*

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	2,040 permits and leases, 1,338,919 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	137,200 cubic feet/749,000 board feet
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	775 permits issued, 645,924 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	39,981 acres under lease, 7.03 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	9 notices reviewed, 5 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	117 granted

## *Estimated Recreational Use in Idaho* [i](#)

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

<b>Visitor Days for FY 1997</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Adventure Sports	32,000
Camping	1,157,000
Driving for Pleasure	248,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	250,000
Fishing and Hunting	1,001,000
Other	120,000
Picnicking	113,000
Trail Activities	440,000

Water Sports	585,000
Winter Sports	348,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,295,000</b>

**Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998** 

645 Permits -- \$248,000 Collected

**Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998** 

11 Sites -- \$167,537 Collected

## *Selected Heritage Assets in Idaho*

---

*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*



Cultural Resources 	20,186 acres inventoried (235 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas 	1 area (802 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	1 WSA (1.77 million acres)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs) 	1 NCA (484,873 acres)
National Historic Trails 	4 trails (436 miles)
National Recreation Trails 	4 trails (12 miles)
National Scenic Trails 	1 trail (13 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	77 ACECs (512,238 acres)
Research Natural Areas 	39 areas (26,977 acres)



# *Wild Horse and Burro Program in Idaho*

---

*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	679	265	414
Wild Burros	1	0	39

[Eastern States](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Montana and the Dakotas](#)



# Welcome to Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

# 1999

## Public Rewards from Public Lands

### BLM Montana and Dakotas Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image



- BLM-Managed Lands
- ◆ BLM State Office Location
- BLM Field Office Location
- BLM Field Station Location
- BLM District Office Boundaries
- Major Highways
- State Boundary

The Montana State Office also has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in North and South Dakota

In Montana, the BLM manages 8.1 million surface acres and 37.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
in North Dakota, 59,700 surface acres and 5.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
in South Dakota, 279,900 surface acres and 3.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Montana State Office  
Granite Tower  
222 North 32nd Street  
Billings, MT 59101  
406-255-2035  
[www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)

Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark in south-central Montana.  
(Photo by Bob Allen)



The public lands in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota are highly diverse in topography, climate, and

resource values. Encompassing more than 8 million acres in Montana and 339,000 acres in the Dakotas, these lands are widely scattered and feature rugged mountains, expansive plains, and forests of Douglas fir and ponderosa pine.

The public lands in these three States are also rich in archaeological and historical significance. A 1996 dinosaur excavation in north-central Montana uncovered an intact Hadrosaur estimated to be 68 million years old. American Indian burial sites, artifacts, and sacred religious sites are also found on these lands.

BLM-managed lands also contain key historical sites dating from the early exploration of America. For example, the only remaining physical evidence along the route of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition is Captain William Clark's signature, etched in the sandstone at Pompeys Pillar in south-central Montana. Through partnerships with local, State, and Federal agencies and private groups, the BLM plans to enhance existing facilities and build a new visitor center at Pompeys Pillar. The Bureau expects to complete its work in time for the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, which will be celebrated during the period 2003-2006.

Another public land site of historical significance is Fort Meade, located on the northeastern edge of the Black Hills of South Dakota. This fort was one of the military posts that the Federal Government established throughout the West in the late 1800's, a time of conflict between settlers and American Indians. Now known as the Fort Meade Recreation Area, this BLM-managed site is open to the public for sightseeing and exploring.

Energy and mineral resources on the public lands in Montana and the Dakotas include coal, oil, gas, and gold. Some of the largest coal deposits in the nation are beneath the prairie lands of eastern Montana and western North Dakota. In 1998, coal leases on these lands produced more than 28 million tons of coal and royalties in excess of \$36 million. Oil leases on BLM lands in these three States produced almost 10 million barrels, with royalties of more than \$22 million. Gas leases produced nearly 20 million cubic feet, generating royalties that totaled over \$4 million.

*...the only remaining physical evidence along the route of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition is Captain William Clark's signature, etched in the sandstone at Pompeys Pillar in south-central Montana.*



Workers uncover an intact Hadrosaur skeleton on BLM land in north-central Montana. (Photo by Greg Albright)



The BLM is involved in several cooperative agreements to improve its management of the public lands. The agency has signed numerous Memorandums of Understanding with private groups and with Federal, State, and local agencies to address issues ranging from noxious weed management to the development of interpretive services at recreational areas.

The BLM has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with 10 other partners, including government agencies and private groups, to manage recreation on the upper lakes of the Missouri River. These lakes--Canyon Ferry, Hauser, and Holter--receive the highest recreational use of all water bodies in Montana (more than 1 million visitor days annually). The potential for conflict among competing interests prompted this partnership, which seeks to manage recreational opportunities in the area in a way that minimizes user conflicts and sustains ecological diversity.

BLM-Montana/Dakotas works with public agencies, private citizens, and local school districts to manage noxious weeds on both public and private lands. By using a combination of weed control methods--prevention and early detection, biological controls on animals and insects, pesticides and herbicides, and pulling weeds by hand--the BLM and its partners are finding that they can control the spread of noxious weeds.

Another successful partnership involves the Schnell Ranch of western North Dakota, which became public property in October 1993 through the joint efforts of the BLM, the Conservation Fund, the Richard King Mellon Foundation, and the ranch's former private owners, Gordon and Jerry Schnell. This 2,000-acre working ranch contains a wide variety of terrain, including woody draws, riparian communities, native prairie plant communities, rangeland, and ponds. The property provides habitat for many species, such as burr oaks that are hundreds of years old (rare for western North Dakota), and offers a host of recreational opportunities.

Other BLM partnerships have restored riparian areas, such as Box Elder Creek, located in central Montana. Prior to 1993, season-long grazing on public lands along nearly 6 miles of Box Elder Creek had severely degraded the riparian areas. Since then, a grazing permittee has worked



*The mission of the Blackfoot Challenge is to enhance, conserve, and protect the area's natural resources and its rural lifestyle*



Oil worker in Carbon County, Montana



with the BLM to improve riparian and upland health on public and private lands in a grazing allotment. An interdisciplinary team of BLM and Montana State personnel completed a grazing management plan and developed grazing guidelines, leading to dramatic improvements in the riparian area along the creek. Banks have been stabilized by plants with deep, binding roots; the channel has narrowed and deepened; woody plants, including cottonwoods and several willow species, are regenerating; the floodplain now has nearly 100 percent ground cover; and wildlife habitat and forage production have improved significantly.

BLM-Montana/Dakotas also uses land exchanges to carry out its stewardship mission. In 1997, a land purchase, sale, and exchange involving the BLM, The Nature Conservancy of Montana, and the Plum Creek Timber Company transferred the ownership of 11,730 acres of prime Blackfoot River frontage to the BLM. This area in western Montana is known nationally and treasured locally for its natural beauty, its recreational opportunities (particularly fishing and floating), and its habitat for big game and threatened and endangered species. The area also features an abandoned railroad bed with excellent hiking and biking potential. The Blackfoot River and its tributaries have historically had abundant trout species, including bull, cutthroat, brown, and rainbow. In addition, ospreys, great horned owls, red-tailed hawks, golden eagles, and bald eagles inhabit the area surrounding the Blackfoot River, which was made famous by the Norman Maclean novel *A River Runs Through It*. The Blackfoot system has significant wetland and riparian resources, along with exceptional biodiversity and high scenic values. In exchange for the Blackfoot River frontage, the BLM released scattered tracts of public lands.

The Missoula Field Office has entered into a partnership called the Blackfoot Challenge to improve stewardship over the Blackfoot Valley, a 1.4 million-acre drainage in western Montana. This partnership--composed of private landowners, industry representatives, conservation organizations, and State and Federal agencies--is the largest coordinated resource management effort in Montana. The mission of the Blackfoot Challenge is to enhance, conserve, and protect the area's natural resources and its rural lifestyle.

The BLM is also working with various partners to resolve conflicts in the 250,000-acre Whitetail-Pipestone area of southwestern Montana, which is extremely popular with Off Highway Vehicle (OHV) users. The area is also valued for its wildlife, riparian areas, cultural resources, rich soil, and grazing potential. Working together, the BLM, the State of Montana, and the U.S. Forest Service are writing a joint recreation management plan that will accommodate OHV users without creating unacceptable resource damage or displacing other resource users.

## *Montana* (including North and South Dakota)

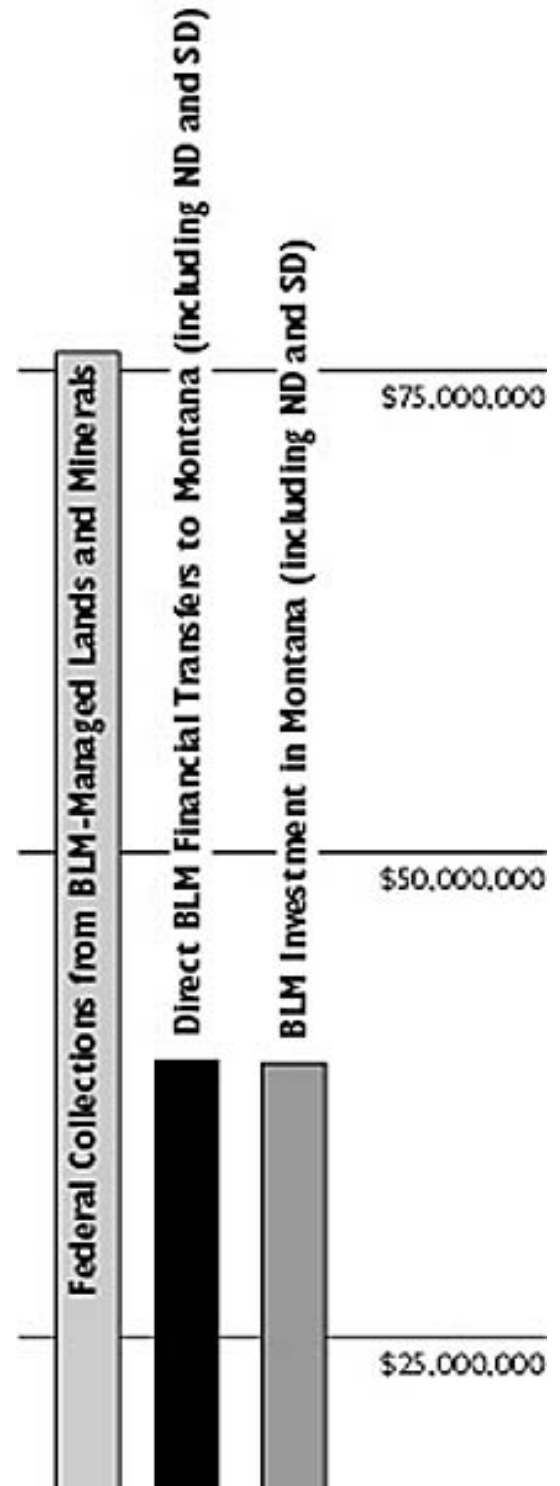
*Fiscal Year 1998*

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals [i](#)

Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,930,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$152,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$102,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$470,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$108,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,612,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$131,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$71,344,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$75,849,000</b>

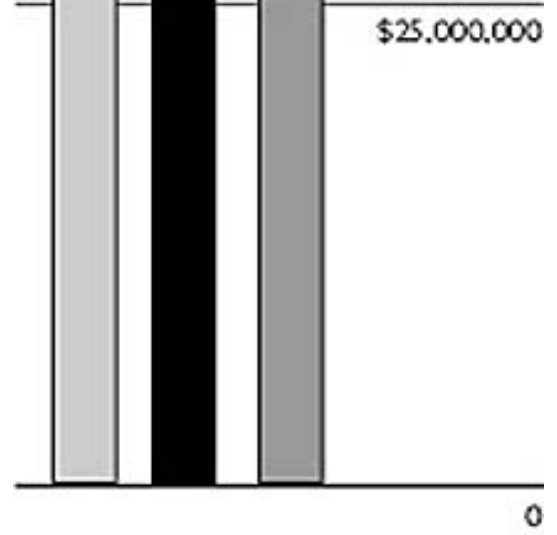
### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Montana (including North and South Dakota) [i](#)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$11,546,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$321,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$11,000
National Grasslands <a href="#">i</a>	\$369,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$5,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$26,959,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39,211,000</b>



**BLM Investment in Montana (including North and South Dakota)**

Management of Lands and Resources	\$28,976,000
Land Acquisition	\$314,000
Range Improvements	\$1,714,000
Construction and Access	\$613,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$5,140,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$2,552,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$39,309,000</b>



*Commercial Use Activity in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota*

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases	4,426 permits and leases, 1,401,093 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold	255,400 cubic feet/904,000 board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	117 new holes started, 1.05 million acres in producing status, 2,429 currently producing wells
Coal Production	19 producing leases, 28.8 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	7 permits issued, 3,364 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	2,079 acres under lease, 578 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	17 notices reviewed, 3 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	88 granted

# *Estimated Recreational Use in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota*

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*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

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## **Visitor Days for FY 1997**

Adventure Sports	11,000
Camping	1,609,000
Driving for Pleasure	127,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	188,000
Fishing and Hunting	746,000
Other	85,000
Picnicking	45,000
Trail Activities	373,000
Water Sports	168,000
Winter Sports	111,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,463,000</b>

## **Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998**

213 Permits -- \$50,778 Collected

## **Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998**

3 Sites -- \$90,701 Collected

# *Selected Heritage Assets in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota*




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*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

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Cultural Resources 	50,653 acres inventoried (341 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers 	1 river, 149 miles (47,680 acres)





Wilderness Areas 	1 area (6,000 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	40 WSAs (452,563 acres)
National Historic Trails 	2 trails (288 miles)
National Recreation Trails 	2 trails (39 miles)
National Scenic Trails 	1 trail (30 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	26 ACECs (117,166 acres)

## *Wild Horse and Burro Program in Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota*

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*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	161	46	471
Wild Burros	0	0	7

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# Bureau of Land Management Nevada

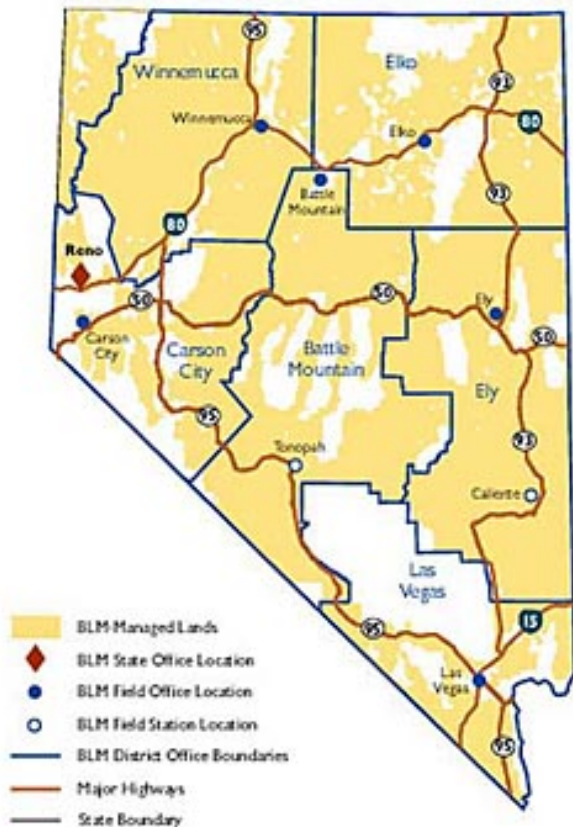


## 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands

### BLM Nevada Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image

## Nevada



Wild burros take a midday dust bath at the Marietta Wild Burro Range, the Nation's only designated burro range. (Photo by JoLynn Worley)



In Nevada, the BLM manages 47.8 million acres of surface land and 57.1 acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Nevada State Office  
1340 Financial Blvd.  
P.O. Box 12000  
Reno, NV 89520-0006  
775-661-6400  
[www.nv.blm.gov](http://www.nv.blm.gov)

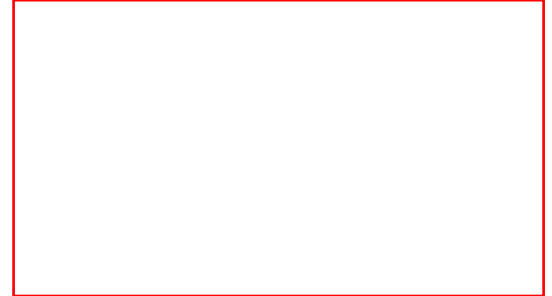
The BLM manages nearly 48 million acres of public lands in Nevada. The diverse terrain of these lands extends from the Sierra foothills in the west to pinyon and juniper woodlands in the east. The public lands in the north offer high-desert grazing and contain most of the nation's gold mines. In fact, Nevada is America's largest producer of gold and silver and the world's third largest producer of gold. In southern Nevada, the Mojave Desert is home to the rare desert tortoise and is the site of Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, which attracts 1 million tourists annually. This spectacular area, located near Las Vegas, is a nationally recognized rock-climbing site.

As part of the BLM's recreation fee demonstration program, the Red Rock Canyon recreation area began collecting fees from those visiting this popular destination. The public, aware that the money is earmarked for improvements to the area, has responded positively to the program, which generated more than \$500,000 during its first 6 months. The BLM is using the fees to pay for much-needed improvements to roads, restrooms, trails, and signs.

The success of recreation fees at Red Rock led to fee demonstration projects at four other Nevada sites: the Wildhorse and Wilson Reservoirs, Walker Lake, and Indian Creek campgrounds. The fees have funded improvements at on-site facilities, along with the installation of a fishing platform at Wilson Reservoir that is accessible to the disabled. Funding for the platform also came from a grant under the BLM Director's field incentive program, with additional support from Barrick Goldstrike Mining Corporation and Trout Unlimited.

In fulfillment of its stewardship responsibilities, BLM-Nevada uses land exchanges to serve the public interest. For example, the BLM completed a key exchange that brought into public ownership the resource-rich Silver Saddle Ranch near Carson City, a property that contains riparian habitat and offers recreational opportunities. Through the exchange, the BLM also acquired land in the Pine Nut and Petersen Mountains and parcels near the Lahontan Wildlife Refuge. In return, the BLM traded 84 acres of public land in the Las Vegas Valley with high residential development potential.

*...BLM-Nevada uses land exchanges to serve the public interest.*



Sandstone cliffs at Red Rock Canyon are nationally known among climbers.



*BLM-Nevada is also working to raise public awareness about the hazards of fire in areas where wildlands and urban areas meet.*

Nevada's public rangelands, comprising 854 grazing allotments leased by about 700 ranchers, are shared by domestic livestock, wildlife, and wild horses and burros. The public rangelands also provide habitat for more than 650 native species, including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and fish. To protect the resources on these lands, BLM-Nevada is taking action against noxious weeds. Although initial surveys indicate a low percentage of weed infestation of Nevada's public lands, the BLM has launched a statewide weed-control strategy that includes aggressive efforts to raise public awareness about the problem. The Bureau is working with local weed control boards and the Cooperative Extension Service to combat the spread of leafy spurge, saltcedar, and thistles.

BLM-Nevada plays a crucial role in managing and protecting America's wild horses and burros, as 22,000 of these 44,000 living legends of the Old West roam on Nevada's public lands. The Bureau manages and protects the animals under a 1971 Federal law that resulted from a citizen-based lobbying effort led by Reno resident Velma "Wild Horse Annie" Johnston.

To carry out its land management mission more effectively, BLM-Nevada works with the State of Nevada and local governments on a host of issues, including mining. The Bureau joined forces with Nevada's Division of Minerals to streamline the oil and gas exploration permit process, which now allows applicants to file a single form with either the State or the BLM. The BLM and the State also coordinate mine inspections, with each conducting two inspections annually, and they jointly hold more than \$375 million in mining reclamation bonds and sureties. These financial guarantees ensure that the land will be restored to an environmentally sound condition once mining ceases.

In another example of collaboration, the BLM participates in an interagency partnership known as the Western Great Basin Coordination Center, which pools resources to make wildland firefighting more efficient. In 1998 the Center, which often operates 24 hours a day from July to September, processed 939 requests for firefighting crews and equipment, such as air tankers, helicopters, engines, and radios. That same year, BLM firefighters battled 703 wildland fires in Nevada while responding to various natural



Riparian planting along Marys River - This rehabilitation project is in conjunction with the ongoing efforts to bring back the Lahontan cutthroat trout. (Photo by Emerson Wells)













disasters throughout the nation.

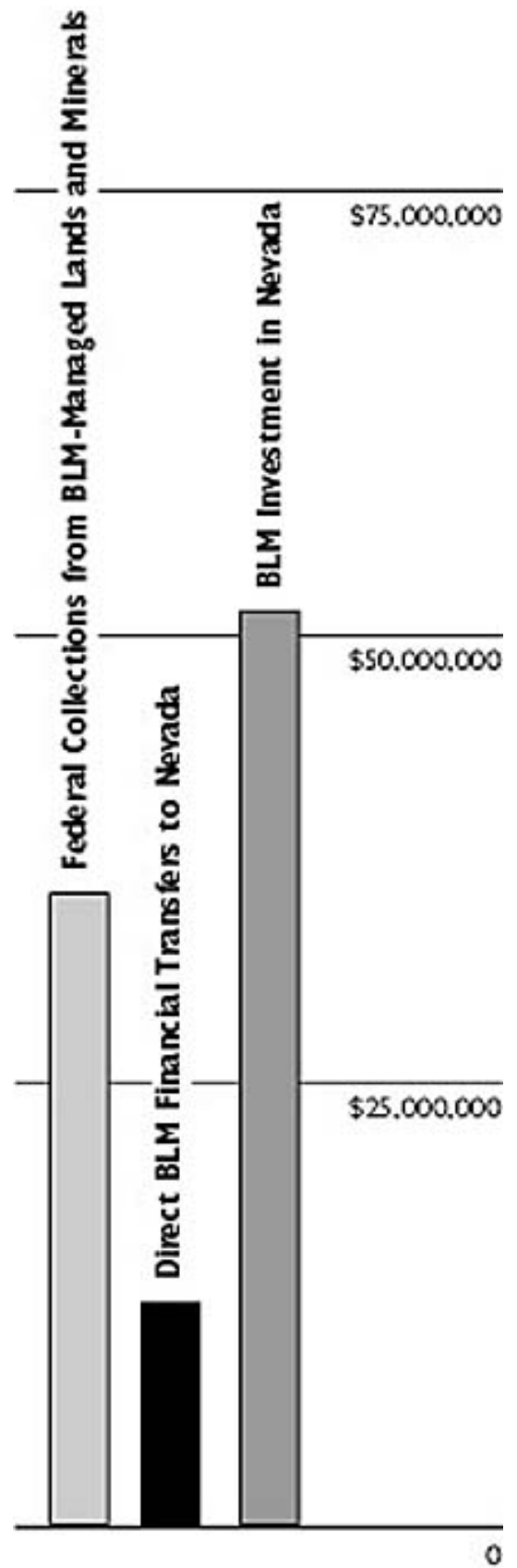
BLM-Nevada is also working to raise public awareness about the hazards of fire in areas where wildlands and urban areas meet. The Bureau distributes information on how homeowners can protect their property from wildland fire by creating safety zones or "defensible spaces" around their houses.

In addition, the BLM is involved in wildland fire research ventures, such as the Great Basin Live Fuel Moisture Project. This project, which is aimed at maximizing firefighter and public safety, seeks to predict fire behavior by examining the moisture content of live vegetation samples taken from sites around the West. BLM-Nevada also participates in the decade-old Integrated Fire Weather and Climatology Project, which records temperature, relative humidity, wind speed, and wind direction to develop a climatology of certain areas. This helps the BLM in carrying out prescribed burns that improve vegetation and wildlife habitat.

## *Nevada* Fiscal Year 1998

<b>Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals</b> 	
Grazing Fees 	\$2,176,000
Recreation and Use Fees 	\$999,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent 	\$2,327,000
Miscellaneous Receipts 	\$2,648,000
Sale of Land and Materials 	\$3,428,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees 	\$13,954,000
Timber Receipts 	\$63,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses 	\$10,144,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,739,000</b>
<b>Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Nevada</b> 	

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$6,973,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$270,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$234,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$3,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$4,908,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$12,388,000</b>
<b>BLM Investment in Nevada <a href="#">i</a></b>	
Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$38,807,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$150,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,280,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$832,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$6,240,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$9,083,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$51,392,000</b>



# Commercial Use Activity in Nevada

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

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Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	718 permits and leases, 2,245,952 AUMs
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	8 new holes started, 47,695 acres in producing status, 86 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production <a href="#">i</a>	22 producing leases, 1.2 million megawatt hours of energy
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	353 permits issued, 5.51 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	40,976 acres under lease, 2.07 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	304 notices reviewed, 84 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	341 granted

# Estimated Recreational Use in Nevada [i](#)

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

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<b>Visitor Days for FY 1997</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Adventure Sports	81,000
Camping	1,411,000
Driving for Pleasure	375,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	233,000
Fishing and Hunting	1,088,000
Other	633,000
Picnicking	74,000
Trail Activities	2,105,000
Water Sports	57,000
Winter Sports	38,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,095,000</b>

## Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998

276 Permits -- \$36,693 Collected







## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998

5 Sites -- \$944,750 Collected

# *Selected Heritage Assets in Nevada*

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*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

Cultural Resources 	60,365 acres inventoried (545 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas 	1 area (6,435 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	112 WSAs (5.12 million acres)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs) 	1 NCA (112,125 acres)
National Historic Trails 	2 trails (666 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	7 ACECs (1.42 million acres)

# *Wild Horse and Burro Program in Nevada*

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*Fiscal Year 1998*

Animal 	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted 
Wild Horses	21,946	4,392	134
Wild Burros	517	189	12



[Montana and the Dakotas](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [New Mexico \(+Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas\)](#)



# Welcome to the Bureau of Land Management

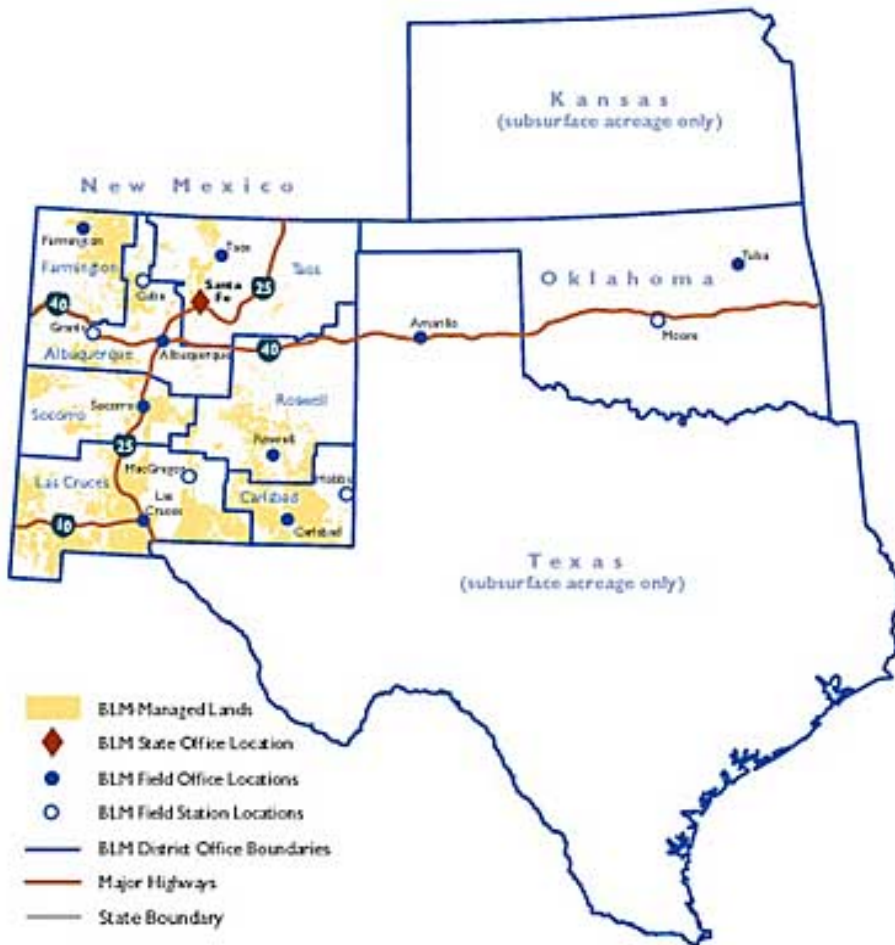
New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

# 1999

## Public Rewards from Public Lands

### BLM New Mexico (including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image



The New Mexico State Office also has jurisdiction over surface and subsurface land in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas

In New Mexico, the BLM manages 12.8 million surface acres and 41.1 million acres of subsurface mineral estate; in Oklahoma, 2,100 surface acres and 1.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate; in Texas, 3.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate; in Kansas, 850,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate.

New Mexico State Office  
1474 Rodeo Road  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
505-433-7400  
[www.blm.gov](http://www.blm.gov)

The Pot of Black Gold - Drilling taking place on BLM-managed public land located within the Farmington District.



The BLM manages 12.8 million acres of public land in New Mexico and 2,100 acres in Oklahoma. In addition, the agency administers subsurface mineral estate in both of these States, as well as in Kansas and Texas. Altogether, this four-State region contains more than 47 million acres of Federal mineral estate and over 2 million acres of American Indian mineral estate.

New Mexico's public lands feature desert landscapes, mountain ranges, brush-covered hillsides, white-water rivers, dry arroyos, wild caves, rugged lava flows, sand dunes, multicolored badland landscapes, and grass prairies. These lands are rich in cultural, natural, and energy resources. They are home to several 19th-century military forts and offer abundant recreational opportunities at such sites as the Valley of Fires Recreation Area, the Bisti Wilderness, and the Rio Grande River, a portion of which has been designated as a Wild and Scenic River. As for energy resources, the largest potash reserve in the United States is located on public land in southeast New Mexico.

In addition to its other work, BLM-New Mexico recently acquired supervisory responsibility for the Helium Operations Office in Amarillo, Texas. The Amarillo Field Office oversees the production, conservation, sale, and distribution of helium, which the Federal Government uses in its space shuttle and defense programs and in nuclear fusion reactor experiments.

Working with public and private partners is a key component of the BLM's land management mission. Toward that end, BLM-New Mexico has developed innovative partnerships with American Indian tribes. In 1998, the Albuquerque Field Office carried out two cooperative agreements with tribes, the first of which calls for the BLM and the Pueblo of Cochiti to manage jointly the Tent Rocks Area of Critical Environmental Concern and Tent Rocks National Recreation Trail. Under this agreement, the Pueblo constructs fences, maintains trails, replaces signs, and provides visitor information services. A portion of the day-use fees collected at the site are earmarked for a Pueblo scholarship fund. The second agreement, which involves the Navajo Nation, advances efforts to restore the critical Rio Puerco watershed by means of environmental education. Under the agreement, the BLM will provide technical project assistance to Navajo

*...BLM-New Mexico has developed innovative partnerships with American Indian tribes.*



Bisti Wilderness - Farmington District



Chapter Houses and individual grazing allottees.

In southwest New Mexico, the BLM's Las Cruces Field Office has been restoring and stabilizing historic buildings at Lake Valley, an abandoned silver mining town near the village of Hillsboro. In 1997, the Field Office finished stabilizing a schoolhouse, which is now a facility for community dances, receptions, and reunions. The BLM has nearly completed restoration of an old church that the agency expects to be available for special community events.

Protecting endangered species is another important part of BLM-New Mexico's land management mission. The Las Cruces Field Office has initiated a 5-year study of the endangered aplomado falcon, a project that involves several Federal agencies, New Mexico State University, and the University of Chihuahua in Mexico. A major objective of the study is to determine the habitat requirements of the aplomado falcon in Mexico, and then use those findings to ensure that the BLM has accurately identified potential falcon habitats in New Mexico.

A multiagency "Save Our Bosque" task force is working to achieve the BLM's vision of restoring the Rio Grande bosque (a wooded or forested area) for purposes of public recreation, conservation, and environmental education. The task force includes members from the BLM's Socorro Field Office, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy, Socorro County, and the City of Socorro. In 1997, task force members began removing illegally dumped trash, including appliances and tires, from the bosque. The task force also completed work in the Socorro Nature Area, a recreational and educational site along the river in Socorro County. The area now contains 2 miles of interpretive trails through a mature cottonwood forest, an outdoor amphitheater, a native plant identification pavilion, and a fish pond with an observation deck.

New Mexico's Farmington Field Office manages 81 percent of the 27,400-acre Glade Run trail system, which contains 42 miles of trails. Those who love the great outdoors--bike riders, four-wheel drive and all-terrain vehicle enthusiasts, horseback riders, joggers, and walkers--enjoy scenic views from this trail system. Because of the mild winters in the area, the Glade is a training ground for world-class bike

*This future three-way exchange exemplifies the kind of collaboration the BLM strives for with Tribal and State governments.*



Members of the Rio Puerco Management committee tour the critical Rio Puerco Watershed.



racers; it is also the annual site of the world's oldest mountain bike race.

BLM-managed lands in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Texas produce millions of dollars of mineral-related revenues for taxpayers, money that supports public schools, universities, hospitals, and other beneficiaries. Two of the world's largest reserves of natural gas are found in Hugoton Field in southwest Kansas and the San Juan Basin in northwest New Mexico. Revenues derived from American Indian mineral development in Oklahoma are returned directly to the local communities.

The BLM's Tulsa Field Office in Oklahoma is working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Oklahoma Corporation Commission to clean up decades-old problems resulting from oil development that occurred before the enactment of environmental protection legislation. This effort has led to an interagency partnership that has given the Tulsa Field Office the necessary resources to plug and abandon approximately 20 oil-, gas-, and water-disposal wells.

BLM-New Mexico regularly works with Indian tribes and the State of New Mexico on land exchanges aimed at consolidating landholdings and improving land ownership patterns in the State. For example, in August 1998, leaders from the BLM, two Indian pueblos, the State, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs signed an agreement confirming their intent to work on a three-way land exchange involving about 18,000 acres of BLM public land northeast of Albuquerque.

Of the BLM lands to be transferred to the pueblos, 1,520 acres will be retained by the agency in order to protect several populations of endangered plant species. The BLM also signed an agreement with leaders from the Santo Domingo and San Felipe Pueblos for cooperative management of this area, known as the Ball Ranch Area of Critical Environmental Concern. This agreement was necessary because the retained area will be surrounded by Pueblo land.

This future three-way exchange exemplifies the kind of collaboration the BLM strives for with Tribal and State governments. Through this trade, the Pueblos will be able to administer Indian cultural and sacred sites, the New

Mexico State Land Office will acquire lands to meet its State trust obligations, and the BLM will settle a land exchange debt with the State of New Mexico.

## New Mexico

(including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas) Fiscal Year 1998

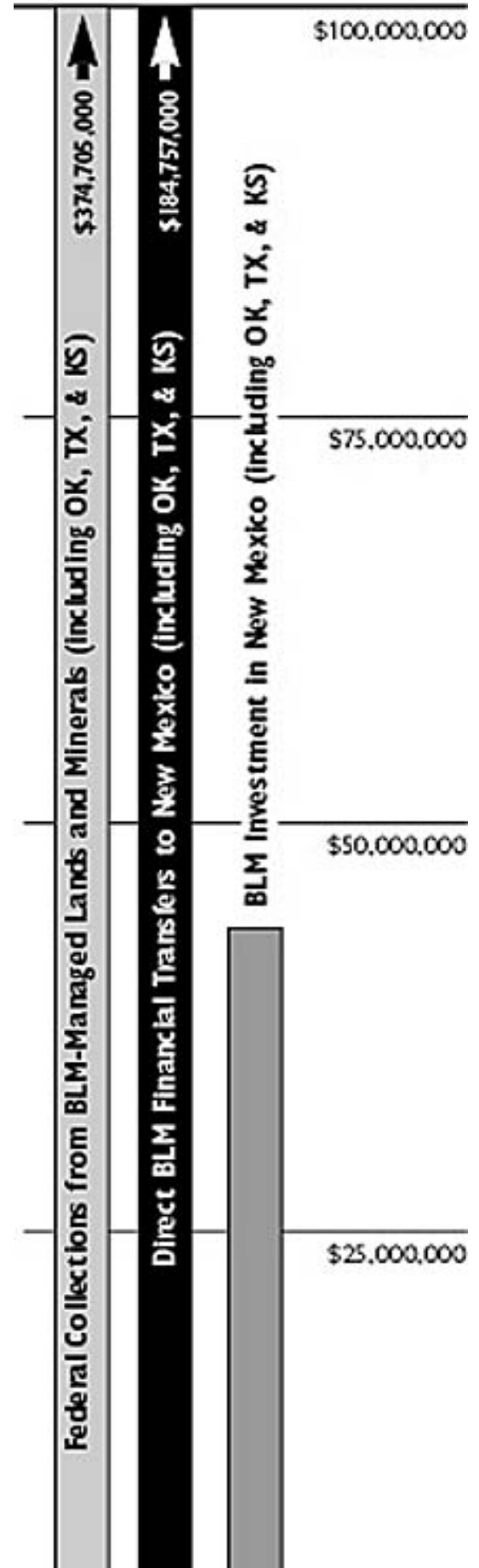
<b>Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,180,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$262,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$498,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,195,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$600,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$779,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$369,191,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$374,705,000</b>

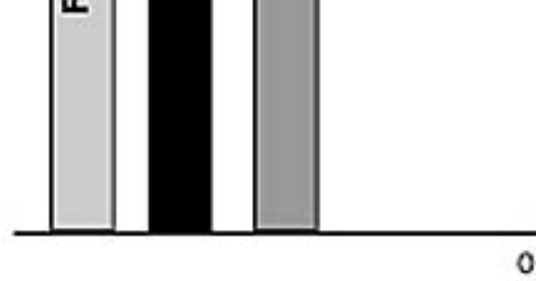
<b>Direct BLM Financial Transfers to New Mexico (including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$13,927,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$363,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$29,000
National Grasslands <a href="#">i</a>	\$10,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$170,428,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$184,747,000</b>

<b>BLM Investment in New Mexico (including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$37,393,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$120,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,327,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,500,000



Central Hazardous Materials Fund <a href="#">i</a>	\$140,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,788,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,333,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$43,601,000</b>



## *Commercial Use Activity in New Mexico*

*(including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	2,313 permits and leases, 1,876,468 AUMs
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	761 new holes started, 3.8 million acres in producing status, 25,820 currently producing wells
Coal Production <a href="#">i</a>	9 producing leases, 4.9 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	775 permits issued, 1.1 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	130,676 acres under lease, 2.75 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	6 notices reviewed, 1 plan of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	780 granted

## *Estimated Recreational Use in New Mexico*

*(including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)* [i](#)

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

<b>Visitor Days for FY 1997</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Adventure Sports	108,000
Camping	597,000
Driving for Pleasure	148,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	377,000
Fishing and Hunting	908,000
Other	281,000

Picnicking	115,000
Trail Activities	680,000
Water Sports	59,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,274,000</b>

**Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998** 

14,837 Permits -- \$128,208 Collected










**Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998** 

10 Sites -- \$178,537 Collected

## *Selected Heritage Assets in New Mexico*

*(including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*

*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

Cultural Resources 	64,339 acres inventoried (1,020 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers 	2 rivers, 93 miles (29,712 acres)
Wilderness Areas 	3 areas (140,555 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	52 WSAs (925,908 acres)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs) 	1 NCA (262,000 acres)
National Recreation Trails 	6 trails (32 miles)
National Scenic Trails 	1 trail (202 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	76 ACECs (431,093 acres)
Research Natural Areas 	12 areas (27,976 acres)





# *Wild Horse and Burro Program in New Mexico*

*(including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)*

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*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	55	0	605
Wild Burros	0	0	151

[Nevada](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Oregon and Washington](#)



# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

## 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands

### BLM Oregon and Washington Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image

Sunset at Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the Salem District, Oregon. (Photo by Tom Iraci, U.S. Forest Service)



- BLM-Managed Lands
- BLM District Office Boundaries
- Major Highways
- State Boundary
- BLM Field Office Locations
- National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center
- Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center



The Oregon State Office also has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in the state of Washington.

In Oregon, the BLM manages 15.7 million surface acres and 35.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estates; in Washington, 370,110 surface acres and 11.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Oregon State Office  
1515 S.W. 5th Avenue  
P.O. Box 2965  
Portland, OR 97208-2965  
503-952-6002  
[www.or.blm.gov](http://www.or.blm.gov)

The BLM manages more than 15.7 million acres of public lands in Oregon, comprising about 25 percent of its land base; the Bureau also manages over 370,000 acres in Washington. The public lands in these two States, which provide habitat for thousands of plant and animal species, range from ocean frontage and forests in the west to high desert and mountains in the east. The BLM seeks to promote the health of these lands while ensuring that their resources meet social needs.

Western Oregon's 2 million acres of public lands, which lie west of the Cascade Range in a checkerboard ownership pattern, contain some of the most productive forests in the world. These lands are commonly called O&C lands, named after the Oregon and California Railroad Land Grants. In contrast, eastern Oregon's public lands, encompassing some 13.7 million acres, are characterized by basin and range topography that features shrub-grass steppe plant communities. In Washington, the public lands are scattered and lie primarily east of the Cascade Range in the central Columbia Basin and in the highlands of northeastern Washington along the Canadian border. Some are also located in Puget Sound, north of Seattle.

BLM-managed lands are important to the economies of both Oregon and Washington. In western Oregon, these lands play a key role in timber production and in the floral and mushroom-gathering industries. In eastern Oregon, public lands serve as a major base for the local agriculture economy. Statewide, BLM lands provide habitat for anadromous fish, a vital resource both economically and socially to Oregon. (Anadromous fish migrate up rivers from the sea to breed in fresh water.) In addition, the scenic and recreational appeal of these lands contributes to Oregon's tourism industry, which ranks third in economic value to the State. The BLM manages two major, world-class interpretive facilities in Oregon: the National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, near Baker City, and the Yaquina Head Interpretive Center on the Oregon coast, near Newport.

Washington's public lands, which represent only a fraction of the State's land base (less than 1 percent), are scattered and interspersed with large amounts of private agricultural land. Therefore, the BLM has focused on maximizing

*...BLM lands provide habitat for anadromous fish, a vital resource both economically and socially to Oregon.*



Winter on Steens Mountain from near Andrews, Oregon in the Burns District. (Photo by Mark Armstrong)



*...the BLM exchanges land to protect natural resource values.*

natural settings and public access, and manages many areas in Washington principally for their recreational, riparian, and wildlife values. These areas include the Yakima River Canyon recreation sites, the Juniper Dunes Wilderness Area, the Channeled Scablands riparian areas west of Spokane, and some areas in Puget Sound. The public lands in Washington are valuable for the access they provide to these unspoiled natural areas.

To deal effectively with a host of complex and often contentious land management issues in Oregon and Washington, the BLM works closely with State and local governments, Provincial and Resource Advisory Committees, and American Indian tribes. Such collaboration is essential for the successful implementation of two major strategies aimed at managing Federal lands on a sustainable basis: the Northwest Forest Plan (in western Oregon) and the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project (in eastern Oregon, Washington, and other surrounding States). The Bureau also works with many private organizations that contribute money and volunteers for environmental restoration initiatives.

The opening of the Cascade Streamwatch project in Oregon's Salem District, which involved the BLM, the U.S. Forest Service, Wolfree, Inc. (a nonprofit educational organization), and many other agencies and private corporations, is another excellent example of collaboration. This project provides visitors, educators, and students with an accessible place in a forest setting to view and study healthy Northwest watersheds and fisheries. Outdoor study areas, trails, interpretive sites, buildings, and other facilities allow for a multitude of field education activities that show the interconnections between rivers, streams, wetlands, and people. More than 3,000 students and adults participate each year in education programs at Cascade Streamwatch, which also attracts thousands of other visitors annually.

In carrying out its land management mission in Oregon and Washington, the BLM exchanges land to protect natural resource values. For example, to improve recreational opportunities and protect fisheries, the BLM's Salem District obtained two parcels of land adjacent to the BLM Wildwood Recreation Area, located east of Portland, through exchange. Portions of these acquired lands are within



Douglas fir forest in western Oregon.  
(Photo taken by Tom Iraci, U.S. Forest Service)

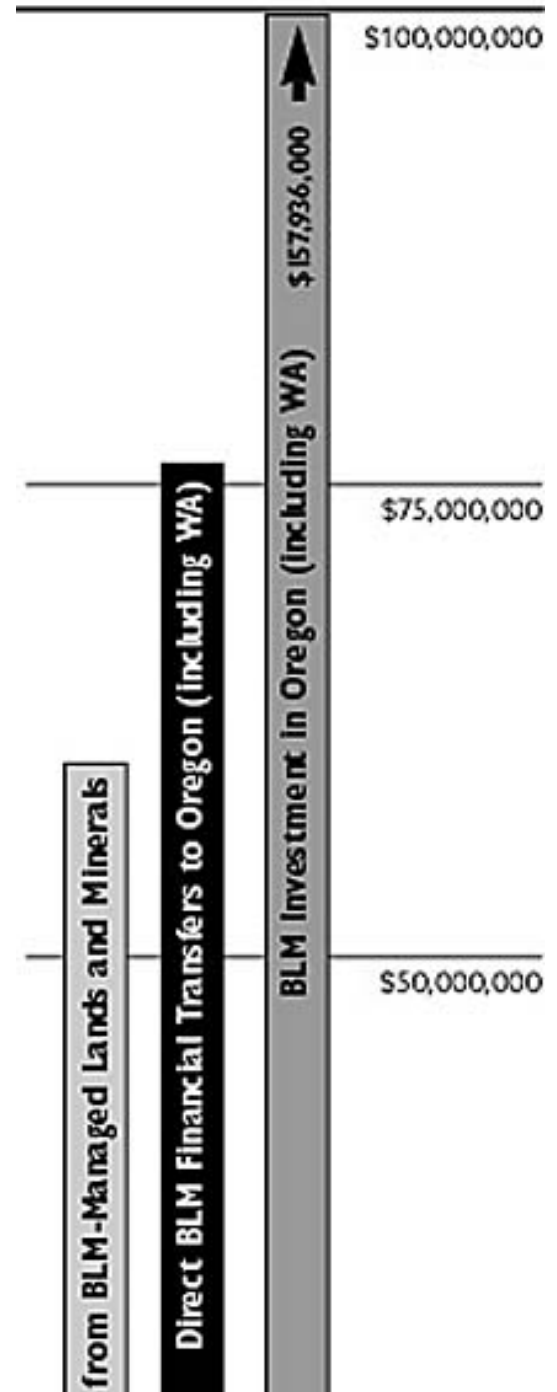


Salmon Wild and Scenic River and contain habitat for steelhead trout and for Chinook and Coho salmon.

The Wildwood Recreation Area contains a substantial part of the Cascade Streamwatch projection and features picnicsites for families and large groups, playing fields, and interpretive trails that are accessible to the disabled. The area also provides access to the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness Area. Future management plans for the newly acquired lands include the development of hiking trails and improvements to aquatic habitat.

## Oregon and Washington Fiscal Year 1998

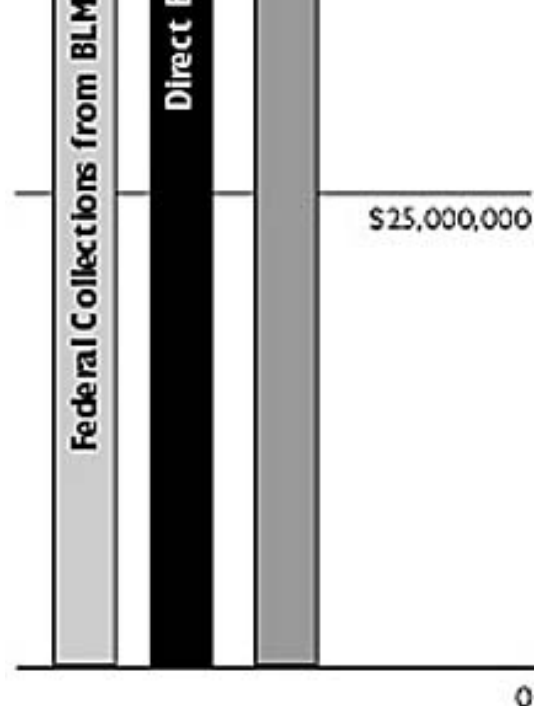
<b>Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,250,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,526,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$363,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$991,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,235,000
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Funds (Timber Receipts) <a href="#">i</a>	\$47,242,000
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund (Timber Receipts) <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,725,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$684,000
Timber Receipts (Public Domain) <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,770,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,562,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$60,348,000</b>
<b>Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Oregon and Washington</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,032,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$192,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$191,000
O&C Grant Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$67,492,000



CBWR Grant Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$537,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$772,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$76,223,000</b>

### BLM Investment in Oregon and Washington [i](#)

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$36,134,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$780,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$746,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,406,000
Management of O&C Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$100,446,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,730,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$10,694,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$157,936,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity

*in Oregon and Washington*

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	1,700 permits and leases, 1,079,615 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	42.6 million cubic feet/253 million board feet
Coal Production <a href="#">i</a>	2 producing leases, 683,713 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	149 permits issued, 205,532 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	106 notices reviewed, 73 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	148 granted

# *Estimated Recreational Use*

*in Oregon and Washington* 

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*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

---

## **Visitor Days for FY 1997**

Adventure Sports	70,000
Camping	3,241,000
Driving for Pleasure	586,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	695,000
Fishing and Hunting	2,317,000
Other	308,000
Picnicking	336,000
Trail Activities	1,422,000
Water Sports	2,294,000
Winter Sports	60,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,330,000</b>

## **Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998**

536 Permits -- \$294,510 Collected

## **Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998**

13 Sites -- \$1,439,705 Collected

# *Selected Heritage Assets*









*in Oregon and Washington*

---

*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

---



Cultural Resources 	46,239 acres inventoried (541 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers (OR) 	19 rivers, 767 miles (245,376 acres)
Wilderness Areas (OR) 	3 areas (16,378 acres)

Wilderness Areas (WA) 	1 area (7,140 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) (OR) 	92 WSAs (2.8 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) (WA) 	1 WSA (5,518 acres)
National Historic Trails (OR) 	2 trails (24 miles)
National Recreation Trails (OR) 	3 trails (201 miles)
National Scenic Trails (OR) 	1 trail (42 miles)
National Outstanding Natural Area (OR) 	1 area (100 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	168 ACECs (557,142 acres)
Research Natural Areas 	57 areas (99,111 acres)

## *Wild Horse and Burro Program in Oregon and Washington*

---

*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	2,533	211	368
Wild Burros	15	0	53

[New Mexico \(+ Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas\)](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Utah](#)



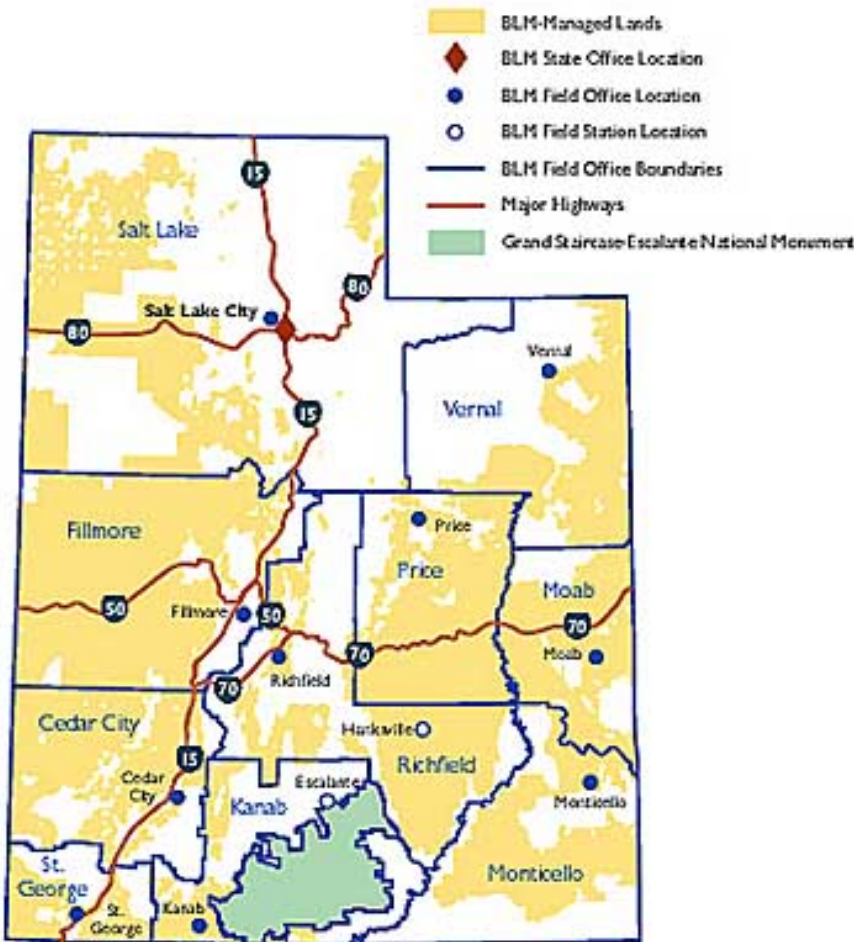


1999

Public Rewards from Public Lands

**BLM Utah Map and State Overview**

Click map for larger image



Petroglyphs near Nine Mile Canyon by Price, Utah. (Photo by Kelly Rigby)



In Utah, the BLM manages 22.9 million acres of surface land and 32.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Utah State Office  
324 South State Street, Suite 300  
P.O. Box 45035  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155  
801-539-4001  
[www.blm.gov/utah](http://www.blm.gov/utah)

The BLM manages 22.9 million acres in Utah, amounting to

more than 40 percent of the State's land base. Utah's public lands extend the length and breadth of the State, with the greatest concentration in western and southeastern Utah. The terrain is varied, ranging from arid rolling uplands in the Uintah Basin to sprawling lowlands in the Mojave Desert. The public lands also include remote mountain ranges of conifers, granite stone, and shale hillsides in the Great Basin and spectacular red rock canyon country on the Colorado Plateau.

The BLM plays a major role in Utah's prosperity and growth by managing the public lands for multiple uses, including energy development, and by working in partnership with numerous public agencies, businesses, and private organizations. For example, BLM-Utah has joined forces with more than 1,500 resource agencies, communities, and industries to make the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City a success. Because many of Utah's most attractive sites are on public lands, the Bureau is preparing for increased visitation stemming from the Olympics. Through its services to visitors, its accommodation of commercial and other land uses, and its protection of public land resources, the BLM will highlight the many values of Utah's public lands during the 2002 Winter Olympics.

One of these values is outdoor recreation, for which opportunities abound: mountain biking at the world-famous Slickrock Bike Trail, speed trials at the Bonneville Salt Flats, desert backpacking in remote canyon country, and white-water rafting on the Green, San Juan, and Colorado Rivers. Visitors can also explore numerous historical, cultural, archaeological, and paleontological sites on BLM-managed lands, including a 165-mile segment of the Pony Express Trail, the John Jarvie Historic Site (which once hid infamous outlaws like Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid), and the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry (from which 18,000 bones have been extracted thus far). The 1.88 million-acre Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, established by President Clinton in 1996, adds yet another Utah destination for Americans seeking spectacular vistas and personal solitude.

Consistent with its cooperative role in the 2002 Winter Olympics, BLM-Utah demonstrates its "good neighbor" policy in myriad ways as it manages the public lands. That policy has been particularly evident in the way the BLM has ensured local participation in every step of the process of

*Visitors can also explore numerous historical, cultural, archaeological, and paleontological sites on BLM-managed lands, including a 165-mile segment of the Pony Express Trail...*



Simpson Springs Station - Named for 1858 mail-route explorer Captain J. H. Simpson, this site is still considered a dependable desert watering hole on the historic Pony Express Trail. (Photo by Jerry Sintz)



developing a long-term management plan for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. After the Monument's creation, the BLM put together an interagency management team that included five professionals from Utah who were selected by the State's Governor. (The BLM published a draft Grand Staircase management plan and an accompanying draft Environmental Impact Statement in November 1998.)

BLM-Utah is also carrying out its good-neighbor policy as it works to restore the Bonneville Salt Flats, an area known by Utah's settlers as unforgiving and harsh, but known today as a site where motorized racers try to set world land speed records. Film companies from around the world find the Salt Flats an irresistible backdrop, while thousands of visitors each year stop in awe of this seemingly endless open expanse, a place where one can actually look into the horizon and see the curvature of the earth. The BLM, the racing industry, and Reilly Industries, a potash mining company, have become partners to restore the Flats, which have lost 30 percent of their salt surface over the last three decades due to a variety of human and natural causes. For the next 5 years, millions of tons of salt brine will be pumped onto the Salt Flats to increase the thickness of the salt one-half inch per year.

The BLM works closely with other Utah partners on a host of issues. For instance, the BLM and the Southern Utah Planning Authorities Council coordinate planning efforts related to water quality, public school lands, Wild and Scenic River designation, pipeline rights-of-way, fire management, wildlife management, and mineral development. This local partnership enhances the lives of citizens through better planning at all levels of government in southwestern Utah.

As the steward of Utah's public lands, the BLM engages in land exchanges in order to consolidate parcels into more manageable units and to acquire land that is suited to public ownership. In October 1998, Congress passed legislation that sealed a historic land exchange agreement between Utah Governor Mike Leavitt and Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. The exchange resolved the fate of Utah school trust lands located within National Parks, National Forests, and other Federal lands. Through the exchange, Utah gained \$50 million for its school trust fund

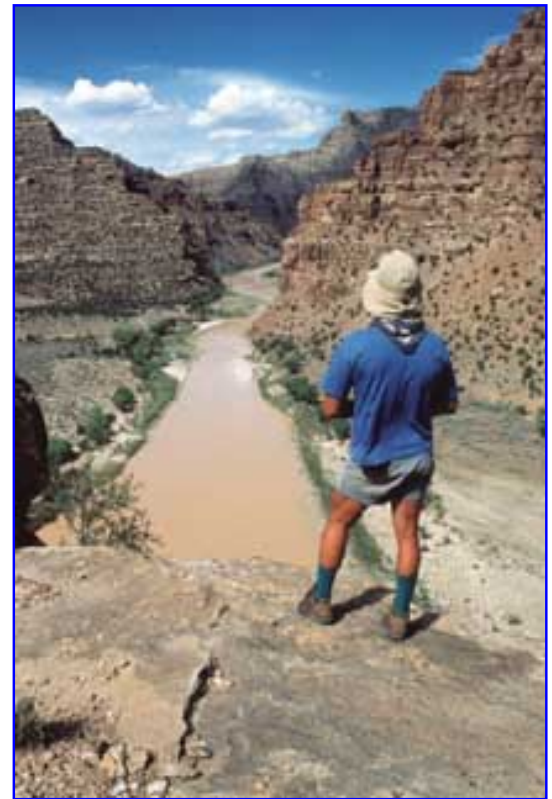
*In October 1998,  
Congress passed  
legislation that  
sealed a historic  
land exchange  
agreement between  
Utah Governor Mike  
Leavitt and  
Secretary of the  
Interior Bruce  
Babbitt.*



Hiker in Desolation Canyon overlooking the Green River. (Photo by Kelly Rigby)

and 139,000 acres of Federal land rich in energy resources and potential mineral royalties. In exchange, the Federal Government received 376,739 surface and subsurface acres of school trust lands, including 176,699 acres in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, from the State of Utah.

A less massive, but nonetheless important, exchange occurred in January 1998, when the BLM's Dixie Field Office completed a three-way transaction that added critical desert tortoise habitat to the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve in Washington County. This trade is one of four recently completed exchanges in southern Utah that have added nearly 1,200 acres of habitat to the Red Cliffs Desert Reserve while making land available for private development in booming Washington County.



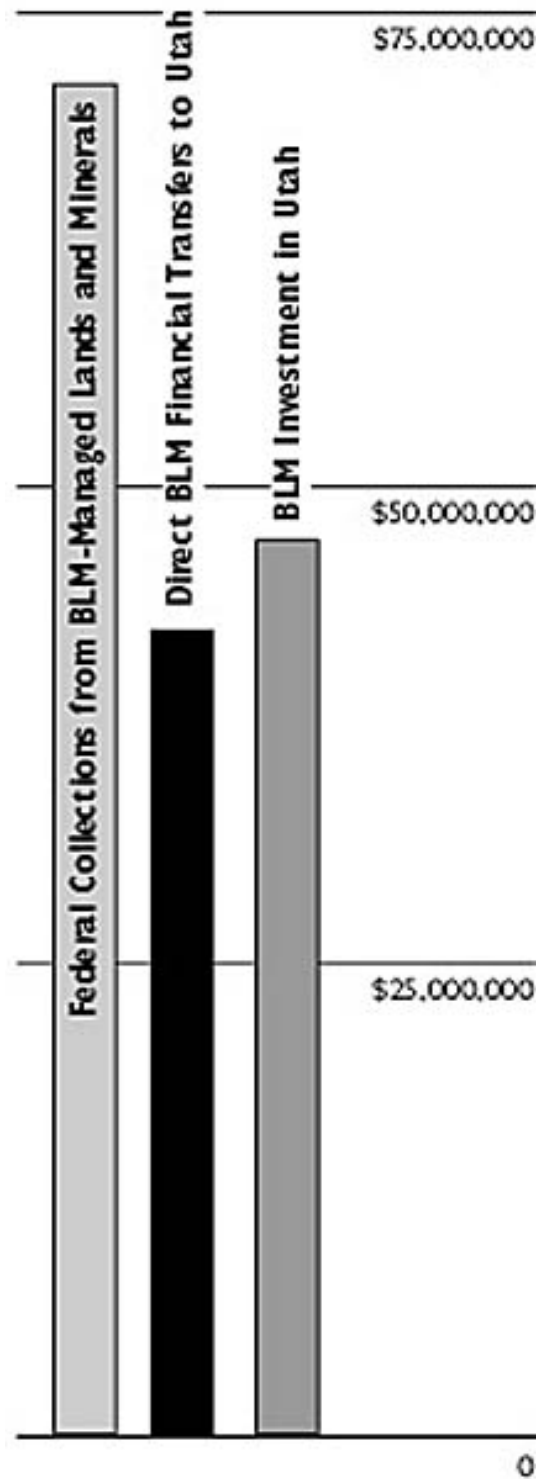
## *Utah* Fiscal Year 1998

<b>Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,234,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,188,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$422,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$685,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$535,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,212,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$31,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$65,720,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$71,027,000</b>
<b>Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Utah</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$9,477,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$152,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$22,000

Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$32,621,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$42,273,000</b>

**BLM Investment in Utah [i](#)**

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$36,388,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,225,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$654,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$544,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$3,792,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$4,399,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$47,002,000</b>



# Commercial Use Activity in Utah

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	1,622 permits and leases, 1,268,245 AUMs
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	341 new holes started, 954,984 acres in producing status, 2,225 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production <a href="#">i</a>	13 producing leases, 238,000 megawatt hours of energy
Coal Production <a href="#">i</a>	22 producing leases, 22.78 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	509 permits issued, 809,882 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	62,742 acres under lease, 75,153 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	39 notices reviewed, 14 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	172 granted

# Estimated Recreational Use in Utah [i](#)

*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

<b>Visitor Days for FY 1997 <a href="#">i</a></b>	
Adventure Sports	46,000
Camping	1,556,000
Driving for Pleasure	344,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	586,000
Fishing and Hunting	443,000
Other	139,000
Picnicking	76,000
Trail Activities	1,356,000
Water Sports	306,000
Winter Sports	11,000

**Total** 4,864,000

**Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998** 









3,583 Permits -- \$634,797 Collected

**Recreation Fee Demonstration Program FY 1998** 

6 Sites -- \$367,350 Collected



## *Selected Heritage Assets in Utah*

*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

National Monument 	1.88 million acres
Cultural Resources 	67,254 acres inventoried (1,421 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas 	2 areas (22,600 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	95 WSAs (3.25 million acres)
National Historic Trails 	2 trails (243 miles)
National Recreation Trails 	1 trails (12 miles)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs) 	47 ACECs (1.09 million acres)
Research Natural Areas 	4 areas (2,690 acres)

## *Wild Horse and Burro Program in Utah*

*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
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Wild Horses	3,492	160	291
Wild Burros	146	0	22

[Oregon and Washington](#) | [CONTENTS](#) | [Wyoming and Nebraska](#)

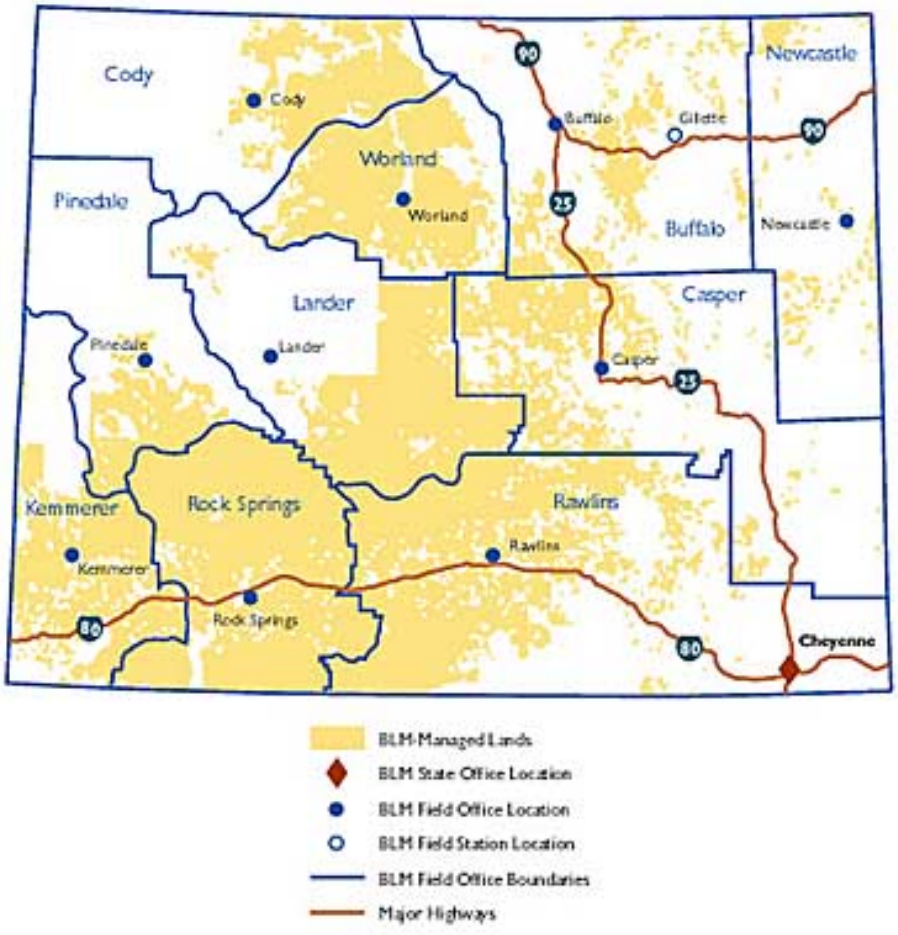




# 1999 Public Rewards from Public Lands

## BLM Wyoming and Nebraska Map and State Overview

Click map for larger image



## Wild horses on the high desert land that typifies Wyoming range.



<p>The Wyoming State Office also has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in Nebraska.</p>	<p>In Wyoming, the BLM manages 18.4 million surface acres and 30 million acres of subsurface mineral estate; in Nebraska, 7,700 surface acres and 106,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate.</p>	<p>Wyoming State Office 5353 Yellowstone Road P.O. Box 1828 Cheyenne, WY 82003 307-775-6256 www.wy.blm.gov</p>
--	---	--

Public lands in Wyoming comprise 18.4 million acres that are concentrated primarily in the western two-thirds of the State. These lands include high desert plains, sand dunes, badlands, and rugged mountains. BLM-Wyoming also manages small scattered tracts of public land in Nebraska.

Energy resources abound on Wyoming's public lands. Wyoming is the leading coal producer in America, with Federal coal from the Powder River Basin used to generate electricity in more than 29 States. Ninety percent of the trona (soda ash) extracted in the United States comes from Federal and private land in Wyoming's Green River Basin. Natural gas development is another important part of Wyoming's economy, and the southwest portion of the State expects to see thousands of new wells in the next several years. Coalbed methane gas operators anticipate significant development in northeast Wyoming in the next decade, depending on the success of their ongoing operations.

Wyoming's public lands offer opportunities for world-class hunting and fishing, as well as wild horse watching, mountain biking, caving, snowmobiling, and hiking. These lands also contain rich paleontological resources, such as the recently discovered dinosaur tracks outside of Shell, near the Red Gulch-Alkali Back Country Byway. Scientists believe these rare Middle Jurassic dinosaur tracks shed new light on the past because the formation in which they were found (the Sundance Formation) had previously been thought to be under water. Further research at the tracksite could alter current views about this formation and the paleoenvironment of the Middle Jurassic period of some 165 million years ago.

Besides prehistoric resources, Wyoming's public lands feature American Indian petroglyphs, emigrant etchings, and portions of trails used by settlers moving westward. Visitors can see original wagon ruts along the Oregon Trail and other National Historic Trails. In 1997, the BLM joined in marking the sesquicentennial of the great trek along the Mormon Pioneer Trail, a commemoration that attracted more than 250,000 people to ceremonies, new interpretive sites, and a reenactment of the Mormon Trail wagon train.

*Wyoming's public  
lands offer  
opportunities for  
world-class hunting  
and fishing...*



Coal dragline, Thunder Basin,  
Wyoming



*...the "Seeking  
Common Ground"  
initiative...promotes  
positive  
relationships  
between livestock  
producers and*

To manage Wyoming's public lands more effectively and efficiently, the BLM collaborates with numerous public and private partners. For example, BLM-Wyoming coordinates efforts to control and manage noxious weeds through an agreement with the Wyoming Department of Agriculture. This agreement strengthens an existing BLM relationship with the Wyoming Weed and Pest Districts, which operate at the county level. The BLM also participates on an interagency committee that deals with air quality issues in southwest Wyoming. Other agencies serving on the committee are the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Forest Service.

Working with Wyoming stakeholders, the BLM has undertaken a number of innovative projects aimed at promoting the health and productivity of the public lands. One of these collaborative efforts is the Muddy Creek project in south-central Wyoming. This multimember project seeks to conserve and improve the Muddy Creek watershed for the benefit of wildlife and livestock while facilitating recreation and other uses of the land. Private landowners, public agencies, environmental organizations, the livestock industry, and others are involved in this project, which is part of the "Seeking Common Ground" initiative that promotes positive relationships between livestock producers and wildlife interests.

Energy revenues from the public lands play a key role in Wyoming's economy. In 1998, the State of Wyoming received over \$237 million in mineral royalties, rents, and bonuses from Federal minerals managed by the BLM. These funds help pay for Wyoming public schools, highways, and the University of Wyoming. Wyoming and its counties also received more than \$8.5 million from Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT), grazing fees, timber receipts, and other activities on the public lands in 1998. In addition, public land recreation contributes to Wyoming's economy, with hunting trips and wildlife-related recreation generating more than \$170 million each year.

Besides forming new and strengthening existing partnerships, BLM-Wyoming engages in land exchanges to enhance its stewardship of the public lands. The Whiskey Mountain bighorn sheep herd, the largest wintering herd of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the United States, is a major benefactor of a recent exchange involving the BLM

## *wildlife interests.*



Rock formations in Castle Gardens Recreation Area

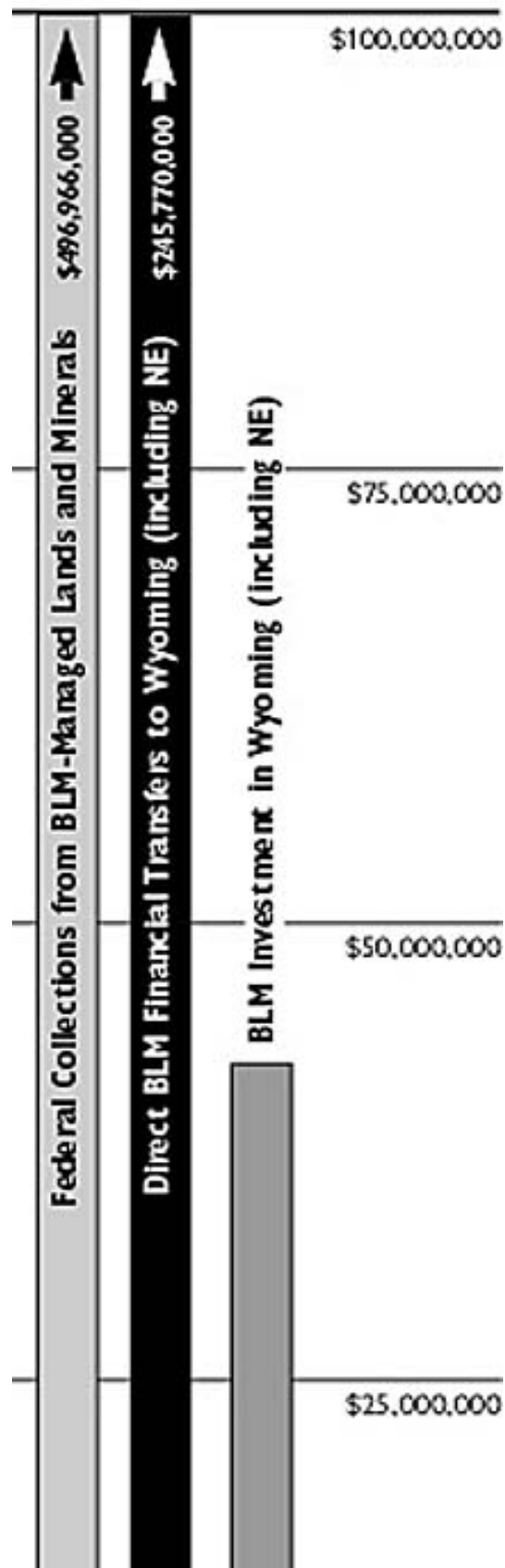


and The Nature Conservancy. As a result of the exchange, bighorn sheep winter range will be protected from the encroachment of rural subdivisions, ensuring the viability of the Whiskey Mountain herd.

## Wyoming and Nebraska

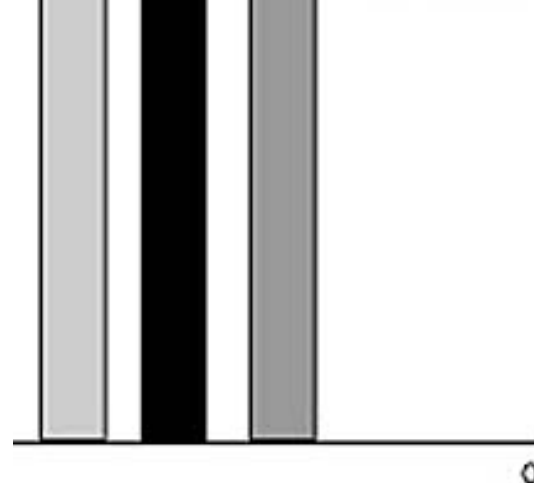
Fiscal Year 1998

<b>Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,250,000
Recreation and Use Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,526,000
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent <a href="#">i</a>	\$363,000
Miscellaneous Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$991,000
Sale of Land and Materials <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,235,000
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Funds (Timber Receipts) <a href="#">i</a>	\$47,242,000
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund (Timber Receipts) <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,725,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$684,000
Timber Receipts (Public Domain) <a href="#">i</a>	\$2,770,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,562,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$60,348,000</b>
<b>Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Wyoming and Nebraska</b> <a href="#">i</a>	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,032,000
Grazing Fees <a href="#">i</a>	\$192,000
Proceeds of Sales <a href="#">i</a>	\$191,000
O&C Grant Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$67,492,000
CBWR Grant Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$537,000
Timber Receipts <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses <a href="#">i</a>	\$772,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$76,223,000</b>



## BLM Investment in Wyoming and Nebraska [i](#)

Management of Lands and Resources <a href="#">i</a>	\$36,134,000
Land Acquisition <a href="#">i</a>	\$780,000
Range Improvements <a href="#">i</a>	\$746,000
Construction and Access <a href="#">i</a>	\$1,406,000
Management of O&C Lands <a href="#">i</a>	\$100,446,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness <a href="#">i</a>	\$7,730,000
Wildland Fire Operations <a href="#">i</a>	\$10,694,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$157,936,000</b>



## Commercial Use Activity

*in Wyoming and Nebraska*

*on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1998*

Grazing Permits and Leases <a href="#">i</a>	2,765 permits and leases, 1,997,398 AUMs
Timber Volume Sold <a href="#">i</a>	106,700 cubic feet/1.09 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing <a href="#">i</a>	598 new holes started, 3.08 million acres in producing status, 9,793 currently producing wells
Coal Production <a href="#">i</a>	42 producing leases, 266.9 million tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables) <a href="#">i</a>	116 permits issued, 1.33 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables <a href="#">i</a>	92,481 acres under lease, 3.66 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) <a href="#">i</a>	12 notices reviewed, 1 plan of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way <a href="#">i</a>	750 granted

# *Estimated Recreational Use*

*in Wyoming and Nebraska* 

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*of Public Lands Administered by the BLM by Major Activity Grouping, Fiscal Year 1997*

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## **Visitor Days for FY 1997**

Adventure Sports	25,000
Camping	602,000
Driving for Pleasure	225,000
Eco/Cultural Tourism	318,000
Fishing and Hunting	809,000
Other	108,000
Picnicking	24,000
Trail Activities	521,000
Water Sports	40,000
Winter Sports	30,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,701,000</b>

## **Special Recreation Permits Issued in FY 1998**

304 Permits -- \$35,757 Collected



# *Selected Heritage Assets*


*in Wyoming and Nebraska*

---

*under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1998*

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Cultural Resources 	94,245 acres inventoried (1,559 properties recorded)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) 	40 WSAs (577,504 acres)
National Historic Trails 	5 trails (1,263 miles)
National Scenic Trails 	1 trail (159 miles)

Areas of Critical  
Environmental Concern  
(ACECs) 



32 ACECs (500,977 acres)

# *Wild Horse and Burro Program*

*in Wyoming and Nebraska*

---

*Fiscal Year 1998*

<b>Animal</b> 	<b>Estimated Current Population</b>	<b>Animals Taken Off Range</b>	<b>Number of Animals Adopted</b> 
Wild Horses	5,659	355	584
Wild Burros	0	0	55

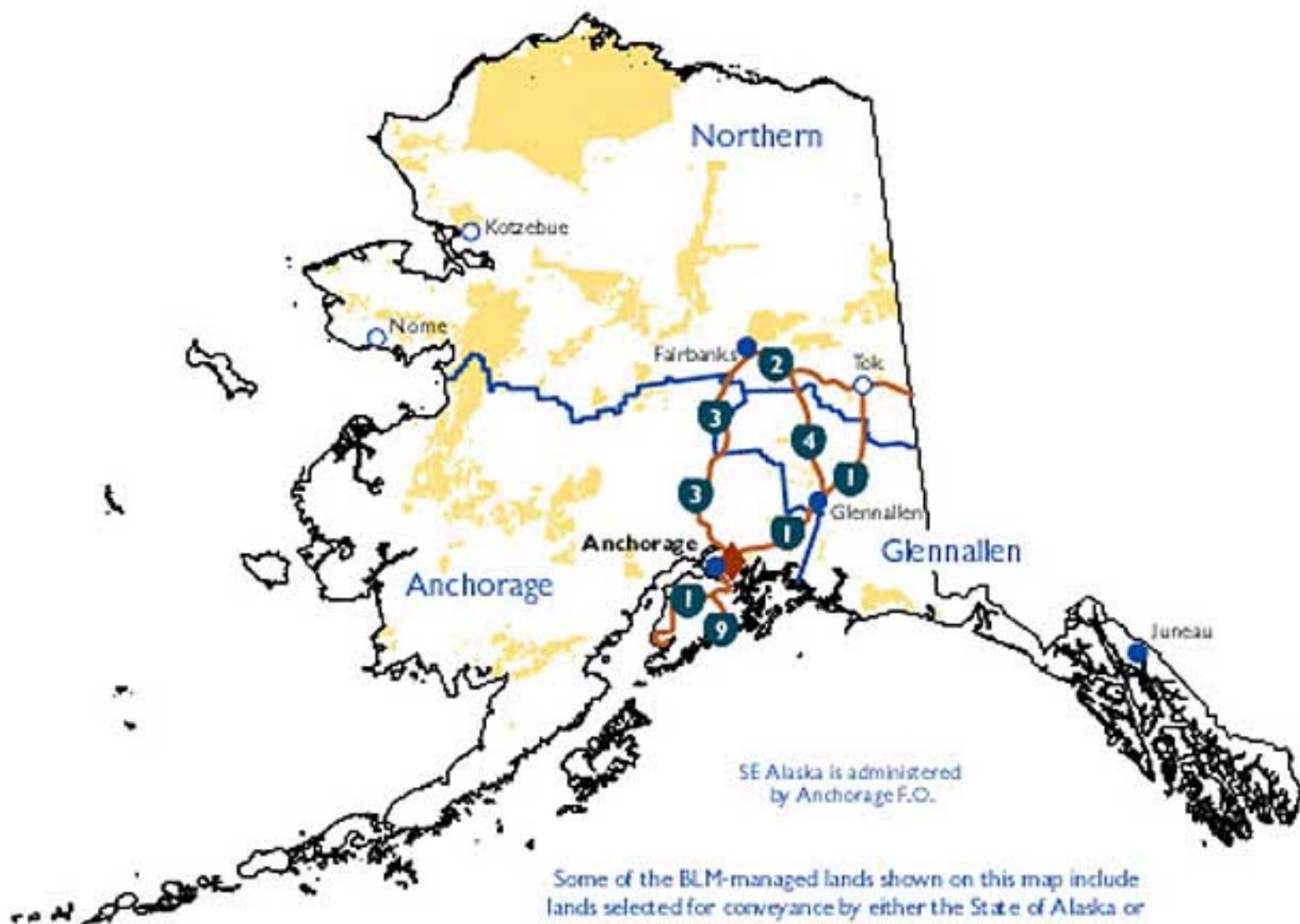
[Utah](#) | [CONTENTS](#)









# Alaska



Some of the BLM-managed lands shown on this map include lands selected for conveyance by either the State of Alaska or various Alaska Native corporations, as authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and other legislation.

-  BLM-Managed Lands
-  BLM State Office Location
-  BLM Field Office Location
-  BLM Field Station Location
-  BLM Field Office Boundaries
-  Major Highways
-  State Boundary

In Alaska,  
the BLM manages  
87.3 million acres of surface land  
and 245 million acres of subsurface  
mineral estate.

Alaska State Office  
222 West 7th Avenue, #13  
Anchorage, AK 99513-7599  
907-271-5960  
[www.ak.blm.gov](http://www.ak.blm.gov)

87.3 million acres of surface land  
and 245 million acres of subsurface  
mineral estate.

Anchorage, AK 99513-7599  
907-271-5960  
[www.ak.blm.gov](http://www.ak.blm.gov)

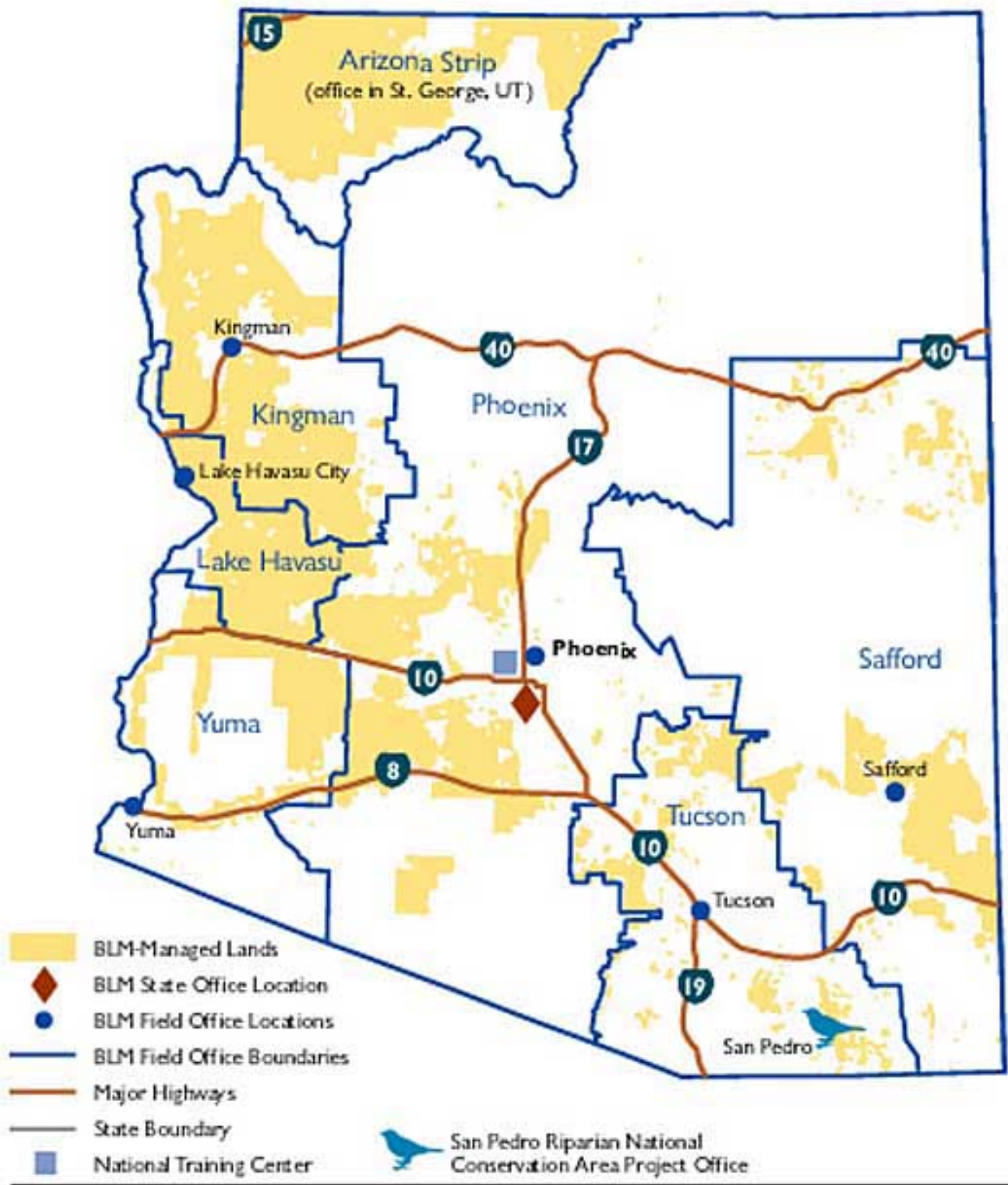
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# Arizona



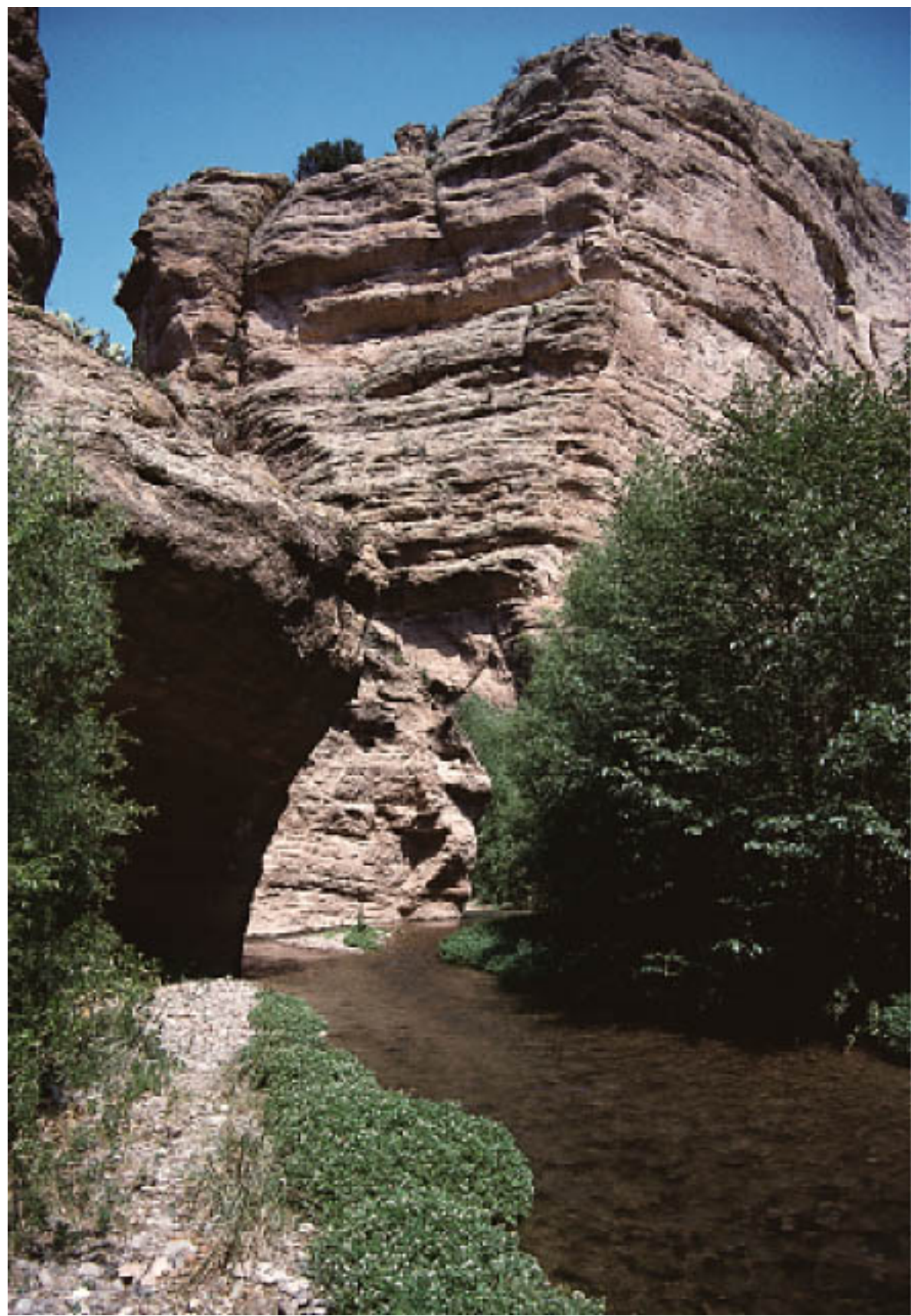
In Arizona,  
the BLM manages  
14.2 million acres of surface land  
and 17.5 million acres of  
subsurface mineral estate.

Arizona State Office  
222 North Central Avenue  
Phoenix, AZ 85004-2203  
602-417-9200  
[www.az.blm.gov](http://www.az.blm.gov)











# California



The California Office of the BLM manages 14.5 million acres of surface land in California, 1.5 million acres of surface in Nevada, and 47 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

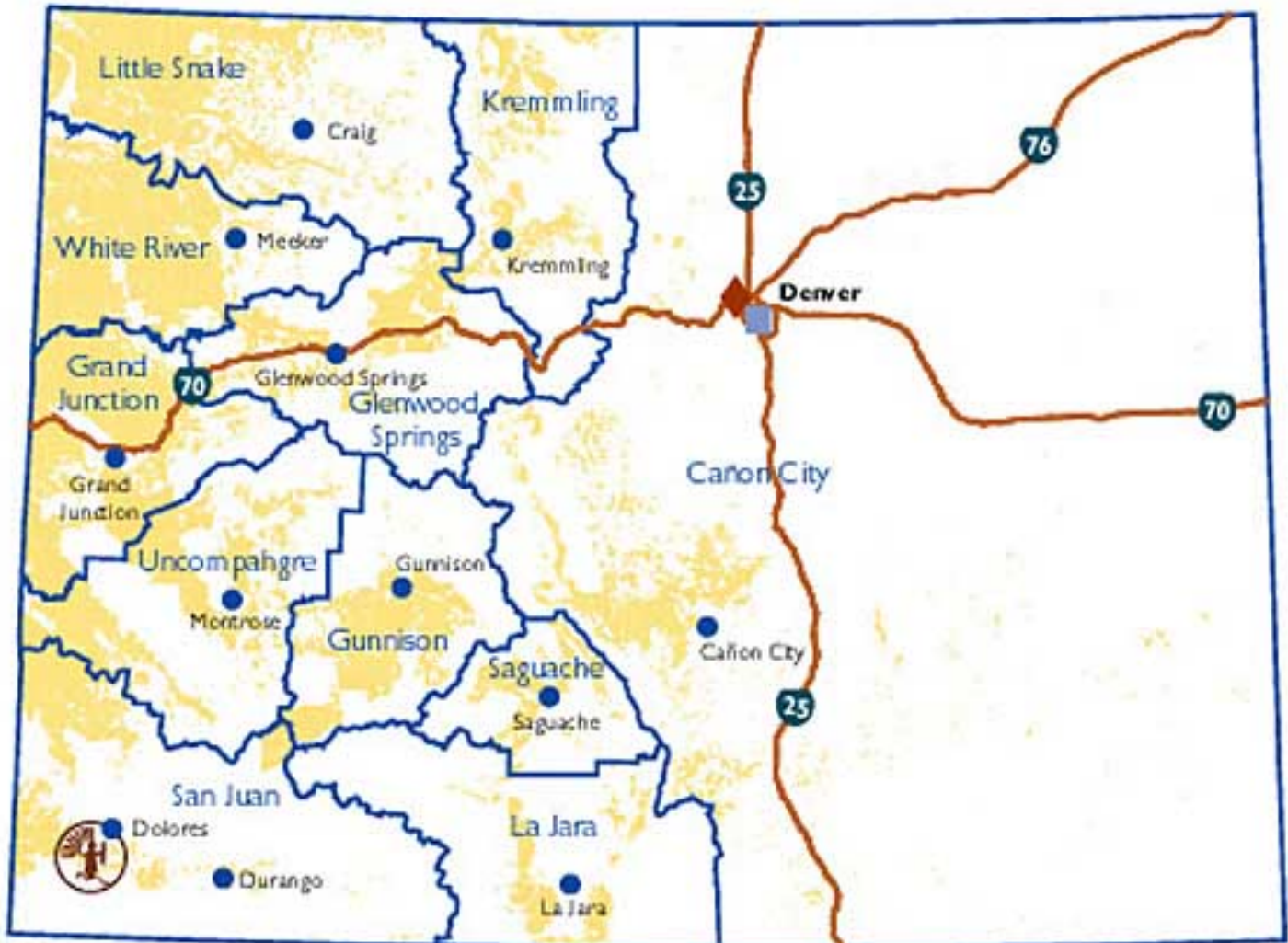
California State Office  
2135 Butano Drive  
Sacramento, CA 95825  
916-978-4400  
[www.ca.blm.gov](http://www.ca.blm.gov)







# Colorado



-  BLM-Managed Lands
-  BLM State Office Location
-  BLM Field Office Locations
-  BLM Field Office Boundaries
-  Major Highways
-  BLM National Centers
-  Anasazi Heritage Center

In Colorado,  
the BLM manages  
8.3 million acres of surface land  
and 27 million acres of subsurface  
mineral estate.

Colorado State Office  
2850 Youngfield Street  
Lakewood, CO 80215-7093  
303-239-3600  
[www.co.blm.gov](http://www.co.blm.gov)











# Eastern States



In the Eastern United States, the BLM manages 39.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (shown here) and 30,000 acres of surface, mostly small isolated parcels scattered throughout 31 States.

Eastern States Office  
7450 Boston Boulevard  
Springfield, VA 22153  
(703) 440-1713  
[www.blm.gov/eso](http://www.blm.gov/eso)

For more information on land patents and other types of deeds, call 703-440-1600.

and 30,000 acres of surface,  
mostly small isolated parcels  
scattered throughout 31 States.

Springfield, VA 22151  
(703) 440-1713  
[www.blm.gov/eso](http://www.blm.gov/eso)

other types of deeds,  
call 703-440-1600.

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# Idaho



In Idaho,  
the BLM manages  
11.9 million acres of surface land  
and 37 million acres  
of subsurface mineral estate.

Idaho State Office  
1387 South Vinnell Way  
Boise, ID 83709  
208-373-4000  
[www.id.blm.gov](http://www.id.blm.gov)











# Montana/North and South Dakota



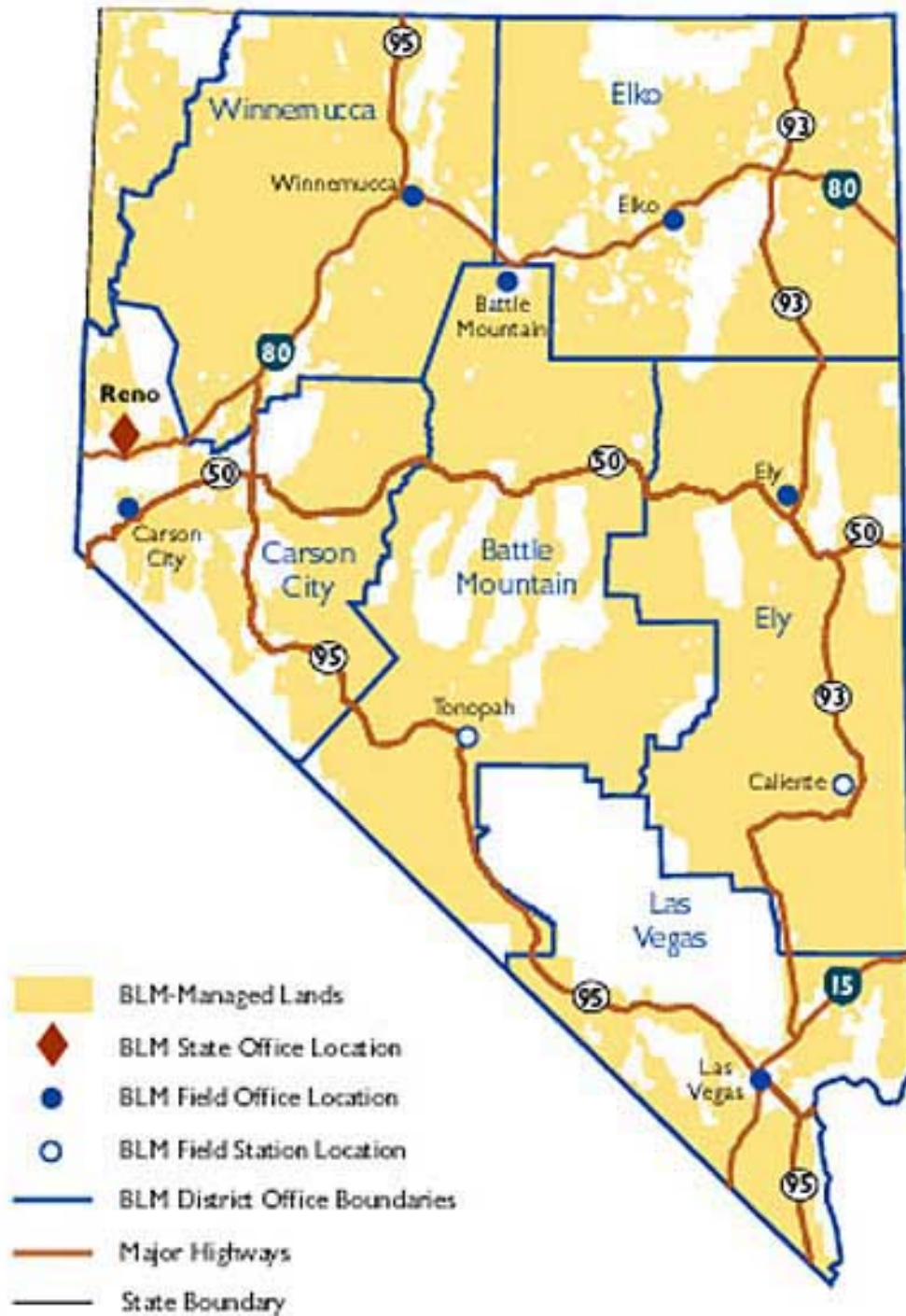
- BLM-Managed Lands
- BLM State Office Location
- BLM Field Office Location
- BLM Field Station Location
- BLM District Office Boundaries
- Major Highways
- State Boundary

The Montana State Office also has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in North and South Dakota.

In Montana, the BLM manages  
8.1 million surface acres and  
37.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
in North Dakota,  
59,700 surface acres and  
5.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
in South Dakota,  
279,900 surface acres and  
3.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Montana State Office  
Granite Tower  
222 North 32nd Street  
Billings, MT 59101  
406-255-2085  
[www.mt.blm.gov](http://www.mt.blm.gov)

# Nevada



In Nevada,  
the BLM manages  
47.8 million acres of surface land  
and 57.1 acres of subsurface  
mineral estate.

Nevada State Office  
1340 Financial Blvd.  
P.O. Box 12000  
Reno, NV 89520-0006  
775-861-6400  
[www.nv.blm.gov](http://www.nv.blm.gov)



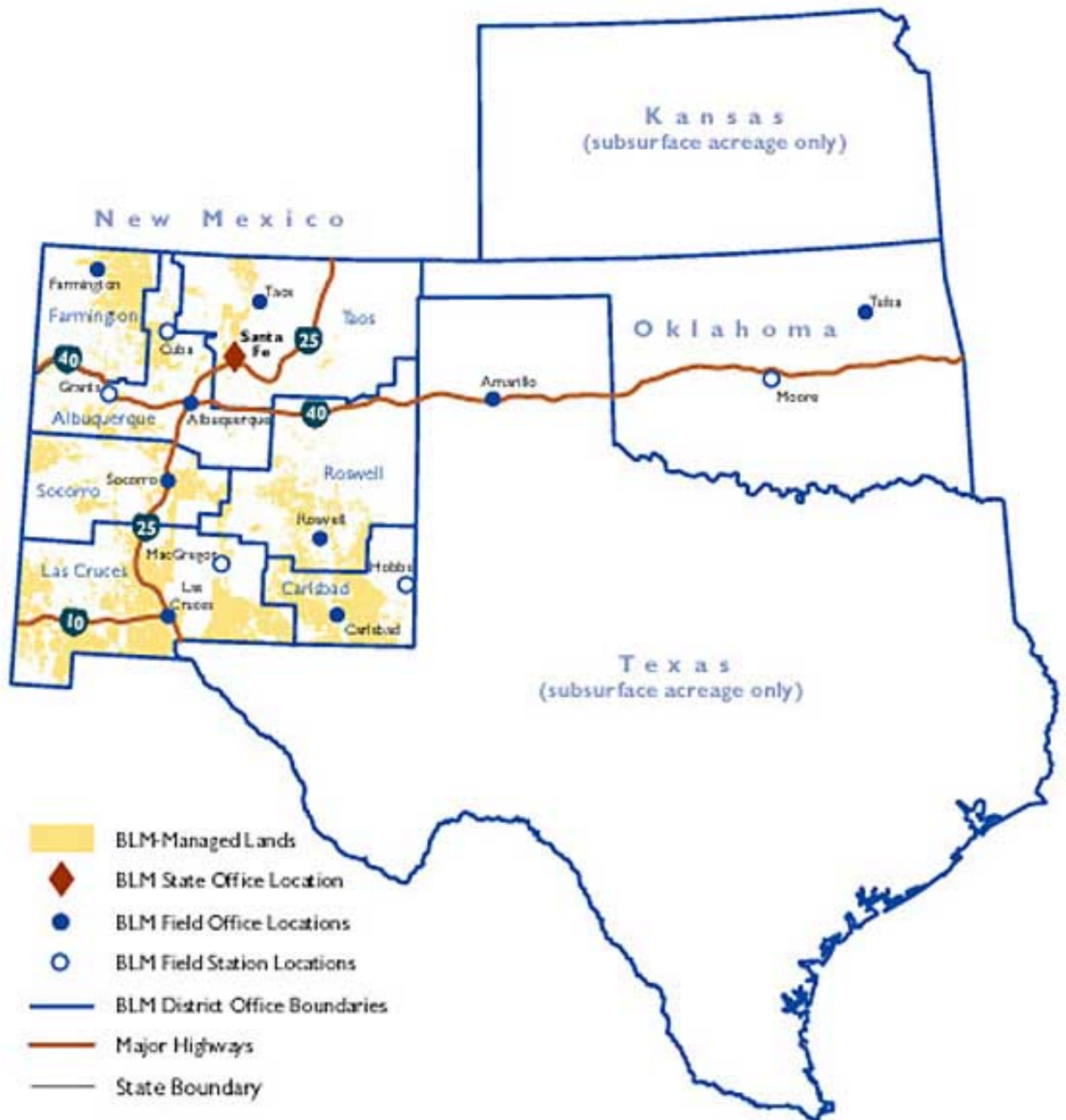








# New Mexico/Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas



The New Mexico State Office also has jurisdiction over surface and subsurface land in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas

In New Mexico, the BLM manages 12.8 million surface acres and 41.1 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
 in Oklahoma, 2,100 surface acres and 1.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
 in Texas, 3.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
 in Kansas, 850,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate.

New Mexico State Office  
 1474 Rodeo Road  
 Santa Fe, NM 87505  
 505-438-7400  
[www.nm.blm.gov](http://www.nm.blm.gov)

in Texas, 3.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate;  
in Kansas, 850,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate.

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# Oregon/Washington



- |   |                            |   |                                |   |   |
|---|----------------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|---|
|  | BLM-Managed Lands          |  | BLM District Office Boundaries |  | National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center        |
|  | BLM State Office Location  |  | Major Highways                 |  | Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center |
|  | BLM Field Office Locations |  | State Boundary                 |   |   |

The Oregon State Office also has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in the state of Washington.

In Oregon, the BLM manages 15.7 million surface acres and 35.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate; in Washington, 370,110 surface acres and 11.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Oregon State Office  
1515 S.W. 5th Avenue  
P.O. Box 2965  
Portland, OR 97208-2965  
503-952-6002  
[www.or.blm.gov](http://www.or.blm.gov)





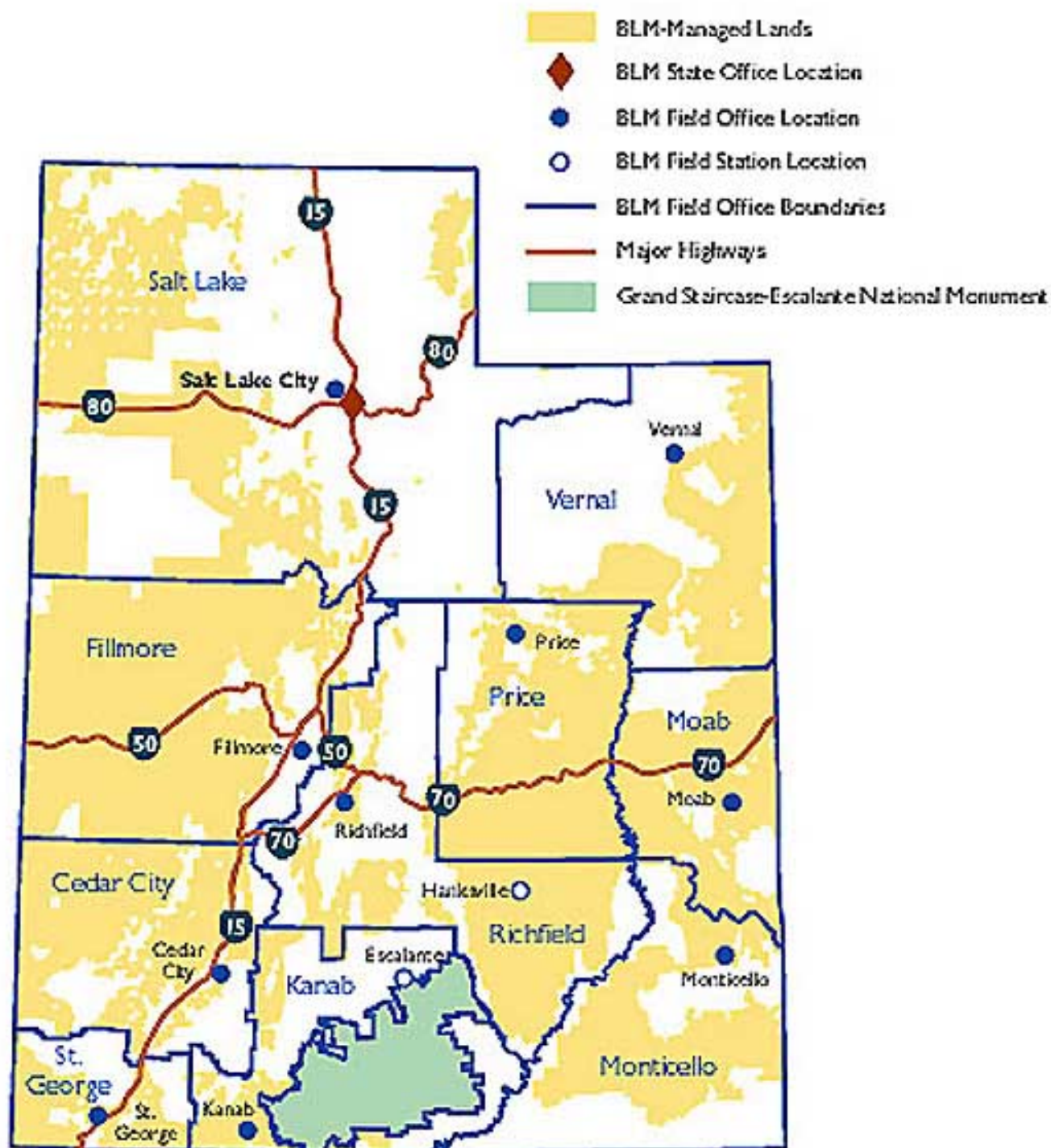








# Utah



In Utah,  
the BLM manages  
22.9 million acres of surface land  
and 32.5 million acres of  
subsurface mineral estate.

Utah State Office  
324 South State Street, Suite 300  
P.O. Box 45155  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155  
801-539-4001  
[www.blm.gov/utah](http://www.blm.gov/utah)





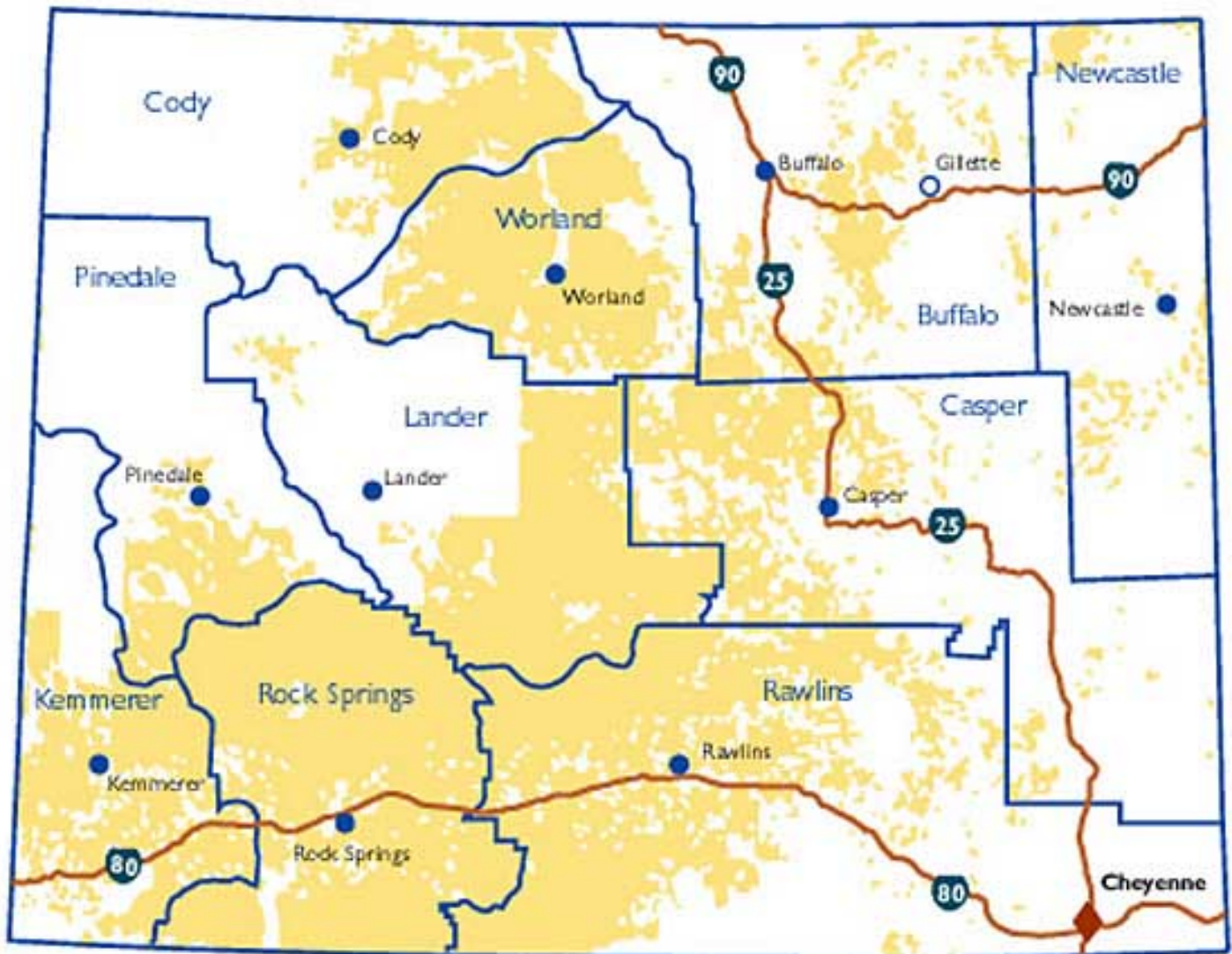








# Wyoming



-  BLM-Managed Lands
-  BLM State Office Location
-  BLM Field Office Location
-  BLM Field Station Location
-  BLM Field Office Boundaries
-  Major Highways

The Wyoming State Office also has jurisdiction over BLM-managed land in Nebraska.

In Wyoming, the BLM manages 18.4 million surface acres and 30 million acres of subsurface mineral estate; in Nebraska, 7,700 surface acres and 106,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate.

Wyoming State Office  
5353 Yellowstone Road  
P.O. Box 1828  
Cheyenne, WY 82003  
307-775-6256  
[www.wy.blm.gov](http://www.wy.blm.gov)









