

# Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

U.S. Department of the Interior

Bureau of Land Management



The BLM manages 264 million acres of public land. **Public Rewards from Public Lands** presents the value of these lands in economic, social, and environmental terms.

- [Letter from the BLM Director](#)

An introduction to the report and an outline of four aspects of land management the BLM has emphasized: Land-Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions, Public Land Treasures, Watershed Restoration, and Safe Visits.

- [Maps, Tables, and Graphs](#)

Maps of the lands under BLM management; statistics on financial benefits from the public lands to the Federal government and the States; a summary of the BLM's wild horse and burro program and of commercial and recreational activities on BLM lands; and names and acreages of the public land treasures managed by the BLM.

- [Great Basin Restoration](#)

Wildland fires and invasive species have ravaged the ecological health of the Great Basin region, which includes much of Nevada and adjacent areas of California, Oregon, and Utah. The BLM is part of an initiative to protect rangelands, restore shrublands, and reclaim areas with high potential from damage that has already occurred.

- [States](#)

State-by-State overviews of the public lands managed by the BLM.

- [Guide to Table Data](#)

Definitions of the terms that occur in statistical tables throughout this report.

- [Comments](#)

An opportunity to send feedback to the BLM about this report.



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## Maps, Tables, and Charts

Maps of the lands under BLM management; statistics on financial benefits from the public lands to the Federal government and the States; a summary of the BLM's wild horse and burro program and of commercial and recreational activities on BLM lands; and names and acreages of the public land treasures managed by the BLM.

- [Public Lands Managed by the BLM](#) (Map)
- [Proximity of BLM Lands to Population Centers and Growth Areas \(PGAs\)](#) (Map)
- [National Figures, Fiscal Year 1999](#) (Statistics on financial benefits from the public lands to the Federal government and the States)
- [National Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1999](#) (Statistics on grazing, mining, rights-of-way, and other commercial activities on BLM lands)
- [National Wild Horse and Burro Program](#) (Chart)
- [National Recreation Figures, Fiscal Year 1999](#) (Recreation permits and fees)
- [Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters](#) (Administrative and Congressional designations managed by the BLM, including National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and other special management areas)

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## States

State-by-State overviews of the public lands managed by the BLM.

- [Alaska](#)
- [Arizona](#)
- [California](#)
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- [Eastern States](#)
- [Idaho](#)
- [Montana, North and South Dakota](#)
- [Nevada](#)
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Dear Reader:

It is my pleasure to present to you this year's edition of **Public Rewards from Public Lands**. This annual publication of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) tells you about the value of these public lands—in economic, social and environmental terms. You will also find within these pages a fascinating story that says as much about our changing society as it does about the land.

The BLM is a small agency with an enormous job—in fact we manage more land—264 million acres—than any other Federal agency. What is more, the West's rapid population growth near public lands has created more land-use challenges than any of us could have anticipated even five years ago. Yet during that time, because of budgetary and other reasons, the BLM's workforce actually declined from nearly 10,000 employees to 8,700 today. Clearly, the demands of the fast-changing West and the BLM's declining capability cannot continue without consequences for the land.

To focus our efforts, we have identified four land-management emphases where success is essential if we are to keep America's great public land legacy intact. They are:

**Land-Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions** –

Without current information about the land, its resources, and the desires of the American people, land-use decisions are difficult to make and even more difficult to defend. The BLM must update its land-use plans so that our managers can make sound decisions that will ensure the land's health and productivity.

**Public Land Treasures** – As the West changes and grows, so does public appreciation for the special areas on BLM-managed lands. The BLM needs adequate funding to protect these congressionally and administratively designated areas, which include Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, National Monuments, and National Conservation Areas.

**Watershed Restoration** – Healthy watersheds are crucial for



*The Bureau of Land Management (BLM), an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior manages more land - 264 million surface acres - than any other Federal agency. Most of this public land is located in 12 Western States, including Alaska. The Bureau, which has a budget of \$1.4 billion and a workforce of about 8,700 employees, also administers more than 700 million acres of sub-surface minerals estate throughout the nation. The BLM, established in 1946, preserves open space by managing the public lands*

resources dependent on them, such as habitat for threatened and endangered species. The Bureau must act before threatened watersheds and riparian areas deteriorate to the point where they are beyond recovery.

**Safe Visits** – With increased use of the public lands by visitors, safety issues have become critical. Identifying and mitigating hazards on public lands is a top priority for the BLM.

This edition of **Public Rewards from Public Lands** looks at these land-management challenges on a State-by-State basis. By succeeding in the four areas just noted, the BLM will safeguard the myriad resources and values of the public lands, including their wide open spaces. This open space is basic to the West's history, and is essential to the quality of life and lifestyle of Westerners.

*The BLM, established in 1946,  
preserves open space by  
managing the public lands  
for multiple uses, including  
outdoor recreation,  
livestock grazing, and mining,  
and by conserving natural,  
historical, cultural,  
and other resources  
and values  
found on the public lands.*

We in the BLM are proud to manage and protect the public lands, and are committed to meeting the growing challenges facing us in carrying out our stewardship mission.

I hope you'll enjoy Public Rewards from Public Lands, and come to appreciate the beauty and value of public lands as I have.

Tom Fry  
Director

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## Great Basin Restoration

The devastating fires ignited when a low-pressure system anchored itself off the northern California shore for a week in early August 1999, spinning just enough moisture inland to create perfect conditions for lightning accompanied by little or no precipitation. Grasses and shrubs, dried for weeks by hot winds and climbing temperatures, ignited virtually wherever lightning touched down. The resulting wildland fires, fanned by gusty winds, were numerous, intense, fast-moving, and destructive.

When the major fires finally were corralled a week later, about 1.7 million acres of land in the Great Basin had been scorched. Long-time observers said it had been 40 or 50 years—or maybe longer—since a comparable fire season had occurred.

As devastating as the fires were, they represent only part of a bigger land-management challenge in the Great Basin. That challenge involves invasive annual weeds, which have been overwhelming native grasslands and shrublands for decades in the Great Basin, now dominating an estimated 25 million acres. The annual grasses—volatile fuels that burn quickly and carry fire farther—mean more wildland blazes in the future, followed by more annual weed invasions, accelerating the downward spiral of ecological health in the Great Basin and putting the public and firefighters at greater risk. This weed-and-fire cycle takes the Great Basin out of its natural fire regime.

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Wildland fires scorched more than 1.7 million acres of the Great Basin in 1999, making it the worst fire season the region has experienced in four decades. The fires helped point out the deteriorating condition of the Great Basin, particularly the problems associated with invasive annual weeds, which cover an estimated 25 million acres. Photo by Kari K. Brown.

What this means is that the ability of the Great Basin to sustain natural resources is in serious jeopardy, with the weed-and-fire nemesis having pushed the Basin to the brink. The array of resources at risk because of fire and unwanted plant species is wide-ranging: watersheds, forage for livestock, wildlife and fish habitat, recreation, wild horses, soils, and other resources. It is difficult, in fact, to think of any natural resources that are not affected by the Great Basin's decline. Moreover, the social and economic well-being of the area is tied to the health of the Great Basin.

Yet among the desolation of the big burns—Sadler, Dun Glen, Mule Butte, Jungo, Poker Brown, and others—Federal land managers and others familiar with the natural resources see a chance to revitalize this raw land. Out of ashes, they see an opportunity.

The fact is, the Great Basin fires created a possibility for land managers to do more than merely rehabilitate the land, which essentially amounts to stabilizing soils. The opportunity that awaits is to restore ecosystems to their proper functioning condition.

In August and November 1999, teams of specialists met to map out a strategy for restoring the Great Basin. The teams acknowledged that the Great Basin's ecological resiliency is failing as annual grasses and noxious weeds cover the

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land. They recognized that traditional means of fighting invasive species and rehabilitating public rangelands were not enough. They recommended that a true restoration effort, beyond any other attempted on Western rangelands, must begin soon, before the ecological point of no return is reached. Restoration would be expensive, averaging an estimated \$100 per acre. But the cost of doing nothing, the teams warned, ultimately would be much higher, as the character of the Great Basin could change permanently.

Restoration will not return the Great Basin to pristine conditions. Too much has already changed for that to occur. But it can protect healthy rangelands, reclaim crucial areas with high potential for recovery, and restore some shrublands. Restoration is a beginning, the point where the ecological decline can be turned around.

Since the teams met, the Great Basin Restoration Initiative has begun, starting with the efforts of an implementation team. The team is developing a plan that will describe how restoration work can be carried out within the BLM's existing structure in five key areas: planning; inventory and assessment; implementation; monitoring and evaluation; and science.

Funding for restoration remains a question mark as no permanent account exists for it, meaning that, for now, money must be allocated on an annual, piecemeal basis.



BLM is leading an ambitious effort to restore ecological health to the Great Basin. The "Great Basin Restoration Initiative" may be the most challenging —and rewarding—task ever under-taken by the agency. Photo by Kari K. Brown.

This approach restricts the effectiveness of restoration by not allowing long-term planning and research, both of which are critical to the effort's success. Still, restoration planning is moving ahead. A report, "The Great Basin: Healing the Land," published by the BLM in April 2000, called for:

- identifying plant communities and their associated resources;
- determining the condition of plant communities, other natural resources, and areas at greatest risk; and
- identifying the areas with the highest priority for restoration based on resource needs and the probability of treatment success.

The same report also highlighted general principles to guide restoration work. Among them:

- Restoration will encompass all landscapes in the Great Basin, and not just those burned in 1999.
- Decisions about restoration activities will be made with involvement of local communities and Tribes.



- Restoration will be based on the best available science.
- Native species will be given preference in seeding projects, pending seed availability, cost, and chance of success.
- The Great Basin must be managed for no net loss of sagebrush habitat and salt desert shrub habitat.

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The Great Basin fires of 1999 were not entirely unexpected. They were the natural consequence of the weed-and-lightning combination. But the fire-and-weed cycle is anything but natural. Nature might eventually correct what is wrong in the Great Basin, according to rangeland ecologists, but probably only after a noxious weed cycle dominates the ecosystem over several hundred years. Even then, there are no guarantees that the Great Basin will return to a healthy, functioning ecosystem without help. In the meantime, managers and firefighters face more frequent wildland fires of longer duration and intensity, costing more money and staff to fight, and inflicting more damage and disruption than was witnessed even in 1999. Key resources, such as sage grouse habitat, will likely continue to deteriorate.

Restoration of the Great Basin is a monumental effort, perhaps the single most daunting land-management challenge the BLM has ever undertaken. Using only traditional rehabilitation methods is not an option, nor is doing nothing, in the view of the BLM's leaders, specialists and partners.

Restoration work in the Great Basin is beginning now—while there is still time to shape the future of this rugged, isolated, and surprisingly fragile land.

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## Guide to Table Data *Fiscal Year 1999*

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 1999, which runs from October 1, 1998 to September 30, 1999.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may not add because of rounding.

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

This section identifies fiscal year 1999 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals.

**Grazing Fees:** This category identifies grazing receipt collections authorized under the Taylor Grazing Act.

**Recreation and Use Fees:** These funds are derived from recreation fees collected on public lands at recreation sites, from issuing recreation permits and from selling Federal passports. These funds are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. These funds are derived under two separate authorities, the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Act, as amended, and the 1996 Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, as amended. The LWCF funds are subject to appropriations the year after collections and the 1996 Appropriation funds are permanent.

**FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent:** The BLM collects these fees in accordance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for rights-of-way (excluding oil and gas rights-of-way) across public lands. These are for such uses as roads, pipelines (excluding oil and gas pipelines), transmission lines, and communications sites.

**Miscellaneous Receipts:** These fees result primarily from filing fees for applications, for noncompetitive oil and gas leases, and from rent of land. This category also includes collections from service charges, fines, deposits, forfeited money, property, cost recoverables, road maintenance as well as interest charged by BLM. Also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees. The receipts from service charges, fees, deposits, forfeitures, cost recovery and wild horses also include the National Business Center, Office of Fire and Aviation, Information Resource Management, National Applied Resource Sciences Center, and the National Training Center.

**Sale of Land and Materials:** This category includes receipts from the sale of public land and materials, including sales of vegetative (e.g., Christmas trees, posts, poles, fuel wood, floral products, pine nuts, mushrooms, medicinal products, etc.) and mineral materials.



**O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund:** In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands (CBWR) in western Oregon. This also includes deposits into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund from the sale of section 2001 (k) timber sales. Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U. S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

**Timber Receipts:** These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forest land and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on O&C or CBWR lands.

**Helium Revenues:** Such revenues are collected from helium storage and from royalty and fee sales of helium from Federal lands. Revenues that exceed BLM budget authority are placed in the Helium Fund from which annual payments are made to the U.S. Treasury.

**Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses:** This figure reflects mineral receipts from all Federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including National Grasslands. Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

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### **Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States:**

This section identifies fiscal year 1999 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land.

**Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT):** Congress appropriates PILT payments annually, and BLM administers disbursement to individual counties. These figures reflect the total PILT for all Federal land in the state. The PILT payments are determined according to a formula that includes population, the amount of Federal land within the county, and offsets for certain Federal payments to counties such as timber, mineral leasing and grazing receipts.

**Grazing Fees:** These funds are the portion of the grazing receipts shared directly with the state. BLM payments to the states are either 12.5% (Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 lands) or 50% (Taylor Grazing Act Section 15 lands) of grazing receipts. Payments identified in this category include the local share of receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands under the Taylor Grazing Act.

**Proceeds of Sales:** This is the portion of receipts from the sale of public land and materials (includes vegetative materials and minerals) that is shared with the states. The amount shown represents payments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, which began in FY 1999. There were no receipts in calendar year 1998 for sale of land in Clark County, NV., under the Santini-Burton Act (P.L. 96-586); therefore, no payments occurred in FY 1999.

**O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Roads Grant Lands:** In Oregon, receipts are generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. Counties in western Oregon are guaranteed "special payments" by the Federal government that are

based on an annually decreasing percentage of a 5-year average of timber receipts from the O&C and CBWR lands. For each year from 1999 to 2003, payments to these counties will be the greater of either the "special payment" or 50% of total receipts.

**National Grasslands:** This figure reflects the payment made directly to the state from revenues derived from National Grasslands. These figures include allocation of mineral receipts, which are collected by Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in Fiscal year 1999 for receipts collected in calendar year 1998.

**Timber Receipts:** This figure reflects the portion of receipts from public domain timber harvest collected by the Federal government and shared with the state.

**Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses:** These figures reflect the net disbursement to the state of mineral receipts from Federal leases, including those on BLM-managed land. Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements. Payments are from revenues derived from Federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. These figures do not reflect disbursements from leases on acquired lands, including National Grasslands, which are included above under "National Grasslands."

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### **BLM Investment in the States:**

These figures represent FY99 funds for BLM-managed programs in each state. These amounts are either appropriated, allocated or obligated funds and in some cases may include prior year dollars for uncompleted projects.

**Management of Lands and Resources (MLR):** MLR appropriations fund a variety of programs, including mineral leasing programs, initiatives to protect wild horses and burros, and recreational activities, as well as programs to improve land, soil, and water quality.

**Land Acquisition:** These funds are used to acquire land and to administer exchanges in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.

**Range Improvements:** The Range Improvement Fund is funded by the Federal share of grazing receipts, plus the Federal share of mineral receipts from leasing on acquired lands. Funds are used for the construction, purchase and development of range improvements.

**Construction and Access:** This account funds a variety of programs, including the construction of recreation facilities, roads, and trails.

**Management of O&C Lands:** O&C appropriations fund a variety of programs within the O&C and CBWR counties in western Oregon, including construction and acquisition, facilities maintenance, resources management, information and data systems, as well as the Jobs-In-The-Woods Program under the Northwest Forest Plan. Central Hazardous Materials Fund: This figure reflects BLM's portion of the Departmental fund that is Congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

**Wildland Fire Preparedness:** This program funds non-emergency preparedness for fighting wildland fires. BLM provides further funding through allocations to other Department of the Interior agencies and to the

Secretarial fund. Additionally, BLM funds fire program activities through appropriations to the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

**Wildland Fire Operations:** The amounts shown here are dollars obligated in Fiscal Year 1999. Included in this category is wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation and hazardous fuels reduction.

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## **Recreation, Use Fees and Permits on Public Lands Administered by the BLM, Fiscal Year 1999:**

BLM-managed lands offer a variety of recreational activities, including those provided by Wilderness Areas, National Conservation Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Back Country Byways. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is a PC-based database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM.

**Special Recreation Permits:** Special Recreation Permits (SRPs) are authorizations which allow recreational uses of the public lands and related waters. They are issued as a means to control visitor use, protect recreational and natural resources, provide for the health and safety of visitors, and as a mechanism to accommodate specific commercial recreational uses including: white water rafting, off-highway vehicle competitions, mountain biking races, hunting and fishing guides and outfitters.

**Recreation Use Permits:** Recreation Use Permits (RUPs) are authorizations for the use of developed facilities which meet the fee criteria established by the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCFA) of 1964, as amended. RUPs are issued for the short term recreational use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense. Recreation Use Permits are commonly used at campgrounds and other "fee areas" and are often self-issued onsite by the visitor, e.g., as campground envelopes.

**Concession Leases:** Recreation concession leases are long-term authorizations for private parties to possess and use public lands to provide recreation facilities and services for a fixed period under 43 CFR 2920, and the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Recreation concession leases establish the obligations the BLM and the concessionaire agree to assume in providing visitor services necessary for full enjoyment of the public lands and/or related waters.

**Cost Recovery:** Cost recovery means fees charged by the BLM to cover the costs of processing a Special Recreation permit. Processing charges may include the cost of environmental analysis, consultation with other agencies, and conducting public participation. For short-term high intensity uses (e.g., large one-day motorcycle race), processing costs may also include monitoring, use supervision, permit compliance, and post use reports and close-out.

**Golden Passports:** The annual Golden Eagle Passport and the two lifetime passes, the Golden Age Passport and the Golden Access Passport are just three of the five Congressionally authorized entrance fee passes. These passes may be used at all Federally operated areas that charge LWCFA entrance fees. Annual area-specific passes may be used only at the site in which they were purchased. The Golden Eagle Passport is a \$50, 12-month entrance pass to most national parks, monuments, historic sites, recreation areas, and national wildlife refuges that charge an entrance fee. The Golden Eagle Passport admits the pass holder and any accompanying passengers in a private vehicle. Where entry is not by private vehicle, the passport admits the pass holder, spouse, children, and parents. The Golden Age Passport is a \$10, lifetime

entrance pass, for citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years and older, to most national parks, monuments, historic sites, recreation areas, and national wildlife refuges that charge an entrance fee. The Golden Access Passport is a lifetime entrance pass, to most national parks, monuments, historic sites, recreation areas, and national wildlife refuges that charge an entrance fee. It is available only to citizens or permanent residents of the United States who have been medically determined to be blind or permanently disabled.

**Recreation Fee Demonstration Program:** The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program authorizes the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Forest Service to implement and test new fees across the geographic and programmatic spectrum of sites that they manage. The BLM retains 100 percent of the revenues at the sites where they are collected. These revenues yield substantial benefits because they provide on-the-ground improvement at local recreation sites.

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## **Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 1999:**

**Grazing Permits and Leases:** A grazing permit is an authorization that permits the grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of grazing lands during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease is an authorization that permits the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for one animal for a period of one month (an animal is defined as one cow and calf, one steer or five sheep). Grazing privileges are measured in terms of AUMs.

**Timber Volume:** The sale of standing trees, downed trees, or logs as measured in cubic feet and also measured in board feet. The BLM has moved to a standard of cubic feet, but we are including both measurements in this publication.

**Oil and Gas Leasing:** The BLM leases oil and gas rights to explore for and produce oil and gas resources from Federal lands or mineral rights owned by the Federal government. Federal oil and gas leases may be obtained and held by any adult citizen of the United States. These leases are available after being cleared through the land use process, initially by a competitive process, and then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

**Geothermal Resources:** Electricity produced from the heat energy of the earth. This energy may be in the form of steam, hot water, or the thermal energy contained in rocks at great depths. Wells are drilled to produce the steam or hot water. The energy found in the steam or hot water is then used to generate electricity or for direct use applications such as space heating and dehydration. The BLM leases geothermal rights to explore for and produce geothermal resources from Federal lands or from subsurface mineral rights held by the Government. Leases within "Known Geothermal Resource Areas" (KGRAs) are leased competitively, those outside these areas may be leased noncompetitively.

**Helium Activity:** Such activity involves administering the Federal helium reserve; operating and maintaining a 425-mile pipeline and associated facilities; administering crude helium sales contracts; conducting surveys to determine the extent of nationwide helium reserves; and administering helium fee and royalty contracts.

**Coal Production:** The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (FCLAA) requires competitive leasing of coal. Competitively issued coal leases require either payment of a royalty rate of 12.5% for coal mined by surface mining methods or 8% for coal mined by underground mining methods, diligent development of commercial quantities of coal within 10 years of lease issuance, and stipulations to protect other resources within the lease. BLM also routinely inspects all coal to assure accurate reporting of coal production and that maximum economic recovery of the coal resource is being achieved. The primary use of this coal is for generation of electricity.

**Mineral Materials (Salables):** These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law, but that can be obtained through purchase or free use permit under the Materials Act of 1947, as amended.

**Nonenergy Leasables:** These are all solid nonenergy minerals that private entities produce under leases issued by the BLM. These entities pay a royalty to the Federal government based on the value of the minerals they produce. Most of these minerals are used in industry and include trona, sodium bicarbonate and potash.

**Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables):** Exploration refers to exploring for minerals (locatable/hardrock) by way of drilling, trenching, etc. Mining refers to the extraction and processing of minerals. Exploration and mining activities on BLM-managed lands are regulated under 43 CFR 3809, which provides for three levels of activity. The first, casual use, requires no contact with the BLM. The second, a notice, is filed for activities that disturb less than 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to NEPA.

**Rights-of-Way:** This refers to public land authorized to be used or occupied pursuant to a right-of-way grant. A right-of-way grant is an instrument issued authorizing the use of a right-of-way over, upon, under, or through public lands for construction, operation, maintenance, and termination of a project.

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## **Selected Heritage Assets under BLM Stewardship:**

**National Monument:** An area designated by the President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, to protect objects of scientific and historical interest that are located on Federal lands. Congress may also designate a National Monument through legislation, as it did in establishing Mount St. Helen's National Volcanic Monument in 1982, when the President signed the measure into law.

**National Conservation Areas (NCAs):** An area designated by Congress to provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife habitat.

**Wilderness Areas:** An area designated by Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as a place "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain." Designation is aimed at ensuring that these lands are preserved and protected in their natural condition. Wilderness areas, which are generally at least 5,000 acres or more in size, offer outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; such areas may also contain



ecological, geological, or other features that have scientific, scenic, or historical value.

**Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs):** An area designated by a Federal land-management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Park Service, or the Fish and Wildlife Service) as having wilderness characteristics, thus making it worthy of consideration by Congress for wilderness designation. While Congress considers whether to designate a Wilderness Study Area (WSA) as permanent wilderness, the Federal agency managing the WSA does so in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation.

**National Historic Trails:** Designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968, this type of extended trail follows as closely as possible, on Federal land, the original trails or routes of travel with national historical significance. Designation identifies and protects historic routes and their historic remnants and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. A designated trail must meet certain criteria, including having a significant potential for public recreational use or interest based on historical interpretation and appreciation.

**National Scenic Trails:** Designated by Congress, this type of extended trail offers maximum outdoor recreation potential and provides enjoyment of the various qualities – scenic, historical, natural, and cultural – of the areas through which these trails pass.

**National Wild and Scenic Rivers:** A river or river section designated by Congress or the Secretary of the Interior, under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, to protect outstanding scenic, recreational, and other values and to preserve the river or river section in its free-flowing condition. The law recognizes three classes of rivers – wild, scenic, and recreational.

**Cultural Resources:** These are definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. The term includes archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses, and may include definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social and/or cultural groups.

**Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs):** An area managed by the Bureau of Land Management and defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 as one requiring special management. Such management is aimed at protecting and preventing irreparable damage to significant historical, cultural, and scenic values, habitat for fish and wildlife, and other public land resources, as identified through the BLM's land-use planning process.

**National Recreation Trails:** A trail designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture that is reasonably accessible to urban areas and meets criteria established in the National Trails System Act. A National Recreation Trail may be designated as such within parks, forests, recreation areas, and on lands administered by the Secretaries, subject to the consent of the Federal agency, State, political subdivision, or other administering agency having jurisdiction over the affected lands.

**National Natural Landmark:** An area of national significance, designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, that contains outstanding examples of the nation's natural heritage. The National Park Service maintains a national registry of these natural landmarks.

**Research Natural Areas:** An area designated or set aside by Congress or by a public or private agency to protect natural features or processes for scientific and educational purposes.

**American Heritage River:** A 1997 Presidential Initiative to help communities revitalize their rivers and banks along them - the streets, historical buildings, natural habitats, parks - to help celebrate their history and heritage. A total of 14 in the national system were designated as an umbrella initiative designed to more effectively use the Federal government's many resources without creating new regulatory requirements. Participation is voluntary and a community can withdraw at any time.

**National Recreation Area:** An area designated by Congress to conserve and enhance certain natural, scenic, historical, and recreational values. The criteria for designation calls for such areas to be spacious, to provide significant recreational opportunities, to contribute to the needs of urban centers, and to be able to withstand relatively heavy recreation use.

**National Scenic Areas:** An area designated by Congress in order to conserve and enhance certain scenic, recreational, and other values.

**National Outstanding Natural Areas:** These are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics. This designation provides for the protection, management, and enhancement of the natural, educational, or scientific values associated with these resources.

**World Heritage Site:** An internationally significant cultural or natural site that meets criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention; UNESCO lists the sites on the basis of nominations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. World Heritage Site designation not only supports the conservation of these sites but also enhances their status as tourist destinations. There are more than 500 such sites around the world, including the pyramids of Egypt and the Tower of London. The 22 sites in the United States include the Statue of Liberty, Monticello, Yosemite National Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

**United Nations Biosphere Reserve:** United Nations biosphere reserves, collectively known as the World Network, are areas of terrestrial and coastal ecosystems that are internationally recognized by the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Program on Man and the Biosphere. Reserves are

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## **BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:**

**Wild Horses and Burros:** These are unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roaming free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. Wild horses and burros are descendants of animals turned loose by, or escaped from, ranchers, prospectors, Indian Tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the late 1800's through the Great Depression of the 1930's, and in some areas even more recently.

**Adopted Wild Horse or Burro:** This is a wild horse or burro under the care of a qualified individual who agrees to the terms and conditions specified in a Private Maintenance and Care Agreement (contract) with the U.S. government to provide humane care for the animal. After properly caring for the animal for one year, the adopter can apply for title to the animal. The national figure includes 439 horses and 52 burros adopted

through the National Wild Horse and Burro program office.

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# Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000



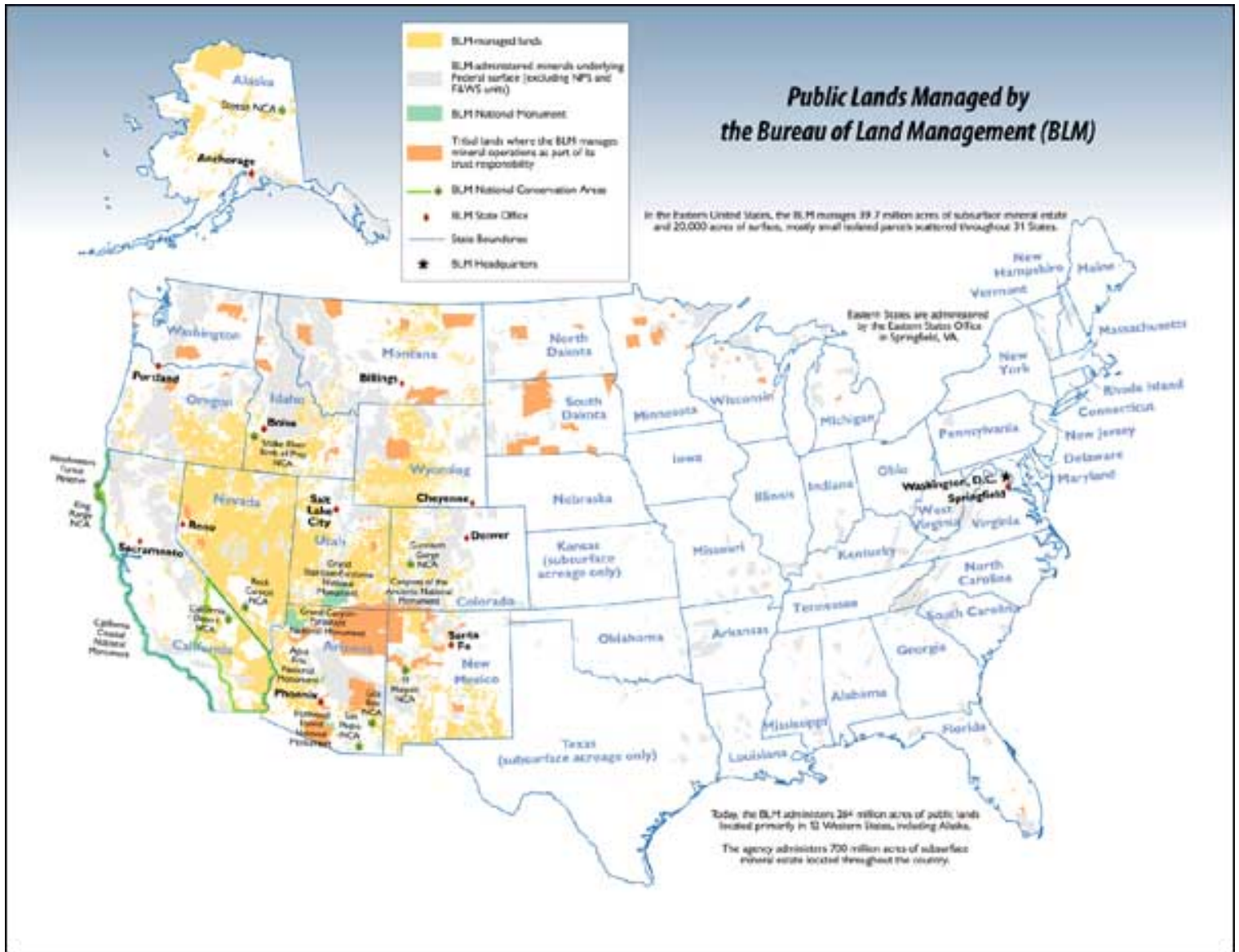
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## Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Click map to view a larger version (1373x1071, 148KB)



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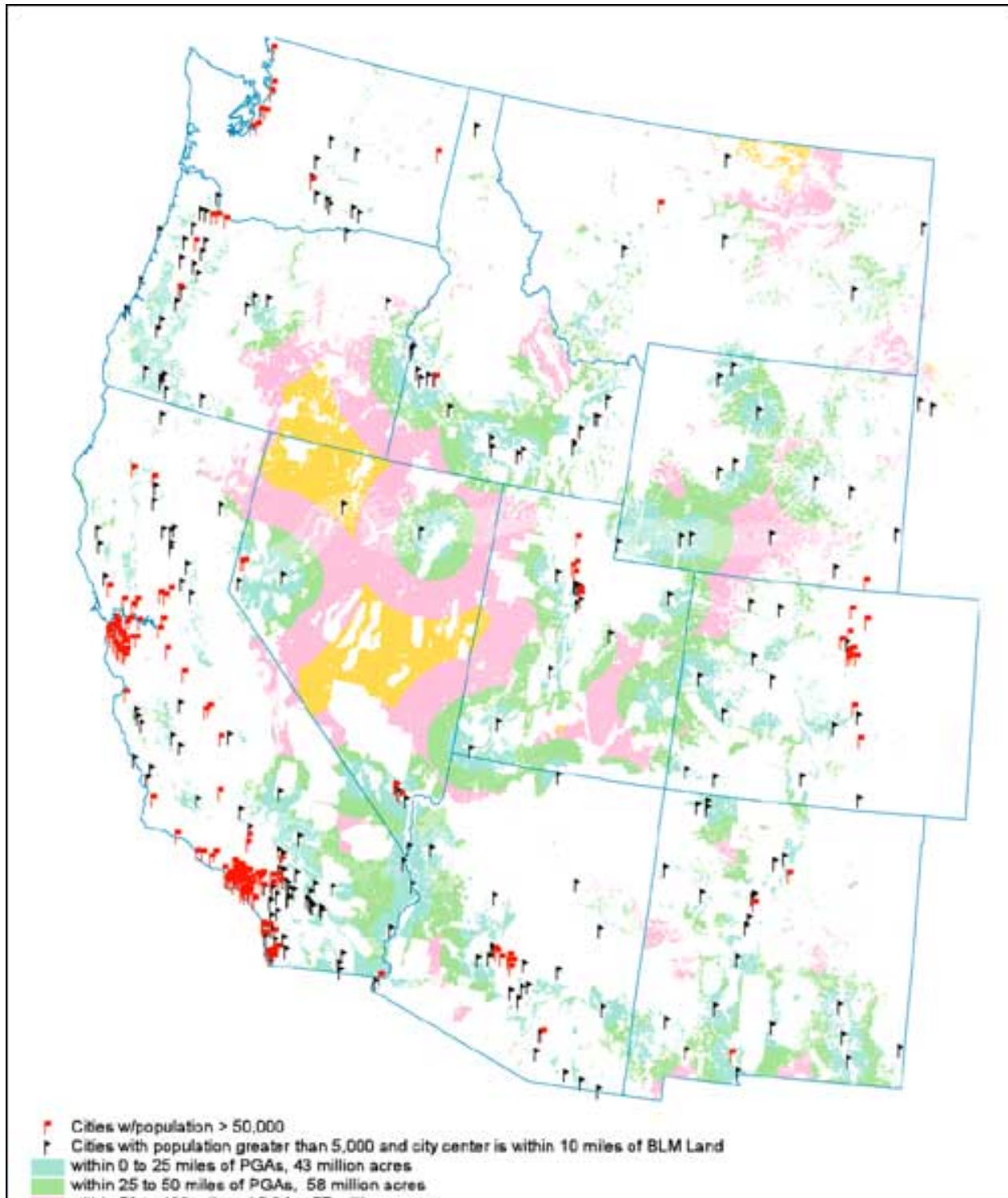


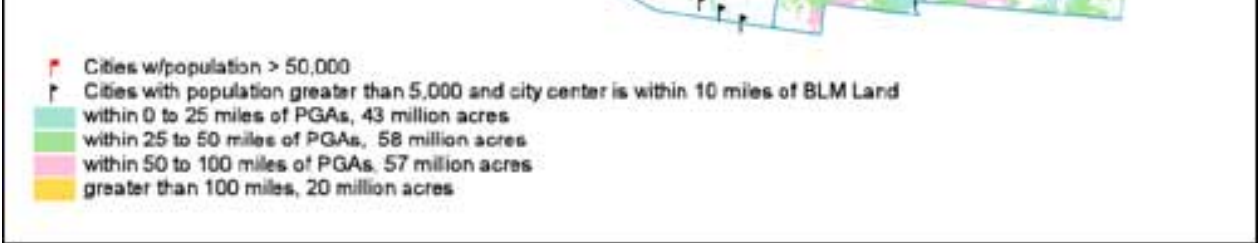
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## Proximity of BLM Lands to Population Centers and Growth Areas (PGAs)

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- 
- ⬆ Cities w/population > 50,000
  - ⬆ Cities with population greater than 5,000 and city center is within 10 miles of BLM Land
  - within 0 to 25 miles of PGAs, 43 million acres
  - within 25 to 50 miles of PGAs, 58 million acres
  - within 50 to 100 miles of PGAs, 57 million acres
  - greater than 100 miles, 20 million acres

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## National Figures Fiscal Year 1999

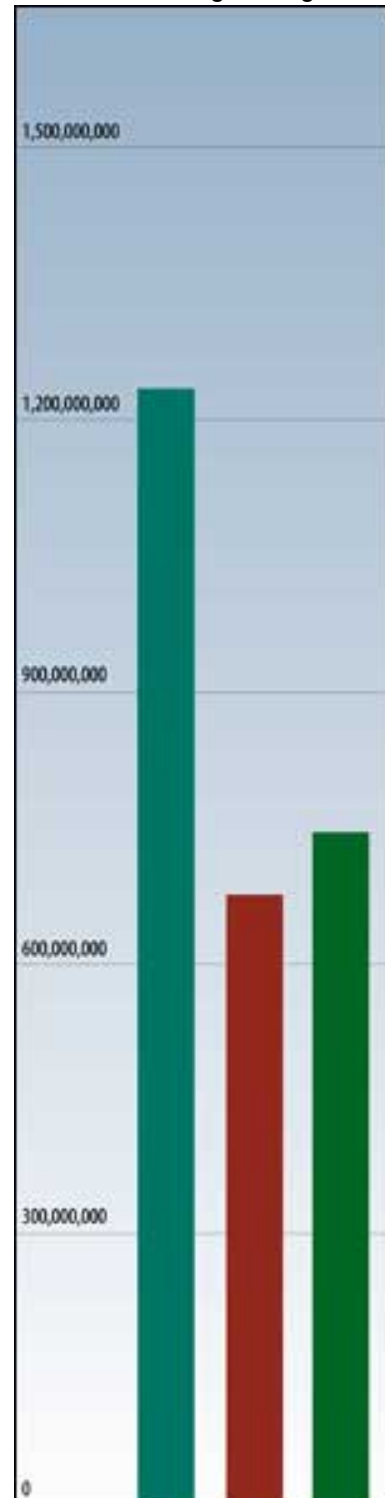
### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$14,022,995
Recreation and Use Fees	\$7,638,176
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$7,638,236
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$20,656,812
Sale of Land and Materials	\$21,956,883
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$55,963,169
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$4,551,073
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$25,318,963
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$4,989,685
Helium Revenues	\$16,100,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,052,948,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,230,833,875</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$124,580,977
Grazing Fees	\$2,389,179
Proceeds of Sales	\$2,432,494
O&C Grant Lands	\$64,718,261
CBWR Grant Lands	\$514,589
National Grasslands	\$405,918
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$199,587
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$482,635,403
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$677,876,408</b>

Click for larger image





<b>BLM Investment in the States</b>	
Management of Land and Resources	\$458,032,000
Land Acquisition	\$13,872,000
Range Improvements	\$8,764,000
Construction and Access	\$10,997,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$97,598,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$931,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$49,856,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$93,989,000
Helium Operations	\$6,549,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$740,588,000</b>

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## National Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	18,568 permits and leases, 12,994,883 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	17.6 million cubic feet, 105.2 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	1,537 new holes started, 10.72 million acres in producing status, 57,687 currently producing wells
Helium Activity	8 active helium storage contracts, 5.7 billion cubic feet stored, 54 independent producers
Geothermal Production	51 producing leases, 5.9 million megawatt hours of energy
Coal Production	134 producing leases, 387.6 million tons produced
Mining Materials (Salables)	2,910 permits issued, 11.75 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	505,626 acres under lease, 15.75 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	640 notices reviewed, 155 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	2,690 granted





Solar Power Plant

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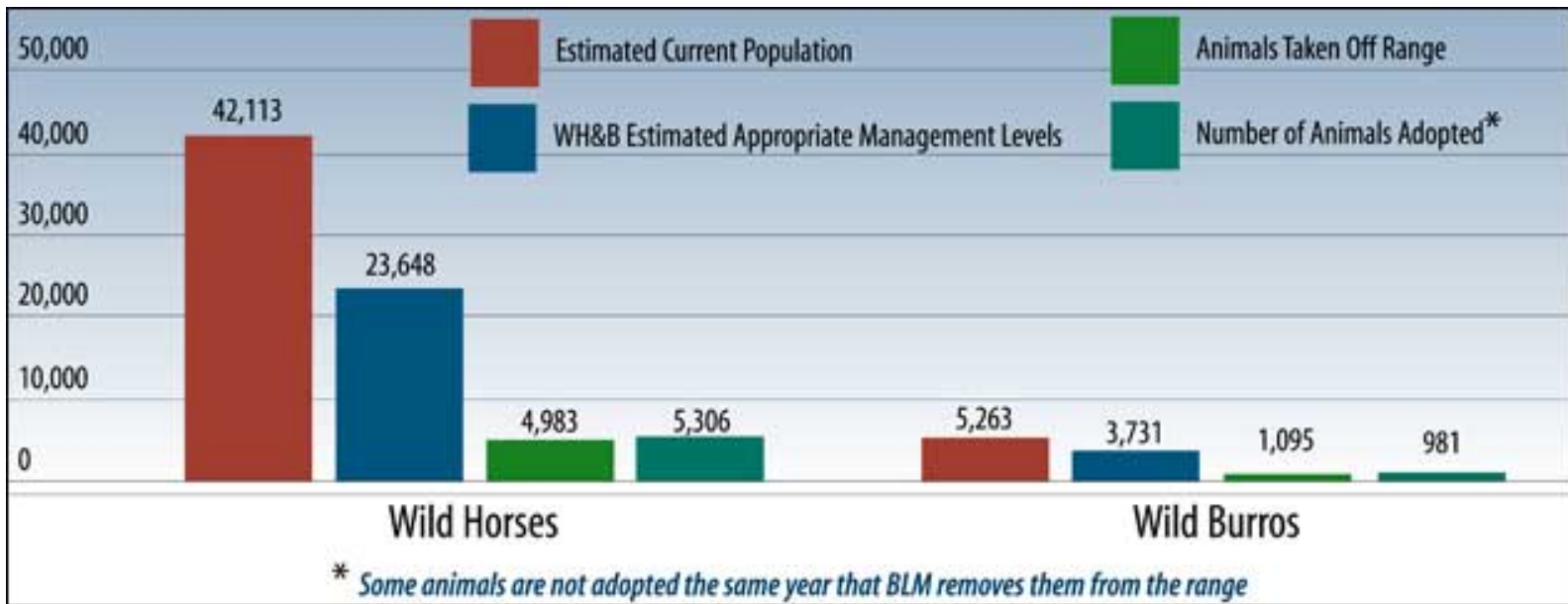
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## National Wild Horse and Burro Program

Two burros munch grass during a Bloomington, Illinois, wild horse and burro adoption.



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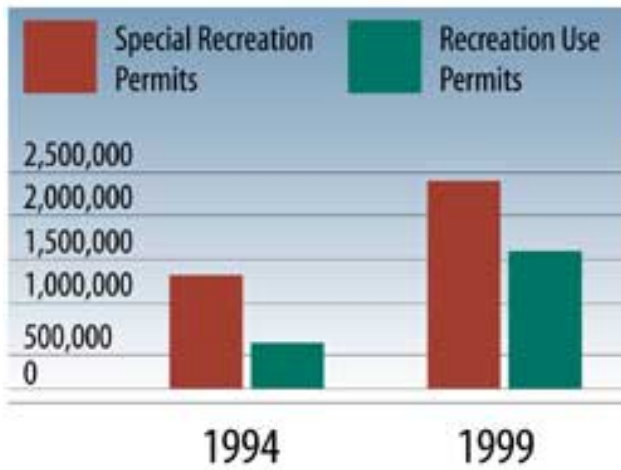


## National Recreational Figures on BLM-Managed Land *Fiscal Year 1999*

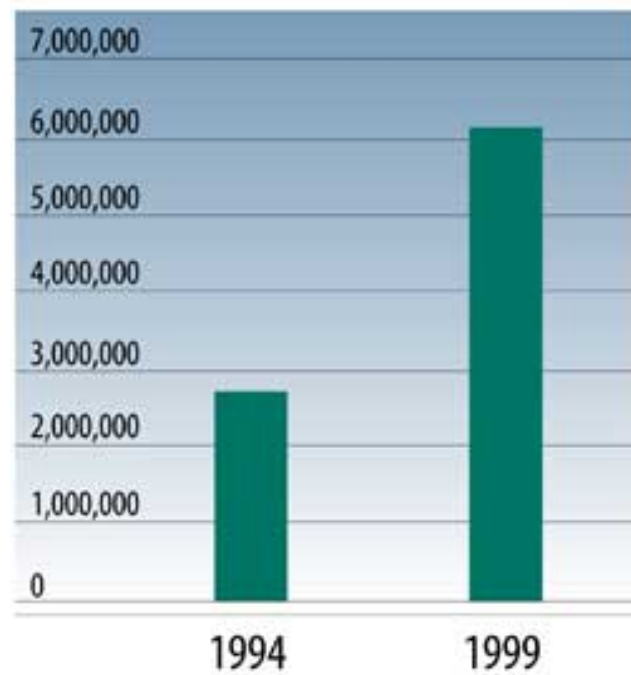
Recreational Use Permits	Numbers		Revenues	
	1994	1999	1994	1999
Special Recreation Permits	15,072	42,356	\$1,286,271	\$2,361,028
Recreational Use Permits	102,902	229,279	\$526,000	\$1,573,743
Recreational Use Fees	1994		1999	
Land and Water Conservation Fund and Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passport)	\$2,229,287		\$5,714,029	
Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$488,218		\$457,066	
Total Revenues	\$2,717,505		\$6,171,095	

**Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999:** 95 projects, \$5,153,000 collected

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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# Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

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## Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters (Administrative and Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM)

### BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

#### National Monuments - (3,317,017 acres in 7 National Monuments)

1,023,785	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
71,100	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
129,022	acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
840	miles of coast (12 mi. wide) in the California Coastal National Monument
163,852	acres in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado
52,790	acres in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon
1,870,800	acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah

#### National Conservation Areas - (11,834,680 acres in 9 NCAs)

1,200,000	acres in Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska - includes Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River
56,400	acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
22,047	acres in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
56,025	acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
9,500,000	acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
57,725	acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
484,873	acres in Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho
196,890	acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
262,000	acres in El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico

#### Other National Landscape Conservation System United managed by the BLM:

7,400	acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California
-------	------------------------------------------------------



2,048	miles of 35 Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of the national system) in five states - 1,001,668 acres managed
5,279,212	acres in 138 Wilderness Areas
17,256,805	acres in 618 Wilderness Study Areas under interim management
3,533	miles of 8 National Historic Trails (85% of the national system) (Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express)
568	miles of 2 National Scenic Trails (Continental Divide (410) and Pacific Crest (158))
<b>Total NLCS:</b>	817 units/areas/landscapes in over 38 million acres (15 percent of the BLM's land base)



Ironwood National Monument in Arizona



Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado



Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area in California

### ***Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations***

1,000,000	acres in the White Mountains National Recreation Area, Alaska
100	acres in the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon
37,359	acres in the Lake Totatonten Special Management Area, Alaska

23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve Area, Alaska - summer range for the three largest caribou herds in the U.S. with 600,000 animals
194,000	acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California
13,111,829	acres in 740 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)
408,909	acres in 42 National Natural Landmarks
347,214	acres in 152 Research Natural Areas
187	miles of the Willamette American Heritage River in Oregon
3,518	miles of 58 National Back Country Byways in 11 BLM western states
429	miles of 26 National Recreation Trails
355	Special Recreation Management Areas
255	sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 3,610 contributing properties
22	cultural sites as National Historic Landmarks
3	Biosphere Reserves in the California Desert
2	Globally Important Bird Areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian NCA, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
33,168,712	acres in 201 Herd Management Areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
897	recorded caves and cave resource systems
300	watchable wildlife viewing sites
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,879 special areas in some 110 million acres (including NLCS units) (42 percent of the BLM's land base)</b>

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**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

***Alaska Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000***

**Alaska State Office**

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**Other Alaska Resources**

- [BLM Lands Map](#)
- [1999 Fiscal Figures](#)
- [Commercial Use Activity](#)
- [Estimated Recreation Use](#)
- [Public Land Treasures](#)

With nearly 87 million acres under BLM management, Alaska contains more public lands than any other State. Much of this land is located in western and northern Alaska and includes small mountain ranges, forested hills, and Arctic tundra. The BLM also manages smaller, but significant, parcels in Alaska's interior and south-central regions.



The Campbell Creek Science Center, located in the heart of Anchorage on the scenic Campbell Tract, offers a full range of programs for scientific inquiry into the natural sciences. Programs are available year-round for both children and adults.

While most BLM lands are located in remote or rural areas of the State, an exception is the Campbell Tract, a 750-acre gem in the heart of Anchorage, Alaska's largest city. When combined with the adjacent Far North Bicentennial Park and Chugach State Park, the Campbell Tract provides a wilderness home to salmon, bear, moose and more than 60 species of birds. Alaska residents use the tract to hike, jog, ride horses, mush dogs, or cross-country ski on a network of trails year-round. The BLM, in cooperation with the Anchorage School District, also manages the Campbell Creek Science Center, located on the tract. The center offers a full range of educational programs for adults and children.

BLM-Alaska enhances its effectiveness as a land manager by working with partners to share costs, expertise, and staff to carry out needed projects. For example, BLM-Alaska is cooperating with Ducks Unlimited to produce a detailed vegetation inventory of Alaska wetlands, some of the largest and most stable wetlands in North America. This information will help the BLM carry out its land-management mission in numerous ways, such as protecting habitat

that is vital for the recovery of endangered species, including the Spectacled Eider, a type of sea duck. By using state-of-the-art techniques and procedures for interpreting and verifying satellite images, BLM-Alaska was able to lower the cost of mapping from \$6 per acre to just five cents per acre. Other agencies have contributed funds to this effort after realizing that they could obtain similar data at low cost through their participation in the project. Since most of Alaska's waterfowl migrate to other parts of North America for the winter, this project will also benefit many other States by helping the BLM better manage important nesting



habitat for healthy populations.

The BLM's partnership work also includes a cooperative agreement with the Alaska Department of Mining, Land and Water, which has assisted in the cleanup of mine sites abandoned before 1977. During 1999, the Division of Mining provided an engineer staff position and \$35,000 toward mining cleanup on BLM lands.

The BLM also ensures environmental protection in its management of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. In 1999, BLM-Alaska updated its land-use plan for a 4.6 million-acre area in the northeast corner of the reserve, and in May 1999 held the first oil and gas lease sale in the reserve since 1984. A total of 174 bids for 867,450 acres generated more than \$104 million, to be shared equally between the State and Federal Treasuries. Preliminary exploration drilling began the following winter, with the BLM protecting sensitive waterfowl habitat near Teshekpuk Lake by keeping that area off-limits to leasing or surface occupancy.



Abandoned mines inventory, Hatcher Pass, Talkeetna Mountains



Beaver Creeks flows through the scenic White Mountains National Recreation Area, the only NRA in Alaska. River travelers can enjoy the scenic views of the White Mountains while fishing for arctic grayling, northern pike, burbot and whitefish along the way.

Despite BLM-Alaska's effective work with its partners, the Bureau feels the pressure of an ever-expanding list of user demands. The population of Anchorage is already at a high of more than 263,000, and demographers project that Alaska will grow by 16 percent between 1993 and 2005. Tourism is booming; almost twice as many people come to visit Alaska as live in the State. Residents and visitors alike take advantage of Alaska's wide range of recreational activities, causing public land managers to look for ways to relieve crowding at the more-publicized national parks and forests.

For example, the BLM provides an alternate location for fishing for Alaska king salmon on the Gulkana National Wild River, which the Bureau manages on the basis of a 1983 river management plan. Even though the BLM and other agencies have expanded

nearby recreation facilities for camping and boat launching, crowds of boaters on peak weekends in June and July are causing the river to approach its carrying capacity. As a result of such user demands, in combination with the agency's budgetary constraints, most of the BLM's resource management plans need substantial updating to reflect current land-use trends. The Anchorage Field Office, for example, is still using two Management Framework Plans completed in the early 1980s. Updating these plans is only part of the expanded workload facing BLM-Alaska, which has seen a 25 percent decline in its workforce—now at 765—over the past decade.

Besides dealing with the impact of the State's growing population, BLM-Alaska must carry out unfunded legislative mandates, such as the Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act. This law requires additional work to

process the adjudication, survey, and conveyance of 160-acre parcels selected by qualified applicants. Without more funding, the agency may not have sufficient resources to process applicants waiting to receive patents to their land.

All BLM-Alaska Field Offices experienced increased workloads in 1999 in providing access to public lands through the designation, marking, and maintenance of easements across non-Federal land. Currently, more than 4,000 easements need to be evaluated for retention or relinquishment, and it will take BLM-Alaska until 2003 to complete this review at its current staffing and funding levels. The Bureau will need additional resources to mark and manage those easements that the Federal government retains.

BLM-Alaska is also working to ensure safe visits to public lands, but in recent years a lack of funding has reduced law enforcement presence in some areas, particularly those that are remote. Only two rangers currently patrol the northern half of Alaska, a 60 million-acre area that accounts for more than 70 percent of the BLM-managed lands in the State.

With sufficient funding and the support of its public and private partners, the BLM will succeed in its mission as steward over Alaska's public lands.



Cache found along the Denali Highway; Clearwater Mountains in the background.



The Alaska Range towers above the Denali Highway near Mile 85.



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# Bureau of Land Management



# ARIZONA

State Office • 222 N. Central Ave., Phoenix, AZ 85004 • (602) 417-9200

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Arizona Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

#### Arizona State Office

222 North Central Avenue  
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<http://www.az.blm.gov>

Dry rocky deserts, plunging cliffs, carved rock canyons, and lush riparian areas continue to draw millions of visitors to Arizona's more than 14 million acres of public lands every year. These striking desert views and diverse topographical features beckon the public to participate in numerous forms of outdoor recreation, such as hiking, camping, fishing, rafting, kayaking, backpacking, rock hounding, and visiting historical and cultural sites. Visitors also enjoy touring 500 miles of historic routes, or driving along miles of challenging single- and double-track routes designated for Off-Highway Vehicles. In addition, those in search of solitude can find contentment within the 1.4 million acres of Wilderness Areas throughout the State.

#### Other Arizona Resources

- [Arizona National Monuments](#)
- [BLM Lands Map](#)
- [1999 Fiscal Figures](#)
- [Commercial Use Activity](#)
- [Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)
- [Estimated Recreation Use](#)
- [Public Land Treasures](#)



BLM volunteer Tom Taylor and his son, Marty, venture into the wilderness with Hualapai, Taylor's adopted wild burro, and family dog, Tazz. Tom and Hualapai also attend BLM public functions, and the burro is now the Bureau's mascot. Photo by John Beckett.

Altogether, the BLM manages one-fifth of the land base of Arizona, whose rapid growth poses complex land-management challenges. BLM-Arizona serves as the steward over three National Monuments, two National Conservation Areas, 47 Wilderness Areas, 300 miles of developed trails, 14 campgrounds, 16 recreational concession facilities, and two long-term visitor areas. Arizona's public lands also feature some of the nation's oldest and best-preserved prehistoric and historic sites. These include mammoth kill sites, Indian dwellings more than 1,000 years old, and remnants of a Spanish military fort. BLM-Arizona also manages 36 million acres of subsurface mineral estate and about 73,000 acres of Indian mineral leases.

About four million Arizona visitors enjoy staying at the popular recreation areas along the Colorado River from Yuma to Lake Havasu. Shoreline fisherman reap

the benefits of a 10-year fisheries partnership improvement program, which has improved conditions for several native fish species while enhancing recreational experiences on Lake Havasu. Birders appreciate the

natural treasures offered by 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 56,400-acre riparian area is home to more than 100 species of breeding birds, and provides habitat for another 300 species of migrant and wintering birds.

Recreationists can now also enjoy the 20,767-acre Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (NCA), where the BLM has enhanced recreational opportunities for the public while ensuring resource protection. Through a partnership with the local community, the BLM introduced in 1999 two new campgrounds, Riverview and Owl Creek, which will facilitate camping within the NCA and help protect sensitive riparian areas.

Those seeking a taste of the Wild West can still see cowboys and ranchers working the Arizona range as they care for nearly 56,000 cattle and 2,000 sheep. BLM rangelands are also the home for 200 wild horses and 3,000 wild burros. To ensure the health of these public rangelands, BLM Arizona developed grazing-related Standards and Guidelines through a collaborative process in which the BLM's citizen-based Resource Advisory Council played a leading role.

While welcoming out-of-state visitors, BLM-Arizona is committed to being a good neighbor to local communities. Thus, as needs arise, the BLM makes public lands in Arizona available for a multitude of 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 one million miles of rights-of-way, giving citizens access to private residences and enabling companies to establish communication sites and lay power lines, fiber optic cables, telephone lines, television cable, and oil and gas pipelines.



The Parker 400 race, held annually in Parker, Arizona, is one of the many ways in which the BLM accommodates the rapidly booming recreation of Off-Highway Vehicles.



Petroglyphs like these are just one example of the rich resources and enticing history offered throughout the BLM, and which people can experience through programs like ROAR (Rediscovering Our American Roots). Photo by John Beckett.

In addition, BLM-Arizona works to benefit communities and improve public land management through land exchanges, which help eliminate the Federal-State-private checkerboard ownership pattern while protecting important resources. A recent exchange with Phelps Dodge Corporation resulted in the protection of key riparian and cultural resources within the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area, the improvement of public access to the Dos Cabezas Mountains Wilderness, and the acquisition of inholdings within the Empire-Cienega Resource Conservation Area.

President Clinton's designation of three new National Monuments in Arizona--the Grand Canyon Parashant, Agua Fria, and Ironwood Forest--has created new opportunities and challenges for the BLM. The Bureau is committed to protecting the

natural, scientific, and historical features of these Monuments, while doing so in a manner that maintains existing rights and allows for the public's continued use of these lands.

Working in partnership with those who use and care about the public lands, and with the funding needed to meet the demands of a fast-growing State, BLM-Arizona will fulfill its land-management mission in the new millennium.

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# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT in California



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### California Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

#### California State Office

2800 Cottage Way  
Suite W1834  
Sacramento, CA 95825-1886  
916-978-4400  
<http://www.ca.blm.gov>

#### Other California Resources

- [California Coastal National Monument](#)
- [BLM Lands Map](#)
- [1999 Fiscal Figures](#)
- [Commercial Use Activity](#)
- [Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)
- [Estimated Recreation Use](#)
- [Public Land Treasures](#)

California, which features one of the most diverse landscapes in the country, has 33 million of the 60 million people who live in the 12 Western public land States. Yet despite its already large size, the population of California is expected to double over the next 20 years, and this growth will increase the complexity of managing the State's public lands. This complexity will arise from growing needs and demands of the public, such as recreationists, energy and communication companies, environmentalists, and communities concerned about preserving open space.



Rocks and islands within the California Coastal National Monument north of Bodega Bay.

California's varied terrain covers about every imaginable ecosystem—vast sand dunes, sagebrush plains of the high desert, rushing mountain rivers, statuesque redwood trees, riparian oak forest, wetlands, and the rugged Pacific coastline. These ecosystems provide habitat for more than 800 species of plants and animals, many of which are threatened or endangered. As a result, California captivates visitors from around the world, providing them with abundant opportunities to enjoy its spectacular public resources.

More than ever before, California's growing population is looking to BLM-managed lands for recreational opportunities, relaxation, and solitude. In fact, more than eight million people visited these public lands in 1999. Mostly located within 100 miles of a major urban

center, many of the BLM lands in the Mojave Desert, Imperial Valley, Coachella Valley, and the Colorado Desert are the play areas for residents of southern California. That includes the Los Angeles basin, one of the most populated areas in the country. Some of the most popular recreation activities include off road vehicle riding, wind-sailing, nature viewing, hiking, mountain biking, and camping.



Ninety minutes east of Bakersfield is the Carrizo Plain, the largest remnant of the once vast grasslands of central California. In Fiscal Year 1999, the BLM acquired 320 acres of related land from a private seller. Now at 250,000 acres, the area is home to numerous Federally listed plant and wildlife species and the site of significant archaeological and historical resources.



The scenic North Fork of the American River.

In the Sierra foothills, the BLM manages many miles along several wild and scenic rivers. The rivers provide riparian habitat for threatened and endangered species and offer opportunities for white-water rafting, fishing, camping, and hiking. Also, the Pacific Crest Trail, which stretches from Mexico to Canada, can be accessed from various BLM-managed areas, including the Sierra foothills.

The Sierra front continues into northern California, with white-water river recreation taking place along the American and Yuba rivers.

The King Range National Conservation Area, two hours north of San Francisco, offers a return to nature along the most preserved stretch of coastline in the State. Nearby is the Headwaters Forest Reserve, a wild and inspiring grove of old-growth redwoods that provides critical habitat for seabirds and salmon.



Whitewater abounds in the Merced Wild and Scenic River.

The BLM's responsibilities in California are as varied as the land the agency manages. Biologists restore riparian habitats and keep track of endangered species; recreationists design new trails and campgrounds; geologists monitor oil and gas operations and oversee mineral extraction; archaeologists inventory American Indian and historical sites; foresters manage timber sales while promoting forest health through reforestation; rangers and law enforcement officers protect public lands and enforce laws designed to protect visitors and natural resources; firefighters strive to protect the public lands from devastating wildfires; and surveyors capture and map the landscape.

Many Californians depend on public lands for commodity-related activities involving vital energy and mineral resources. In fact, California accounts for more than 90 percent of all geothermal production for Federal leases in the Western States and is the third-largest producer of oil and gas. In addition, public land sites in southern California generate wind energy for 125,000 people.

BLM lands also supply sand and gravel for the roads and buildings that form a vital part of the infrastructure in California, where the BLM faces a backlog of 300 rights-of-way applications for such projects as power lines, pipelines, and access roads to private lands.

Such management challenges to BLM-California are mounting as public land uses rise and budgetary

resources decline. The Bureau needs an adequate budget to update its California land use plans, of which only seven of 20 are up to date. These plans, which form the foundation of the BLM's decisionmaking ability, are essential to effective land management, as are public-private partnerships.

The Fort Ord partnership is a model for the President's base closure and realignment initiative. In a cooperative program with California State University, Monterey Bay, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the BLM began habitat restoration on the former Army base with the support of 4,000 community volunteers and school children.

Coast Dairies, a 7,500-acre tract of land located in Santa Cruz County, is managed by a number of partners in order to preserve its scenic and historical values. The property extends two miles east from the Pacific Ocean, stretching from the beaches through several large terraces to a mountainous area characterized by large stands of redwood and oak trees.



The towering Santa Rosa Mountains.

Another partnership involves the Cosumnes River Preserve, which not only protects Valley Oak forests and Central Valley wetlands, but also safeguards segments of the entire 80-mile Cosumnes River. Responding to the impact of rapid urban expansion, farmers, public land owners, and conservationists have helped to leverage available Federal funds to ensure the growth and protection of the Preserve. Now at 37,000 acres, the Preserve is a prime example of wildlife-friendly farming and wetland preservation.

BLM-California and its partners are also focusing on the management of the 3,045-foot Gilham Butte, located between the King Range National Conservation Area and Humboldt Redwoods State Park. The partnership management effort for this five-mile wide stretch, which separates the Eel and Mattole River watersheds, is the centerpiece of the Redwoods to the Sea Corridor, a concept that has gained prominence in conservation biology over the last two decades.



Numerous cactus species bloom throughout the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area.

The Bureau also manages portions of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail, a continuous 2,600-mile hiking trail from the Mexican border to Canada. The BLM manages four trail segments, which cover more than 120 miles that wind through the Mojave Desert to the southern end of the Sierra Nevada range. Each year volunteers from the Pacific Crest Trail Association and the American Hiking Society work on maintaining the trail.

The newly designated [California Coastal National Monument](#) encompasses more than 12,700 islands, rocks, exposed reefs, and pinnacles off the California coast above the mean high-water mark. The Monument, running the length of California's 840-mile coast extends out for 12 miles. The Monument contains many geological formations that provide feeding and nesting habitat for 200,000 breeding seabirds, as well as for several mammal species, such as the threatened southern sea otter. The BLM manages the Monument in cooperation with the California State Department of Fish and Game.

In a State with a burgeoning population, the BLM's success in managing the public lands depends on

adequate funding and effective partnerships. That success will ensure that Californians share in the myriad benefits that come from their public lands.

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PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Colorado Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

### Colorado State Office

2850 Youngfield Street  
 Lakewood, CO 80215-7093  
 303-239-3600  
<http://www.co.blm.gov>

Colorado's 8.3 million acres of BLM public lands, along with 27 million acres of mineral estate, are concentrated primarily in the western portion of the State. The lands range from alpine tundra, colorful canyons, and mesas in the southwest, to rolling sage-covered hills in the northwest.

These public lands play a vital role in providing open space and contribute to Colorado's quality of life. But managing these lands is a challenging task for the BLM, particularly at a time when the State's population has increased from 3.3 million in 1990 to about 4 million in 2000, a 23 percent increase. With more people using the public lands for recreation, as well as for more traditional purposes, such as grazing and mining, open space is fast becoming the land management issue of the 21st century. The fact is, open space—the West's distinctive quality—is shrinking, and this makes the BLM's management of the public lands more important than ever.

### Other Colorado Resources

- [Canyon of the Ancients National Monument](#)
- [BLM Lands Map](#)
- [1999 Fiscal Figures](#)
- [Commercial Use Activity](#)
- [Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)
- [Estimated Recreation Use](#)
- [Public Land Treasures](#)



The Alpine Loop Back Country Byway offers spectacular opportunities to hike among the wildflowers.

To manage these lands effectively, the BLM needs up-to-date land-use plans, which form the foundation of the agency's decisionmaking ability. In Colorado, seven of the BLM's 11 Resource Management Plans are more than a decade old. Yet current funding is inadequate for BLM to make the necessary changes to these plans, work that will cost about \$7.5 million over the next five years.

Such growth has left many public land parcels in or near communities completely surrounded by residential developments, effectively eliminating public access. This has occurred in several areas around Grand Junction, and continued development could eliminate public access to even larger public land areas.

The Grand Junction Field Office manages nearly 1.3 million acres of public land, mostly in Mesa and Garfield



Counties. In Mesa County, where 74 percent of the acreage is Federal land (managed primarily by the BLM), residents live within five miles of these lands. In 1990, Grand Junction's population was 27,000; today it is nearly 43,000, a 63 percent increase in 10 years. With such growth in mind, Grand Junction's Urban Area Plan and the Mesa Countywide Land Use Plan determined that preservation of open space is central to maintaining the customs and culture of the area.

Recreation on the Colorado River in the Grand Junction area is legendary. River trips on the Colorado River increased so much in the 1980s that rafters and outfitters began looking elsewhere for river recreation opportunities. They found the Gunnison River, just above the confluence with the Colorado River in Grand Junction. In 1979, there was little use and the BLM did not issue a single special recreation permit for the Lower Gunnison River. Today, there are 15 commercial outfitters operating on the river generating \$250,000 in gross revenues. In only 20 years the use of both rivers has risen from almost nothing to levels that require intensive management today.

In 1998, the BLM and Colorado State Parks joined efforts to manage a 140-mile segment of the Arkansas River in south-central Colorado. That first year saw 179,000 people pay to raft the river, producing \$64,000 in revenues. In 1999, the number of rafting enthusiasts totaled nearly 294,000, generating \$600,000.

The Ruby Canyon/Black Ridge area west of Grand Junction is 113,000 acres of dispersed river landscapes and slickrock canyons. The heart of these public lands is the 72,000-acre Black Ridge Canyons Wilderness Study Area, a pristine area that is adjacent to the Colorado National Monument. In a sign of the times, new housing developments in the budding city of Fruita are growing toward the boundary of the Wilderness Study Area, which is situated in Grand Junction's backyard.

Changing demographics in the Durango area over the past 10 years necessitated the establishment of the Durango Urban Interface Team, a committee of local, State, Federal and citizen representatives working to achieve effective management and responsible growth in the area. The primary economy of Durango, which is surrounded by public lands, consists of tourism and related recreational opportunities. Durango's issues are open space, access to public lands, and opportunities for outdoor recreation. The committee has been successful in sponsoring a comprehensive trails development plan as part of its effort to meet local needs.

East of Durango are BLM lands and the Grandview Ridge subdivision, where a trails system is planned. However, the pinon- and juniper-covered BLM lands have posed a significant fire hazard and provided minimal forage for wintering elk and mule deer herds. In the past two years a cooperative effort has succeeded in mechanically treating 400 acres with a hydro-mower, which efficiently mows down selected trees and shrubs. While treatment is expensive (about \$1,000 per acre), this type of activity will help protect nearby communities from wildfire threats.

Growth affects the BLM's management of the State's public land treasures, such as the Bureau's first National Conservation Area (NCA) in Colorado. In October 1999, Congress established the Gunnison Gorge NCA. Located seven miles northeast of Montrose and adjacent to the Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park, the 58,000-acre area includes 17,700 acres of wilderness and 14 miles along the



Urban growth is occurring throughout the state. Near Grand Junction, a new subdivision is being built adjacent to public lands and a wilderness study area.





In Mesa County, Colorado, all residents live within five miles of BLM-managed public lands.

Gunnison River. The NCA offers visitors an exciting white water rafting experience, backcountry hiking, Gold Medal fishing, and beautiful scenic vistas. The BLM anticipates about 35,000 visitors annually, a number that has quadrupled over the past 15 years. NCA designation is expected to bring more users, more impacts, and more demands for visitor services, requiring additional funding to support management efforts. The Uncompahgre Field Office in Montrose is now developing a comprehensive management plan that will complement National Park Service planning efforts. In Fiscal Year 2000, the estimated staffing and operations budget for the NCA is more than double that of the entire field office recreation and wilderness budget for Fiscal Year 1999. In the next three years, the estimate rises steadily to adjust for appropriate management levels and increasing numbers of visitors to the area.

Another treasure, [Canyons of the Ancients National Monument](#), is located in the extreme southwestern corner of Colorado. From a distance, the landscape looks deceptively benign, giving no indication of its true character. Upon entering this landscape, however, the geology becomes more apparent. McElmo Dome rises sharply to the north of McElmo Creek, buttressed by sheer sandstone cliffs, mesa tops rimmed by caprock, and deeply incised canyons. The 164,000-acre National Monument encompasses one of the most significant cultural resource landscapes in North America, reflecting all physical components of human life on the land between the first century of this era and A.D. 1300. Many of the cultural sites appear today as mounds of rubble. However, they contain thousand-year-old architecture that includes intact walls and artifacts, plus buried soils and seeds that are likely to yield significant information about ancient environments and climatic changes.

Besides its rich record of human history, the Monument contains outstanding biological resources. The diversity of vegetative communities, topographical features, and availability of water provides habitat for a wide array of wildlife species—from the twin-spotted spiny lizard to deer and elk. Adequate funding is needed to maintain the integrity of the area, while accommodating increasing visitation and continuing land use that is compatible with the conservation of the area. About 85 percent of the Monument is currently leased for oil and gas, and mountain biking in the area continues to increase.

The growing recreational use in the Monument reflects the State's changing demographics, especially on the Western Slope, where public demands for infrastructure have created a backlog of 205 rights-of-way applications for utility and other projects across BLM land. Although many of the ancient structures in the Monument have stood for over a thousand years, the deterioration of sites, especially during the last 20 years, has increased dramatically. Illegal excavation and artifact collecting are threats, but so is inadvertent damage caused by law-abiding visitors. Protective measures, such as site stewardship and research partnerships, will help preserve the research potential of this archaeologically rich landscape. More BLM public education programs are needed, but even current programs are not sufficiently funded to meet visitor demands. On the positive side, the BLM is fortunate to have the Anasazi Heritage Center, located outside Dolores. As the BLM's first museum, this facility curates and stores thousands of artifacts excavated from lands within the Monument, and works with area schools, communities, and visitors to educate the public about the



On October 21, 1999, the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area was created by legislation. The Gunnison Gorge Wilderness is located in the heart

preservation of America's cultural resources.

of the National Conservation Area.

With a budget commensurate with its responsibilities, the BLM, working with its public and private partners, will fulfill its land-management mission in Colorado.

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Bureau of Land Management

# Eastern States

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Eastern States Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

### Eastern States Office

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

### Other Eastern States Resources

[BLM Lands Map](#)  
[1999 Fiscal Figures](#)  
[Commercial Use Activity](#)  
[Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)  
[Public Land Treasures](#)

BLM-Eastern States serves as steward of public lands and resources in the 31 States east of the Mississippi River. Yet administering 20,000 surface acres of public lands and over 39 million acres of subsurface Federal mineral estate is only part of Eastern States' substantial workload.



Through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, BLM-Eastern States works with local communities to provide beach access and to preserve the natural resource values of beautiful beaches along Florida's Gulf Coast. Sand fencing and plantings protect the coastal dunes in the Florida Panhandle that support a wide array of flora and fauna, including special status plants and nesting sea turtles.

While a relatively small amount of surface acreage is under Eastern States' management, these lands are valuable for recreation in the heavily populated East. Through partnerships with local governments and cooperative management agreements with State and local governments, the BLM manages key recreation sites at such public land treasures 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 offer much-needed recreational opportunities. In response to public demands for recreational opportunities and open space, the BLM pursues land exchanges that will achieve those ends. Currently, the Eastern States Office is working with partners to keep open space available near urban centers in Douglas Point, Maryland, and in Fairfax County, Virginia. In June 2000, Eastern States signed an agreement with a farmer in Fairfax County to process public acquisition of Meadowood Farm for Federal land at the former Lorton Correctional Complex. The proposed land exchange would add 900 acres of recreational and open space to this area, which is about 20 miles south of Washington, D.C.

Eastern States plans to maintain a small number of horses and burros on the property and use the facility for environmental education.

Among Eastern States' many partnerships is one between the



Jackson Field Office and local government in Louisiana. The Jackson office recently began managing a 160-acre tract in Rapides Parish, called the Big Saline Bayou, as part of an environmental education "Learn and Serve Program." Through it, opportunities abound for central Louisiana students to learn about mineral production and local geology in an outdoor classroom setting. The Jackson office is working with numerous local partners, including the Louisiana Department of Fisheries and Wildlife, to meet the BLM's and the Parish's management goals for the tract, whose first major event takes place on National Public Lands Day in September 2000.



Students from Piney Woods Country Day School in Mississippi get an up-close-and-personal look at a former wild horse.

Besides its on-the-ground responsibilities, BLM-Eastern States maintains more than nine million historical General Land Office (GLO) records. Title companies, researchers, and genealogists constantly use these records, which date back to 1787. A pioneer in the field of automating historical records, the Eastern States Office is preserving and improving access to these records through its GLO Automated Records Project and a related Internet site, [www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov). This popular Web site, which receives thousands of "hits" per day from customers, includes access to Federal land patent information from 30 public land States in both the East and West. The site permits Web users to search the system by surname and download a patent document image. Land managers from around the world have visited the Eastern States Office headquarters in Springfield, Virginia, to learn about this effective system of records preservation and access.



The General Land Office was a busy place back in the mid-1800's. BLM- Eastern States continues doing "land office business" by providing cadastral survey records and federal land title information through the GLO automated records web site. Researchers can access historic land information and see images of one-of-a-kind federal title documents that relate a story of our hardy ancestral pioneers who challenged the elements to settle our great country.

which are in the West. From sponsoring week-long environmental education camps to working with challenged children, and through partnerships with local schools, school boards, and State education and natural resource agencies, the Eastern States Office shares its experience and knowledge of public land resources and values.

As part of its environmental education effort, Eastern States recently increased the exposure of "Wonderful Outdoor World," a program designed to teach schoolchildren about public land related recreational and occupational opportunities. The Eastern States Office also

Eastern States Cadastral Survey also maintains the Interior Department's copies of plats and field notes of all the Public Land Survey System surveys from Alaska to Maine. Surveyors from BLM Eastern States work each year with other agencies, such as the National Park Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to verify Federal land boundaries.

In addition, Eastern States oversees the leasing and development of Federal minerals in 21 States. In doing this, the BLM makes sure that mineral activities are carried out in an environmentally sound manner. These activities—coal mining, oil and gas exploration and production, and lead and zinc mining—provide high-quality jobs in local communities while supplying minerals that America needs. Eastern States holds competitive oil and gas lease sales throughout the Office's 31-State region on a quarterly basis.

BLM-Eastern States also carries out numerous public outreach projects that raise Easterners' awareness of BLM lands, most of

pioneered the establishment of "America Outdoors," an interagency center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, that provides conservation, recreation, and resource information about Federal lands in the Great Lakes area.

Eastern States plays a vital role in the BLM's Adopt-a-Horse program, as nearly half of all wild horses and burros adopted under the program find a home in one of the 31 Eastern States. With one contract adoption center and about 30 annual adoption events, BLM-Eastern States places nearly 3,000 animals into private ownership each year. These adoptions help the BLM conserve and restore watersheds in the arid Western States, where wild horse populations can exceed the fragile carrying capacity of the public rangelands. With the addition of new compliance positions in both the Jackson and Milwaukee Field Offices, BLM-Eastern States contacts all adopters within six months of their taking home a wild horse or burro. Eastern States, which investigates every complaint it receives, conducts about 160 random compliance inspections each year.



Steve Kopach, Eastern States Deputy State Director for Cadastral Survey and General Land Office Records, helps a child enjoy the annual Kids Fishing Day in Virginia sponsored by the BLM.



Nearly ninety percent of the Nation's lead production comes from underground mines in the Viburnum Trend mining district in southeast Missouri. BLM-Eastern States administers the federal leases that underly U.S. Forest Service land on Missouri's Mark Twain National Forest where, in addition to lead, substantial quantities of zinc, copper, silver, cadmium and cobalt are also mined.

BLM-Eastern States has been promoting adoptions through its innovative Wild Horse and Burro Adoption Web site ([www.adoptahorse.blm.gov](http://www.adoptahorse.blm.gov)), which made its debut in May 1998. Since that time, interested people have been able to view photos of adoptable animals and, if approved, submit their bids online. Eastern States has held seven Internet adoptions in the last two years and will continue to build on its Internet success.

While the BLM's budgets have remained fairly level for the past several years, BLM-Eastern States has witnessed an increase in its cost of doing business. To compensate for funding shortfalls, BLM-Eastern States has been forced to reduce its staff. In 1993, the BLM-Eastern States had about 280 full-time permanent employees; by the end of 1999, that number had fallen to 234, a decline of more than 16 percent.

With adequate funding, and by forming new and strengthening existing partnerships, BLM-Eastern States will fulfill its stewardship mandate on behalf of current and future generations.

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# Bureau of Land Management

# IDAHO



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Idaho Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

#### Idaho State Office

1387 South Vinnell Way

Boise, ID 83709

208-373-4000

<http://www.id.blm.gov>

The BLM manages 11.9 million acres of public land in Idaho, which accounts for 22 percent of the State's Federal acreage. Every Idaho county contains some land managed by the BLM, whose stewardship includes 37 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. These public lands comprise some of Idaho's, as well as the nation's, most valuable natural treasures.

#### Other Idaho Resources

[BLM Lands Map](#)

[1999 Fiscal Figures](#)

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The Snake River above Swan Falls.

For example, just minutes from Boise, the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area boasts one of the highest densities of nesting populations of birds of prey in North America. The Great Rift Area in southeastern Idaho features some of the country's most striking lava formations. In addition, the State contains 436 miles of nationally designated trails, including some of the most pristine portions of the Lewis and Clark Trail, the Oregon Trail, and the Continental Divide Trail. Finally, BLM-Idaho manages 1.77 million acres of Wilderness Study Areas, nearly 27,000 acres of which are included in Research Natural Areas.

Idaho's public lands are rich in environmental, historical, recreational, and economic value. These lands feature an array of landscapes--alpine forests, rolling rangeland, premier white-water streams, and spectacular canyonlands, such as the Owyhee, Bruneau, Jarbidge, and the Lower Salmon. Idaho's public lands also contain culturally significant sites, some of which date back nearly 10,000 years. These lands not only serve as the homeland of a number of American Indian Tribes, but also provide for myriad ongoing Tribal uses, such as hunting, fishing, gathering, and grazing. Furthermore, some Tribes have reserved treaty rights that are defined and retained in negotiated treaties or executive orders with the United States.

Beyond their beauty and other values, Idaho's public lands pose complex land-management challenges BLM-Idaho's, workforce has declined over the last 5 years from 656 full-time employees to 480

today. With that reduced staff, the agency is working to achieve its four top priorities, which are to update land-use planning for sustainable resource decisions; conserve cultural and national treasures; restore threatened watersheds; and ensure safe visits by improving existing facilities, roads, and trails.

Idaho has experienced a significant increase in population since 1995, and predictions are that this growth will continue at a projected rate of 16 percent to 2005. This growth brings with it increased use and pressure on the public lands. The St. Anthony Dunes, for example, on the Upper Snake River District, have seen a 1,000 percent rise in use over the past 15 years. Similarly, recreational visits to Idaho have doubled in the past decade and the number of recreation sites have tripled.



The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) is home to the largest concentration of nesting raptors in North America.



Declining sagebrush-steppe habitat is critical to sagegrouse and other sensitive species.

For example, the Bureau updated both the Challis and Owyhee Resource Management Plans (RMPs) earlier this year, but will need adequate resources to begin working with the public, as planned, on the Bruneau/Kuna and Pocatello/Malad RMPs, and the update of the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Plan.

With these sorts of demographic changes, BLM-Idaho must, in consultation with interested public land users, update its land-use plans, many of which no longer reflect current conditions on the land. These land-use plans, must be updated not only to protect resources, but also to ensure that the BLM's decisions are legally sound.

In terms of soundness, the Scientific Assessment of the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project laid down a solid scientific foundation to address broad-scale issues across BLM and U. S. Forest Service lands in Idaho. The BLM is using this scientific information to help it in setting priorities for restoration and conservation projects and to update its management plans in Idaho.

Updating its land-use plans reflects the BLM's ongoing stewardship of Idaho's public land treasures. Among these treasures is the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA), an outstanding wildlife area. Its 485,000 acres are home to more than 700 pairs of raptors, representing 15 species, that nest in the area each spring. Over the past 20 years, however, wildfire has destroyed 255,000 acres of native shrub habitat. This loss of habitat adversely affects the animals on which the animals prey, and ultimately the birds themselves. BLM-Idaho's environmental education program has raised public awareness about raptors in the NCA, which attracts about 125,000 visitors per year. The gateway cities of Kuna and Melba work in coordination with the BLM to benefit local economies by providing services and infrastructure for this beautiful area in Idaho. BLM-Idaho needs adequate funding in the coming year to prepare a habitat restoration plan for the NCA, part of its larger effort to begin updating the area's management plan.



The sage grouse is a sensitive species that BLM managers are especially concerned about in Idaho.

Besides managing habitat for a wide range of species, the BLM serves



In 1999, BLM-Idaho fire crews put out 405 fires involving 404,670 acres. Many of these fires are in urban-interface areas as more people move into wildland areas that are prone to fire.

as the steward over Idaho's wild horses and burros. BLM-Idaho also supports the Bureau's National Wild Horse and Burro Program by sponsoring six satellite wild horse and burro adoptions in various locations throughout Idaho in 1999 as a result of these adoptions, the Bureau found homes for 236 animals, enhancing management of the remaining herds, the land, and other resources.

BLM-Idaho is also preparing for the bicentennial of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark expedition. In three years, an estimated one million to four million people will visit BLM-managed land in Idaho to commemorate Lewis and Clark's journey across the State to the Pacific. The BLM office in Salmon manages part of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in the Lemhi Valley, which is considered to be one of the most pristine and undisturbed portions. The trail and its surrounding communities are already receiving increased visitation that

is taxing local services and infrastructures. Citizen groups and government agencies, including the BLM, have been working together to help local communities meet visitors' needs for the upcoming commemoration.

BLM-Idaho is also taking on numerous challenges involving the restoration of threatened watersheds. These efforts range from the restoration of critical habitats for species of concern to halting the advance of noxious weeds. For example, the 800,000-acre Lemhi River sub-basin provides habitat for three listed fish species—the Snake River Chinook salmon, steelhead trout, and bull trout. It is also home to grey wolves, bald eagles, lynx, and sage grouse, as well as other sensitive animal and plant species. But agriculture, irrigation practices, and home-site development are threatening these critical habitats. Citizen groups, private landowners, and government officials have formed an effective partnership with BLM-Idaho to begin restoring the area, but adequate funding is needed to complete the work of stabilizing streambanks, improving fish passage, re vegetating disturbed sites, carrying out prescribed fires, and reconnecting migratory corridors.

While Idaho's fish and wildlife are managed by the State, the BLM administers much of the critical sagebrush-steppe habitat for numerous species of concern, including the Columbian Sharp-tail Grouse, the Sage Grouse, and six species of snails and mollusks in riparian areas. Wildfire in particular has significantly diminished this important and already limited habitat. In response, BLM-Idaho is working with other agencies and partners to restore or protect sagebrush-steppe habitat. Because of the urgency of this issue, the Bureau has developed a process for making short term, timely habitat assessments for sensitive species on Idaho's public lands.



Mine adits and other remnants of old abandoned mines pose safety threats to the public.

As part of its multiple-use mission, BLM-Idaho carries out permitting duties as well. The Bureau administers over 2,300 grazing permits on nearly 12 million acres of public land. In Fiscal Year 1999, the BLM processed 486 permits and implemented rangeland Standards and Guidelines on 180 allotments. This involved 19 percent, or just over 2.3 million acres, of public land. The BLM expects to complete implementation on about 330 allotments—or 32 percent of BLM lands in Idaho—by the end of Fiscal Year 2000. BLM-Idaho also handles a substantial right-of-way application workload; currently, the agency has a backlog of 83 permit applications. The Upper Snake River District alone has 1,087 pending land cases, yet over the last three



years BLM-Idaho has seen a 25 percent decline in the number of its realty specialists.

BLM-Idaho has also taken important steps over the past year to ensure that people enjoy safe visits while on BLM lands. One particularly prevalent problem in Idaho is the high number of abandoned mining claims; the Upper Columbia-Salmon Clearwater District in northern Idaho alone manages over 17,500 active mining claims and more than a dozen historic mining districts. Adequate resources are required for managers to deal with hundreds of abandoned mines as they provide for public safety and assist reclamation efforts.



Vandalism of public facilities is expensive and an unfortunate inconvenience to the public.

Further complicating the goal of ensuring safe visits is the fact that 1,400 acres of BLM land in Idaho are part of a Superfund cleanup site. Appropriations for Fiscal Year 2000 included \$750,000 that the Coeur d'Alene Basin Commission could use toward site remediation. Currently, Federal trustees, including the BLM, are conducting a Natural Resource Damage Assessment to assess and restore areas affected by historic mining in the Coeur d'Alene Basin. BLM-Idaho will continue to work with the commission and other partners to address resource damage and restore land resources, both within and beyond the Superfund site boundaries.

Meanwhile, the BLM's Pocatello office faces a toxicity problem of a different nature. Selenium near the community of Soda Springs has contaminated local water supplies, and the BLM has joined with industry, government agencies, and private entities to resolve this problem. This partnership, called the Selenium Working Group, is assessing the effects of selenium on natural resources as it prepares to address those effects in a strategic manner.

Idaho's public lands provide for the needs of the State and the American people in myriad ways—from spiritual inspiration and recreation to grazing, mining, and timber production. However, BLM-Idaho must have an adequate resources, to succeed in its mission of ensuring the health and productivity of Idaho's public lands for present and future generations.

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# Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Montana, North and South Dakota Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

**Montana State Office**  
5001 Southgate Drive  
Billings, MT 59101  
406-896-5004  
<http://www.mt.blm.gov>

### Other Montana Resources (including North & South Dakota)

- [BLM Lands Map](#)
- [1999 Fiscal Figures](#)
- [Commercial Use Activity](#)
- [Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)
- [Estimated Recreation Use](#)
- [Public Land Treasures](#)

Public lands in Montana and the Dakotas vary from open prairies in the east to rugged mountains in the west. The BLM manages about eight million acres in Montana scattered throughout the State; the 339,000 acres under BLM stewardship in the Dakotas are primarily in the western and northwestern parts of those States. These lands provide habitat for wildlife, forage for domestic livestock, riparian areas that help improve water quality in rivers and streams, and forest products ranging from Christmas trees to commercial timber. But for many, one of the most important benefits of the public lands is their sheer open space.



More and more people are attracted to the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River every year, creating new management challenges for BLM-Montana.

In addition to 8.4 million surface acres, the BLM manages the vast Federal mineral estate in the three States, which encompasses some 47 million acres. Prudent management of energy minerals—coal, oil and gas—is an important BLM program. Oil and gas activity takes place across the three States, with significant fields in the Williston Basin area (in western North Dakota and eastern Montana) and in the general vicinity of Great Falls, in west-central Montana. In fact, some of the nation's largest coal deposits lie beneath the prairies of eastern Montana and western North Dakota.

Much of the BLM land in these three States is relatively remote, providing vast areas in which people may enjoy solitude and recreation. Between 1994 and 1999, recreational visits to public

lands increased by 143 percent to more than 3.3 million visitor days far outpacing the State's population growth and straining BLM-Montana's modest recreation budget.

While this part of the United States is generally considered rural, a growing segment of the population now lives in urban areas. In

Montana, about 55 percent of the population lives in the six counties containing the State's largest cities. The remaining population lives in the State's other 50 counties. As a result, public land near these more urban areas offers critical public recreation opportunities in relatively unspoiled settings. Near Missoula, for example, BLM-Montana manages about 12 miles of the famous Blackfoot River corridor. In Lewis and Clark County, the BLM maintains recreation sites along Canyon Ferry, Hauser, and Holter Lakes, which receive heavy use from Helena and Great Falls residents. In Yellowstone County, the Four Dances Natural Area and the Sundance Lodge Recreation Area provide two pockets of public land virtually in their native condition within minutes of the cities of Billings and Laurel. The BLM's historic Fort Meade Recreation Area is near the heart of South Dakota's famous Black Hills and just a short drive from Rapid City.



Campground host along Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River.



White Cliffs area of the Upper Missouri River.

Maintaining these popular areas poses a growing challenge for BLM-Montana, whose responsibilities include preparation for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial in Montana and the Dakotas. The explorers spent more time in Montana than any other State, and many of their most stirring journal entries describe scenery that in many places has changed little over the past 200 years. BLM-Montana administers some 280 miles of the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, a far longer stretch than any other under Federal management. The BLM's primary goal for the Bicentennial is to provide the infrastructure needed to handle increased visitation during the three year commemoration, which of course will require adequate funding. Best-selling books, television specials, and private-sector advertising have already generated a considerable amount

of national interest, giving rise to increased visitation to Montana in general and BLM sites in particular. That includes the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River, where visitation doubled from 1996 to 1999. Capital improvements currently being planned will have a useful life long after the Bicentennial period ends in 2006. But without adequate funding increases, BLM-Montana may not be able to provide sufficient protection of the very resources that attract visitors.

Sufficient funding is also needed to update land-use plans in Montana and the Dakotas, where no planning starts have been initiated since the late 1980s because of funding limitations. In fact, one Montana land-use plan completed in the late 1970s is currently under legal challenge because of its outdated information.

Over the past several years, the BLM's budgets have remained fairly level. At the same time, BLM Montana's costs of day-to-day business have risen significantly. In addition, new laws, new resource issues, and growing public interest in public land issues have added complexity to the agency's stewardship mission. To compensate for funding shortfalls, BLM-Montana has been forced to reduce its staff across the three States. In 1993, the BLM had about 540 full-time permanent employees; by the end of 1999, that number had fallen to 450, a decline of more than 15 percent.



Boaters on Holter Lake.

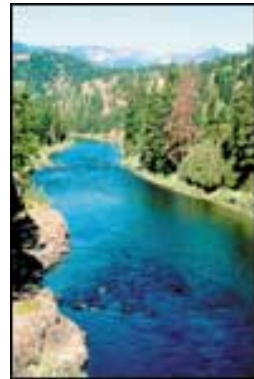
In response, BLM-Montana has had to rely on a number of techniques to help stretch its staff and funding. In 1999, more than 530 BLM volunteers



Canyon Ferry Lake is a popular recreation area near Helena.

contributed some 36,000 hours of service valued at more than \$3.5 million. Volunteers range from campground hosts to student interns who receive valuable experience and college credit for their efforts. Without the volunteer work of the Pompeys Pillar Historical Association, BLM-Montana would not have been able to operate its facilities at the National Historic Landmark, which marks the only site on the Lewis and Clark trail where the public can view physical evidence of the famous expedition. The association is also working to raise \$2 million in private donations to match Federal appropriations to help build an interpretive center at Pompeys Pillar in time for the Bicentennial's opening.

Abandoned mines pose another challenge to the BLM in Montana, where 19th-century mining spurred settlement by pioneers. Over the years, companies and prospectors have abandoned many early mining sites, leaving scars on the land that nature has been unable to heal. Many of these sites—generally referred to as Abandoned Mine Lands—continue to pollute water, as heavy metals and other by-products leach into streams flowing through valleys long since stripped of their bounty. Since 1997, BLM-Montana has taken part in a pilot project to clean up these sites. Using funds earmarked for this project, the BLM has developed a partnership with the Montana Department of Environmental Quality and other Federal agencies to clean up entire watersheds. Approaching these reclamation projects on a watershed basis is the most sensible way to deal with this problem, since pollution of this type affects the land and downstream water users. Doing the entire job at one time is also much more cost-effective and helps the BLM leverage available funding with its partners. Working cooperatively, BLM-Montana has been able to multiply its original funding fivefold, producing substantial on-the-ground results.



Blackfoot River

BLM-Montana's management of public land resources becomes more intricate every year, and the agency welcomes public input as it meets head-on this complex workload. But to meet its challenges in Montana, the BLM needs a budget that will enable it to fulfill its land-management mission. With such funding, and by working with its many public and private partners, BLM Montana will succeed in taking care of the land while meeting the needs of those who use it.



The Four Dances Natural Area is located just minutes from downtown Billings.

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# Nevada



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Nevada Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

#### Nevada State Office

1340 Financial Blvd.  
 P.O. Box 12000  
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The BLM manages nearly 48 million acres of public land in Nevada, comprising 68 percent of the State's land base. These public lands feature high mountain lakes and pine forests; canyons and valleys; sagebrush, playas, and hot springs; rimrocks and Joshua trees; sand dunes and mesquite thickets; and arroyos and cacti. BLM lands also offer open space, an increasingly precious resource in the fast-growing West.

**Other Nevada Resources**

[BLM Lands Map](#)  
[1999 Fiscal Figures](#)  
[Commercial Use Activity](#)  
[Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)  
[Estimated Recreation Use](#)  
[Public Land Treasures](#)



Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area attracts more than one million visitors a year from nearby Las Vegas.

Nevada's population is growing faster than any State in the nation. As Nevada's towns and cities expand, they reach Federal land that surrounds all of Nevada's major cities. As a result, planners and developers in Las Vegas, Reno, Sparks, Henderson, and Carson City look to BLM land as they deal with the pressures brought by rapid growth.

Nowhere is this pressure more acute than in the Las Vegas area. In response to the critical need for space in the Las Vegas Valley, Congress passed the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998. Under this law, BLM-Nevada will auction off nearly 27,000 acres of the valley's public land, which is difficult to manage for multiple uses. Eighty-five percent of the land-sale proceeds will remain in Nevada, where Federal agencies will use the money to buy environmentally sensitive land; write a multi-species habitat conservation plan in Clark County; develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County; and make capital improvements at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, the Desert National Wildlife Refuge, Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area, and the Spring Mountain National Recreation Area. Ten percent of the land-sale proceeds will go to the Southern Nevada Water Authority and five percent to the Nevada State Permanent School Fund.





Housing construction in the Summerlin Master Planned Community, built by the Howard Hughes Corp., in western Las Vegas on the border of the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

The first public auction of land under the Act, which occurred in November 1999, generated sales totaling \$9.4 million. The average price of the auctioned land was \$90,000 per acre; prices ranged from \$70,000 on a 3.75-acre parcel to \$1.7 million on a 12.5-acre parcel. The BLM plans to hold two land sales per year until all 27,000 acres are sold.

The growth of Las Vegas and other cities brings with it public needs and demands for infrastructure and amenities related to BLM land use. In fact, BLM-Nevada received 37 percent of all rights-of way (ROW) applications—such as power and fiber optic lines—that the BLM received nationally last year, creating a casework backlog in Nevada of more than 550 ROW applications.

Population growth also affects open space. Such growth in and around Reno and Sparks—plus the resulting increase in recreation activities on nearby public lands—led Washoe County officials to define and delineate open space in the county's master land-use plans. According to the plan, undeveloped lands that have natural, scenic, and recreational resources important to the local quality of life should be kept as open space. Large portions of the land defined by Washoe County as open space are managed by the BLM whose land-use plans—which form the foundation of the agency's decisionmaking ability—need to be updated. Accordingly, the Bureau is working to amend its Lahontan Resource Management Plan in a way that conforms with Washoe County's land-use plans.



Outstanding mountain biking opportunities at Virginia City.

Nevadans' interest in the public lands is not limited to the State's urban areas, as evidenced by the growing popularity of many rural recreation and historic sites. Next to the town of Gerlach, the Black Rock playa, a flat, dry lake bed has attracted diverse forms of recreation during the past 20 years. The extensive Black Rock desert is the site of world land-speed records, arts festivals, land sailing, large-scale amateur rocketry, and historic trail trips. People camp, hike, ride mountain bikes, hang glide, rock hound, drive Off-Highway Vehicles, soak in hot springs, and hunt in the Black Rock region. These events and activities draw more visitors to the region every year.

Because of this increased visitation, BLM-Nevada is focusing more time and effort on protecting cultural and historical resources in the Black Rock



Mine entrance on the edge of Las Vegas. BLM-Nevada is working to reduce many such hazards to users of public lands.

region. The agency is also responding to visitors' interest in preserving vistas along the California National Historic Trail, long Nevada segments of which look much like they did 150 years ago. The potential for geothermal developments and other mining activities has prompted public concern that these impacts would compromise visitors' experiences of the historic trail. To deal with these resource protection issues, BLM-Nevada is writing a land-use plan amendment for the Black Rock area.

Besides visitation, other management issues are expanding BLM-Nevada's workload. For example, wildfires that struck Nevada in the fall of 1999 severely affected the health of wild horses and burros in six Herd Management Areas. The Bureau had to remove 1,900 animals from the range because forage and water sources were no longer available to sustain healthy herds. Through its adoption program, the BLM found

private homes for many of the displaced wild horses and burros; it placed others in temporary holding facilities until the range has recovered, usually in two to three years.

As part of its effort to increase the number of wild horse adoptions, BLM-Nevada pioneered a satellite broadcast in 1999 that allowed qualified adopters throughout the nation to bid on Nevada's wild horses. Interested parties adopted 87 wild horses at the completion of a lively competitive bidding process conducted by Superior Livestock Auction Company of Fort Worth, Texas. The BLM transported the adopted animals to its facilities in California, Oklahoma, Nebraska, and Tennessee, where the new owners picked up the horses. Nevertheless, today there are still nearly twice as many wild horses on the public lands as is appropriate. Adoption is the Bureau's only tool to keep wild horse and burro herds at the appropriate management levels. Without adequate resources to increase marketing efforts to adopt more animals, some of Nevada's watersheds are in peril, which also threatens continuing public land uses in those areas.



Caithness Power Inc. geothermal power plant in Dixie Valley, Nevada.

The extraordinary wildland fires of 1999, which burned 1.7 million acres, also added to BLM Nevada's rangeland workload. The need to restore this burned area, which suffers from a wildland fire–weed cycle that is damaging the land, requires rangeland-related funding above current levels. As it is, the BLM worked hard in conducting assessments of Nevada grazing allotments, resulting in assessed rangeland health standards on 77 allotments. These allotments totaled 7.3 million acres, or 23 percent of the total acres assessed Bureau-wide. Overall, despite its budgetary constraints, BLM-Nevada renewed all expiring grazing permits where active grazing was occurring in 1999.

While working to keep up with its range management responsibilities, BLM-Nevada is also working to reduce hazards to users of the public lands. Inasmuch as 99 percent of Nevada's public lands are open to recreation, visitors can and do go almost everywhere on these lands. However, more than 150 years of mining have left such physical hazards as open adits, discarded equipment, abandoned leach ponds, and mine tailings. About 165,000 abandoned mine sites are scattered throughout public, private, and State lands in Nevada, and



Increasing visitor use led the BLM to prepare a draft land use plan amendment to develop a better management tool for the Black Rock Desert playa.

more than 50,000 of these—many of which contain deadly chemicals and gases—pose hazards to the recreating public.

BLM-Nevada and the State Division of Minerals are working jointly to fence or fill these sites, and last year the two agencies made about 200 sites safe. But with 50,000 sites still awaiting protective measures, the Bureau considers a rate of 200 per year to be unacceptably slow. Adequate funding and more partnerships are essential for getting this work done, and the need for timely action is clear, as most accidents involving abandoned mines have occurred during the past 10 years. Public use of BLM lands is expected to increase, further raising the danger posed by open, abandoned mine sites.

With an adequate budget and by working together with its local, State, and Federal partners, BLM Nevada will succeed in ensuring the health and productivity of Nevada's public lands.

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# Bureau of Land Management

New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### *New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000*

#### **New Mexico State Office**

1474 Rodeo Road  
Santa Fe, NM 87505  
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[www.nm.blm.gov](http://www.nm.blm.gov)

#### **Other New Mexico Resources (including OK, TX & KS)**

[BLM Lands Map](#)  
[1999 Fiscal Figures](#)  
[Commercial Use Activity](#)  
[Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)  
[Estimated Recreation Use](#)  
[Public Land Treasures](#)

In New Mexico, the BLM manages 13.4 million acres of public land, including desert landscapes, mountain ranges, white-water rivers, dry arroyos, rugged lava flows, sand dunes, multi-colored badlands, and grass prairies. The BLM also administers 2,100 acres of surface land in Oklahoma and 11,800 acres in Texas.



Tent Rocks' unique tent-shaped cones hug the steep cliffs of Peralta Canyon in north central New Mexico between Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

In addition, BLM-New Mexico manages 43.5 million subsurface acres of Federally owned minerals in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas. The agency also oversees mining operations on Tribal lands as part of its trust responsibility, which amounts to 9.4 million acres in New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The BLM generates revenues in these States from various uses of the public lands--such as minerals development, rights-of-way activities, recreation, grazing, and timber harvesting. In Fiscal Year 1999, collections in the four-State region totaled \$307 million, nearly 10 times the BLM's regional budget of \$38 million for that year. By law, States and counties share in the revenues produced from Federal land within their boundaries.

New Mexico's public lands are also rich in natural and cultural resources. These lands are home to several 19th-century military forts and offer abundant recreational opportunities in such places as the Valley of Fires Recreation Area, the Bisti Wilderness, the Rio Grande, and other sites.

The lands under BLM management, with their wide open spaces and dramatic vistas, have drawn settlers and visitors to New Mexico for generations. But the State's rapid rise in population has created challenges for the BLM, which must find new ways to accommodate this growth while protecting New Mexico's beauty and quality of life. This is a formidable job in the face of relatively



flat budgets and a reduced workforce, which has declined by 25 percent since 1993. At the same time, the Bureau's workload in New Mexico, including its processing of right-of-way applications, has expanded.

One of BLM-New Mexico's efforts to enhance public land stewardship involves a partnership with other Federal agencies to improve watersheds. Currently, the BLM is taking part in numerous programs aimed at conserving and restoring streams, rivers, and creeks throughout the State. Through these programs, the BLM is dealing with such issues as the invasion of non-native plant species, the presence of livestock in streambeds, erosion, and water pollution. If fully funded, these projects would restore New Mexico's streams on BLM land to their properly functioning condition.



An example of urban development adjacent to the Horse Mountain Wilderness Study Area, Socorro, NM.

As New Mexico's population grows, so does the public's demand for outdoor recreational opportunities. In response, the BLM educates citizens about responsible recreation and sports activities while issuing nearly 15,000 special recreation permits in the State each year. Yet BLM New Mexico carries out its recreation-related work with only a small staff of recreation specialists and rangers, whose capabilities are stretched daily by rising public demands.



An OHV user competes in a rock crawling event in the Glade Run Trail System, Farmington, NM.

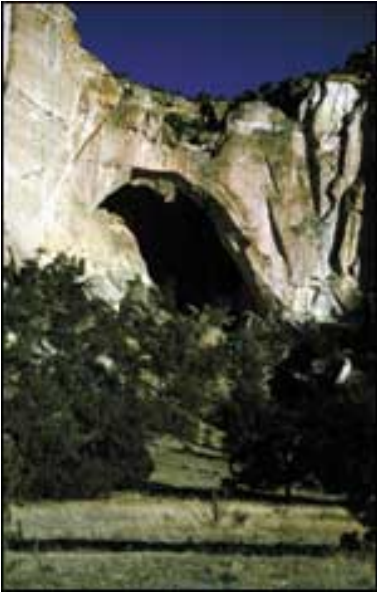


A view of the MAPCO Right-of-way Pipeline in the Bisti Badlands, South of Farmington, New Mexico.

But the increase in land-use applications and permits is not limited to recreation. Over the last decade, requests to explore for oil and gas have risen annually. BLM-New Mexico does not have sufficient staff to complete these requests, which has created a backlog that will only grow if funding stays at current levels.

Another land-use challenge involves the BLM's management of scientific and other resources in New Mexico, which boasts an impressive array of geologically, ecologically, and culturally significant sites. For example, 157 of the nation's 3,870 special areas that have been congressionally or administratively designated for special protection are located in New Mexico. The State is known for its extraordinary geologic formations, which display the planet's history in striking visual array. In addition, early native village ruins and other archaeological sites, paleontological remains, old homesteads, frontier forts, and historic trail systems dot New Mexico's landscapes.

But all of these resources, including habitat for rare plants and animals, are at



La Ventana Arch in the El Malpais NCA in Grants, NM, was eroded from sandstone deposited during the age of the dinosaurs.

risk. Vandalism and the looting of archaeological areas are major concerns for the BLM, which is finding it increasingly difficult to prevent the loss or degradation of these valuable resources in fast-growing New Mexico. The agency's challenge is to protect natural, cultural, and historical resources from the effects of urban encroachment.

To tackle these and other issues, BLM-New Mexico is focusing on its land-use plans, which guide the agency's management decisions. Unanticipated user demands, especially in the areas of outdoor recreation and natural gas, have made many existing plans out of date. In fact, only three of BLM-New Mexico's 11 land-use plans can be considered current: the Kansas Resource Management Plan (1991), the Oklahoma Resource Management Plan (1994), and the Texas Resource Management Plan (1996). The BLM is therefore working to update its planning base so that it can respond more effectively to its customers' needs and make better land-use decisions. Up-to-date planning is essential to the BLM's effort to protect and better manage public land resources.



Thieves attempted to remove the pictograph of the Navajo Ye'ii.



Cows graze on a well pad near Farmington, NM.

Overall, the BLM's goal is to conserve New Mexico's myriad public land resources while managing them in a way that meets the needs of the State's growing population. The challenge is complex, but with adequate funding and the public's support, the BLM will accomplish its land management mission in New Mexico.

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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Oregon and Washington Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

### Oregon State Office

1515 S.W. 5th Avenue  
P.O. Box 2965  
Portland, OR 97208-2965  
503-808-6002  
<http://www.or.blm.gov>

The BLM's Oregon/Washington Office is the steward of many of the most spectacular landscapes in the West. The Bureau manages more than 15.7 million acres of public lands in Oregon, comprising about 25 percent of the State's land base; the BLM 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.



The wild section of the Rogue River below Sanderson.

Western Oregon's two million acres of public lands, which lie west of the Cascade Range in a checkerboard ownership pattern near the urban-wildland interface, contain some of the most productive forests and vital fish and wildlife habitat in the world. Many of 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, BLM-managed 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.

These once-remote public lands are now subject to the pressures of a rapidly growing Northwest population. According to Portland State University's Center for Population Research and Census, Oregon's population increased by nearly 240,000 people (8.4 percent) between 1990 and 1994. In general, Oregon's growth

### Other Oregon & Washington Resources

[Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument](#)  
[BLM Lands Map](#)  
[1999 Fiscal Figures](#)  
[Commercial Use Activity](#)  
[Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)  
[Estimated Recreation Use](#)  
[Public Land Treasures](#)



rate in the 1990s continued the rapid growth that the State experienced in the late 1980s, when it also grew at twice the national average. As Oregon's towns and cities grow and spread closer to BLM lands, public land users—outdoor enthusiasts, fishermen, and hunters—are expanding all aspects of the BLM's workload in Oregon and Washington. In managing a host of activities on public lands, BLM Oregon/Washington carries out its complex mission on a budget that has been relatively flat since 1994. The agency, whose staff has declined by nine percent over the past seven years, stretches its capabilities by working closely with numerous private and public partners, including Federal, State and local agencies, Provincial and Resource Advisory Councils, and American Indian Tribes. These collaborative efforts are essential for managing and protecting public land resources, such as watersheds.



Salmon jumping Raine Falls on the Rogue River. Photo by Martin Hudson.

Toward that end, BLM-Oregon/Washington has been implementing several key restoration projects—the West Eugene Wetlands Project, the Willamette Restoration Initiative, the Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project, and the Northwest Forest Plan.



Scenic view of the West Eugene Wetlands Project Office. Photo by Doug Huntington, Eugene District.

In response to the effects of urban development, the Eugene District has developed the West Eugene Wetlands Project, which seeks to restore and protect wetlands. These wetlands are home to rare plant and animal species, including one endangered species and several species proposed for Federal listing. The wetlands, adjacent to Eugene, Oregon's second-largest metropolitan area, are also an ideal site for outdoor recreation, environmental education, and visitor interpretation. In addition, the wetlands provide flood control, open space, and opportunities for water quality enhancement for the greater Eugene area.

The Willamette Restoration Initiative coordinates local, State, and Federal efforts to restore and protect watershed health in the Willamette basin. This partnership involves the BLM, and more

than 20 watershed councils, along with cities, counties, and other interested parties. While some of the basin's habitats and species are doing well, others are at risk. Both chinook salmon and steelhead trout, as well as 15 plant and animal species, are listed as threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The 12,000 square-mile basin also provides space for about 70 percent of Oregon's population, which is expected to grow by 1.7 million over the next 50 years.

The Interior Columbia Basin Ecosystem Management Project is a comprehensive strategy for improving forest and rangeland health, managing anadromous fish, and dealing with the region's social and economic issues. This project, which applies to 64 million acres of BLM and Forest Service lands across four states, seeks to reverse conditions in the Interior Columbia River Basin, whose ecosystems are declining in health. Ecosystems must be vigorous, diverse, and productive to meet the needs of today's society, as well as those of future generations. In light of that, the Bureau has worked on this long-term strategy to protect fish and wildlife habitat; to deal with such



landscape health issues such as noxious weeds, forest health, and catastrophic fire; and to meet the social and economic needs of communities.

The Northwest Forest Plan has created an opportunity for the BLM and other Federal agencies to develop a common management approach for an entire ecological region. Of particular note, the aquatic conservation strategy within the plan is a systematic way to identify the aquatic, riparian, and terrestrial features within a watershed.

Through the Northwest Forest Plan's aquatic conservation strategy, BLM-Oregon/Washington completed 80 percent of its watershed analysis in 1999, and expects to complete 94 percent of this analysis by the end of 2000. Also in 1999, the BLM provided \$5.5 million through the Jobs-in-the-Woods program to hire displaced timber workers, provide training, and assist communities through watershed restoration projects.



Along Snake River at Kniessel, a rancher is viewing his vast stands of medusahead (noxious weed). Photo by Jerry Asher.



Spokane District Yakima River Canyon viewed from south end. Photo by Bill Schurger.

BLM-Oregon/Washington faces a formidable challenge in restoring Northwest watersheds and keeping pace with a growing workload, such as recreation management. In a sign of the times, the agency issued 517 recreation permits in 1997; by contrast, the Bureau issued no such permits 20 years earlier. What is more, the number of special areas managed by BLM-Oregon/Washington and used by recreationists has increased significantly. Also, the amount of acreage in Oregon/Washington Wilderness Study Areas rose from 5,500 acres in 1989 to more than 23,518 acres in 1997. The scenic and recreational appeal of these lands, it should be noted, contributes to Oregon's tourism industry, which ranks third in economic value to the State. The BLM also 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.

The growing complexity of the Bureau's Northwest workload can be seen in the number of miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers that the BLM manages. In 1979, BLM-Oregon/Washington administered 47 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers in Oregon; now the Bureau manages nearly 800 miles of such rivers, more than any other State. One of the outstanding wild and scenic designations is the Rogue River in southwest Oregon, which flows 215 miles from Crater Lake to the Pacific Ocean. The 84-mile congressionally designated Wild and Scenic portion of the Rogue River begins seven miles west of Grants Pass and ends 11 miles east of Gold Beach. This stretch of the Rogue River, one of the original eight rivers named in the 1968 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, is surrounded by forested mountains, rugged boulder, and rock-lined banks. Steelhead and salmon fishery, challenging white-water rapids, and extraordinary wildlife viewing opportunities have made the Rogue a national treasure. As a result, the Rogue River/Hellgate Recreation area attracts about 700,000 visitors each year.

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

maximizing public access to lands valued for their recreational, riparian, and wildlife values. Some of the more frequently used 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.



This underwater viewing structure gives viewers a fish-eye view of fingerlings and juvenile salmon. Photo by John Craig.

BLM-Oregon/Washington also works with many private organizations that contribute money and volunteers for watershed restoration initiatives. The Cascade Streamwatch project in Oregon's Salem District, which involves the BLM, the Forest Service, WolfTree, Inc. (a non-profit educational organization), along with other agencies and the private sector, is an excellent example of collaboration. This project provides an accessible place in a forest setting for visitors, educators, and students 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 attracts thousands of other visitors annually.

With a budget equal to its challenges, the BLM—working with partners at the national, State, and local level—will fulfill its land-management mission in Oregon and Washington.

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# Utah Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Utah Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

### Utah State Office

324 South State Street, Suite 300  
P.O. Box 45155  
Salt Lake City, UT 84145-0155  
801-539-4001  
<http://www.ut.blm.gov>

The BLM manages 22.9 million acres of ruggedly beautiful public lands in Utah. These lands extend the length and width of the State, with the greatest concentration in western and southeastern Utah. The varied terrain ranges from arid rolling uplands in the Uintah Basin to sprawling lowlands in the Mojave Desert. These BLM-managed lands also feature remote mountain ranges of conifers and granite outcrops, shale hillsides in the Great Basin, and spectacular red rock canyon country in the Colorado Plateau.



OHV activity at Little Sahara Recreation Area.

The BLM plays a key role in protecting Utah's wide-open spaces and supporting the State's economy by managing the public lands for multiple uses. The Bureau carries out its land management mission by working in partnership with other Federal agencies, the State of Utah, county and local agencies, businesses, and private organizations. Notably, BLM-Utah has joined forces with more than 1,500 resource agencies, communities, and businesses to make the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City a success. Because many of Utah's most attractive recreational sites are on public land, the Bureau is preparing for increased Olympic-related visitation. By providing services to visitors, accommodating commercial and recreational uses, and conserving natural and other resources, the

BLM will showcase the myriad values of Utah's public lands during the upcoming Winter Games.

As it works to highlight these values, the BLM prides itself on being the "can-do" land management agency. But as it handles a bigger, more complex workload with fewer staff, BLM Utah can no longer style itself as a can-do agency without the necessary budget to do its job. While always seeking ways to maximize its budgeted dollars—through "re-engineering," by forming new partnerships, and by seeking cost recovery through certain fees—BLM-Utah must fulfill its congressional mandates. The Bureau must also meet all reasonable expectations from its commercial and recreational customers.

### Other Utah Resources

[Grand Staircase-Escalante](#)

[National Monument](#)

[BLM Lands Map](#)

[1999 Fiscal Figures](#)

[Commercial Use Activity](#)

[Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)

[Estimated Recreation Use](#)

[Public Land Treasures](#)



One way that BLM-Utah works to meet public expectations is by forming partnerships with various user groups. For example, the BLM announced in January 2000 that it will develop a national strategy for ensuring environmentally responsible use of Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs) on BLM lands. This issue is particularly important in Utah, where OHVs are more popular than ever. As Utah's leading steward of open space, the Bureau is helping to develop this strategy with extensive input from OHV user groups, environmentalists, State and local agencies, and the general public. The strategy aims to recognize the interests of OHV users while protecting environmentally sensitive areas on the public lands. It will also enable the BLM to put its funding resources toward managing OHV use rather than on OHV-related litigation, protests, and appeals.



Development at Moab, UT

Despite these positive steps, the BLM faces formidable land-management challenges in Utah. Many of these result from the changing demographics of Utah, the second-fastest growing State in the nation. With a projected growth rate of 25.6 percent for the period 1993-2005, Utah's population passed the two million mark in 1996. The State also has the nation's highest birth rate (20.3 births per 1,000 population), the second-lowest death rate, and the largest average U.S. household size (3.12 persons per household).



Spring is the best time to see the Onaqui Wild Horse Herd in the West Desert near Tooele, Utah.

Utah's rising population is putting new pressures on once-remote BLM public lands. This growth, in turn, is placing greater demands on BLM-Utah's ability to manage recreational and commercial uses of the public lands while protecting the land's resources. Moreover, these demands come at a time when the operating budget of the BLM as a whole—taking inflation into account—has declined by more than \$50 million since 1994.

In Utah, the BLM must deal with a host of budget-related issues. For example, while managing more land in the State than any other government agency, BLM-Utah is doing its work with fewer staff. In 1993, BLM-Utah's workforce consisted of 641 full-time permanent employees; in 1999, the staff level was 597, or 44 fewer workers. Yet with less spending power and a reduced workforce, BLM-Utah must

handle a growing workload, of which outdoor recreation is a major component. Recreational visits to Utah's BLM-managed lands rose from 5.1 million visits in 1996 to more than 7 million in 1999, a 137 percent increase.

Budget constraints and reduced staffing have inevitably affected the quality and timeliness of BLM Utah's land-management work and services. This is evidenced in the BLM's backlog for processing energy, pipeline, and other types of rights-of-way applications, including those for communication sites. In Utah, the BLM has a backlog of 354 right-of-way application cases, of which 253 are more than two years old. BLM-Utah also has a backlog of 76 land-appraisal requests, which carry out land exchanges, land acquisitions, and other actions that benefit Utahns.

These backlogs indicate the amount of the BLM's workload. But the Bureau's land-management mission has also become more complex. A key reason for that is the increase in the number of threatened and endangered species on BLM lands. In Utah, 33 threatened and endangered animal and plant species live on



public land, and the BLM-Utah must fulfill its mandate to protect these species, as set by Congress through the Endangered Species Act of 1973. In Utah's fast-growing Washington County, conflicts have arisen between economic development and the protection of nine threatened and endangered species, including the Mojave desert tortoise. The BLM is working to acquire tortoise habitat in and around the city of St. George, but private land prices in the area have escalated sharply because of residential and commercial growth. BLM-Utah needs adequate funding to acquire such land for tortoise habitat.

The growth of St. George illustrates how the West's once-empty spaces are filling up. The good news is that the BLM, which manages 264 million acres of mostly Western land—more acreage than any other Federal agency—is strategically positioned to help preserve the West's quality of life, which depends on open space. The Bureau supports Utah's quality of life by preserving open space across Utah's 22.9 million acres of public land, which accounts for more than 40 percent of the State's land base.

To carry out its mission in Utah effectively and efficiently, the BLM requires adequate funding in four major categories. The first budget area involves land-use planning for sustainable resource decisions. The BLM's mission is guided by planning decisions and land-use plans, which are the basis for every land-management action by the Bureau. However, in Utah, only two of the BLM's 24 land-use plans can be considered current: the St. George Resource Management Plan (1999) and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Management Plan (2000). The other 22 are aging fast or dated.



Recreational improvements (volunteers repairing the roof of a Pony Express Station), West Desert, UT.

The second budget category has to do with the restoration of threatened watersheds, which the BLM must act to protect before they are beyond recovery. The development of higher-resolution digital mapping, which is part of the Geographic Information System (GIS), is critical for watershed modeling, analysis, and decisionmaking. Improved automated mapping would enable Utah's public land managers to make better, faster, and less costly resource decisions aimed at restoring threatened watersheds and riparian areas.



Damaged pictograph, San Rafael Swell.

The third budget category involves the protection of Public Land Treasures or special areas, including Utah's 1.9 million-acre Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Unfortunately, there is an acute shortage of resources and personnel in BLM Field Offices to manage and protect these areas in a manner worthy of their special-area status. Without an adequate field presence, the Bureau has been severely limited in its ability to prevent vandalism and other illegal acts in these areas.

The final budget category concerns safe visits. The BLM puts public health and safety first as it maintains buildings, recreation sites, roads, and trails. But the agency has had to defer some much needed maintenance work because it lacks the funds. In Utah, the BLM's Little Sahara recreation complex draws more than 187,000 visits per year, a figure that far exceeds the Bureau's ability to provide facilities, such as trash receptacles and toilets, that are necessary for that number of visitors. BLM-Utah has planned a fence project that would ensure safety of recreationists in the play areas, where many people take their children. The fencing would prevent the inadvertent crossing of the site's access road, which poses a hazard for the children and the motorists themselves. Yet the Jericho fencing project is only one of more than

40 projects that BLM-Utah needs to carry out in order to meet public health and safety standards.

With sufficient funding, and by working in partnership with public agencies and the private sector, BLM-Utah can fulfill its legal mandates and meet customer expectations. In so doing, the BLM will ensure the health, productivity, and open space of Utah's public lands.

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# Bureau of Land Management Wyoming/Nebraska

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wyoming and Nebraska Public Rewards from Public Lands 2000

**Wyoming State Office**  
5353 Yellowstone Road  
P.O. Box 1828  
Cheyenne, WY 82003  
307-775-6256  
<http://www.wy.blm.gov>

#### Other Wyoming Resources (including Nebraska)

[BLM Lands Map](#)  
[1999 Fiscal Figures](#)  
[Commercial Use Activity](#)  
[Wild Horse and Burro Program](#)  
[Estimated Recreation Use](#)  
[Public Land Treasures](#)

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

Considering its budget of \$41.7 million in Wyoming, the BLM administers these 18.4 million acres at a cost of \$2.26 per acre. While the BLM is proud of its ability to work efficiently and leverage its scarce resources, clearly growing public demands on the public lands are quickly outpacing the BLM's capability, which has actually decreased because of budgetary and other factors.



This overlook at the Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area, 18 miles south of Casper, provides scenic vistas along a wheel chair accessible trail. A partnership among the BLM, the Wyoming Chapter of the National Multiple Sclerosis Society, and the Telephone Pioneers of America led to the construction of over two miles of hard-surfaced trail and campground improvements.

The Bureau generates revenues through various public land uses, such as mineral production, livestock grazing, and outdoor recreation. Wyoming received the largest mineral revenue-sharing payment of all 50 States in 1999, amounting to \$227.8 million, or nearly \$500 per Wyoming resident. These revenues account for the vast majority of the BLM's revenue-sharing payments to Wyoming, constituting over 95 percent of the total. Recreation on public lands also contributes to Wyoming's economy, with hunting trips and wildlife-related recreation generating more than \$170 million annually. Also, under the Payment In Lieu of Taxes

(PILT) program, which directs funds to counties containing large amounts of Federal lands, the BLM distributed PILT payments of nearly \$8 million to Wyoming in 1999.

Wyoming has the largest population of sage grouse, over 200,000 in all, due to the vast sagebrush ecosystem. The sage grouse are among the West's oldest inhabitants. Their theatrical mating rituals have heralded the arrival of spring on the western plains for thousands of years.



As steward of the Federal subsurface mineral estate in Wyoming, the BLM shares half of the revenues from Federal mineral leases, royalties, and bonuses with the State, where energy resources abound on the public lands. Wyoming leads the nation in coal production, with 29 States using coal from public lands in the Powder River Basin to generate electricity. Ninety percent of the trona (soda ash) mined in the United States comes from Federal and private land in the Green River Basin. Natural gas development also contributes to Wyoming's economy; operators expect to drill thousands of wells in the southwestern portion of the State over the next several years. Coalbed methane operators, moreover, predict significant development in northeast Wyoming in the next 10 years, depending on the success of ongoing operations.

Based on State law, Wyoming determines the distribution of BLM-Wyoming's revenue-sharing payments to a number of different State and local government entities. For example, the University of Wyoming and seven community colleges, various State agencies, highway work, and capital construction receive about 47 percent. Special accounts retain 42 percent, with local governments receiving the remainder.



Coal shovels, such as this, are seen working in the Powder River Basin of Wyoming. About 94 percent of coal extracted in Wyoming comes from the Powder River Basin, producing more than 300 thousand tons per year, used for electrical generation in 29 States.

In the fast-growing West, BLM lands are especially valuable for the open space and recreational opportunities they provide. As a result of population expansion in neighboring States, plus the growing popularity of sport utility vehicles, motorcycles, and mountain bikes, recreational use of public lands in Wyoming is steadily rising. Increasing use by Off-Highway Vehicles (OHVs) is taking place on areas designated as open to cross-country travel in land management plans developed in the 1970s and 1980s, when OHV use was comparatively small. These plans are outdated not only as a result of increased OHV use, but also because of the rise in the number of threatened and endangered species found on BLM lands. In addition, such activities as hunting, fishing, and grazing, along with the advent of new technologies in mineral development, place increased demands on the State's public lands. To address these management issues, the BLM must update its land-use plans to ensure that recreational and other uses of the public lands are environmentally



sound.

A paleontologist from the Museum of the Rockies at Montana State University works carefully to uncover the fossil remains of a young adult Allosaurus dinosaur in the summer of 1991. "Big Al," as the fossil has been named, roamed the Wyoming floodplain 145 million years ago, and is the most complete carnivorous dinosaur ever found in Wyoming. It is a unique specimen because the bones were fully articulated, or attached, in its life position.



Besides the recreational opportunities they offer, Wyoming's public lands feature rich paleontological resources, such as dinosaur tracks outside of Shell, Wyoming. This area interests scientists for two reasons: first, until the tracks were discovered in 1997, most scientists thought the whole Bighorn Basin was under an ancient sea during the Middle Jurassic Period. Scientists believe, however, that dinosaurs formed these tracks on land 160 million to 180 million years ago in the midst of the Jurassic Period. Second, scientists believe there could be thousands of tracks in this 40-acre area, suggesting the presence of a large and diverse population of dinosaurs.

Wyoming's public lands also contain 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. BLM-Wyoming recently helped to celebrate the Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail sesquicentennial, recording at least 250,000 visitor days at dedication ceremonies, new interpretive sites, and a Mormon Trail wagon train reenactment.



Wyoming contains some of the best intact historic trail remains left in the country. Over 340 miles of the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express trails are under BLM stewardship in Wyoming. Reenactments of wagon trains have occurred for the Oregon, California, and Mormon Pioneer sesquicentennial observances. Split Rock (pictured in the background) was one of the key points along the trail.

The BLM collaborates with numerous partners to enhance its management of Wyoming's public lands. The Bureau has helped coordinate efforts to control and manage noxious weeds on the public lands 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. BLM-Wyoming also participates in a committee with the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the U.S. Forest Service that focuses on air quality issues in southwest Wyoming.

At the Bennett Creek campground near Encampment, a visitor stops to enjoy the developed campsite, beautiful scenery, and peaceful waters. Wyoming's public lands offer opportunities for camping and sightseeing, as well as world-class hunting, fishing, wild horse watching, mountain biking, and hiking.



Working in concert 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 joint efforts is the Muddy Creek project in south-central Wyoming, where the BLM and its partners are working to improve and conserve the Muddy Creek Watershed. This project, which benefits wildlife and livestock while fostering recreation and other land uses, is part of a "Seeking Common Ground" initiative that promotes positive relationships between livestock producers and wildlife interests. More than 25 members— representing private landowners, environmental organizations, the livestock industry, and various agencies, as well as the general public— are involved in the project.



Wyoming's public lands feature American Indian petroglyphs, such as these at the Legend Rock petroglyph site northwest of Thermopolis.

In another example of partnership work, the BLM enlisted the Public Lands Foundation to assist the agency in reviewing livestock grazing permits for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance prior to reissuing the permits or leases. The foundation had previously assisted in the Utah and Nevada reviews, and will help six States, including Wyoming, in 2000.

In the energy arena, technological advances have prompted new ways of tapping Wyoming's valuable resources, including coalbed methane reserves. But these advances are creating major workload challenges for the BLM in Wyoming, whose oil and gas industry predicts significant development in the southwestern and northeastern parts of the State. This development will considerably stretch the BLM's capabilities in processing applications for drilling permits and associated NEPA documentation.

These 131-foot-high wind turbines stand on Foote Creek Rim between Laramie and Rawlins in Wyoming. Located at one of the windiest sites in America, the Wyoming Wind Energy Project, owned by PacifiCorp and developed by SeaWest, is the largest wind energy project in the west outside of California. Encompassing 2,156 acres of public and private land, the wind energy project comprises more than 100 wind turbines generating 41.4 megawatts of energy.



As a result of these land-use pressures, plus the need to deal with such issues as land exchanges, endangered species protection, and other matters, BLM-Wyoming needs a budget that will enable it to keep pace with its growing workload. With such funding, and by working with its public and private partners, the BLM will meet the needs of Wyoming's public land users while protecting the resources on which they depend.

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# Bureau of Land Management Wyoming/Nebraska

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Public Land Treasures

In Utah under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999

#### BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	42 WSAs (577,504 acres)
National Historic Trails	5 trails (1,263 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (159 miles)

#### Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

Cultural Resources	99,622 acres inventoried, (1,781 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	38 ACECs (695,695 acres)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (1.2 miles)
National Natural Landmarks	6 areas (47,490 acres)



Pronghorns are true American natives, found nowhere else in the world. In Wyoming, home to the world's largest herd of pronghorn, the animals outnumber the people. They are the only animals in the world who shed their horns (no, they're not antlers) annually. The outer sheath of the horn falls off each fall and grows back by the following summer. The fastest North American mammal, pronghorns can reach speeds of 60 miles per hour and are known to run for long distances at speeds of 30 to 40 miles per hour.



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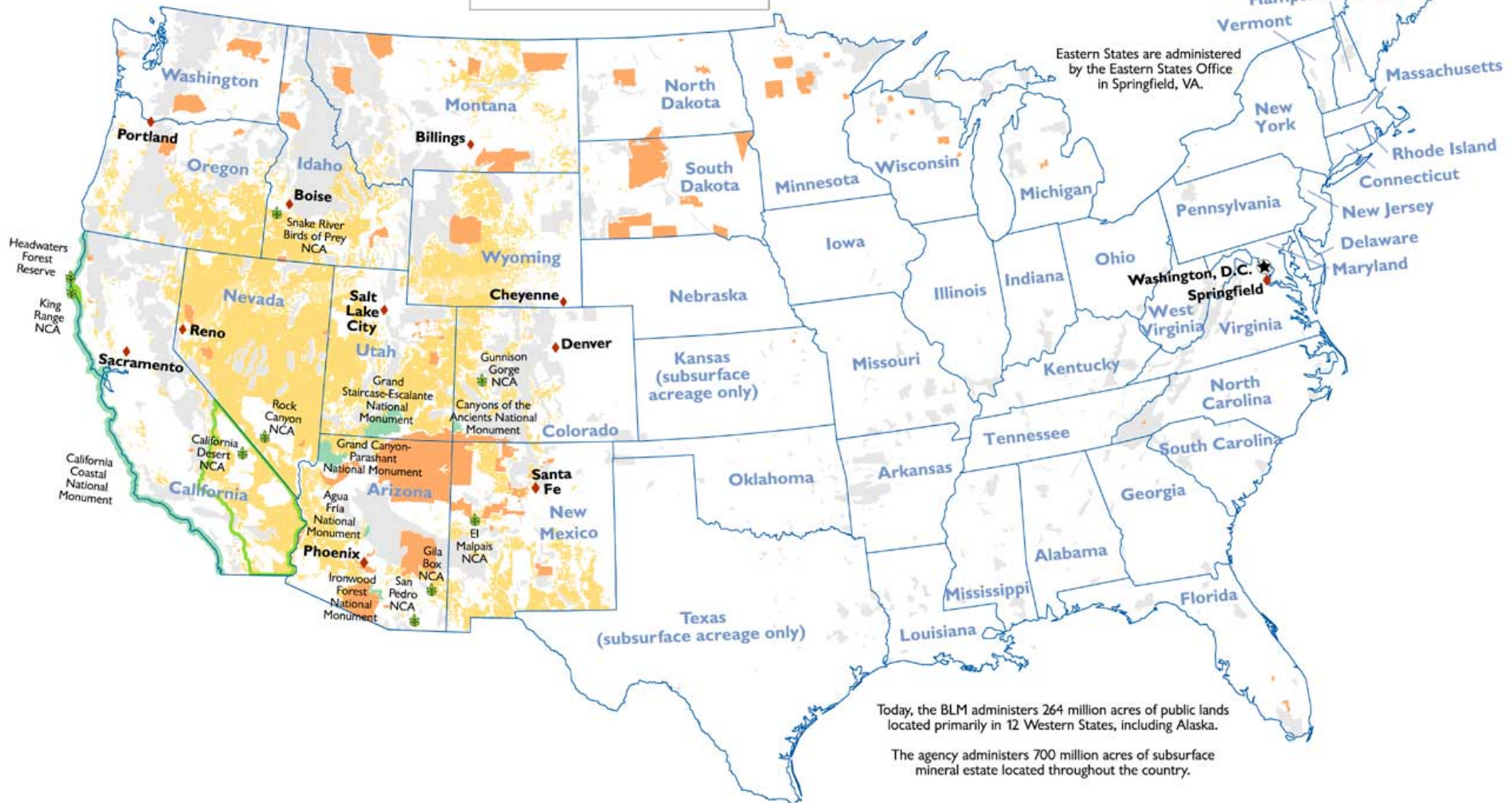
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# Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

-  BLM-managed lands
-  BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding NPS and F&WS units)
-  BLM National Monument
-  Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
-  BLM National Conservation Areas
-  BLM State Office
-  State Boundaries
-  BLM Headquarters

In the Eastern United States, the BLM manages 39.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate and 20,000 acres of surface, mostly small isolated parcels scattered throughout 31 States.

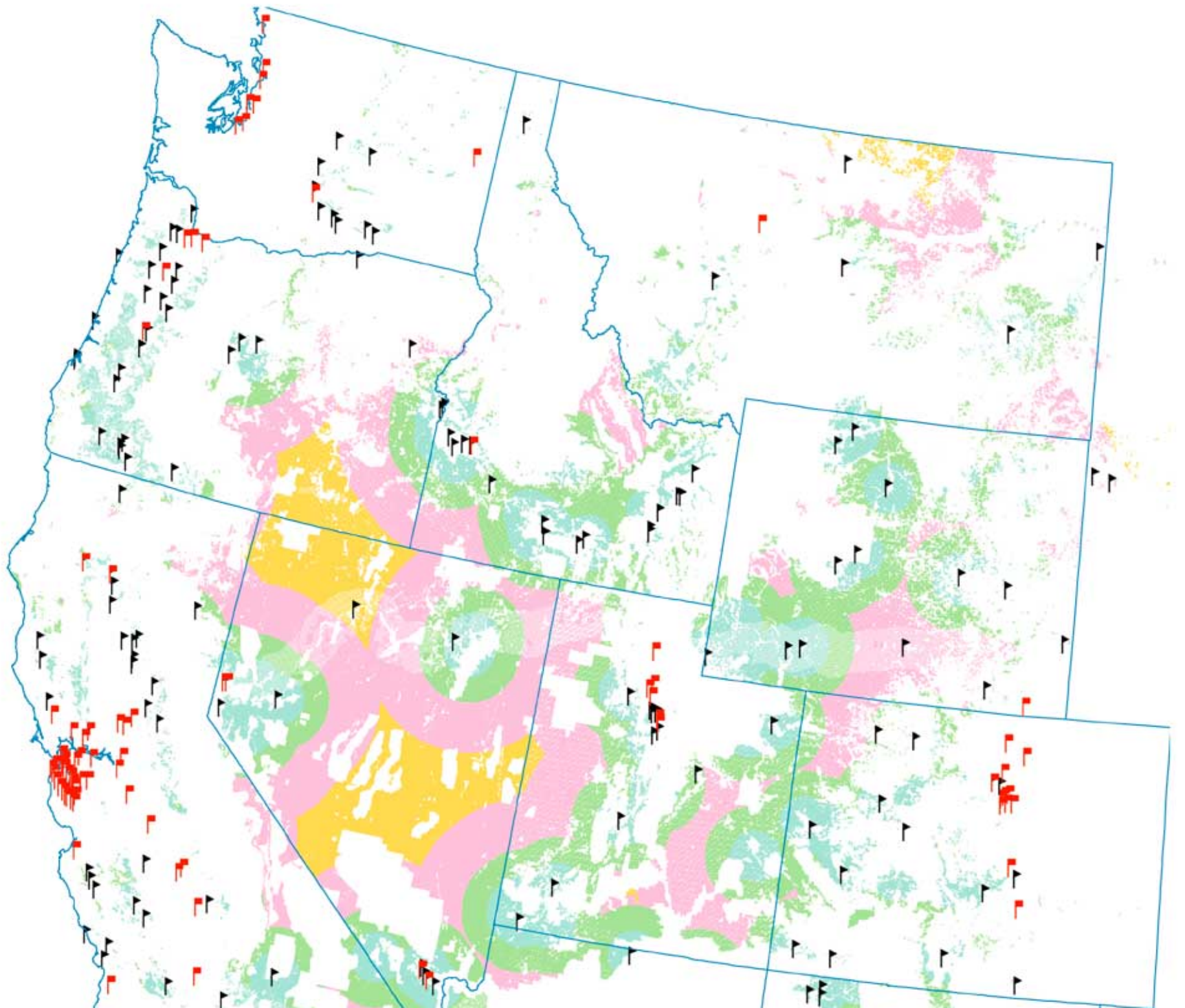


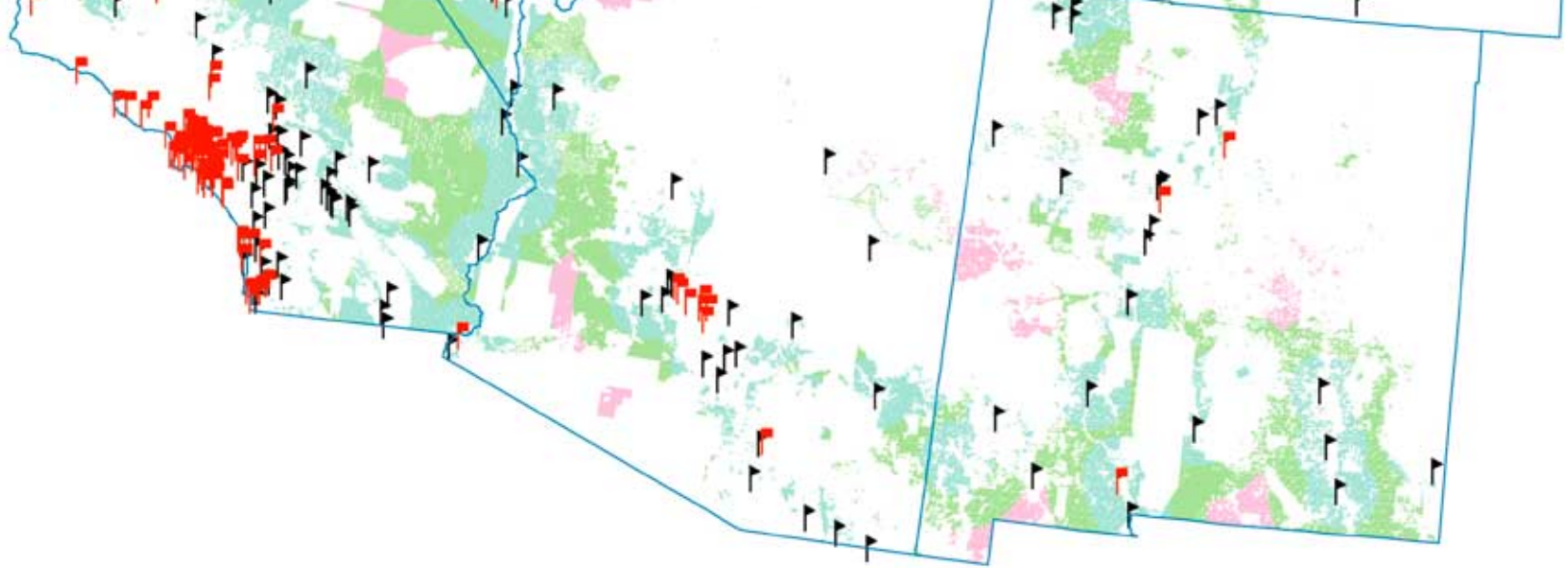
Eastern States are administered by the Eastern States Office in Springfield, VA.

Today, the BLM administers 264 million acres of public lands located primarily in 12 Western States, including Alaska.

The agency administers 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.

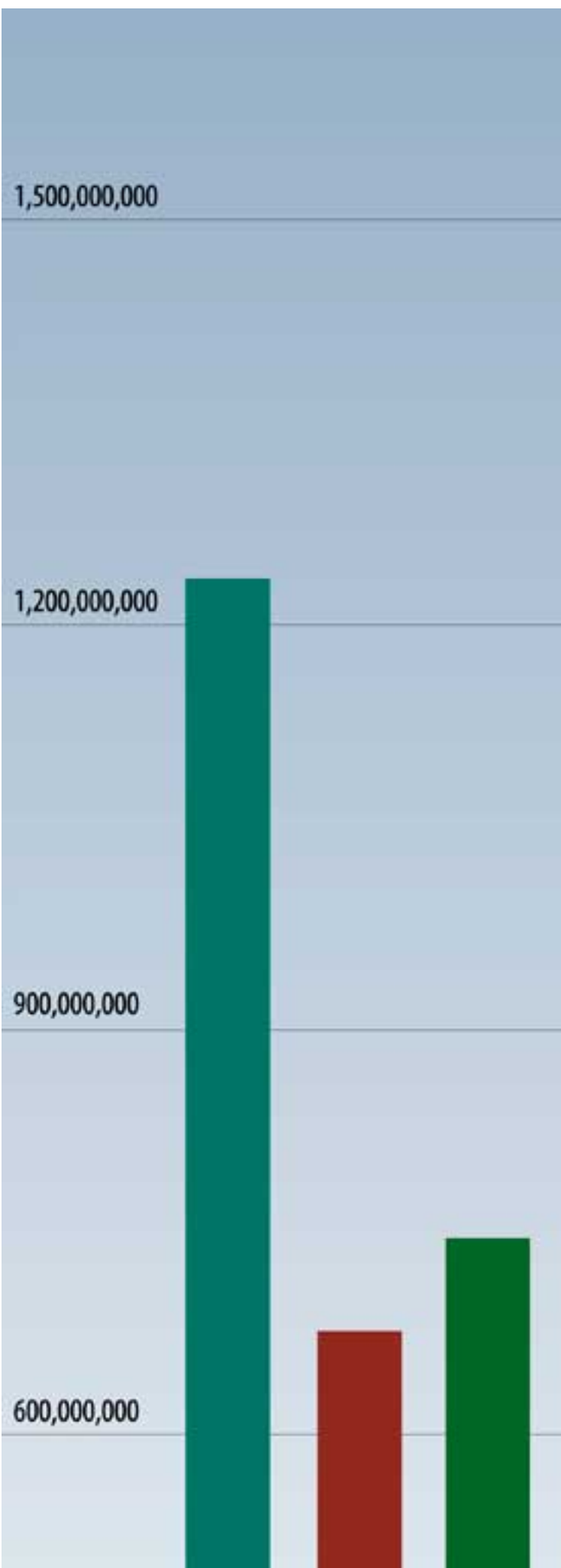


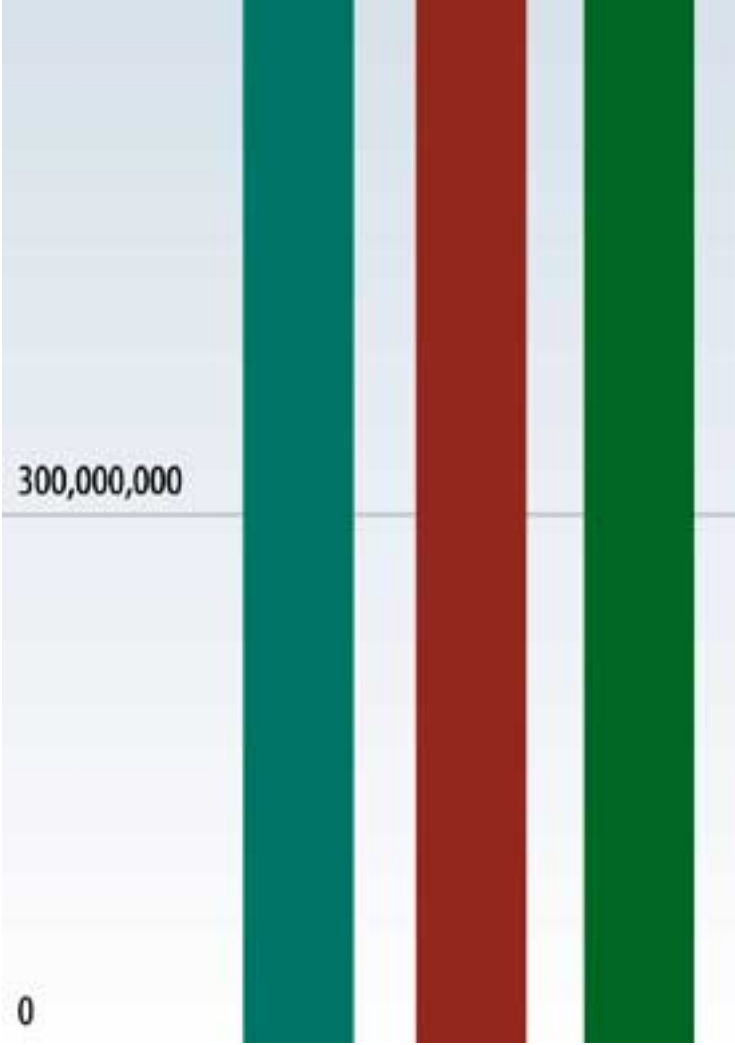




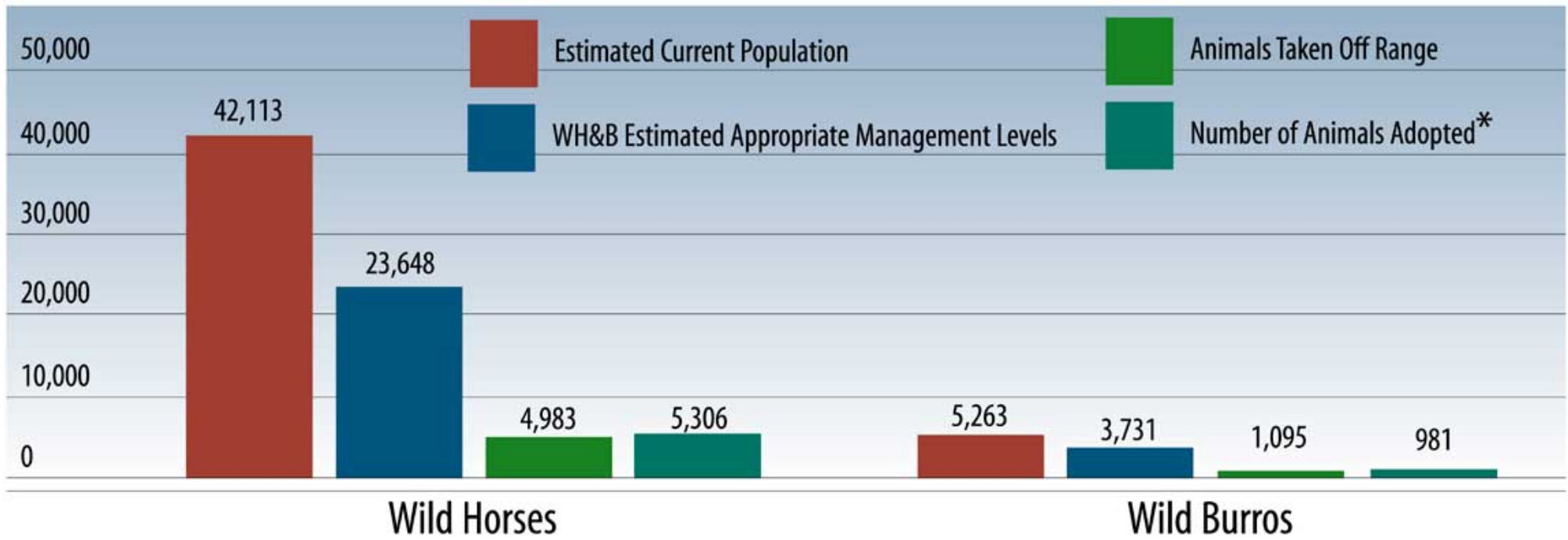
- Cities w/population > 50,000
- ▲ Cities with population greater than 5,000 and city center is within 10 miles of BLM Land
- within 0 to 25 miles of PGAs, 43 million acres
- within 25 to 50 miles of PGAs, 58 million acres
- within 50 to 100 miles of PGAs, 57 million acres
- greater than 100 miles, 20 million acres











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





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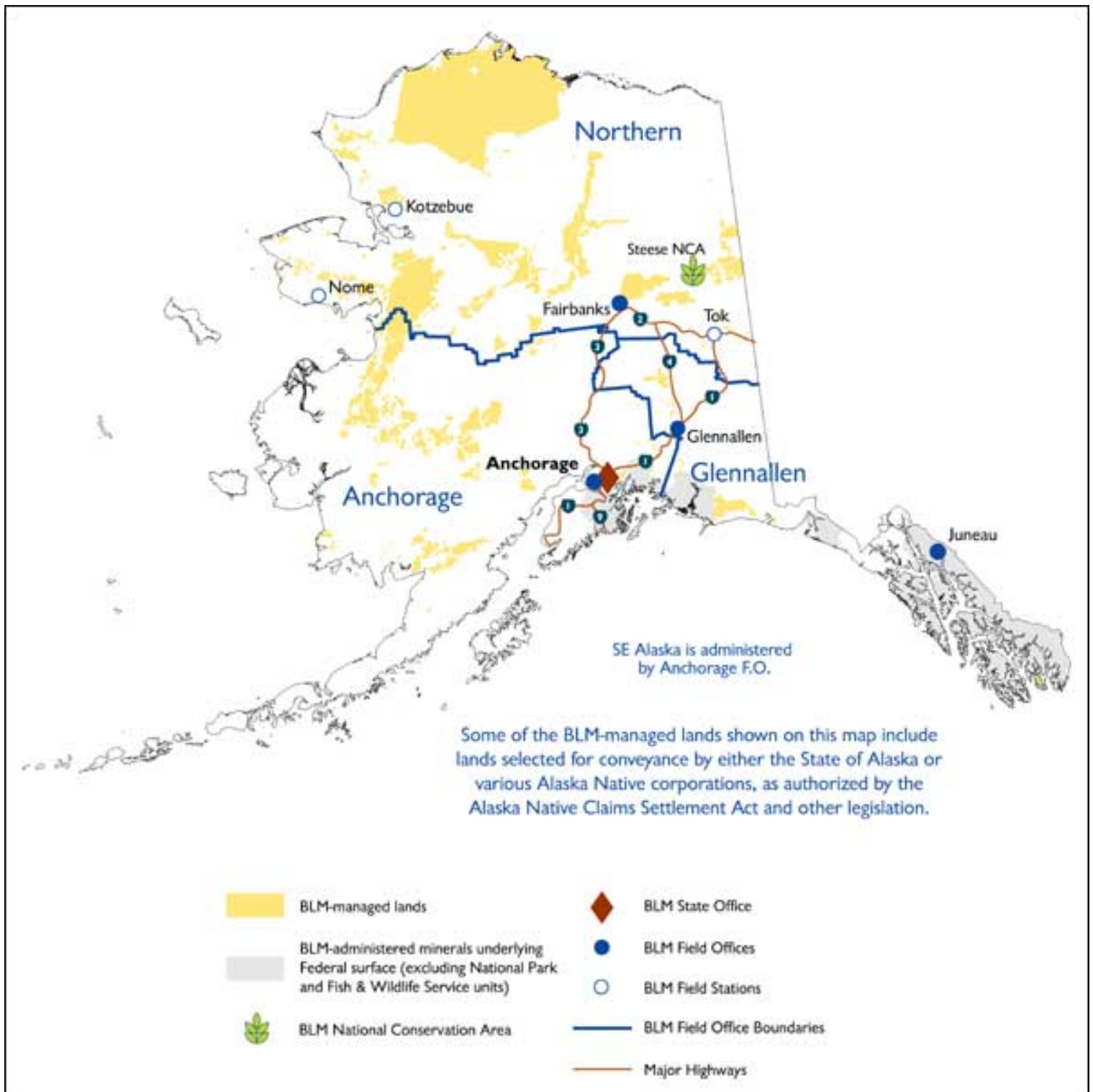


PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

***In Alaska, the BLM manages:***

- 86.9 million acres of surface land
- 245 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 1.1 million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility, 19,192 acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1176, 93KB)**



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**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

**Alaska** Fiscal Year 1999

**Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals**

Recreation and Use Fees	\$162,676
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$148,586
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$2,835,175
Sale of Land and Materials	\$101,492
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$821,275
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$2,774
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$4,181,750
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,253,728</b>

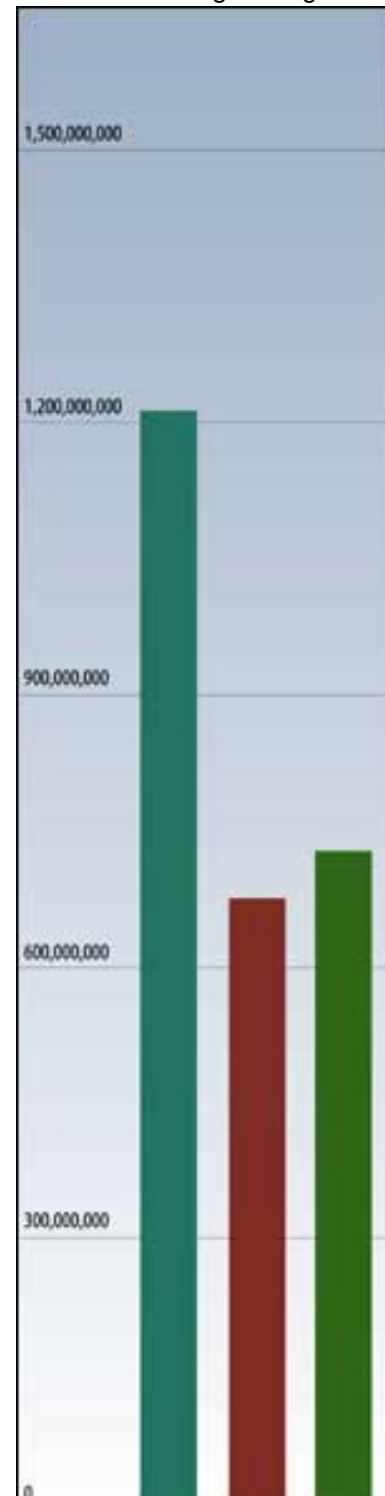
**Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Alaska**

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$8,734,619
Proceeds of Sales	\$3,366
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$111
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$3,932,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,670,096</b>

**BLM Investment in Alaska**

Management of Land and Resources	\$49,779,000
Construction and Access	\$1,274,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$12,078,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$10,639,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$73,770,000</b>

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**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

**Commercial Use Activity in Alaska on BLM-Managed Land** Fiscal Year 1999

Oil and Gas Leasing	7 new holes started, 67,350 acres in producing status 159 currently producing wells
Mining Materials (Salables)	23 permits issued, 827,676 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	16 notices reviewed, 16 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	15 granted



Two scale models of these non-commissioned officers' quarters at Ft. Egbert National Historic Site at Eagle were created to publicize the Save America's Treasures program. One model joined replicas of other historic properties at a special Christmas display at the White House. The other remained in Alaska. The Eagle Historical Society hopes to raise \$50,000 to match an equal amount available through a challenge grant to rehabilitate the quarters shown here. BLM photo: Anne Jeffery

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**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

**Estimated Recreation Use in Alaska on BLM-Managed Land** Fiscal Year 1999

**Recreation Use Permits**

Special Recreation Permits	162 permits generating \$24,047
Recreation Use Permits	5,238 permits generating \$31,425

**Recreation Use Fees**

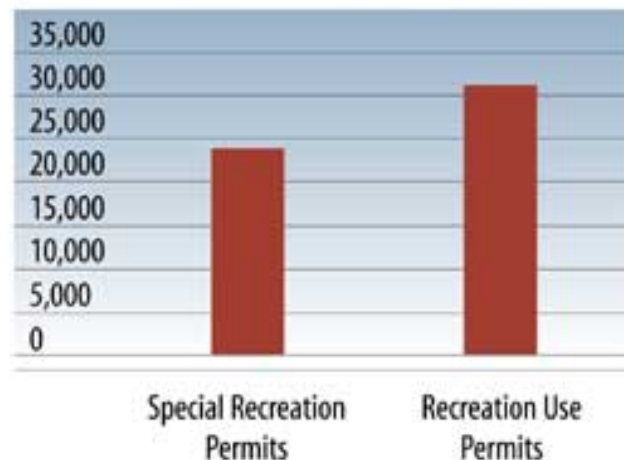
Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$10,724
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$45,352
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>\$56,076</b>
<b>Cost Recovery and Other Contributions</b>	<b>\$10,505</b>
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$66,581</b>

**Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999**

5 projects, \$91,000 collected

- Campbell Creek Science Center/Facility (2)
- Glennallen Field Office
- Marion Creek Campground/Dalton Highway (2)

*Recreation Use Permits - Revenues*



- Taylor Highway/Top of the World (2)
- White Mountains National Recreation Area (4)

Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

**Public Land Treasures**

*in Alaska under BLM's Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999*

**BLM's National Landscape Conservation System**

National Conservation Area (NCA)	1 NCA (1.2 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	1 WSA (23,832 acres)
National Historic Trails	1 trail (418 miles)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	6 rivers, 952 miles (609,280)

**Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations**

Cultural Resources	3, 080 acres inventoried (35 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	29 ACECs (5,909,201 acres)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (24 miles)
National Recreation Area	1 area (1,000,000 acres)



Mt. McKinley, at 20,130', is North America's highest peak, seen here at sunset from the Denali Highway in interior Alaska. BLM photo by James Thomson, volunteer.

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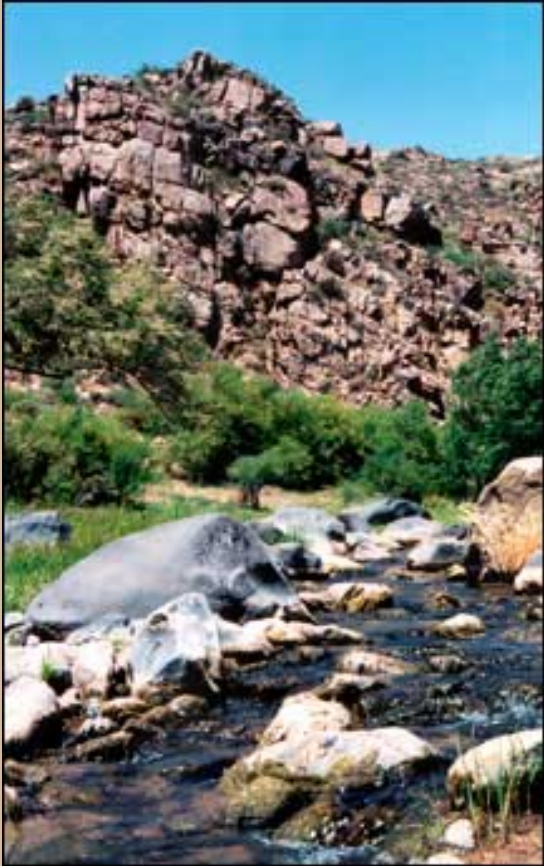
## ***National Monuments in Arizona***

### ***Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument***



***The Grand Canyon-Parashant is a vast, biologically diverse landscape encompassing an array of geological formations and historical sites. Bordering the Grand Canyon, this remote area of open space is located in the northern-most portion of Arizona, just south of St. George, Utah. Despite its rugged isolation and the lack of natural waters, the Monument has a rich human history spanning more than 11,000 years. The ponderosa pine ecosystem in the Mt. Trumbull area is a resource that scientists are studying to gain insight into fire history, forest structure change, and the health of old growth forests.***

## ***Agua Fria National Monument***



***Adjacent to rapidly expanding communities, the 71,000-acre Agua Fria National Monument is about 40 miles north of central Phoenix. The Monument encompasses two mesas and the Agua Fria River canyon, as well as elevations that range from 2,150 feet above sea level along the canyon to about 4,600 feet in the northern hills. This expansive mosaic of semi-desert area, cut by ribbons of valuable riparian forest, offers one of the most significant systems of prehistoric sites in the American Southwest. Here rock terraces border petroglyph sites containing rock art symbols and other remnants that boast a rich record of human history.***

**NOTE: Both the Grand Canyon-Parashant and the Agua Fria National Monuments require special planning before visits and may not be suitable for weekend family outings. These Monuments offer the hearty, outdoor adventurer miles of unpaved, often extremely rough roads, without any personal or automotive services. Visits require preparation, a good map, plenty of water, extra food, a four-wheel-drive vehicle, and extra tires.**

## ***Ironwood Forest National Monument***





***Situated 25 miles northwest of the City of Tucson, the Ironwood Forest National Monument covers nearly 129,000 acres of Federal lands. Found within its boundaries is one of the richest stands of ironwood in the Sonoran Desert and a stunning diversity of bird and animal life. The Monument encompasses several desert mountain peaks including the Silver Bell, Ragged Top and the Sawtooth. Inhabited by humans for more than 5,000 years, the Monument has more than 200 known prehistoric Hohokam sites (A.D. 600- 1450). The lands range in elevation from 1,800 feet above sea level to 4,261 feet.***

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ARIZONA

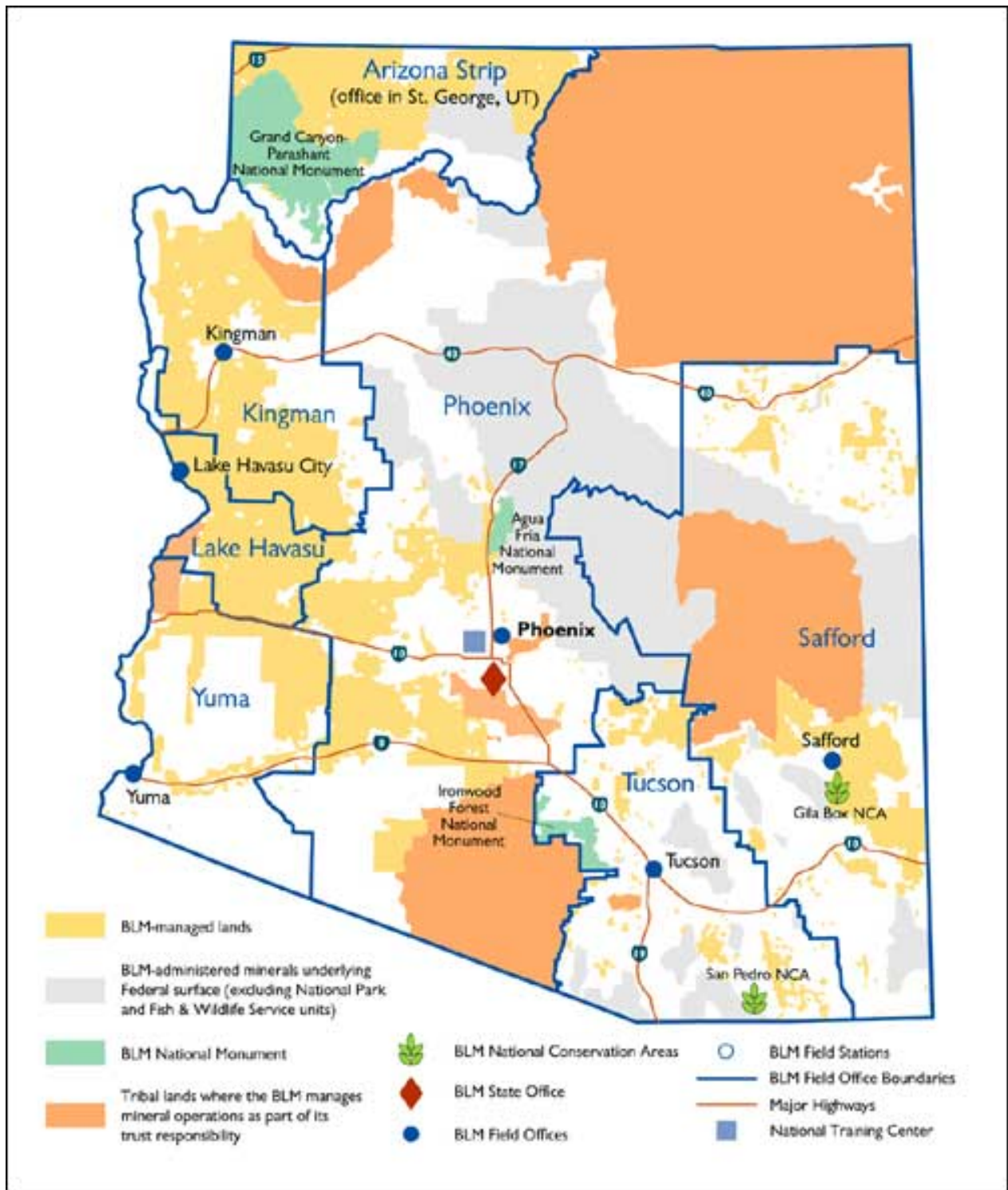
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PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

***In Arizona, the BLM manages:***

- 14.2 million acres of surface land
- 33.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 20.7 million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- 3.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1358, 135KB)**



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## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Arizona Fiscal Year 1999

#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$625,718
Recreation and Use Fees	\$849,981
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$808,864
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,103,486
Sale of Land and Materials	\$2,197,427
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$2,456,518
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$18,199
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$191,329
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$8,251,522</b>

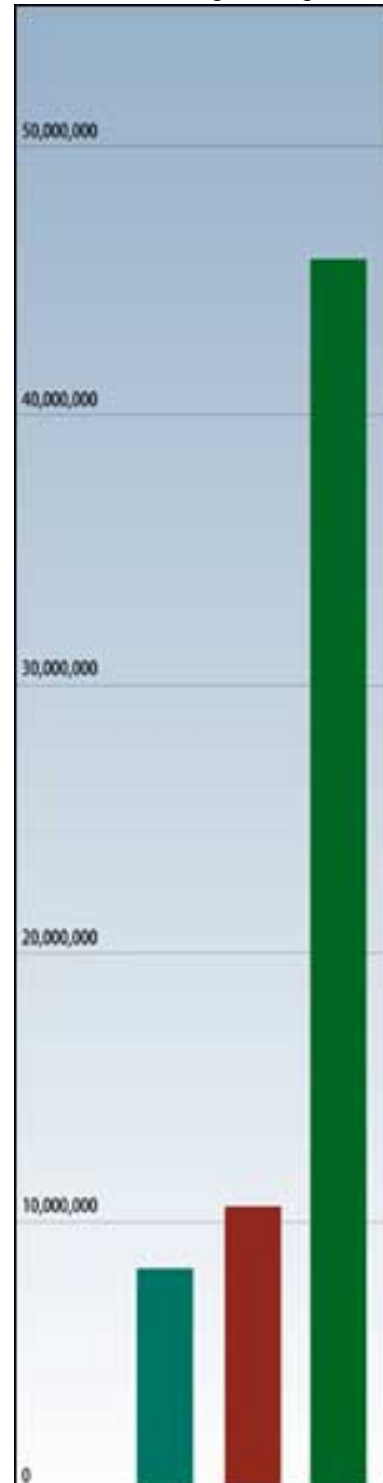
#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Arizona

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$10,275,296
Grazing Fees	\$135,760
Proceeds of Sales	\$85,535
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$728
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$86,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$10,583,319</b>

#### BLM Investment in Arizona

Management of Land and Resources	\$39,887,000
Land Acquisition	\$143,000
Range Improvements	\$411,000
Construction and Access	\$210,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$1,930,000

Click for larger image



Wildland Fire Operations	\$3,175,000
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$45,756,000</b>
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## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Commercial Use Activity in Arizona on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999



Rock art in the Agua Fria National Monument. Photo by Gene Dahlem.

Grazing Permits and Leases	812 Permits and leases, 689,995 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	292,800 cubic feet, 1.46 million board feet
Mining Materials (Salables)	247 Permits issued, 1.82 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	4 acres under lease, 241 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	45 notices reviewed, 6 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	110 granted

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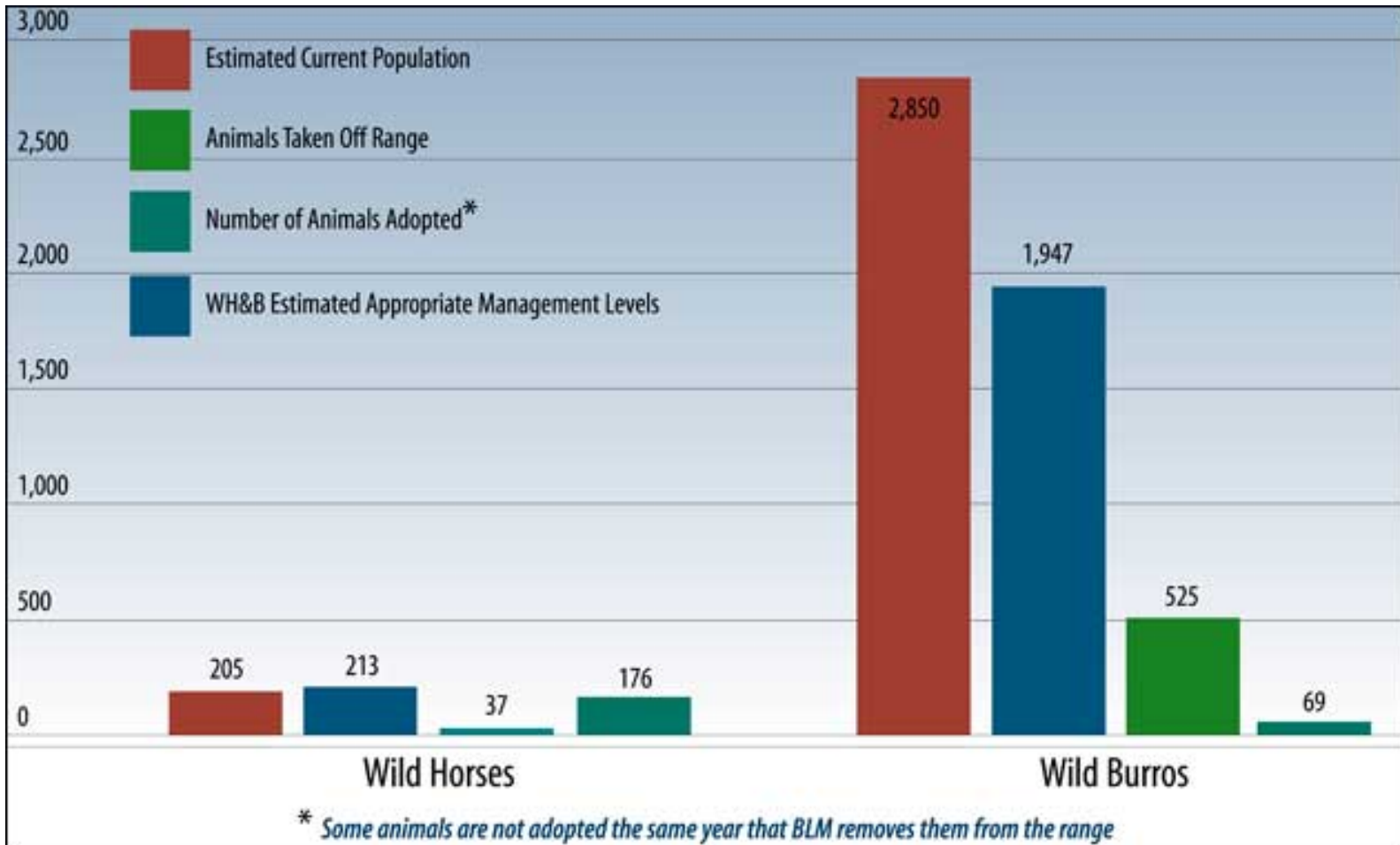


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## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wild Horse and Burro Program in Arizona



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## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### *Estimated Recreation Use in Arizona on BLM-Managed Land* Fiscal Year 1999

#### Recreation Use Permits

Special Recreation Permits	9,993 permits generating \$541,233
Recreation Use Permits	23,364 permits generating \$145,113

#### Recreation Use Fees

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$487,998
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$420,977
Sub-total	\$908,975
Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$354,347
Total Revenues	\$1,263,322

#### Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

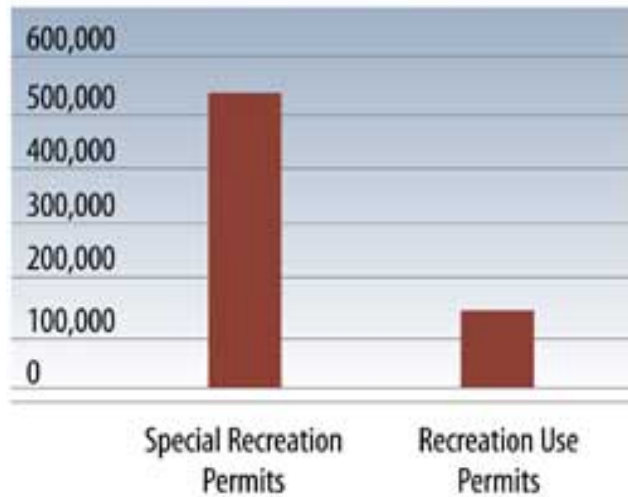
9 projects, \$426,000 collected

- Aravaipa Canyon Special Recreation Management Area
- Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area
- Hot Wells Dunes

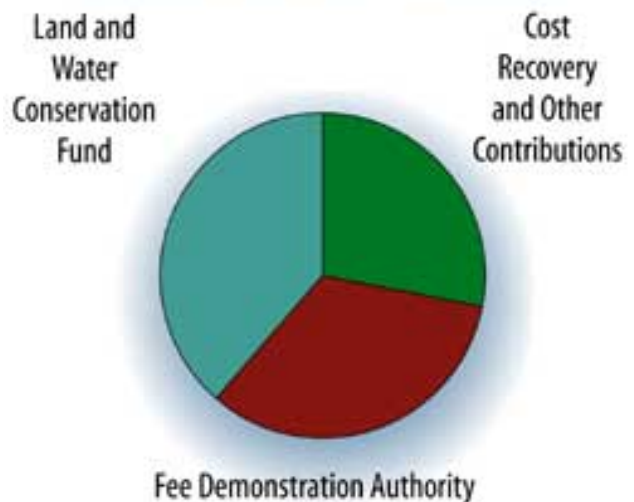
- Kingman Recreation Areas (3)
- Lake Havasu Recreation Areas (5)
- Yuma Field Office Recreation Sites (3)
- Painted Rocks Petroglyph Campground
- Paria Canyon/Coyote Buttes (3 sites)
- Virgin River Basin (2)

Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above, equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

### Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



### Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### **Public Land Treasures**

*in Arizona under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1999*

#### **BLM's National Landscape Conservation System**

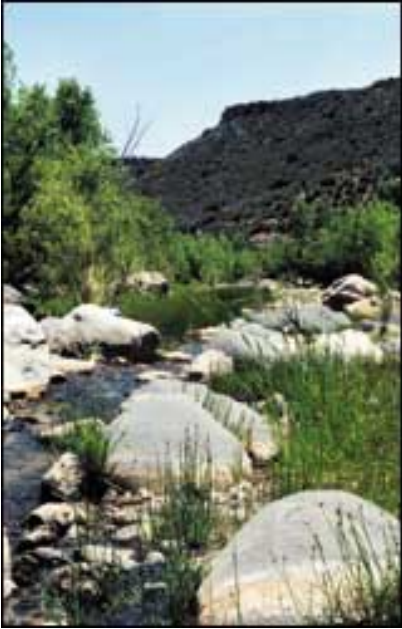
National Monuments	3 Monuments (1.21 million acres)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs)	2 NCAs (77,167 acres)
Wilderness Areas	47 areas (1.4 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	2 WSAs (63,930 acres)
National Historic Trails	1 trail (56 miles)

#### **Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations**

Cultural Resources	23,509 acres inventoried, (215 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	49 ACECs (659,501)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (.5 mile)
National Natural Landmarks	2 areas (4,398 acres)

Behind this wooden frame lies a 1,000-foot deep canyon created by the meandering Agua Fria river in the Agua Fria National Monument. Photo by Chris Tincher.





Proclaimed a National Monument to preserve significant archaeological ruins, the Agua Fria offers a wide variety of cultural resources and breathtaking scenic views like this lush riparian corridor off the Badger Springs Road. Photo by Beth Perault

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# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT in California



PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## California Coastal National Monument



*Designated by Presidential Proclamation on January 11, 2000, the California Coastal National Monument encompasses more than 12,700 rocks, islands, and pinnacles providing habitat for seabirds, seals, and sea lions.*

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# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT in California

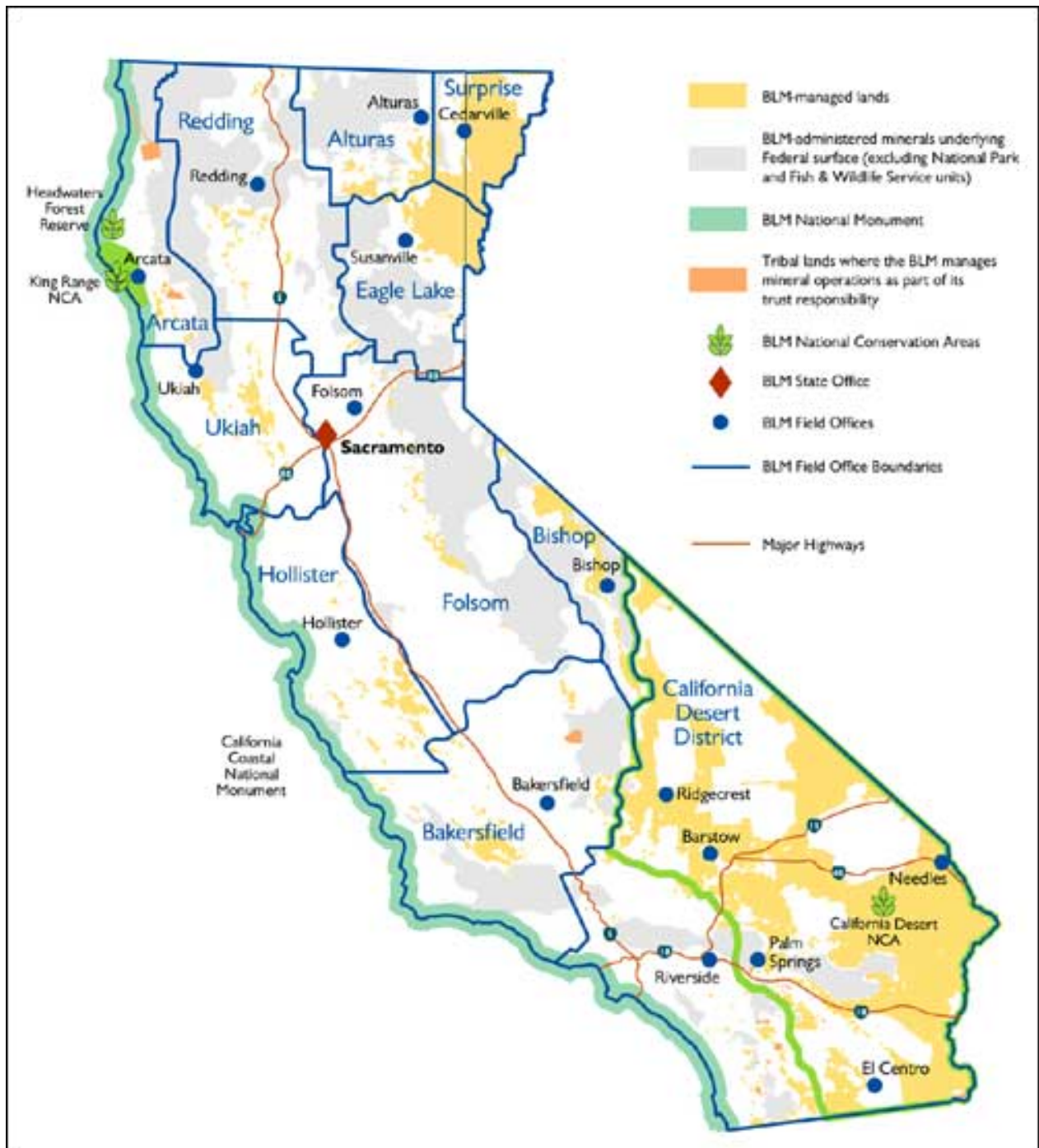


PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## *In California, the BLM manages:*

- 14.7 million acres of surface land in California, and
- 1.6 million in Nevada,
- 47 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 592,000 acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility, 2.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1309, 132KB)**



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# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT in California



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### California Fiscal Year 1999

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#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

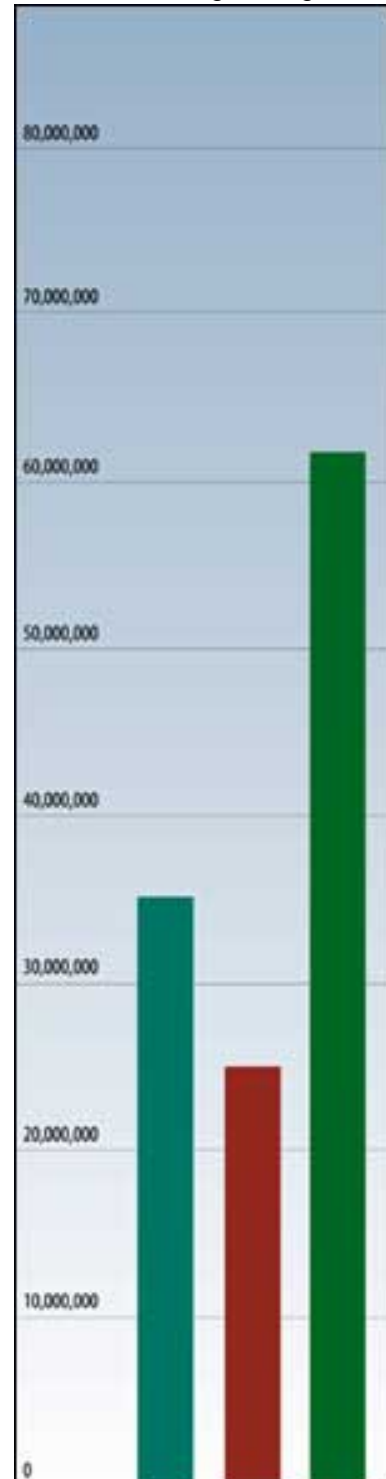
Grazing Fees	\$260,455
Recreation and Use Fees	\$402,721
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$1,819,202
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$2,408,333
Sale of Land and Materials	\$980,650
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$2,072,323
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$151,648
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$26,973,517
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$35,068,849</b>

#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to California

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$12,789,337
Grazing Fees	\$78,805
Proceeds of Sales	\$41,838
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$6,066
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$12,037,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,953,046</b>

#### BLM Investment in California

Management of Land and Resources	\$45,999,000
Land Acquisition	\$5,113,000
Range Improvements	\$239,000
Construction and Access	\$200,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$865,000





Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$622,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$6,183,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$2,379,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$61,600,000</b>

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**BUREAU OF  
LAND MANAGEMENT**  
in California



PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

**Commercial Use Activity in California  
on BLM-Managed Land** Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	637 Permits and leases, 397,239 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	669,840 cubic feet, 4.10 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	218 new holes started, 74,820 acres in producing status 6,306 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production	23 producing leases, 4.5 million megawatt hours of energy
Mining Materials (Salables)	46 Permits issued, 1.71 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	36,111 acres under lease, 896,502 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	64 notices reviewed, 36 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	125 granted

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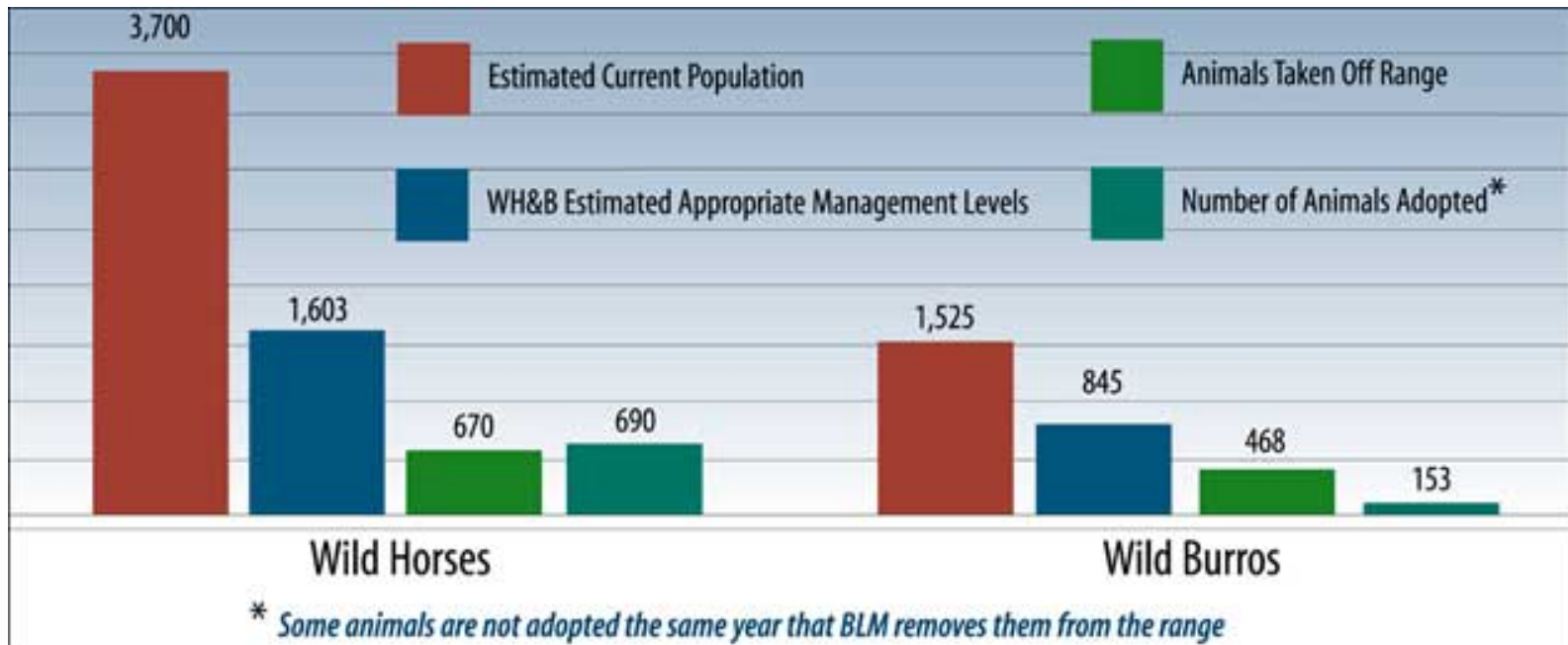


# BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT in California



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wild Horse and Burro Program in California



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**BUREAU OF  
LAND MANAGEMENT**  
in California



**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

***Estimated Recreation Use in California  
on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999***

<b>Recreation Use Permits</b>	
Special Recreation Permits	25,577 permits generating \$282,617
Recreation Use Permits	4,976 permits generating \$47,251
<b>Recreation Use Fees</b>	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$3,346
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$333,825
Sub-total	\$337,171
Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$2,211
Total Revenues	\$339,382

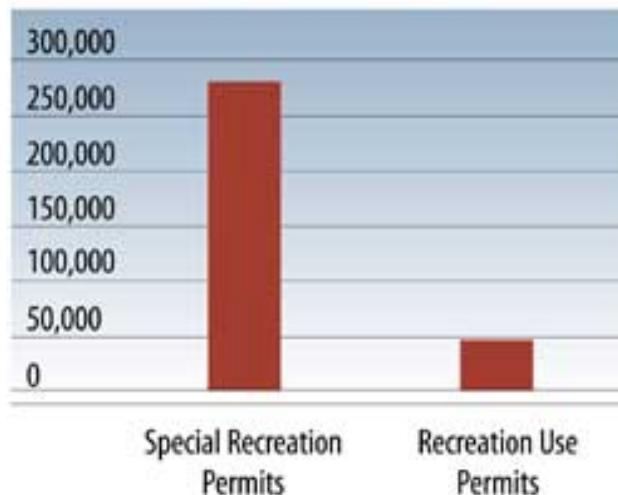
## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

9 projects, \$320,000 collected

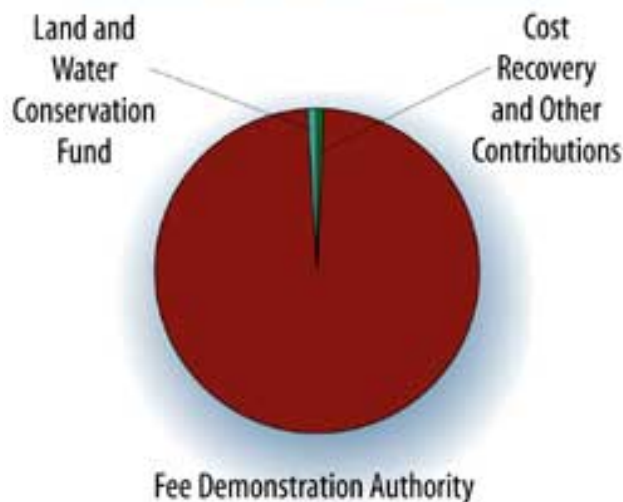
- Arcata Field Office/King Range National Conservation Area (6)
- Bakersfield Field Office recreation Areas
- Bishop Field Office Recreation Areas
- California Desert District Association (34)
- Clear Lake Field Office Recreation Areas (11)
- Eagle Lake Field Office Recreation Areas
- Folsom Field Office and Merced Wild and Scenic River (3)
- Hollister Field Office Recreation Areas (4) - Kern river (Forest Service lead w/BLM Partner)
- Redding Field Office Recreation Areas (7)

Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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**BUREAU OF  
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in California



**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

**Public Land Treasures**

*in California under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1999*

***BLM's National Landscape Conservation System***

National Monument	1 Monument (840 miles of coast -12 miles wide)
National Conservation Areas (NCAs)	2 NCAs (9.56 million acres)
Wilderness Areas	75 areas (3.6 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	87 WSAs (1.55 million acres)
National Historic Trails	2 trails (139 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (116 miles)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	6 rivers, 77.5 miles (24,800 acres)

***Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations***

Cultural Resources	39,849 acres inventoried, (108 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	120 ACECs (1.36 million acres)
National Recreation Trails	6 trails (107 miles)
National Natural Landmarks	9 areas (76,997 acres)



King Range National  
Conservation Area, the  
Nation's first NCA.



The California Coastal National Monument became the BLM's first Monument designated in California on January 11, 2000.

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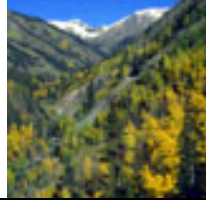












PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## *Canyon of the Ancients National Monument*



***Containing the highest known density of archaeological sites in the Nation, the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument holds evidence of cultures and traditions spanning thousands of years. This area, with its intertwined natural and cultural resources, is a rugged landscape, a quality that greatly contributes to the protection of its scientific and historic objects. The Monument offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe, study, and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.***

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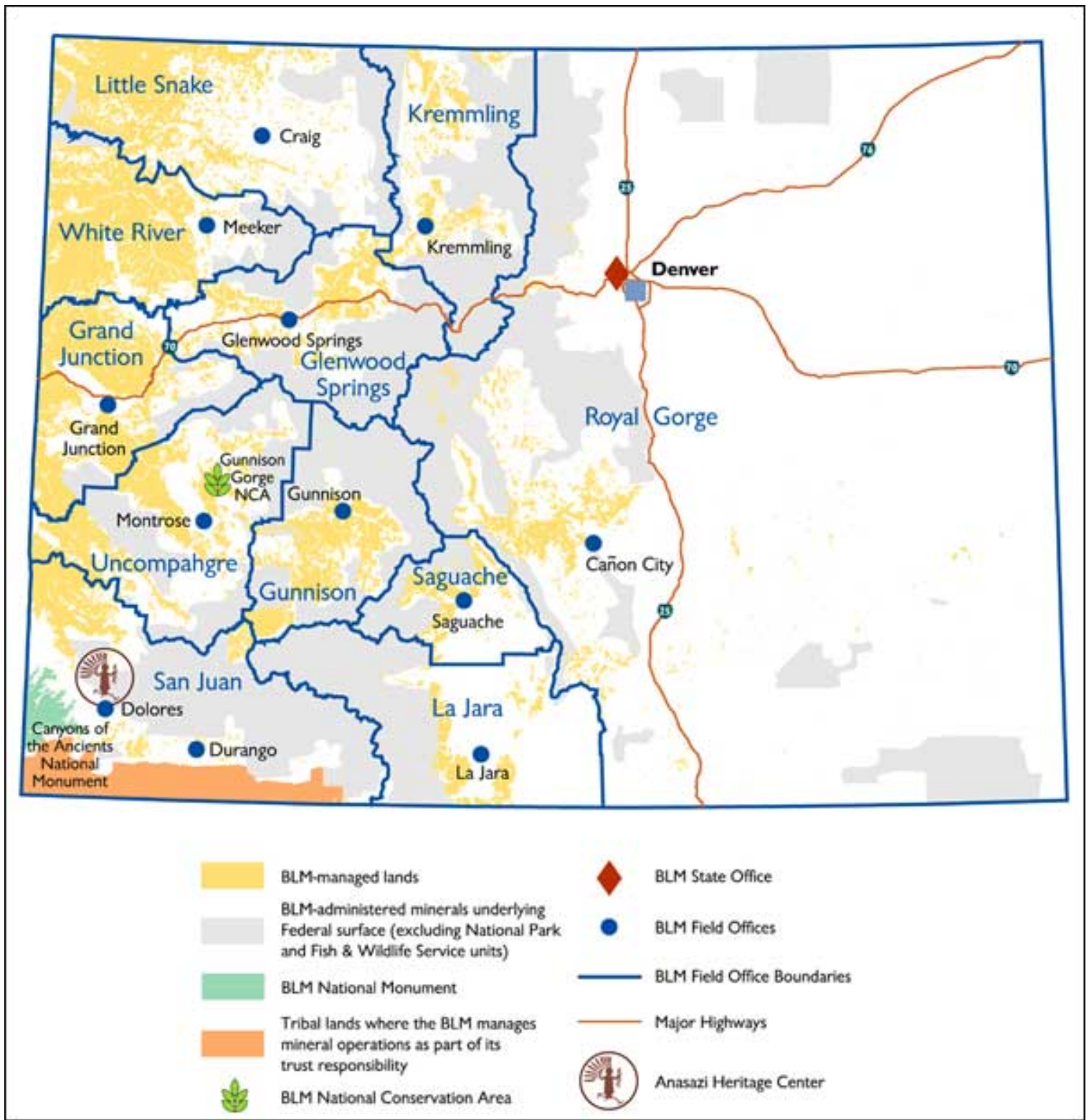
PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## ***In Colorado, the BLM manages:***

- 8.3 million acres of surface land
- 27.1 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 800,000 acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility, 5.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1201, 142KB)**





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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT • COLORADO



PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

Colorado Fiscal Year 1999

**Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals**

Grazing Fees	\$650,576
Recreation and Use Fees	\$392,709
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$290,522
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$2,803,993
Sale of Land and Materials	\$408,695
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$568,550
Timber Receipts	\$46,645
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$85,773,726
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$90,935,416</b>

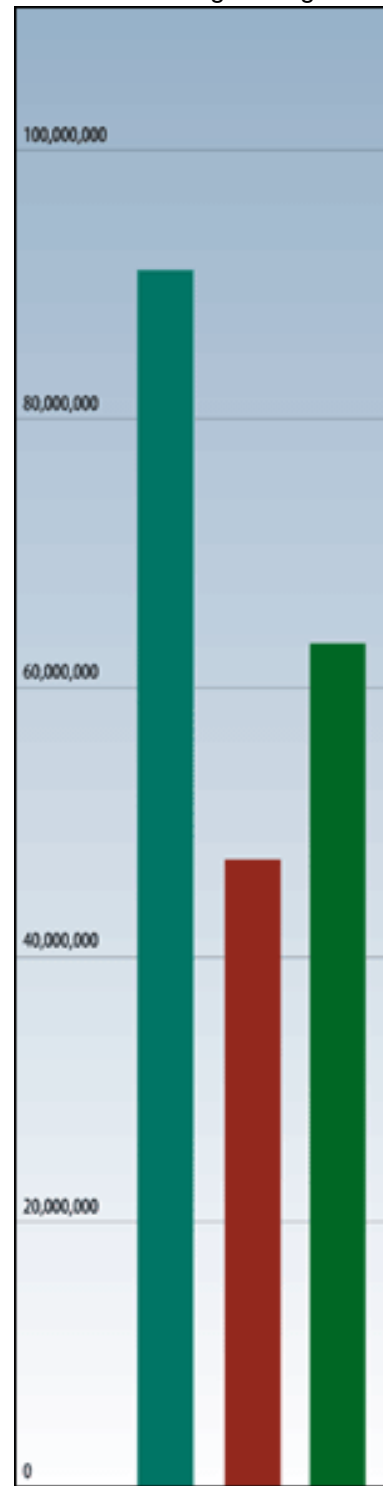
**Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Colorado**

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$9,294,770
Grazing Fees	\$107,603
Proceeds of Sales	\$14,384
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$1,866
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$37,422,707
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$46,841,330</b>

**BLM Investment in Colorado**

Management of Land and Resources	\$53,475,000
Land Acquisition	\$2,020,000
Range Improvements	\$439,000
Construction and Access	\$438,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$2,663,000

Click for larger image



Wildland Fire Operations	\$3,900,000
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$62,935,000</b>
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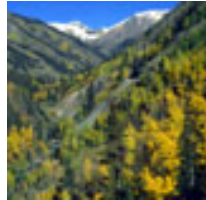
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PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Commercial Use Activity in Colorado on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,658 Permits and leases, 693,119 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	232,370 cubic feet/, 1.09 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	63 new holes started, 1.32 million acres in producing status 3,000 currently producing wells
Coal Production	31 producing leases, 24.3 million tons produced
Mining Materials (Salables)	235 Permits issued, 536,162 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	21,762 acres under lease, 86,049 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	76 notices reviewed, 3 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	165 granted

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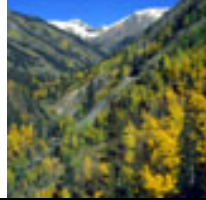
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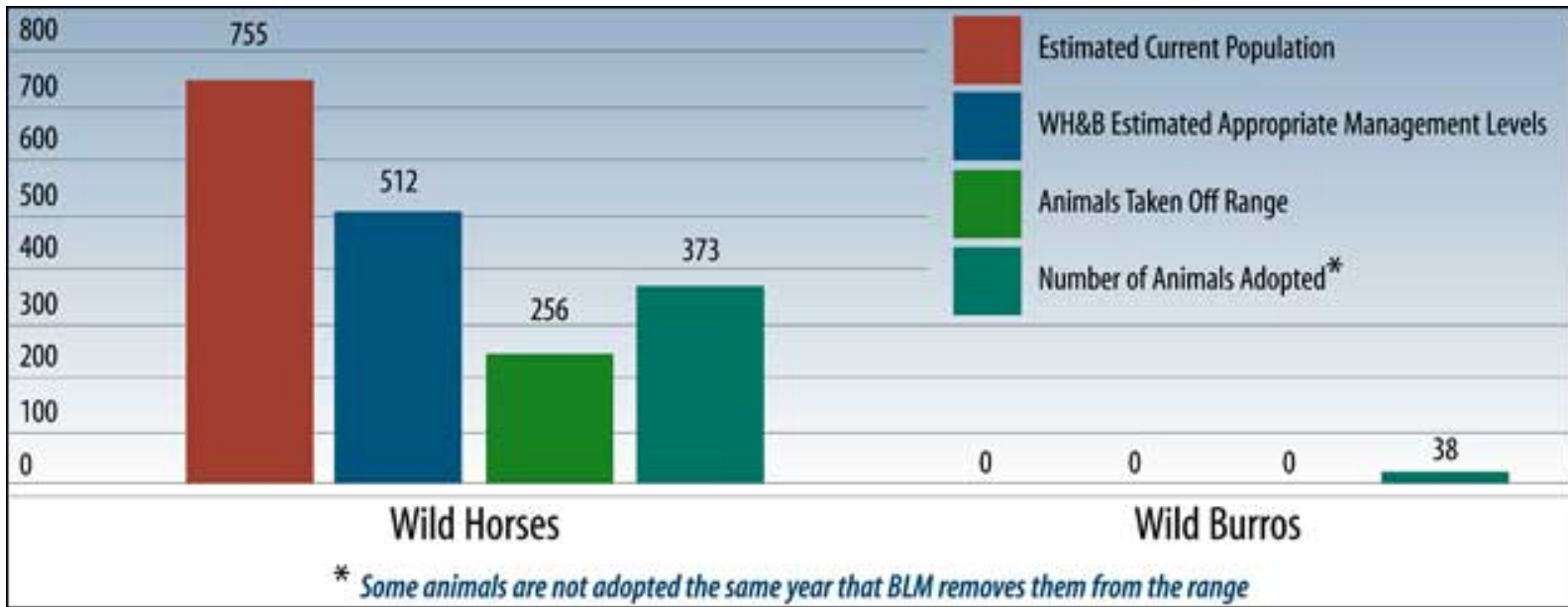
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PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wild Horse and Burro Program in Colorado



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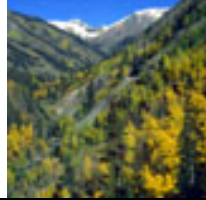
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PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

**Estimated Recreation Use in Colorado  
on BLM-Managed Land** Fiscal Year 1999

Recreation Use Permits	
Special Recreation Permits	651 permits generating \$285,477
Recreation Use Permits	6,408 permits generating \$40,035
Recreation Use Fees	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$209,249
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$150,412
Sub-total	\$359,661
Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$155
Total Revenues	\$359,816

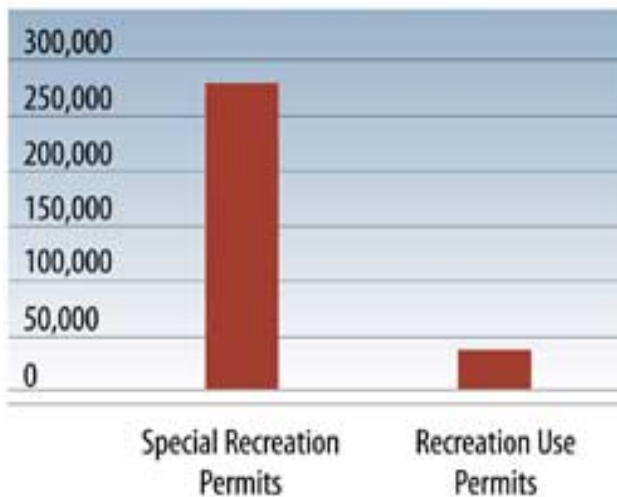
## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

3 projects, \$157,000 collected

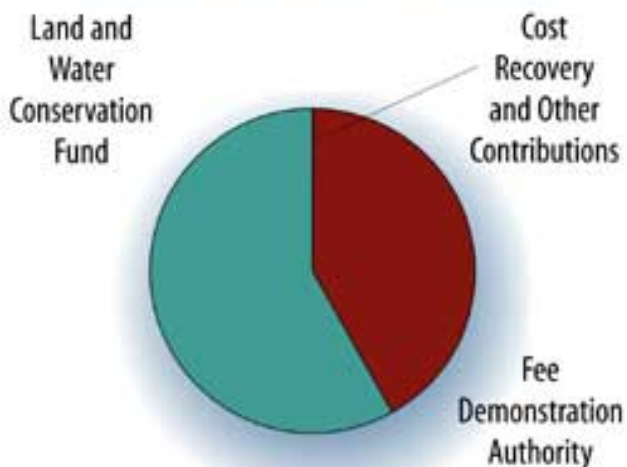
- Anasazi Heritage Center
- Gunnison River Gorge (2)
- Upper Colorado (2)

Numbers in parentheses mean there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



The Anasazi Heritage Center is visited by over 5,000 school children every year.

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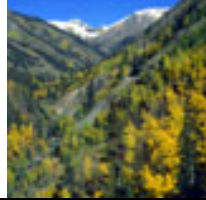
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PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

**Public Land Treasures**

*in Colorado under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999*

**BLM's National Landscape Conservation System**

National Monument	1 Monument (164,000 acres)
National Conservation Area (NCA)	1 NCA (57,725 acres)
Wilderness Areas	4 areas (76,955 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	58 WSAs (698,621 acres)

**Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations**

Cultural Resources	20,762 acres inventoried, (836 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	66 ACECs (623,286 acres)
National Natural Landmarks	2 areas (1,036 acres)



Painted Hand is an Ancestral Puebloan tower in the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. President Clinton designated BLM-Colorado's first monument June 9, 2000. Photo by Bill Proud © 2000.

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Bureau of Land Management

# Eastern States

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## *In the Eastern States, BLM manages:*

39.7	million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land;
20,000	acres of surface land,
2.3	million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
216,000	acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

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

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1309, 165KB)**



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Bureau of Land Management

# Eastern States

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Eastern States Fiscal Year 1999

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Recreation and Use Fees	\$955
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$500,346
Sale of Land and Materials	\$12,001
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$1,270
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$22,354,914
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$22,869,486</b>

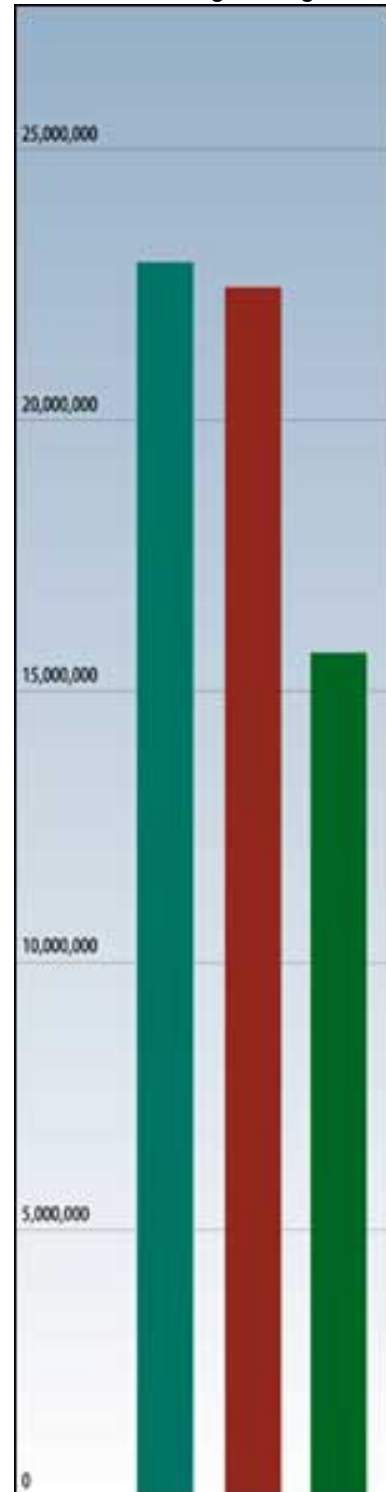
### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Eastern States

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$16,450,457
Proceeds of Sales	\$481
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$5,957,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$22,407,938</b>

### BLM Investment in Eastern States

Management of Land and Resources	\$14,964,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$400,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$285,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$15,649,000</b>

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Bureau of Land Management

# Eastern States

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Commerical Use Activity in Eastern States on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Oil and Gas Leasing	25 new holes started, 360,571 acres in producing status 1,673 currently producing wells
Coal Production	3 producing leases, 736,278 tons produced
Nonenergy Leasables	41,546 acres under lease, 488,031 tons produced

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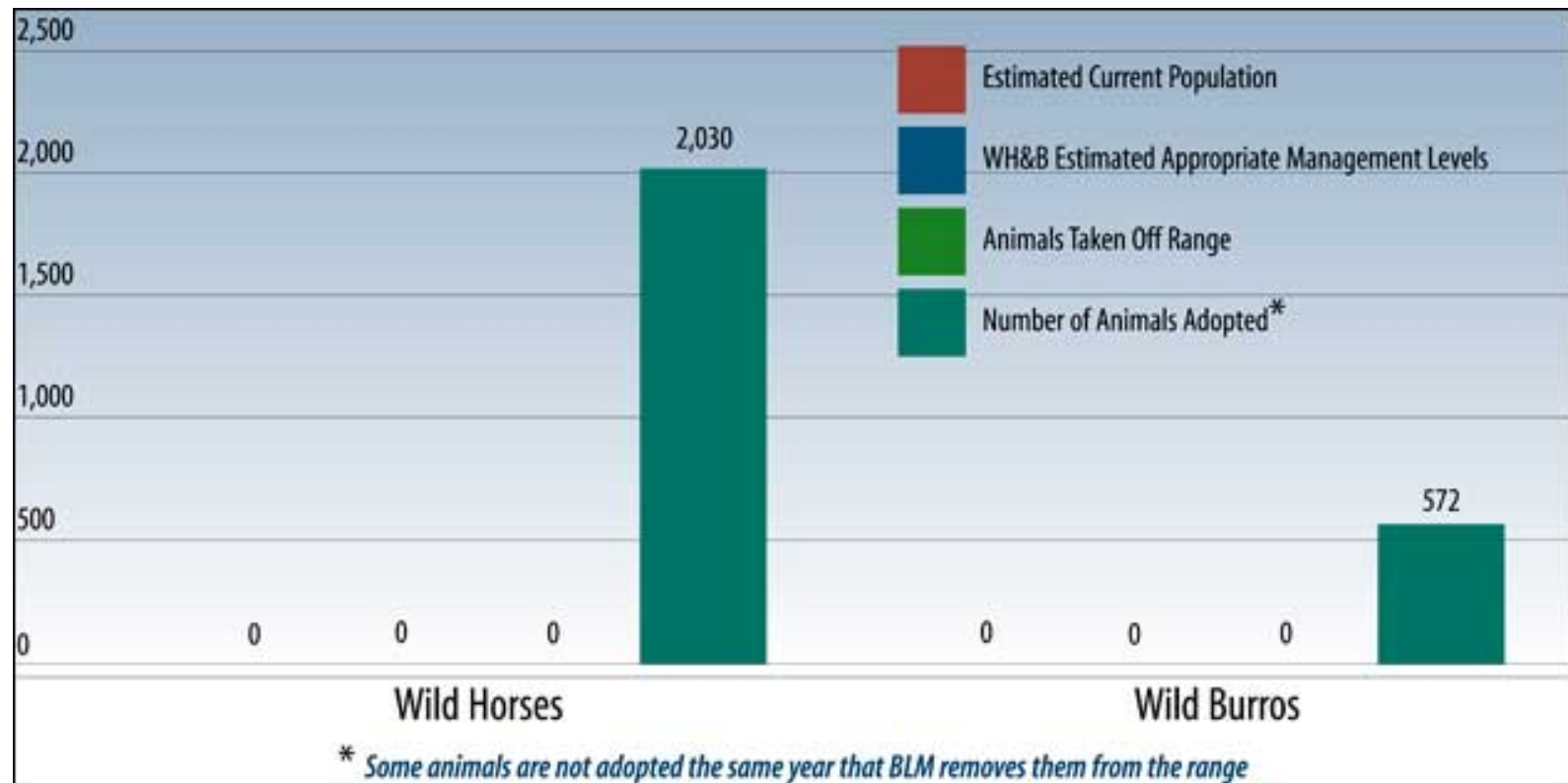


Bureau of Land Management

# Eastern States

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Wild Horse and Burro Program in Eastern States





In Maryland wild horses adopted by the Salvation Army's Camp Puh'Tok serve as camp mascots and are used in the camp's riding program.

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Bureau of Land Management

# Eastern States

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Public Land Treasures

in Eastern States under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 1999

### Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

Cultural Resources	66 acres inventoried
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	1 ACECs (54 acres)



Eastern States Cadastral Survey crew hiking through dense vegetation to establish survey points near the Mississippi River in Missouri. The special project office located in St. Charles, Missouri is headed up by Rob Nicolli.



Eastern States Lake Vermillion Public Islands includes 87 islands in northern Minnesota cooperatively managed for wildlife habitat and recreation as a component in an ecosystem of 365 islands in a complex mix of private, County, State, Tribal and Federal ownership.



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# Bureau of Land Management IDAHO

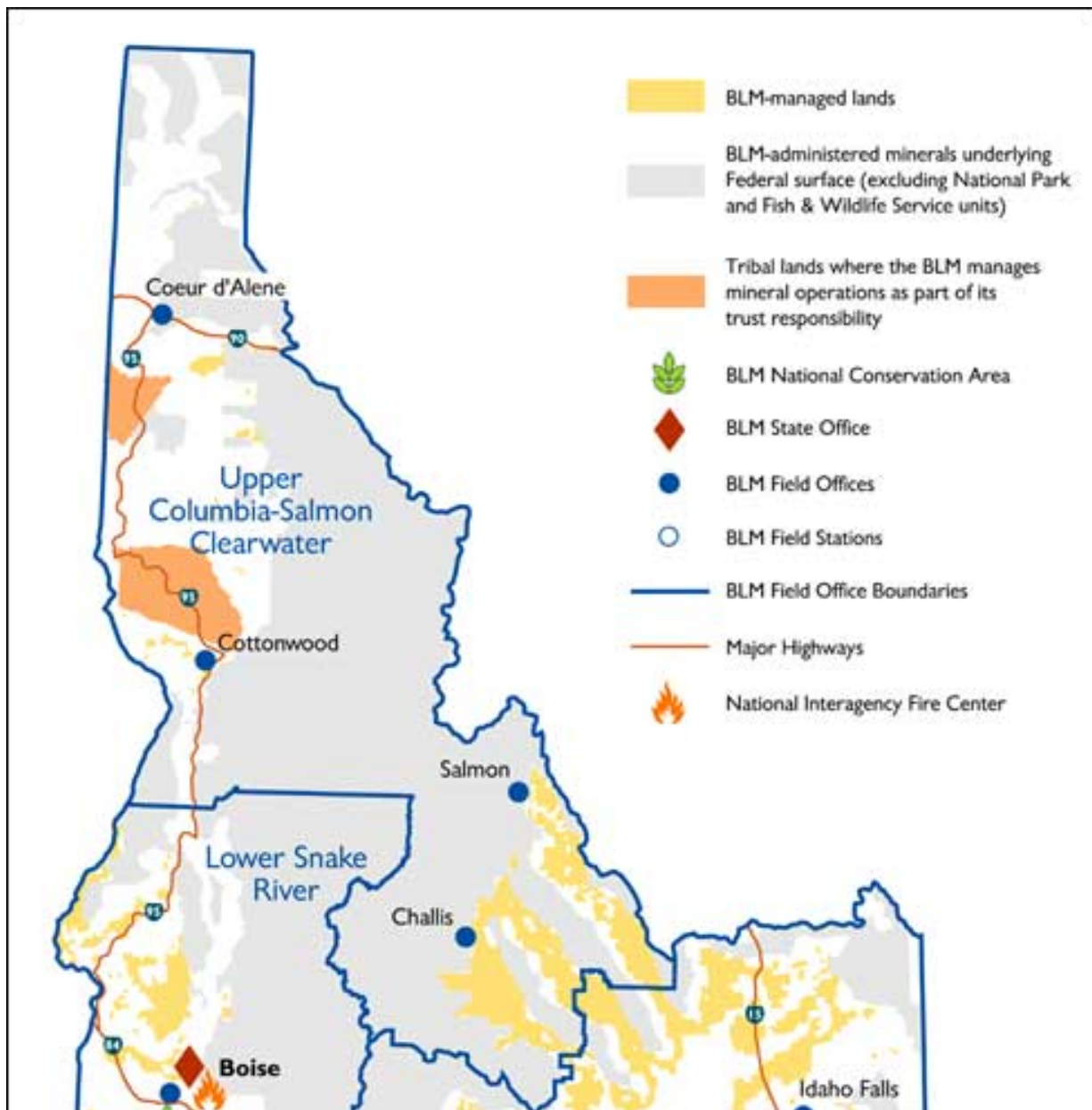


PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## In Idaho, BLM manages:

- 11.9 million acres of surface land, 37 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land, mineral operations on 589,000 acres of Tribal lands where the BLM exercises its trust responsibility, and
- 1.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (984x1315, 106KB)**





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# Bureau of Land Management IDAHO



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Idaho Fiscal Year 1999

#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,595,832
Recreation and Use Fees	\$337,426
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$467,690
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$513,136
Sale of Land and Materials	\$219,896
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$1,151,160
Timber Receipts	\$191,903
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$5,500,462
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$9,977,505</b>

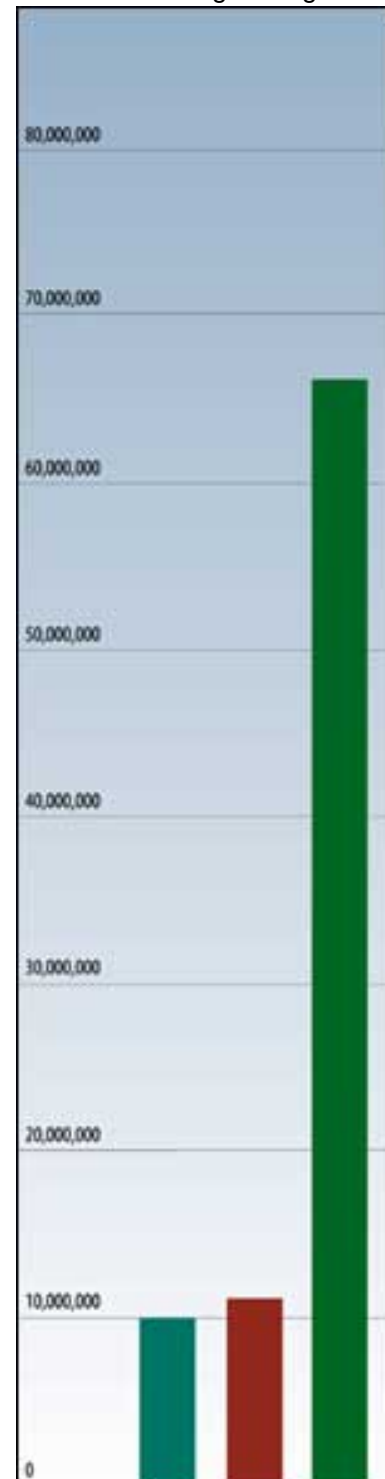
#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$8,354,480
Grazing Fees	\$216,239
Proceeds of Sales	\$11,914
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$7676
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,684,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,274,309</b>

#### BLM Investment in Idaho

Management of Land and Resources	\$32,118,000
Land Acquisition	\$1,740,000
Range Improvements	\$926,000
Construction and Access	\$215,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$181,000

Click for larger image





Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$5,458,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$25,539,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$66,177,000</b>

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# Bureau of Land Management IDAHO



PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Commercial Use Activity in Idaho on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	1,977 permits and leases, 1,335,003 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	525,280 cubic feet, 2.93 million board feet
Mining Materials (Salables)	976 permits issued, 732,917 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	39,977 acres under lease, 5.79 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	10 notices reviewed, 4 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	152 granted

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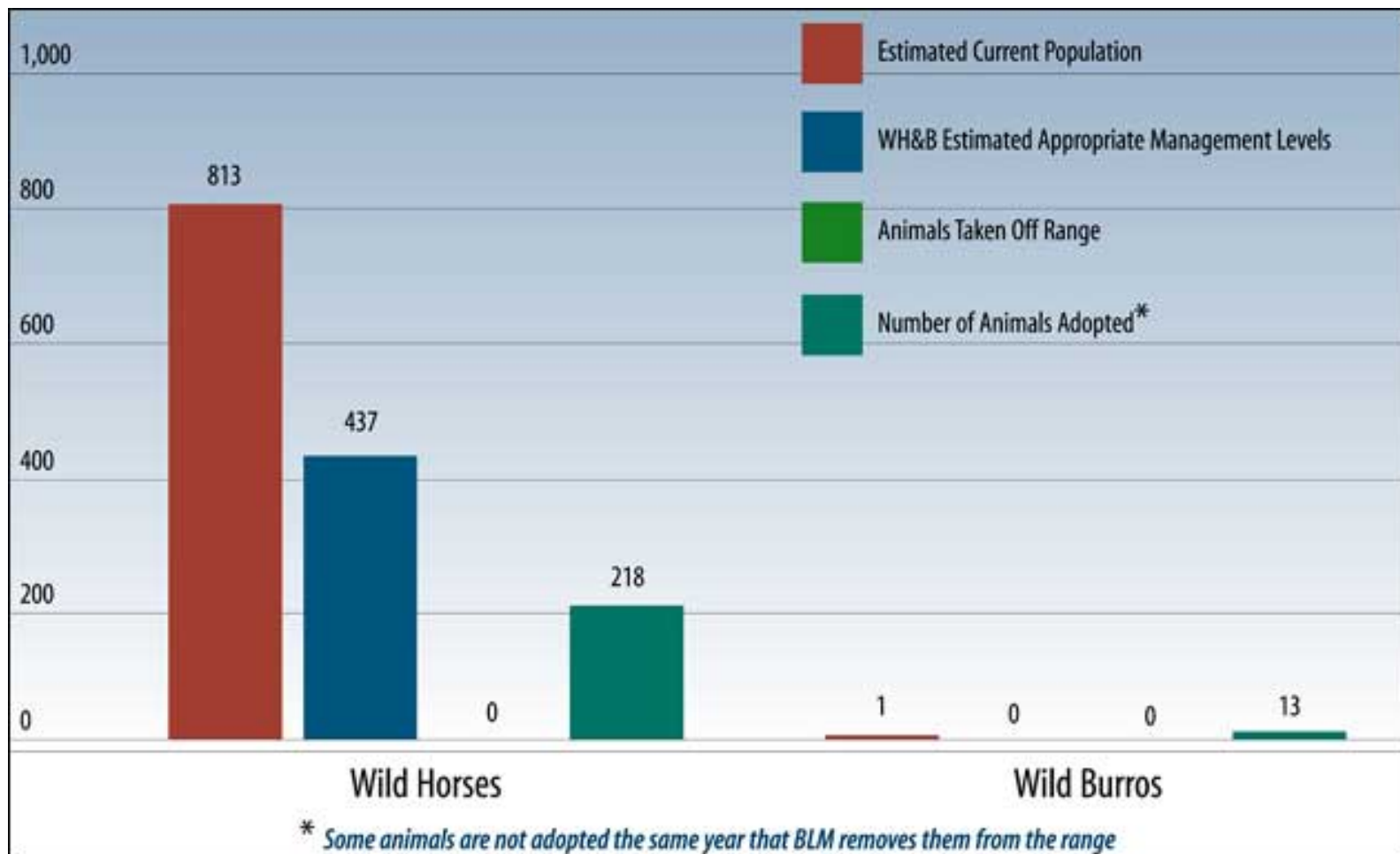
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# Bureau of Land Management IDAHO



PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Wild Horse and Burro Program in Idaho



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# Bureau of Land Management IDAHO



PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## ***Estimated Recreation Use in Idaho on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999***

### **Recreation Use Permits**

Special Recreation Permits	581 permits generating \$97,676
Recreation Use Permits	9,410 permits generating \$76,628

### **Recreation Use Fees**

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$14,575
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$159,292

Sub-total	\$173,867
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Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$436
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<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$174,303</b>
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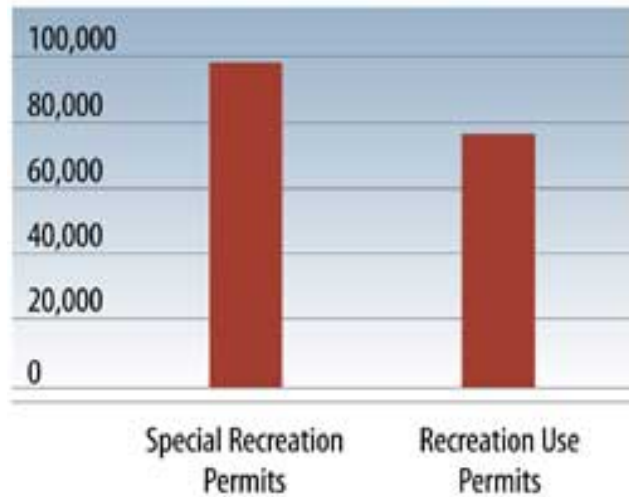
## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

12 projects, \$182,000 collected

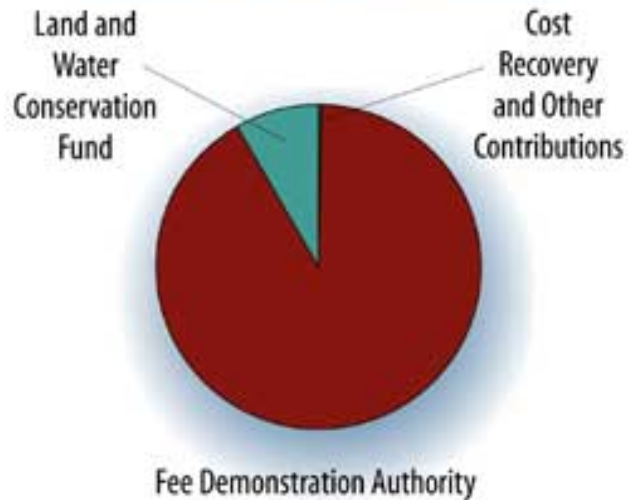
- Huckleberry Recreation Site
- Kelly Island Campground
- Lower Salmon River (12)
- Lud Drexler Park
- Mackey Reservoir Recreation Site
- Milner Historic Recreation Area (10)
- Payette River Complex (7)
- Pocatello/Malad Resource Area (3)
- Steck Recreation Area
- South Fork of the Snake River (10)
- South Fork of the Snake River Permits
- Upper Salmon River SRMA (6)

Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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# Bureau of Land Management IDAHO



PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Public Land Treasures

in Idaho under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999

### BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

National Conservation Area (NCA)	1 NCA (1.2 million acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	66 WSAs (1.7 million acres)
Wilderness Area	1 area (802 acres)
National Historic Trails	4 trails (436 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (13 miles)

### Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

Cultural Resources	43,057 acres inventoried, (601 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	79 ACECs (517,479 acres)
National Recreation Trails	4 trails (12 miles)



Rafting through the Bruneau River Canyon.  
Photo by Larry Ridenhour.



Increased recreation use is occurring on public land near fast-growing population centers in Idaho.

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# Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## ***In Montana, the BLM manages:***

- 8 million acres of surface land
- 27.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 11.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)
- 5.5 million acres of Tribal lands in three states where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility

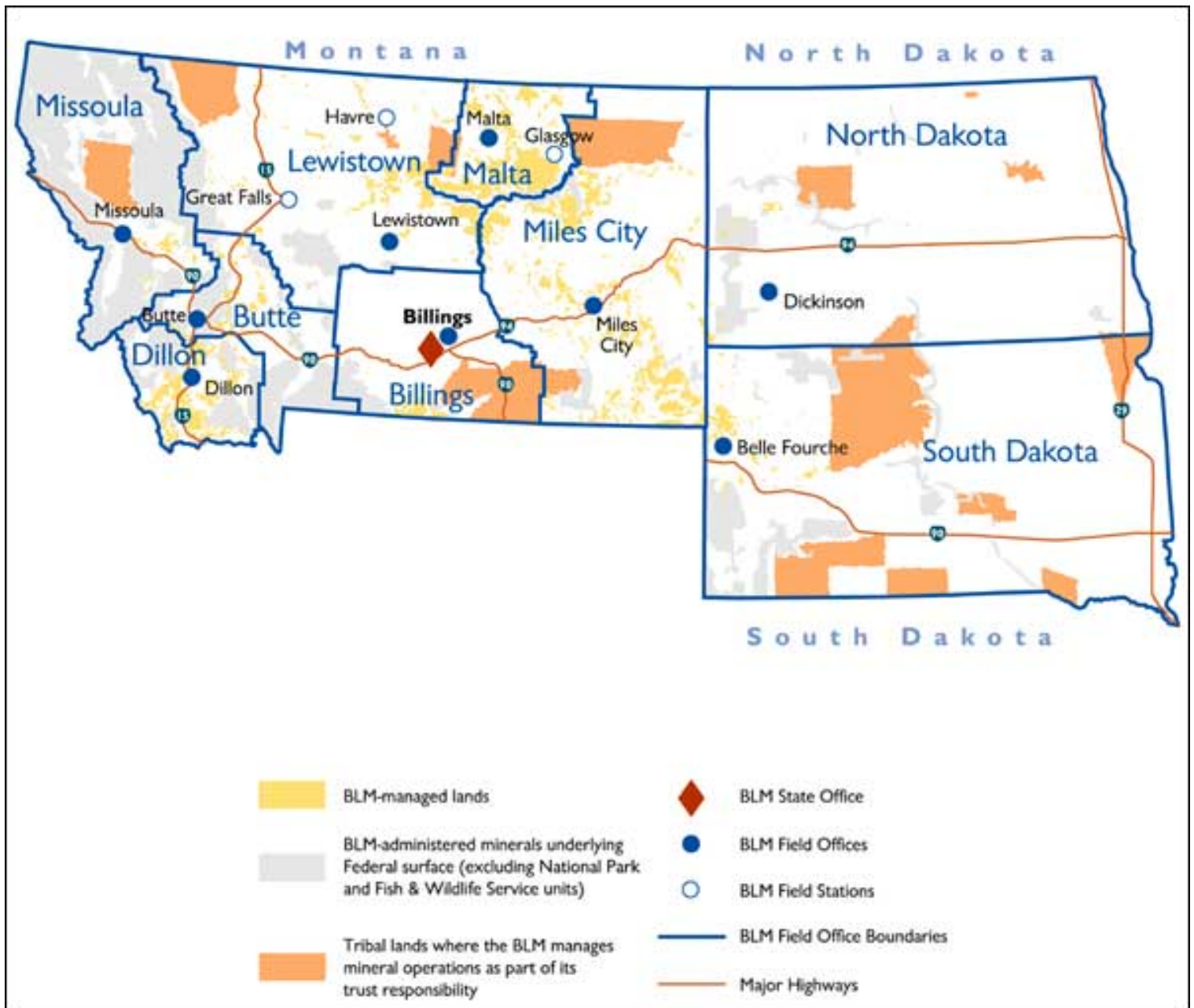
## ***In North Dakota,***

- 59,700 acres of surface land
- 1.4 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 4.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)
- 860,000 acres of Tribal lands in three states where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility

## ***In South Dakota,***

- 279,700 acres of surface land
- 2.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 1.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)
- 5 million acres of Tribal lands in three states where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x935, 96KB)**



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# Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Montana (including North and South Dakota) Fiscal Year 1999

[Click for larger image](#)

### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

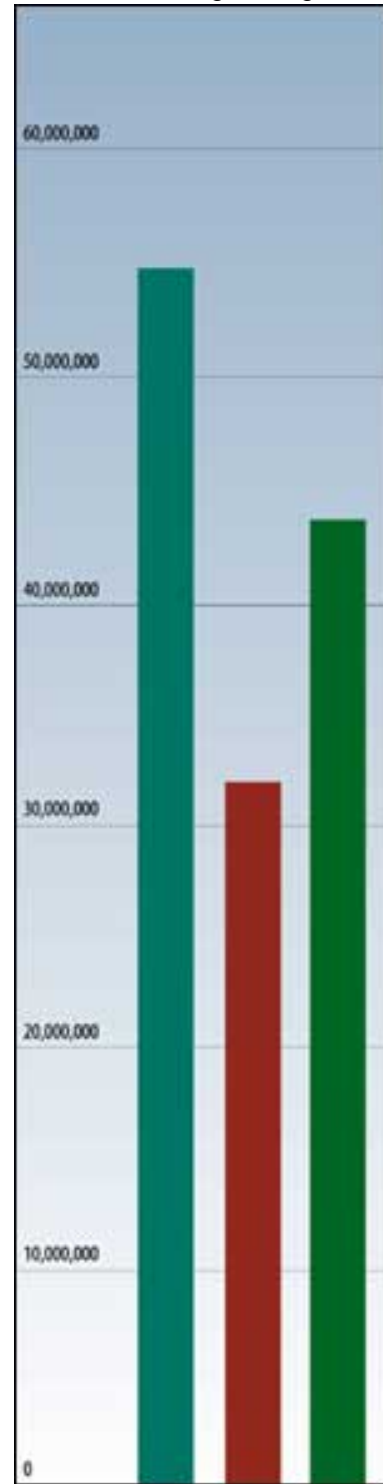
Grazing Fees	\$1,879,599
Recreation and Use Fees	\$153,972
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$87,547
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$377,880
Sale of Land and Materials	\$133,764
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$1,496,015
Timber Receipts	\$706,024
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$49,932,134
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$54,766,935</b>

### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Montana (including ND and SD)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$11,753,580
Grazing Fees	\$303,729
Proceeds of Sales	\$752
National Grasslands	\$397,067
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$28,241
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$19,279,561
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$31,762,930</b>

### BLM Investment in Montana (including ND and SD)

Management of Land and Resources	\$33,322,000
Land Acquisition	\$998,000
Range Improvements	\$1,634,000
Construction and Access	\$2,500,000





Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$2,383,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$2,586,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$43,423,000</b>

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# Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000



### Commercial Use Activity in Montana (including ND & SD) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	4,381 permits and leases, 1,387,723 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	390,420 cubic feet, 2.20 million board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	92 new holes started, 1.03 million acres in producing status, 2,466 currently producing wells
Coal Production	19 producing leases, 26.2 million tons produced
Mining Materials (Salables)	6 permits issued, 710 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	2,079 acres under lease, 0 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	22 notices reviewed, 3 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	50 granted

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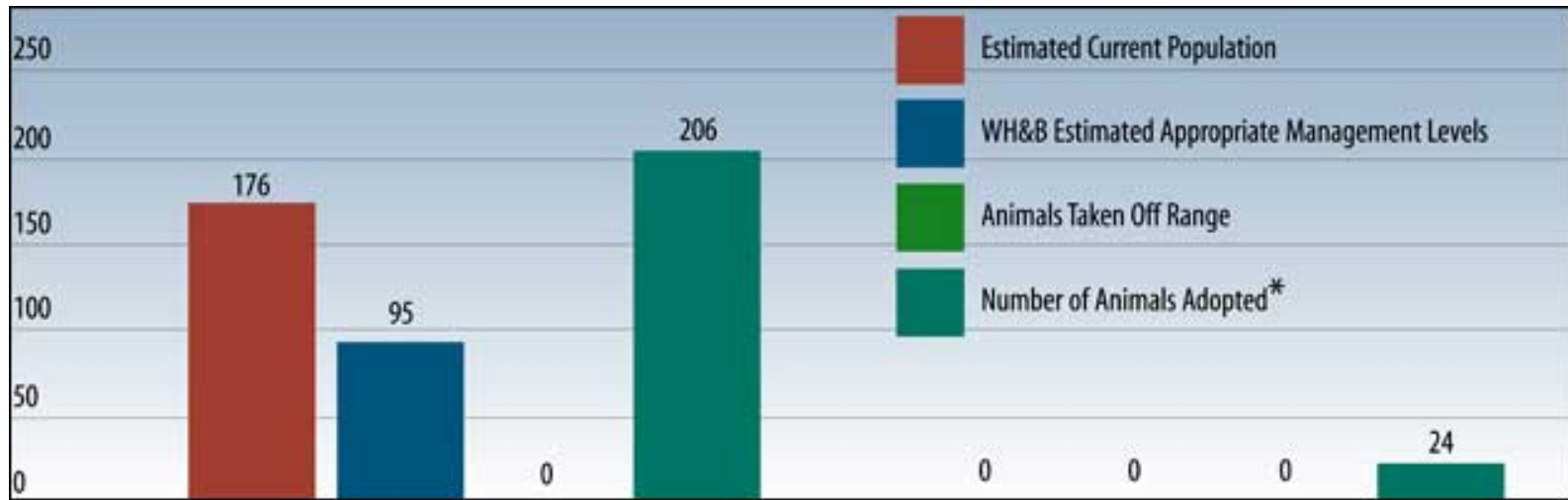


# Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000



## Wild Horse and Burro Program in Montana (including ND & SD)



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# Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**



## ***Estimated Recreation Use in Montana (including ND & SD) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999***

<b>Recreation Use Permits</b>	
Special Recreation Permits	150 permits generating \$31,880
Recreation Use Permits	22,992 permits generating \$94,113
<b>Recreation Use Fees</b>	
Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$42,665
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$98,557
Sub-total	\$141,222
Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$1,027
<b>Total Revenues</b>	<b>\$142,249</b>

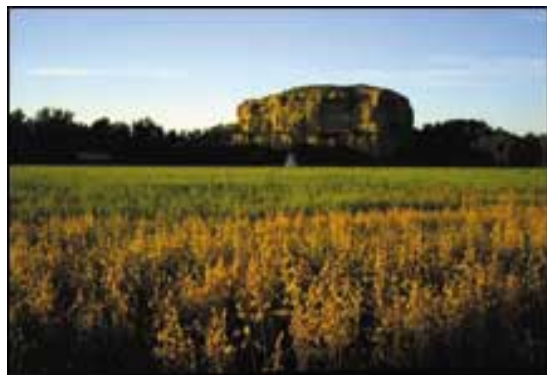
## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

3 projects, \$95,000 collected

- Dillon Field Office (2)\*
- Kipp Recreation Area
- Holter Lake Recreation Area
- Pompeys Pillar National Historic Landmark

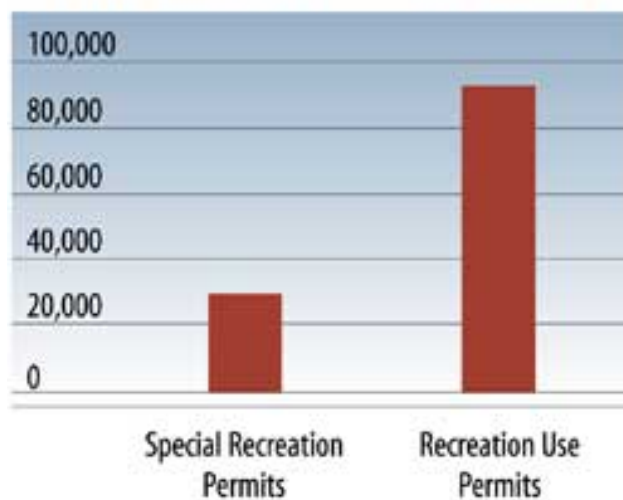
Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

\* At the end of Fiscal Year 1999, these fee demonstration projects had just come on line and had not yet generated any money.

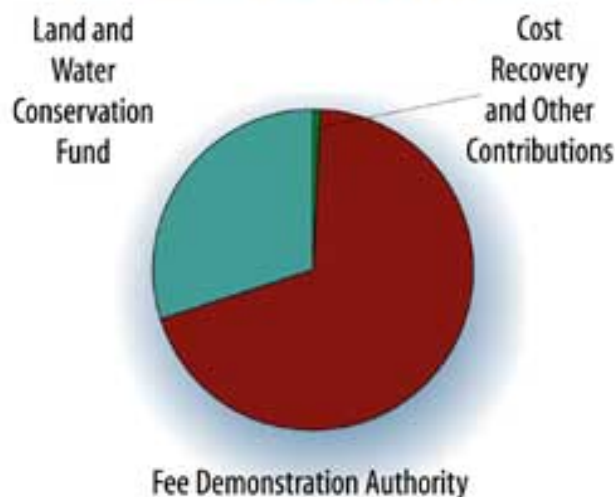


Pompeys Pillar National Historical Landmark

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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# Montana/Dakotas State Office Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Public Land Treasures

in Montana (including ND & SD) under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999

### BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

Wilderness Areas	1 area (6,000 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	40 WSAs (452,563 acres)
National Historic Trails	2 trails (288 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (30 miles)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	1 river, 149 miles (89,300 acres)

### Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

Cultural Resources	36,690 acres inventoried, (382 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	27 ACECs (117,636 acres)
National Recreation Trails	2 trails (39 miles)
National Natural Landmarks	3 areas (14,347 acres)



The Blackfoot River of Western Montana.



Military cemetery along BLM's Fort Mead National Back Country Byway in South Dakota.

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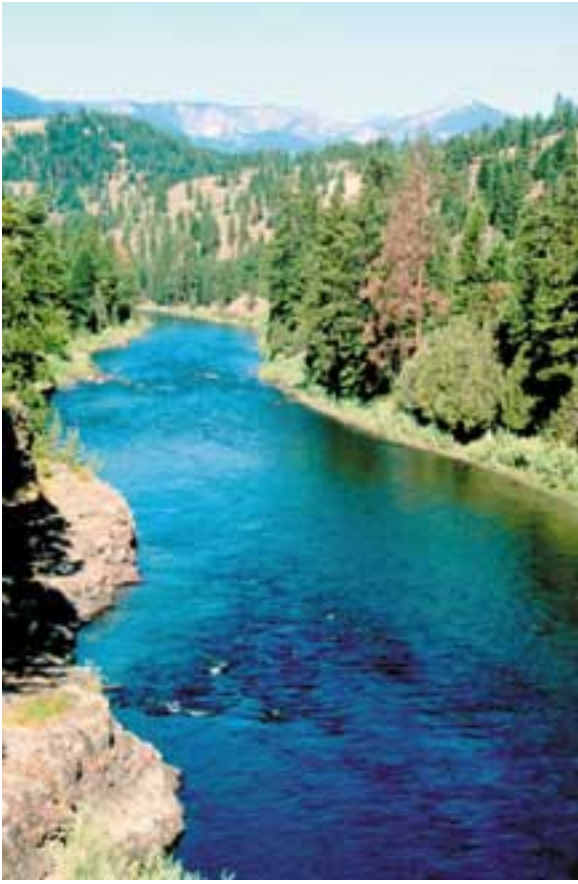


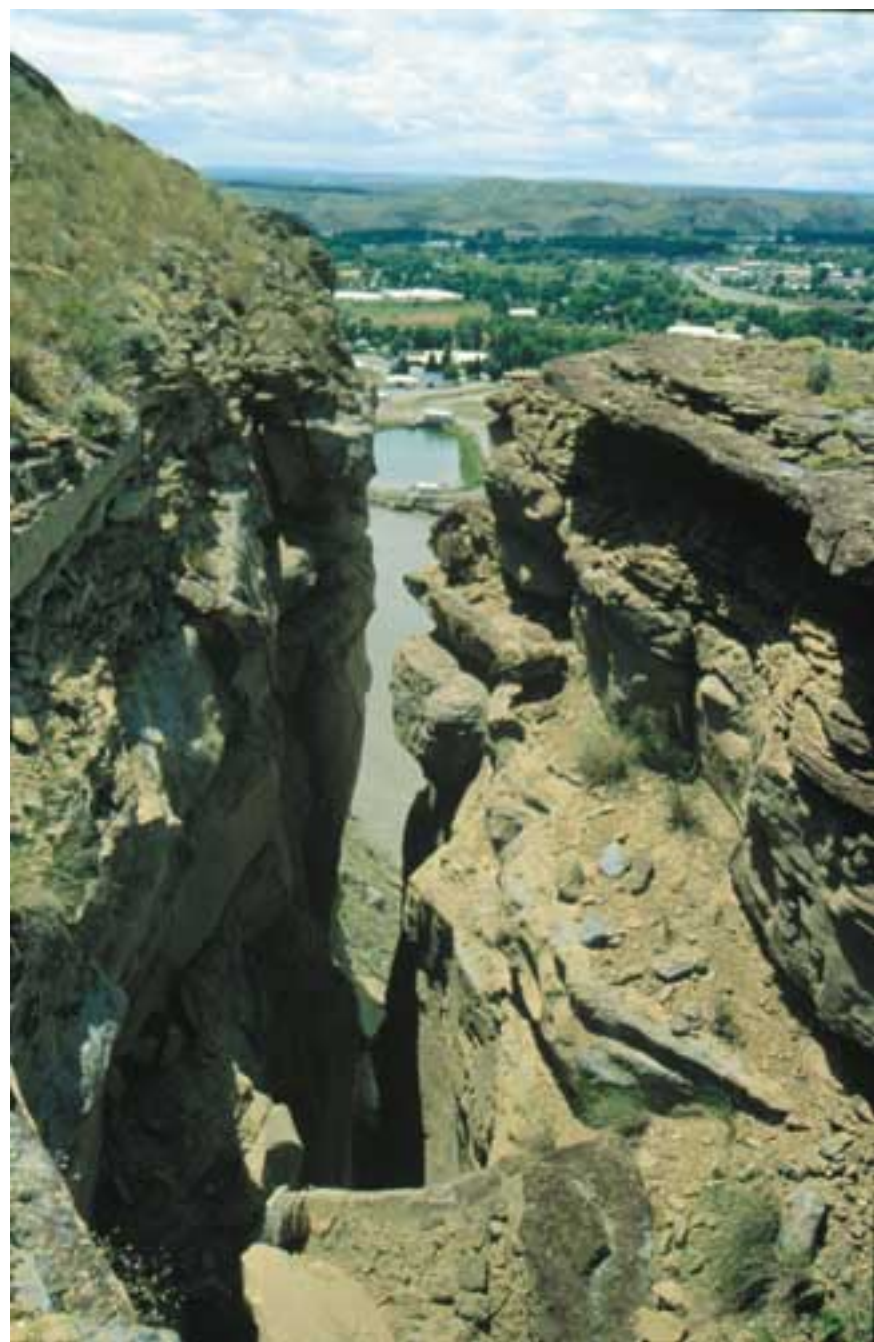












# Nevada



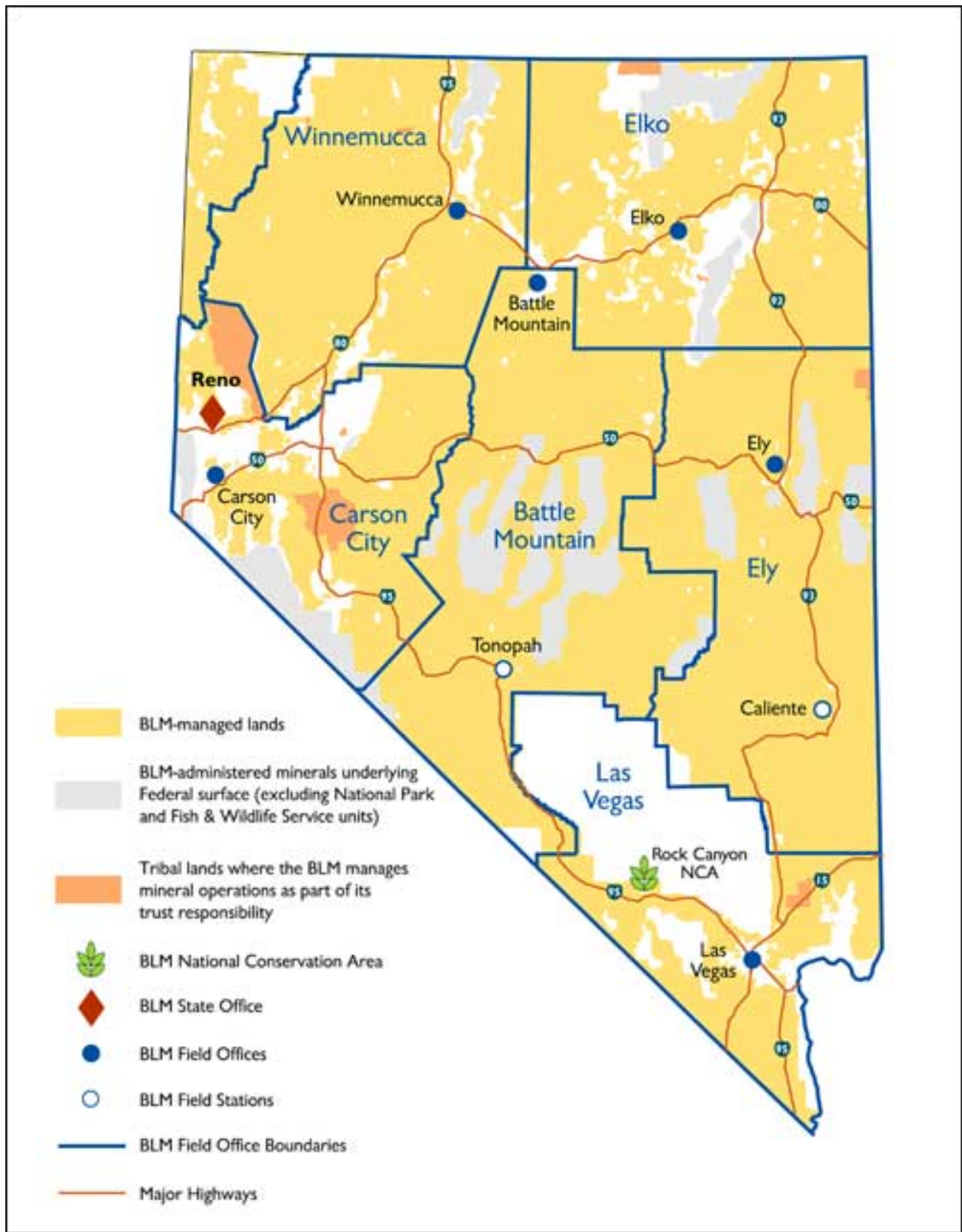
## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### *In Nevada, BLM manages:*

47.8	million acres of surface land
56.1	million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
1.2	million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
244,916	acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

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# Nevada



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Nevada Fiscal Year 1999

#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$2,236,176
Recreation and Use Fees	\$1,217,680
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$1,887,642
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,000,553
Sale of Land and Materials	\$15,435,334
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$12,877,281
Timber Receipts	\$52,500
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$4,772,237
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$39,479,403</b>

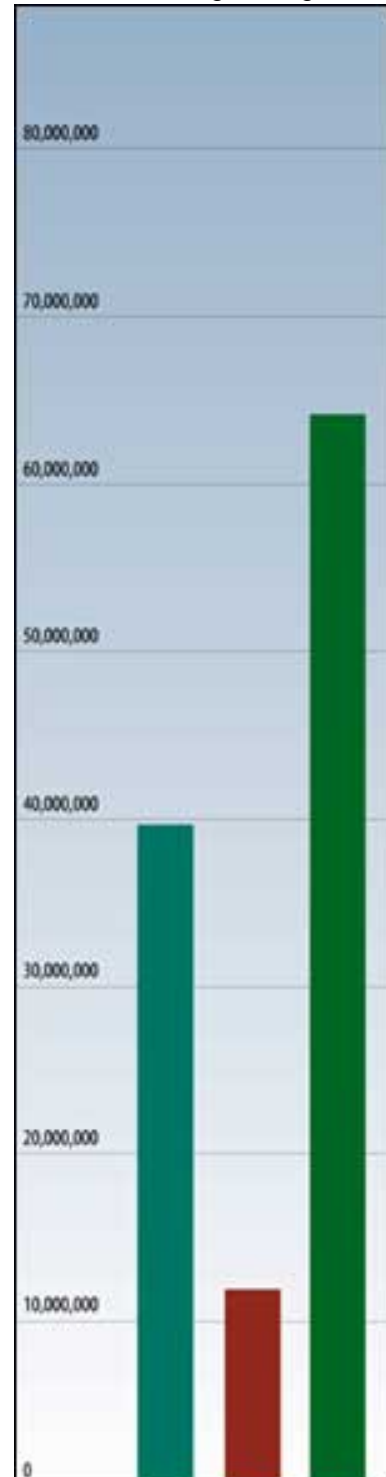
#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Nevada

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$7,180,805
Grazing Fees	\$290,807
Proceeds of Sales	\$2,190,388
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$2,100
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,190,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$11,854,100</b>

#### BLM Investment in Nevada

Management of Land and Resources	\$33,107,000
Land Acquisition	\$140,000
Range Improvements	\$1,169,000
Construction and Access	\$400,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$5,745,000

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Wildland Fire Operations	\$23,560,000
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$61,600,000</b>
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# Nevada



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Commercial Use Activity in Nevada on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	694 Permits and leases, 2,302,116 Animal Unit Months
Oil and Gas Leasing	1 new holes started, 17,644 acres in producing status 116 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production	22 producing leases, 1.2 million megawatt hours of energy
Mining Materials (Salables)	209 Permits issued, 4.50 million cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	41,377 acres under lease, 1.97 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	264 notices reviewed, 3 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	315 granted



Range cattle on the Little Owyhee Allotment

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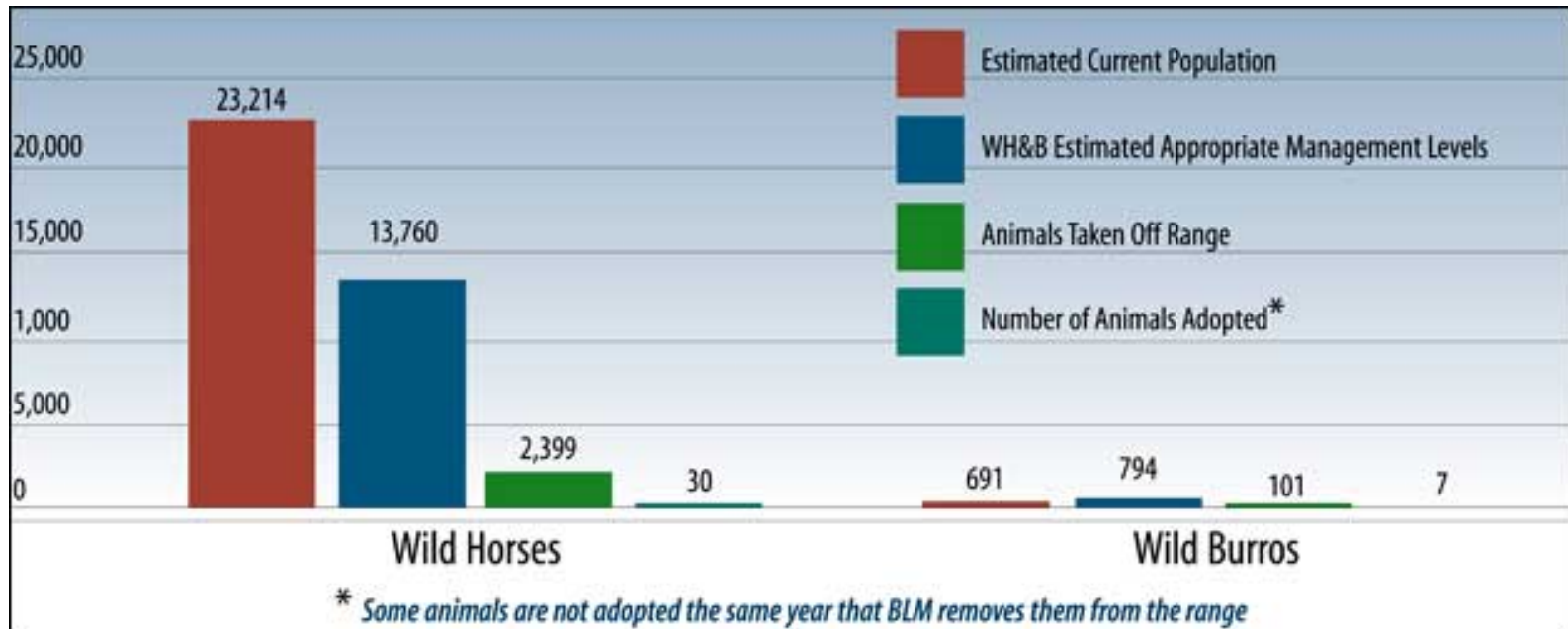
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# Nevada



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wild Horse and Burro Program in Nevada



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# Nevada



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### ***Estimated Recreation Use in Nevada on BLM-Managed Land*** Fiscal Year 1999

#### **Recreation Use Permits**

Special Recreation Permits	312 permits generating \$178,056
Recreation Use Permits	3,201 permits generating \$37,409

#### **Recreation Use Fees**

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$39,553
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$1,152,582

Sub-total	\$1,192,135
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Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$77,289
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Total Revenues	\$1,269,424
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## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

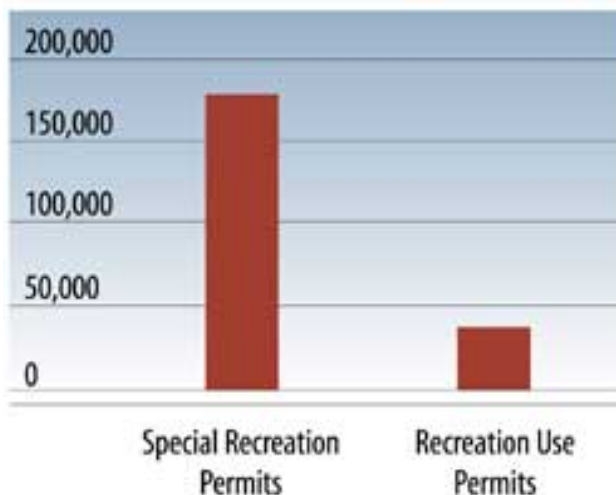
7 projects, \$1,160,000 collected

- Black Rock Desert
- Indian Creek Campground
- Las Vegas Special Management Areas\*
- North Elko Fee Demonstration Area
- Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (3)
- Rhyolite Townsite
- South Elko Fee Demonstration Area
- Walker Lake - Beach

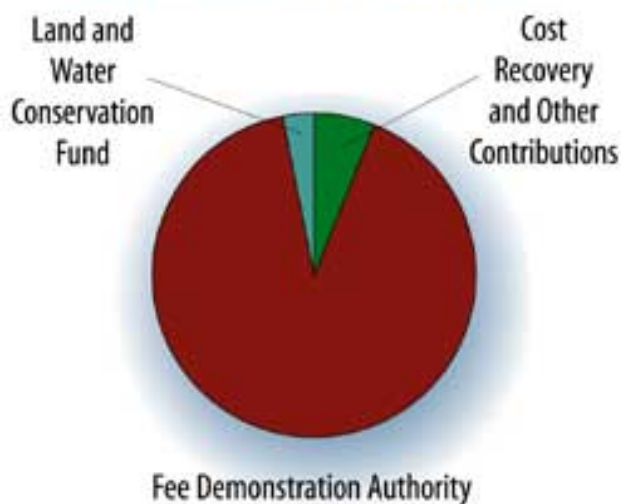
Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

\* At the end of Fiscal Year 1999, these fee demonstration projects had just come on line and had not yet generated any money.

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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# Nevada



## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Public Land Treasures

in Nevada under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999

#### BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

National Conservation Area (NCA)	1 NCA (112,125 acres)
Wilderness Areas	1 area (6,435 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	112 WSAs (5.13 million acres)
National Historic Trails	2 trails (666 miles)

#### Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

Cultural Resources	73,645 acres inventoried, (538 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	30 ACECs (1,006,632 acres)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (.6 mile)
National Natural Landmarks	1 area (2,560 acres)



Blue Mass Canyon,



University of Nevada Reno-sponsored paleontological dig of prehistoric Mastadon remains in the Pine Nut Mountains, southeast of

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# Bureau of Land Management

New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## ***In New Mexico, the BLM manages:***

- 13.4 million acres of surface land
- 36 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 8.4 million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- 9.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

## ***In Oklahoma,***

- 2,100 surface acres
- 2.3 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land; 59,698 underlying private land
- 1 million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility

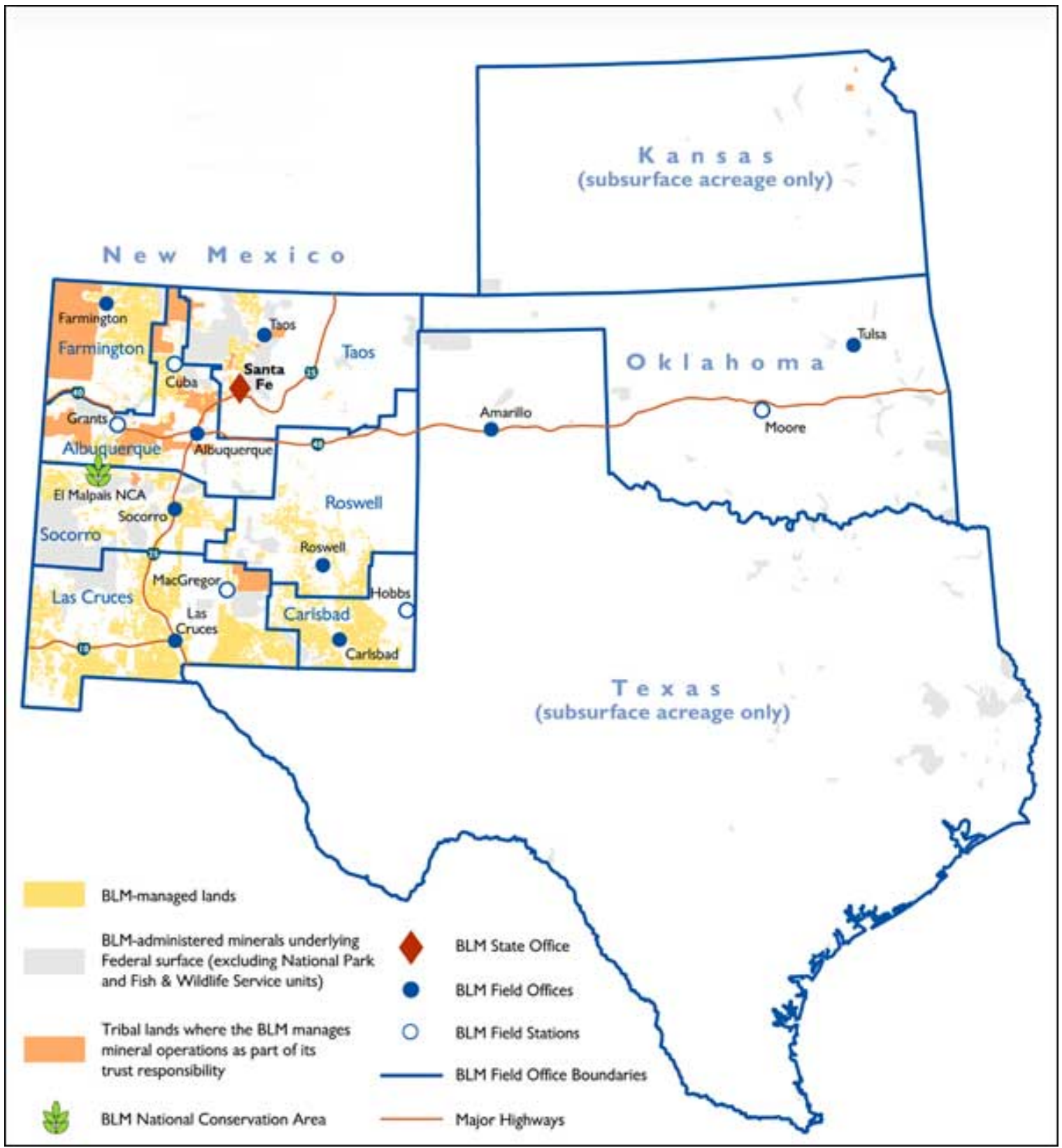
## ***In Texas,***

- 4.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate
- 11,800 surface acres

## ***In Kansas,***

- 700,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1252, 104KB)**



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# Bureau of Land Management

New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### New Mexico (including Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas) Fiscal Year 1999

[Click for larger image](#)

#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

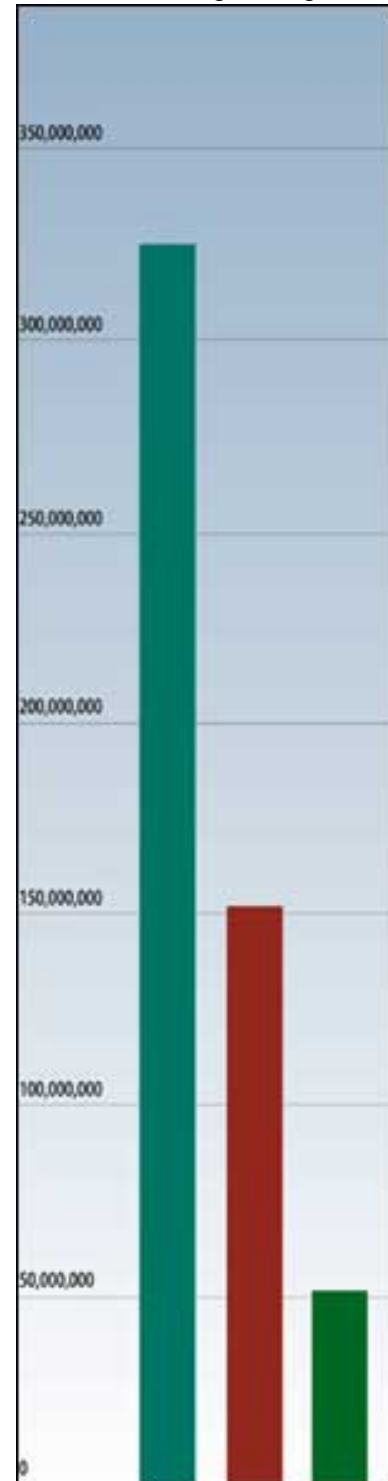
Grazing Fees	\$2,068,406
Recreation and Use Fees	\$295,701
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$516,446
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,086,070
Sale of Land and Materials	\$766,264
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$709,515
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$302,188,269
Helium Revenues	\$16,100,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$323,730,671</b>

#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to New Mexico (including OK, TX, & KS)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$14,149,665
Grazing Fees	\$361,806
Proceeds of Sales	\$26,721
National Grasslands	\$8,851
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$136,637,698
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$151,184,741</b>

#### BLM Investment in New Mexico (including OK, TX & KS)

Management of Land and Resources	\$38,225,000
Land Acquisition	\$100,000
Range Improvements	\$1,280,000
Construction and Access	\$1,040,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$128,000







Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$1,683,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$1,187,000
Helium Operations	\$6,549,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$50,192,000</b>

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# Bureau of Land Management

New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Commercial Use Activity in New Mexico (including OK, TX, & KS) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	2,306 permits and leases, 1,870,945 Animal Unit Months
Oil and Gas Leasing	574 new holes started, 3.79 million acres in producing status 26,307 currently producing wells
Helium Activity	8 active helium storage contracts, 5.7 billion cubic feet stored, 54 independent producers.
Coal Production	12 producing leases, 6.8 million tons produced
Mining Materials (Salables)	448 permits issued, 548,110 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	132,075 acres under lease, 2.53 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	19 notices reviewed, 5 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	726 granted

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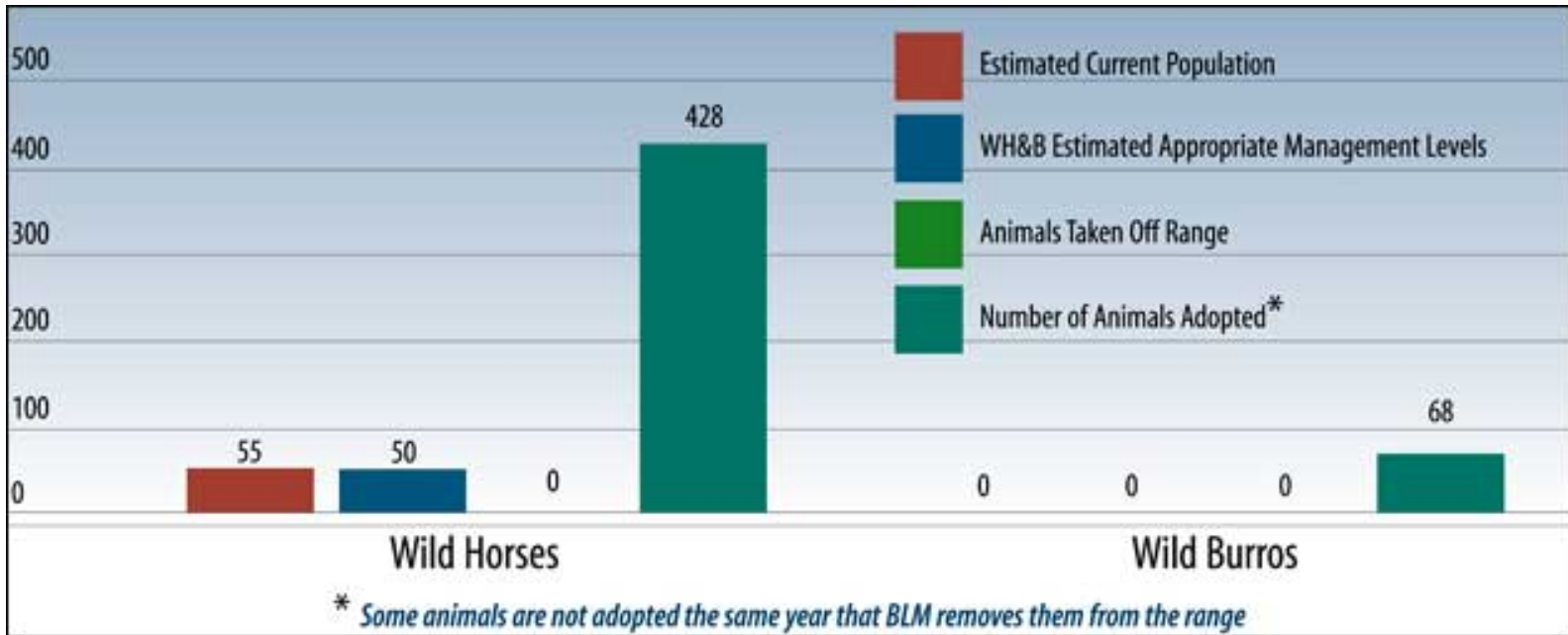


# Bureau of Land Management

New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wild Horse and Burro Program in New Mexico (including OK, TX, & KS)



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# Bureau of Land Management

New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Estimated Recreation Use in New Mexico (including OK, TX, & KS) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Recreation Use Permits	
Special Recreation Permits	158 permits generating \$89,171
Recreation Use Permits	21,744 permits generating \$104,837
Recreation Use Fees	
Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$10,314
(Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	
Fee Demonstration Authority	\$263,990
(Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	
Sub-total	\$274,304
Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$3,085
Total Revenues	\$277,389

#### Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

10 projects, \$266,000 collected

- Aguirre Spring Recreation Area (3)
- Datil Well Campground
- Dripping Springs Natural Area
- Mescalero Sands OHV Area
- Rio Chama Corridor
- Rio Grande Gorge (6)
- Santa Cruz Lake Recreation Area (2)



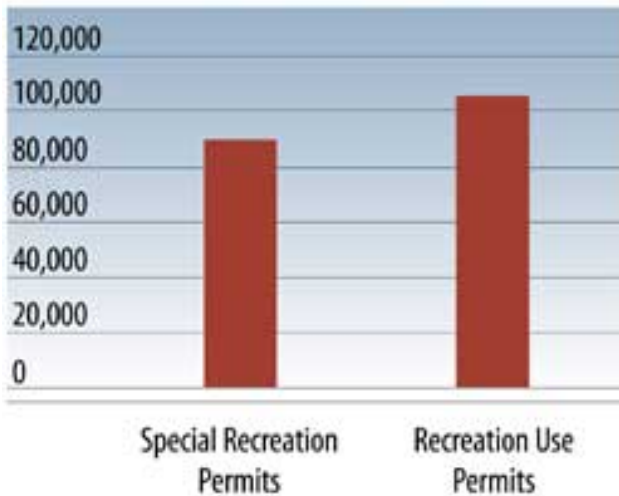
Deteriorated section of the Valley of Fires Nature Trail, Carrizozo, NM.



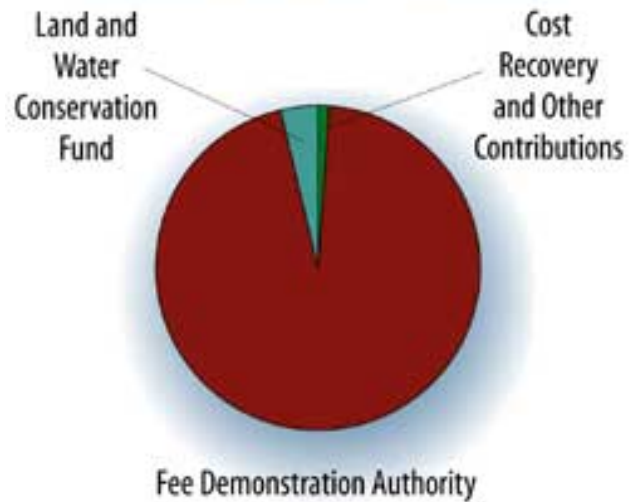
- Tent Rocks National Trail/Area of Critical Environmental Concern
- Three Rivers Petroglyph Site
- Valley of Fires Recreation Area

Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

### Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



### Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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# Bureau of Land Management

New Mexico Oklahoma Kansas Texas

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Public Land Treasures

In New Mexico (including OK, TX & KS) under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999

#### BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

National Conservation Area (NCA)	1 NCA (262,000 acres)
Wilderness Areas	3 areas (140,555 acres)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	2 rivers, 93 miles (29,712 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	52 WSAs (925,908 acres)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (202 miles)

#### Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

Cultural Resources	62,640 acres inventoried, (1,409 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	86 ACECs (510,946 acres)
National Recreation Trails	6 trails (32 miles)
National Natural Landmarks	6 areas (9,927 acres)



Pictograph of a 17th-18th Century Navajo Ye'ii in Jesus Canyon, east of Farmington, New Mexico.



An old adobe ruin gives a picturesque view of Cabezon Peak Wilderness Study Area in the town of Guadalupe, New Mexico.  
Photo by M'Lee Beazley

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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## *Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument*



*Looking south from Boccard Point on the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument to Mt. Shasta in California. Photo by Terry Tuttle, Medford District.*

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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

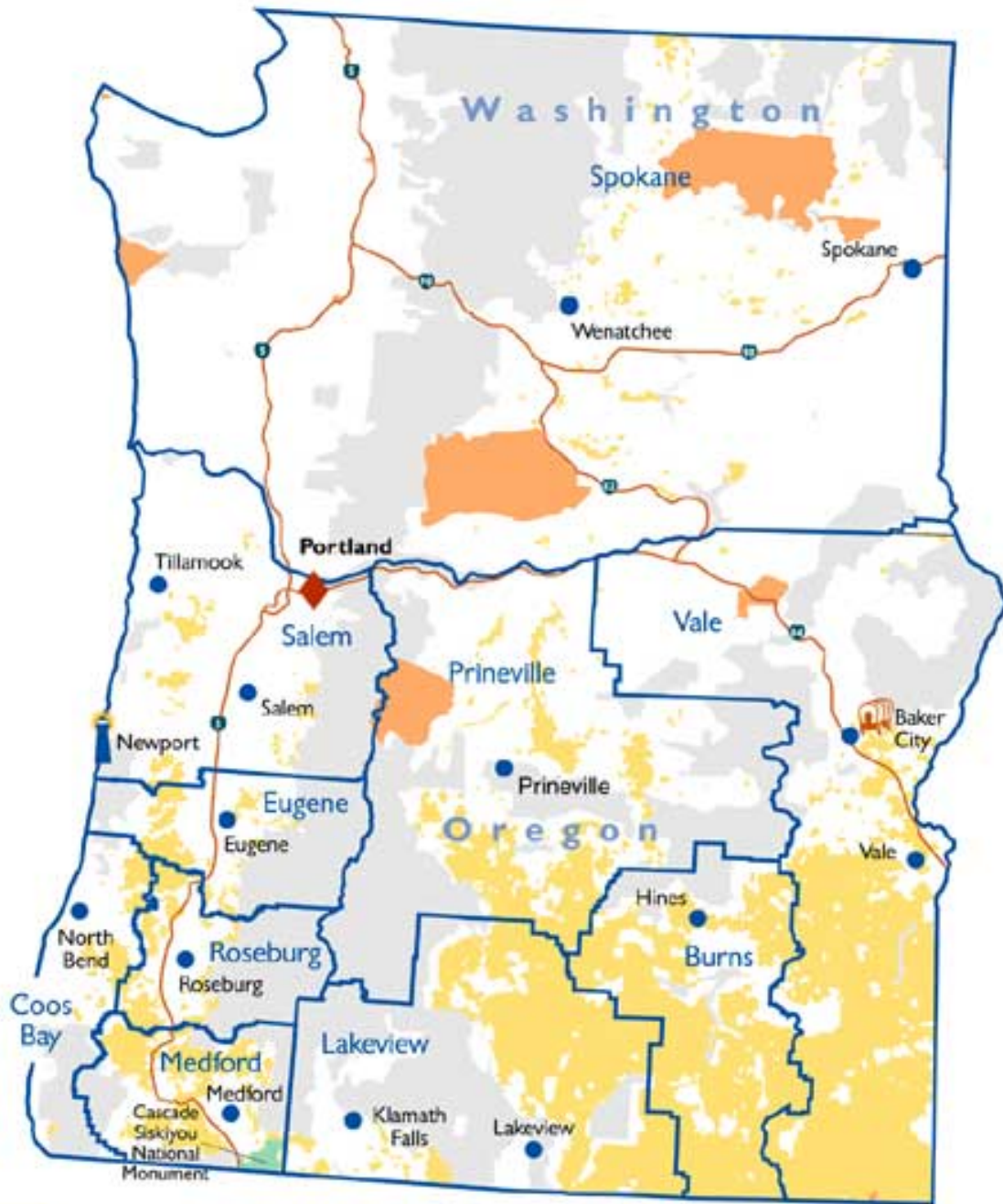
## *In Oregon, the BLM manages:*


- 15.7 million acres of surface land
- 34.2 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 780,000 acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- 1.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

## *In Washington,*

- 370,110 acres of surface land
- 11.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 2.6 million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- 280,281 acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (1074x1433, 141KB)**



- |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                     |                    |                                                                                       |                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|
|  | BLM-managed lands                                                                                                |  | BLM State Office   |  | National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center        |
|  | BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units) |  | BLM Field Offices  |  | Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center |
|  | BLM National Monument                                                                                            |  | BLM Field Stations |    | BLM Field Office Boundaries                               |
|  | Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility                        |  | Major Highways     |                                                                                       |                                                           |

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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Oregon (including Washington) Fiscal Year 1999

Click for larger image

#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

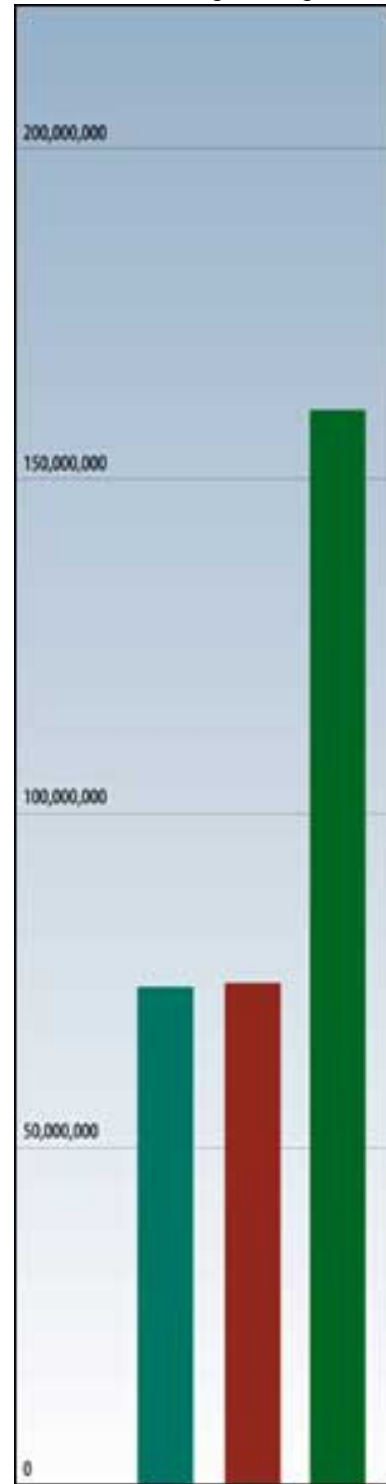
Grazing Fees	\$1,216,941
Recreation and Use Fees	\$1,479,328
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$449,434
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$3,305,317
Sale of Land and Materials	\$443,193
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$55,963,169
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$4,551,073
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$617,470
Timber Receipts	\$3,761,656
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,011,427
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$73,799,008</b>

#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Oregon (including WA)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$7,427,841
Grazing Fees	\$187,422
Proceeds of Sales	\$4141
O&C Grant Lands	\$64,718,261
CBWR Grant Lands	\$514,589
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$150,466
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$962,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$73,964,720</b>

#### BLM Investment in Oregon (including WA)

Management of Land and Resources	\$39,209,000
----------------------------------	--------------







Land Acquisition	\$2,230,000
Range Improvements	\$703,000
Construction and Access	\$770,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$96,733,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$6,703,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$13,688,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$160,036,000</b>

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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Commercial Use Activity in Oregon (including WA) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	1681 Permits and leases, 1,075,132 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	15.4 million cubic feet, 93.1 million board feet
Coal Production	2 producing leases, 850,669 tons produced
Mining Materials (Salables)	101 permits issued, 87,745 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	53 notices reviewed, 2 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	164 granted

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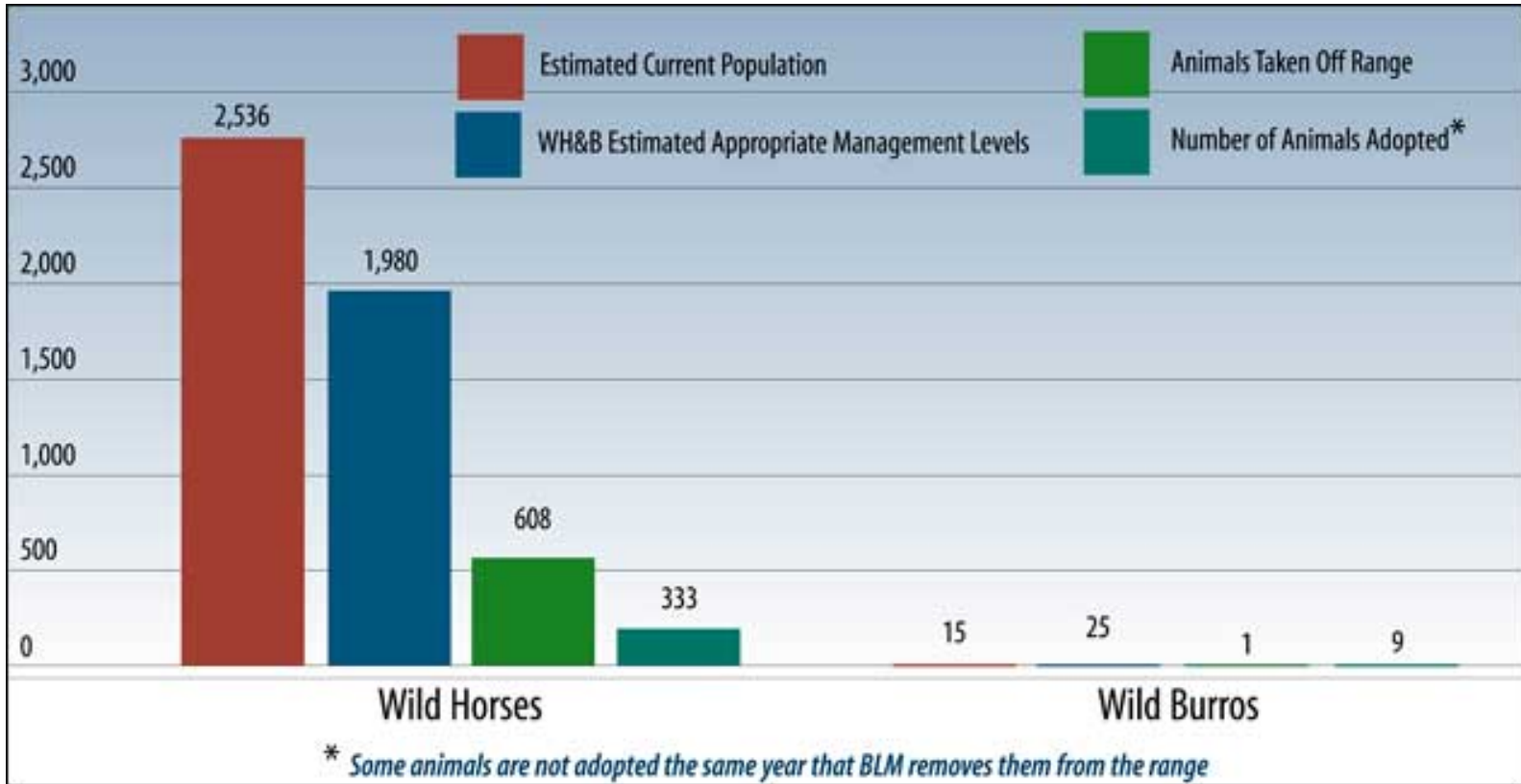
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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Wild Horse and Burro Program in Oregon (including WA)



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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## ***Estimated Recreation Use in Oregon (including WA) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999***

### **Recreation Use Permits**

Special Recreation Permits	305 permits generating \$35,277
Recreation Use Permits	47,794 permits generating \$501,412

### **Recreation Use Fees**

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$64,516
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$902,674

Sub-total	\$967,190
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Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$5,450
---------------------------------------	---------

Total Revenues	\$972,640
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## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

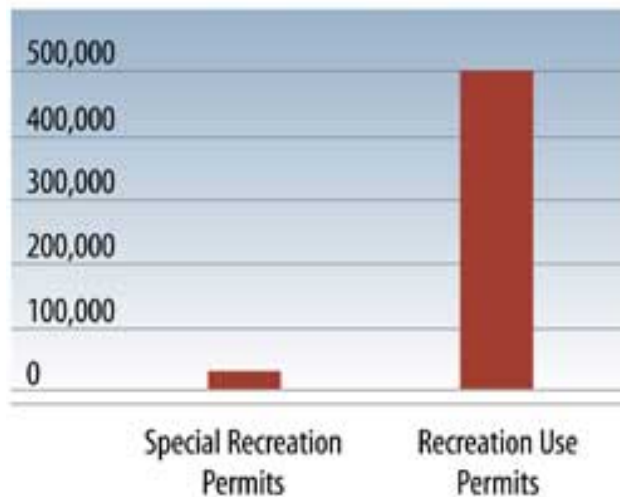
20 projects, \$1,420,000 collected

- Chickahominy
- Eugene District Recreation Areas (8) - Mohawk, Row River, Shotgun Park, and Siuslaw River SRMA\*
- Flagstaff Hill, National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center
- John Day River System (13)
- Klamath Falls Resource Area recreation Areas (4)\*
- Lower Deschutes River (3)
- Medford District Recreation Areas (4)
- Myrtlewood Field Office (2)
- Rogue River Program
- Roseburg District Recreation Areas (10)
- Salem District Recreation Areas (16)
- Steens Mountain Complex (5)
- Umpqua Field Office (2)
- Yakima River Canyon (2)
- Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area

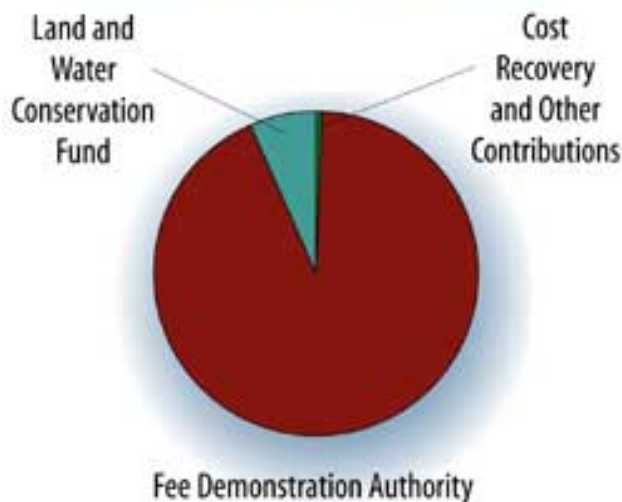
Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

\* At the end of Fiscal Year 1999, these fee demonstration projects had just come on line and had not yet generated any money.

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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# Bureau of Land Management Oregon/Washington

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Public Land Treasures

In Oregon (including WA) under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999

### **BLM's National Landscape Conservation System**

National Monument	1 Monument (52,000 acres)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	20 rivers, 1087 miles (248,576 acres)
Wilderness Areas (OR)	3 areas (16,698 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 Scenic Trails	1 trail (42 miles)

### **Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations**

Cultural Resources	46,842 acres inventoried, (275 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	168 ACECs (609,951 acres)
National Recreation Trails (OR)	3 trails (201 miles)
National Natural Landmarks (OR)	1 area (600 acres)
National Natural Landmarks (WA)	4 areas (2,634 acres)



View of Steens Mountain from the Alvord Desert looking up Wildhorse Canyon.  
Photo by John Craig.



Vernal pool on top of Lower Table Rock in Medford District. Mt. McLoughlin looms in the background.  
Photo by John Craig.

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**Utah**  
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**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

## ***Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument***



***Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is a dramatic multi-hued landscape that is rich in natural and human history. Extending across 1.9 million acres of Utah public lands, the Monument represents a unique combination of archaeological, historical, paleontological, geological, and biological resources. These strikingly beautiful and scientifically important lands are divided into three distinct regions: the Grand Staircase—the cream- and rose-colored cliffs of Navajo sandstone are the third in a series of great geological steps that ascend northward across the southwest corner of the Monument, the Kaiparowits Plateau—a vast wedge-shaped block of mesas and deeply incised canyons towers above the surrounding canyonlands, and the Canyons of the Escalante—the Escalante River cascades off the southern flank of the Aquarius Plateau, winding through a 1,000-mile maze of interconnected canyons.***

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# Utah Bureau of Land Management

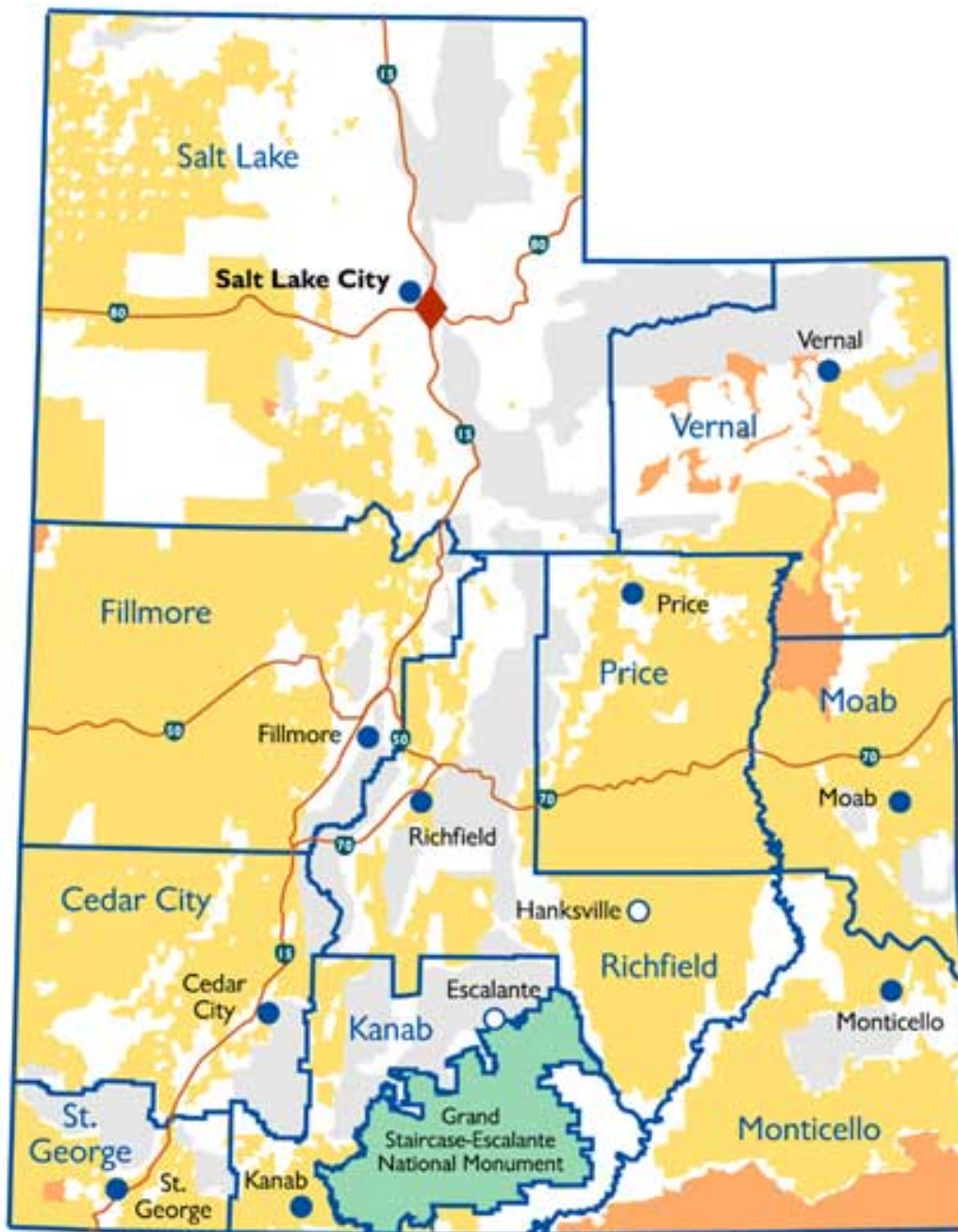
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## *In Utah, BLM manages:*

- 22.9 million acres of surface land
- 33.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 2.3 million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- 1.2 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1381, 122KB)**





- |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  BLM-managed lands                                                                                                |  Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility |  BLM Field Offices           |
|  BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units) |  BLM State Office                                                                          |  BLM Field Stations          |
|  BLM National Monument                                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                               |  BLM Field Office Boundaries |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                      |                                                                                                                                                                               |  Major Highways              |

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# Utah Bureau of Land Management

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Utah Fiscal Year 1999

#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,226,279
Recreation and Use Fees	\$1,314,773
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$394,929
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,286,554
Sale of Land and Materials	\$416,302
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$1,101,846
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$5,037
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$64,238,097
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$69,983,817</b>

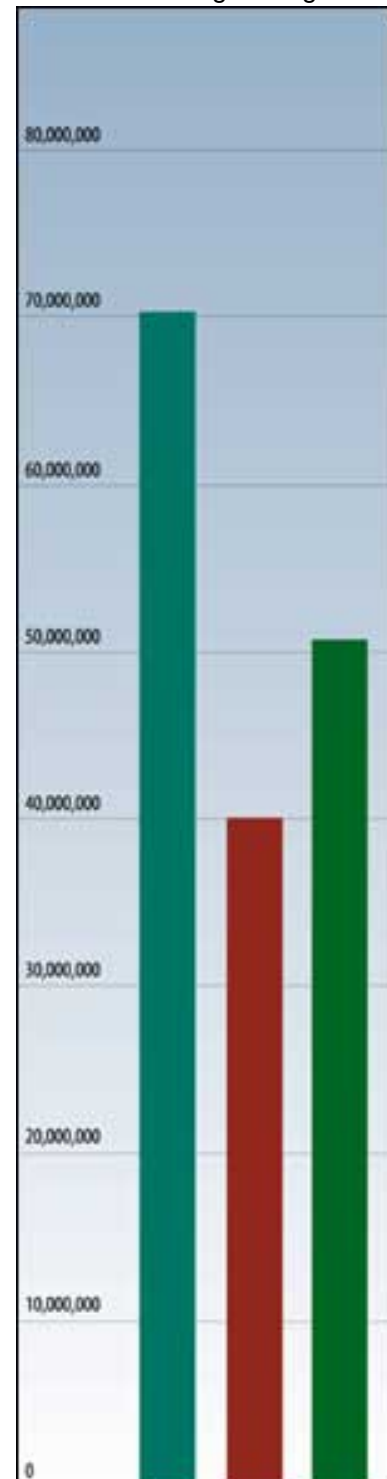
#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Utah

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$9,783,359
Grazing Fees	\$155,382
Proceeds of Sales	\$17,571
Timber Receipts (Public Domain)	\$201
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$29,982,070
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$39,938,583</b>

#### BLM Investment in Utah

Management of Land and Resources	\$38,747,000
Land Acquisition	\$1,175,000
Range Improvements	\$697,000
Construction and Access	\$1,150,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$2,997,000

Click for larger image



Wildland Fire Operations

\$5,862,000

**TOTAL**

**\$50,628,000**



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# Utah Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Commercial Use Activity in Utah on BLM-Managed Land *Fiscal Year 1999*

Grazing Permits and Leases	1665 permits and leases, 1,257,063 Animal Unit Months
Oil and Gas Leasing	99 new holes started, 956,768 acres in producing status 2,749 currently producing wells
Geothermal Production	6 producing leases, 254,000 megawatt hours of energy
Coal Production	21 producing leases, 24.73 million tons produced
Mining Materials (Salables)	543 Permits issued, 379,980 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	103,333 acres under lease, 74,244 tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	63 notices reviewed, 16 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	141 granted

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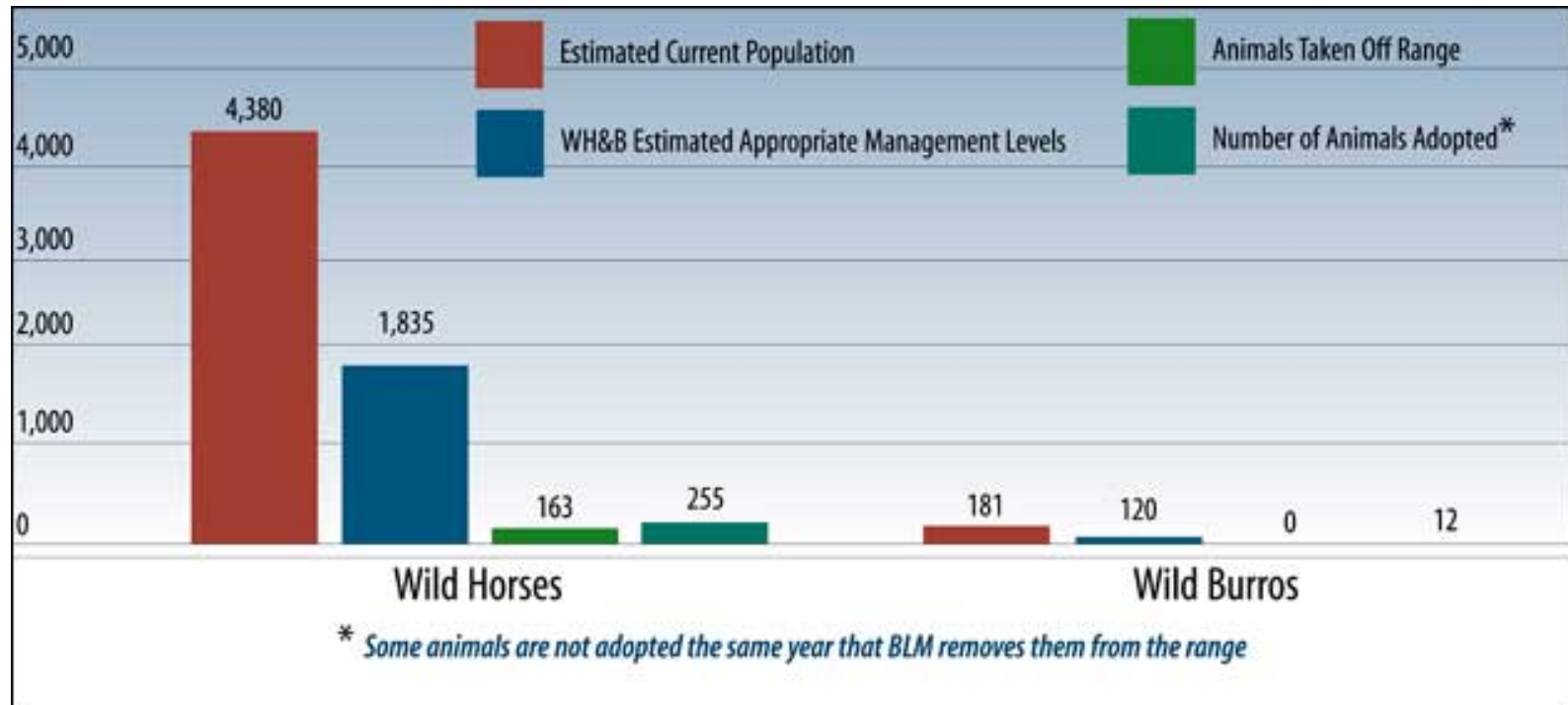
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# Utah Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Wild Horse and Burro Program in Utah



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# Utah Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Estimated Recreation Use in Utah on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

### Recreation Use Permits

Special Recreation Permits	4,253 permits generating \$753,466
Recreation Use Permits	82,533 permits generating \$483,173

### Recreation Use Fees

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$205,118
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$1,040,930
Sub-total	\$1,246,048
Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$2,450
Total Revenues	\$1,248,498

### Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

12 projects, \$1,017,000 collected

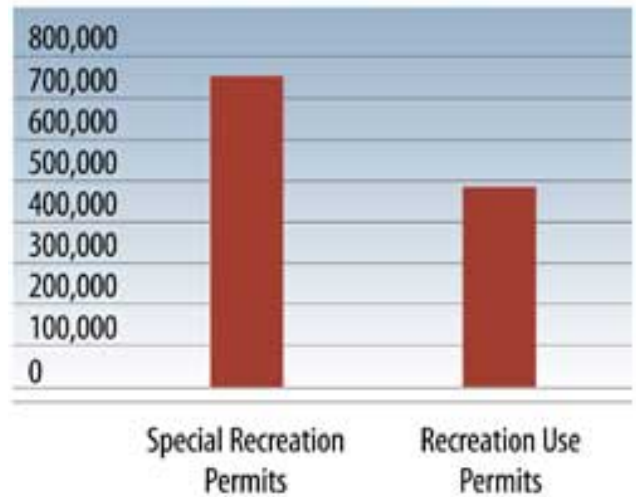
- Cedar Mesa
- Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry\*
- Fillmore Recreation Sites
- Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
- Henry Mountains/Sevier River Project
- Indian Creek

- Little Sahara OHV Recreation Area
- Moab Field Office - Colorado River (3)
- Moab Field Office - Colorado River Semi-developed Site (10)
- Price Field Office - Green River (2)
- Ponderosa Grove Campground
- San Juan River
- Vernal Field Office, O&G SRP - permits\*
- Vernal Field Office, Upper Green River

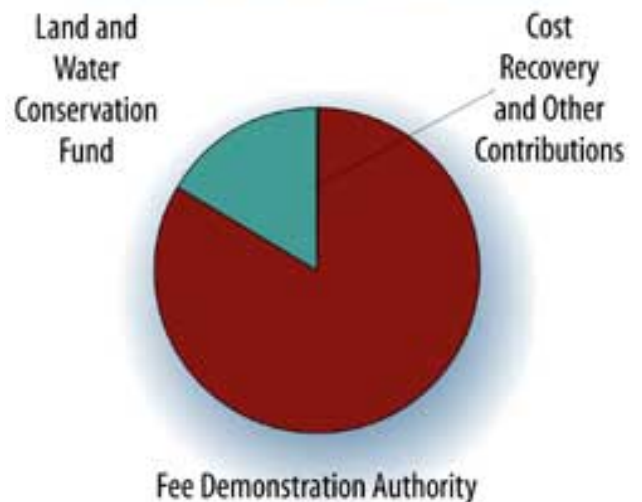
Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

\* At the end of Fiscal Year 1999, these fee demonstration projects had just come on line and had not yet generated any money.

### Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



### Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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# Utah Bureau of Land Management

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## Public Land Treasures

In Utah under BLM Stewardship, Fiscal Year 1999

### BLM's National Landscape Conservation System

National Monument	1 Monument (1.88 million acres)
Wilderness Areas	2 areas (22,600 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	95 WSAs (3.25 million acres)
National Historic Trails	2 trails (243 miles)

### Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations

Cultural Resources	36,904 acres inventoried, (711 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	47 ACECs (1.09 million acres)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (12.1 miles)
National Natural Landmarks	3 areas (34,400 BLM acres)



Catching some white water at West Water Canyon near Moab, Utah.



A hiker pauses near the entrance of a slot canyon located in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

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# Bureau of Land Management Wyoming/Nebraska

**PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000**

## ***In Wyoming, the BLM manages:***

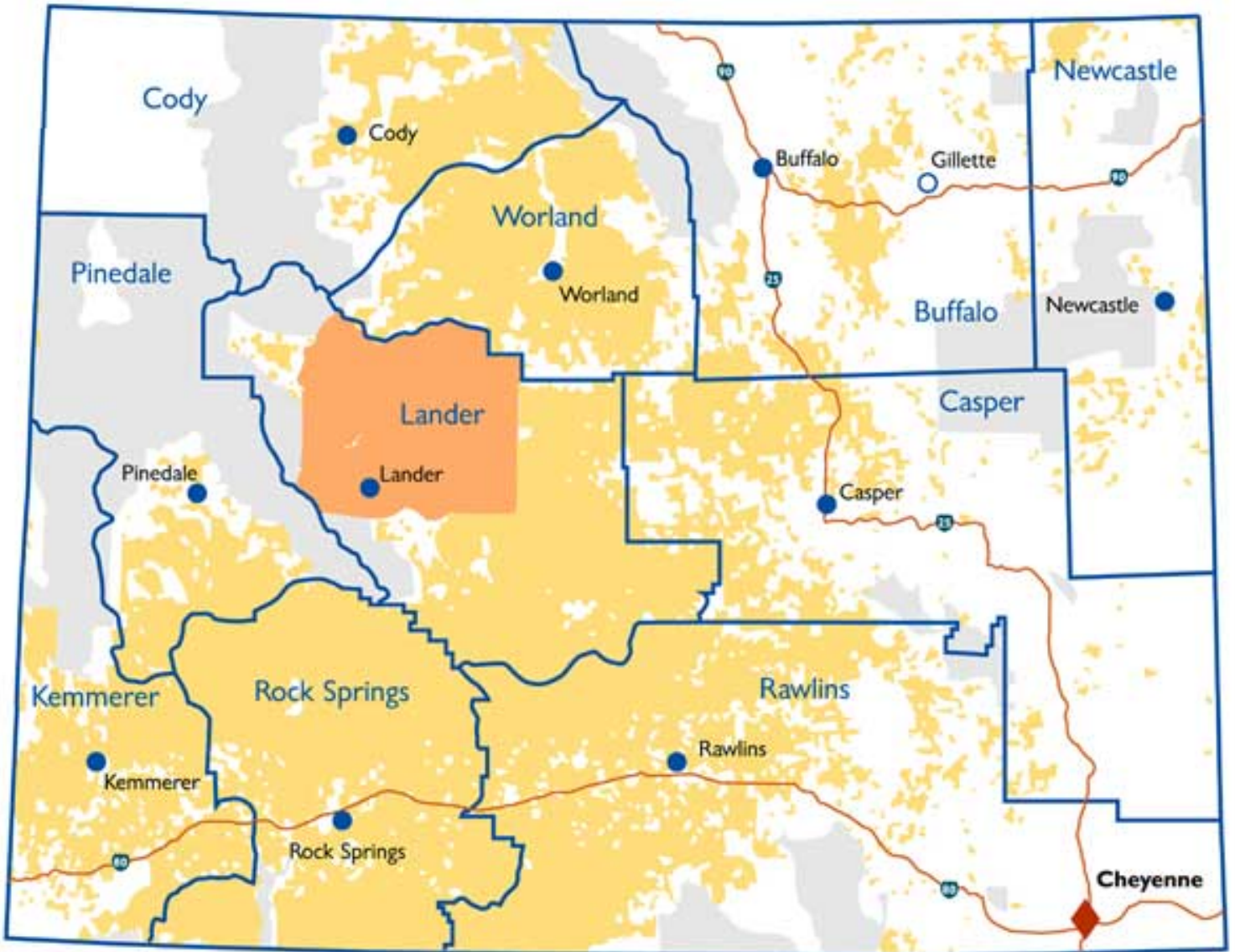
- 18.4 million acres of surface land
- 30.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 1.9 million acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- 12.2 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

## ***In Nebraska,***

- 7,700 acres of surface land
- 106,000 acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land
- 66,000 acres of Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- 76,217 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying privately owned land (not shown on map)

**Click map to view a larger version (1152x1358, 135KB)**





- |                                                                                     |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                     |                             |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|  | BLM-managed lands                                                                                                |  | BLM State Office            |
|  | BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units) |  | BLM Field Offices           |
|  | Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility                        |  | BLM Field Office Boundaries |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                                                  |  | Major Highways              |

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# Bureau of Land Management Wyoming/Nebraska

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wyoming and Nebraska Fiscal Year 1999

Click for larger image

#### Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

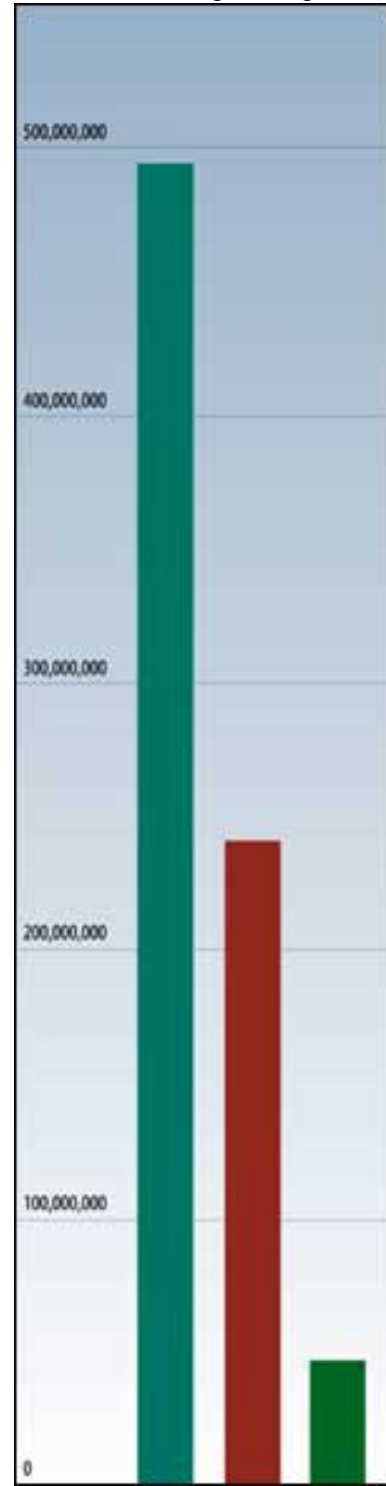
Grazing Fees	\$2,263,013
Recreation and Use Fees	\$79,697
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$767,314
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$2,644,405
Sale of Land and Materials	\$841,865
Mining Claim Holding Fees & Service Charges	\$1,445,740
Timber Receipts	\$53,294
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$484,830,638
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$492,925,966</b>

#### Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Wyoming (including NE)

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$8,338,345
Grazing Fees	\$551,626
Proceeds of Sales	\$35,401
Timber Receipts	\$2,132
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$231,465,367
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$240,392,871</b>

#### BLM Investment in Wyoming (including NE)

Management of Land and Resources	\$39,200,000
Land Acquisition	\$213,000
Range Improvements	\$1,266,000
Construction and Access	\$2,800,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$1,633,000



Wildland Fire Operations

\$1,189,000

**TOTAL**

**\$46,301,000**



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# Bureau of Land Management Wyoming/Nebraska

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Commercial Use Activity in Wyoming (including NE) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999

Grazing Permits and Leases	2,757 permits and leases, 1,986,548 Animal Unit Months
Timber Volume Sold	51,720 cubic feet, 225 thousands board feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	458 new holes started, 3.09 million acres in producing status, 14,911 currently producing wells
Coal Production	46 producing leases, 304.55 million tons produced
Mining Materials (Salables)	76 permits issued, 592,814 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	87,366 acres under lease, 3.91 million tons produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	8 notices reviewed, 1 plan of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	678 granted

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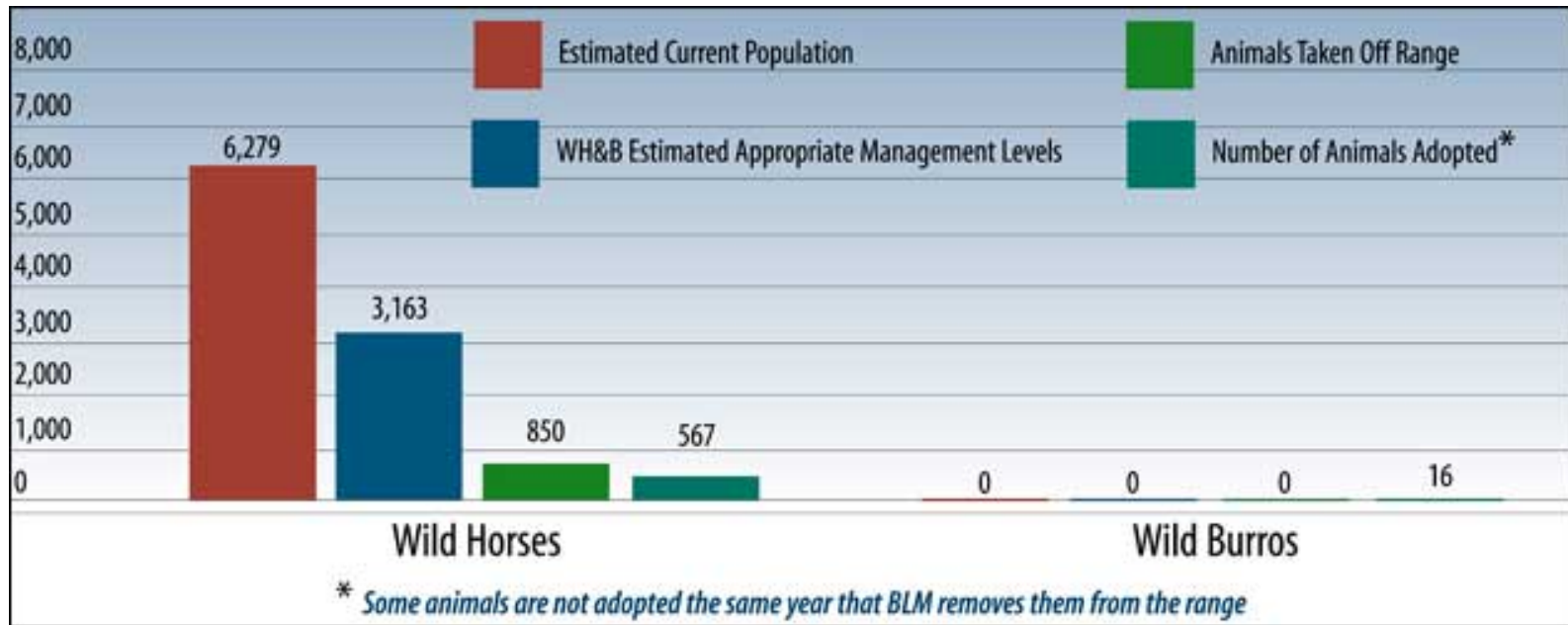
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# Bureau of Land Management Wyoming/Nebraska

## PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

### Wild Horse and Burro Program in Wyoming (including NE)



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# Bureau of Land Management Wyoming/Nebraska

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM PUBLIC LANDS 2000

## ***Estimated Recreation Use in Wyoming (including NE) on BLM-Managed Land Fiscal Year 1999***

### **Recreation Use Permits**

Special Recreation Permits	214 permits generating \$42,128
Recreation Use Permits	1,619 permits generating \$12,347

### **Recreation Use Fees**

Land and Water Conservation Fund (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$39,857
Fee Demonstration Authority (Recreation Use Permits, Concessions, Special Recreation Permits, Golden Passports)	\$17,523

Sub-total	\$57,380
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Cost Recovery and Other Contributions	\$111
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Total Revenues	\$57,491
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## Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, FY 1999

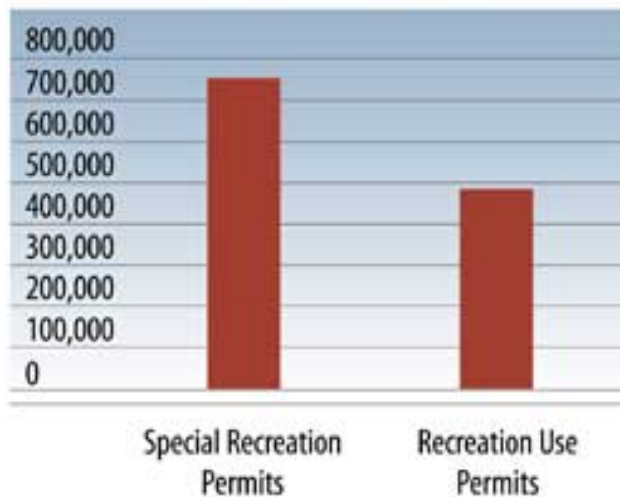
5 projects, \$19,000 collected

- Buffalo Field Office Recreation Areas\*
- Casper Field Office Recreation Areas/  
Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area (2)
- Cody Field Office Recreation Areas
- Kemmerer Field Office Recreation Areas
- Lander Field Office Recreation Areas (3)\*
- Newcastle Field Office Recreation Areas\*
- Pinedale Field Office Recreation Areas
- Rawlins Field Office Recreation Areas (2)
- Rock Springs Field Office Recreation Areas\*
- Worland Field Office Recreation Areas\*

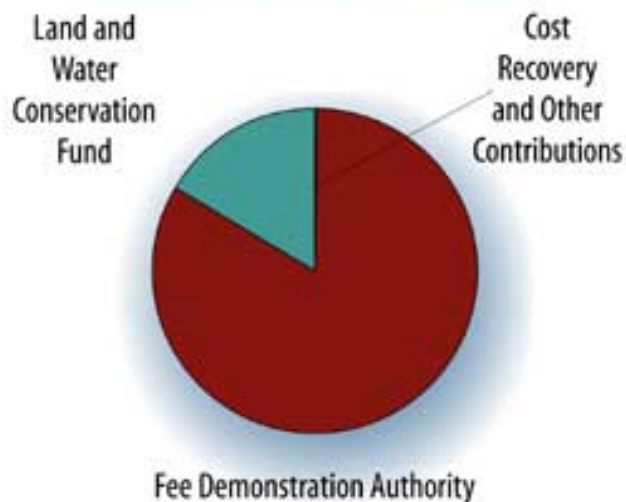
Numbers in parentheses at the end of the projects named above equal the number of individual sites within the pilot project. Thus, (2) means there are two separate sites included in that pilot project.

\* At the end of Fiscal Year 1999, these fee demonstration projects had just come on line and had not yet generated any money.

## Recreation Use Permits - Revenues



## Recreation Use Fees - Revenues



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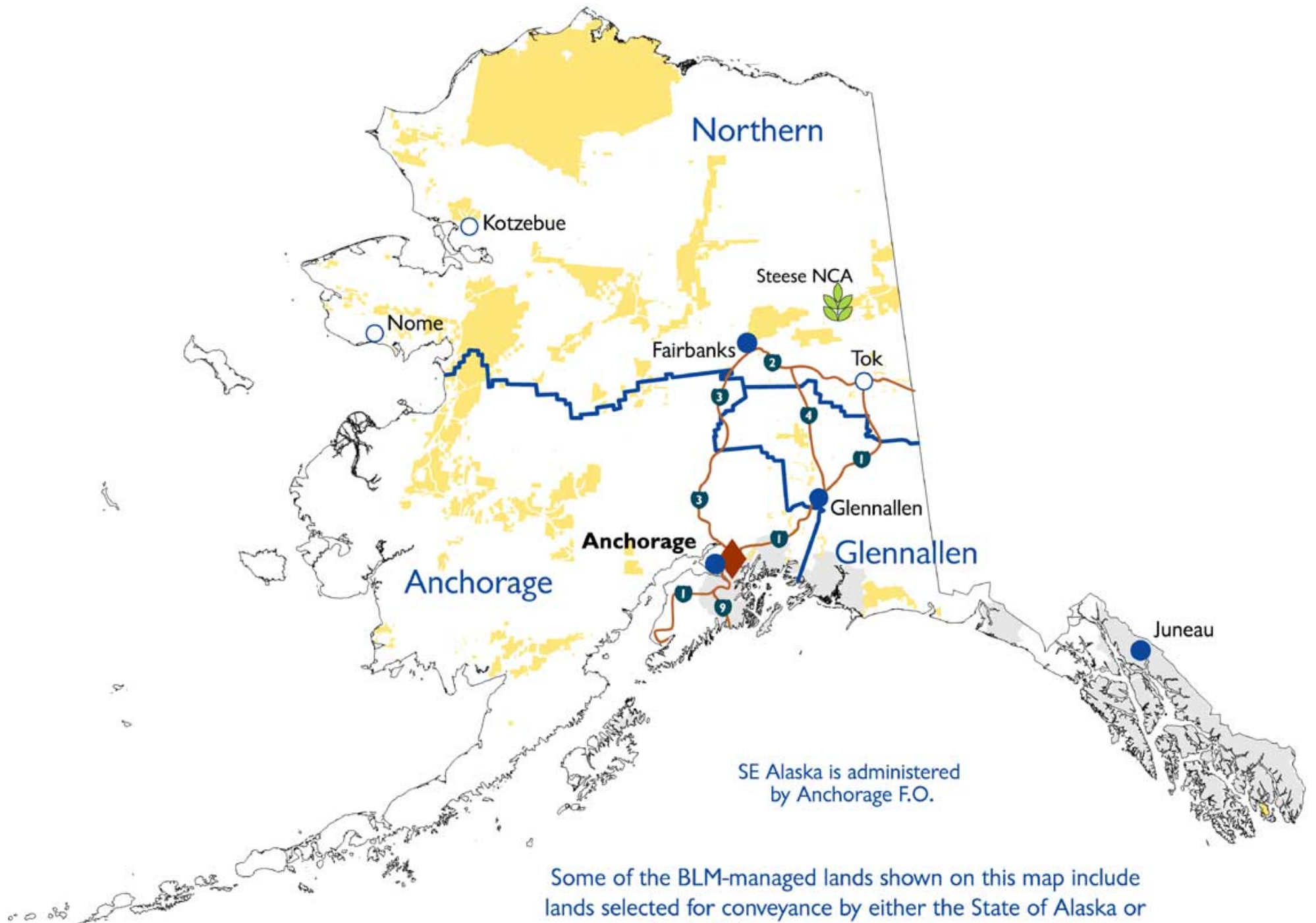






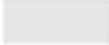












Some of the BLM-managed lands shown on this map include lands selected for conveyance by either the State of Alaska or various Alaska Native corporations, as authorized by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and other legislation.

- |                                                                                   |                                                                                                                  |                                                                                     |                             |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
|   | BLM-managed lands                                                                                                |   | BLM State Office            |
|  | BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units) |  | BLM Field Offices           |
|  | BLM National Conservation Area                                                                                   |  | BLM Field Stations          |
|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                  |  | BLM Field Office Boundaries |
|                                                                                   |                                                                                                                  |  | Major Highways              |

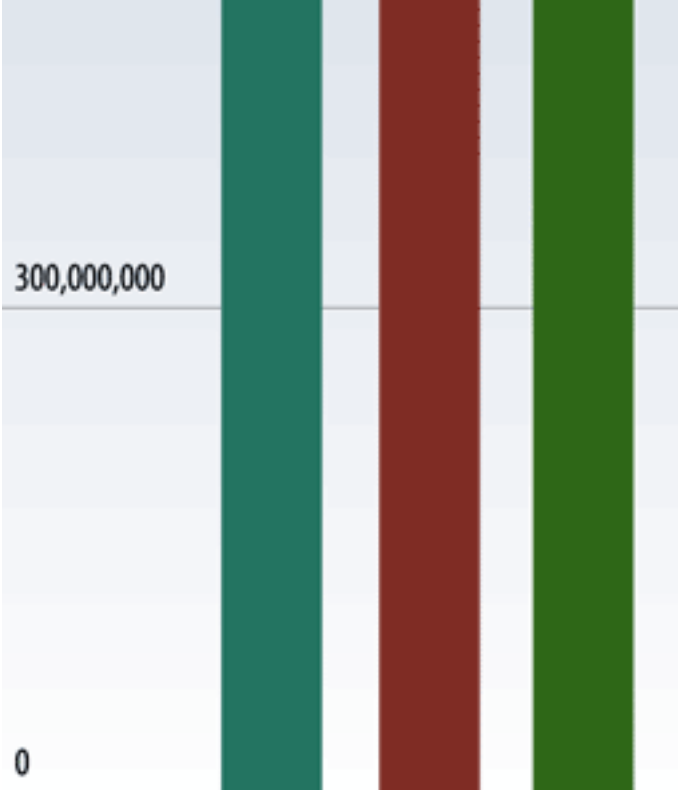
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1,200,000,000

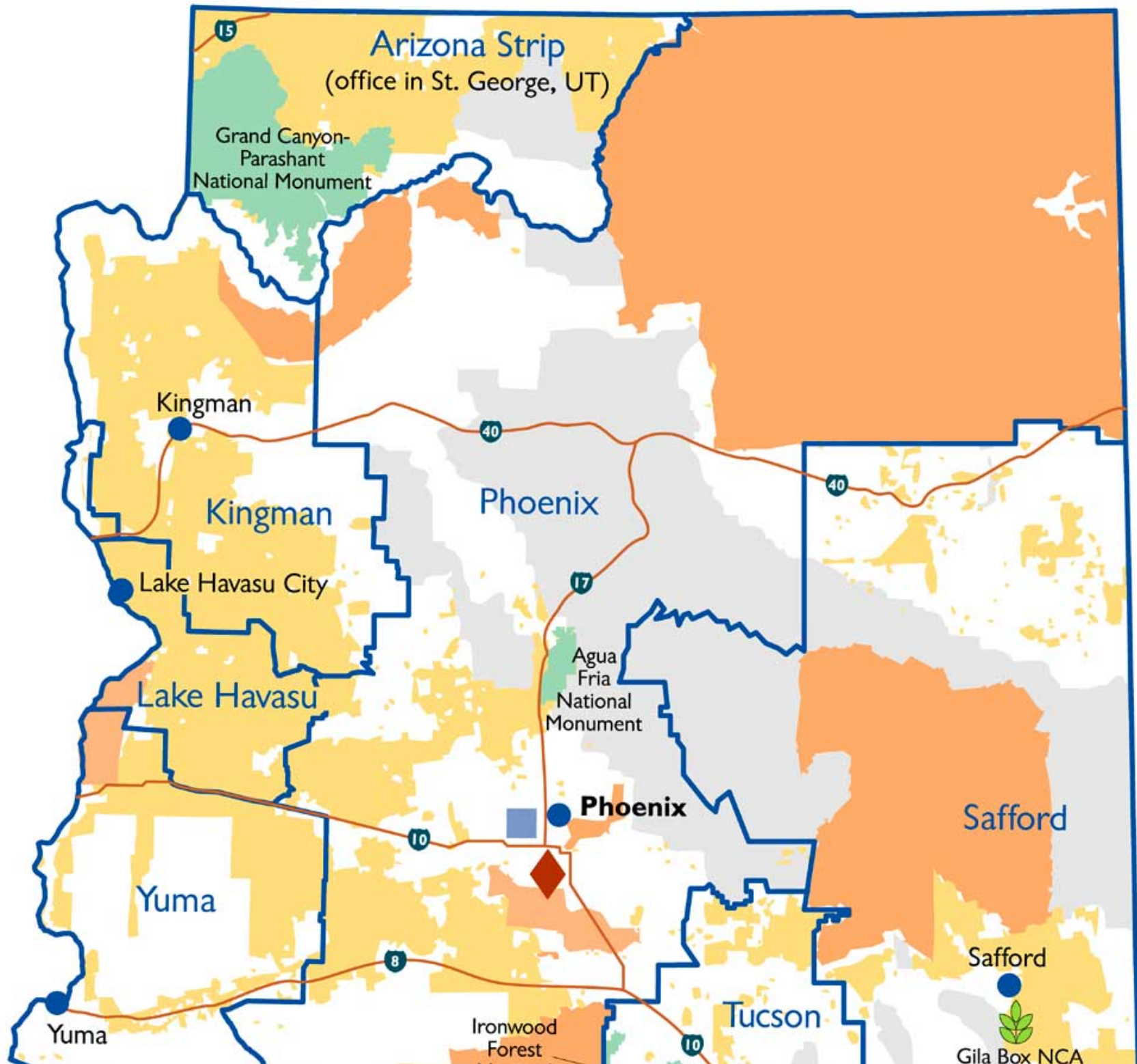
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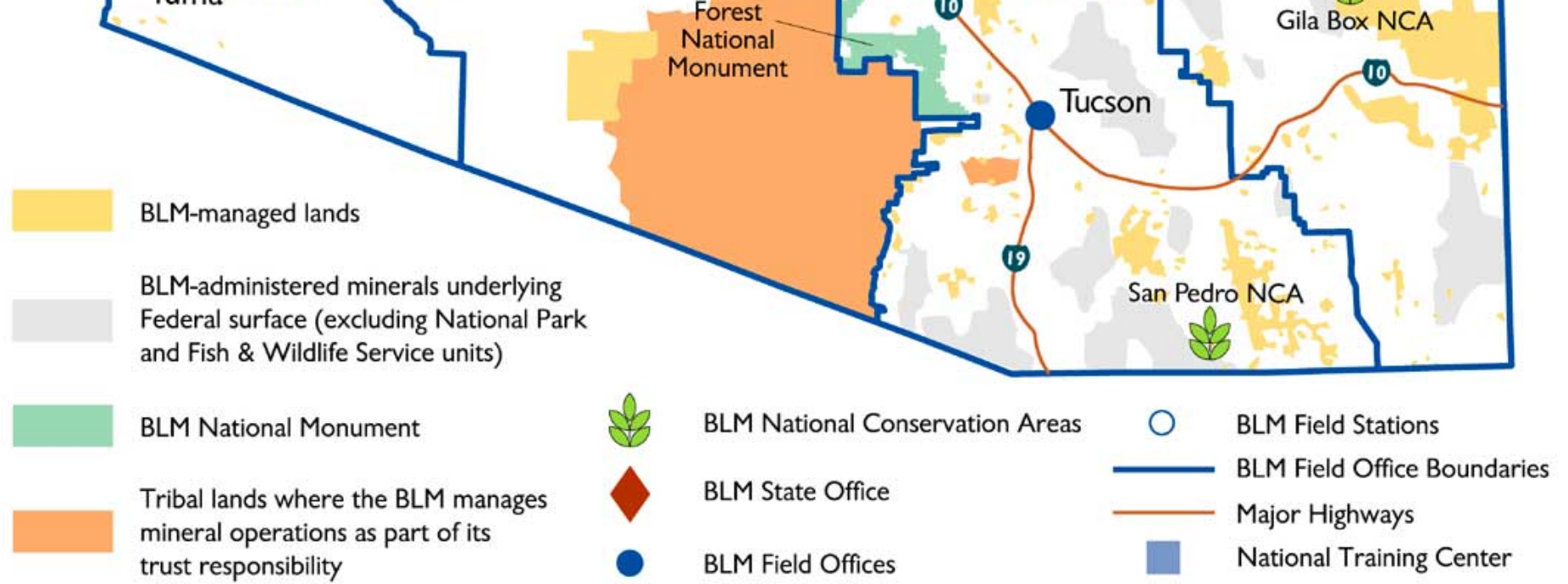
600,000,000











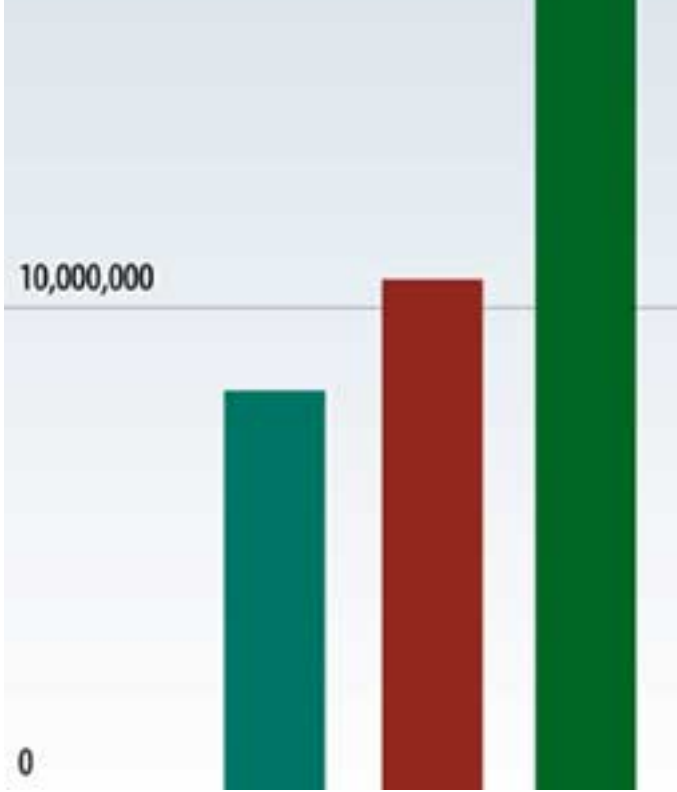
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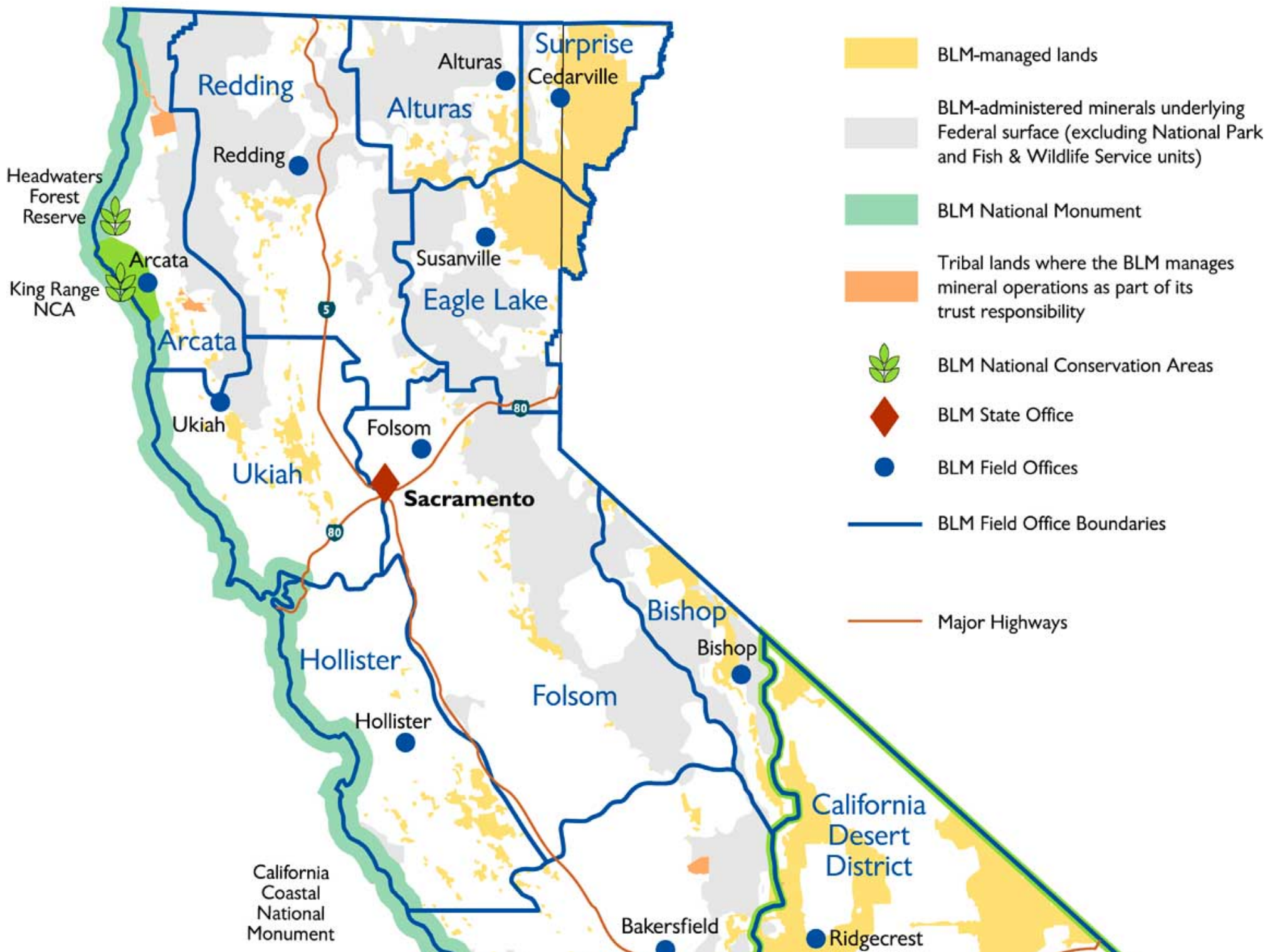






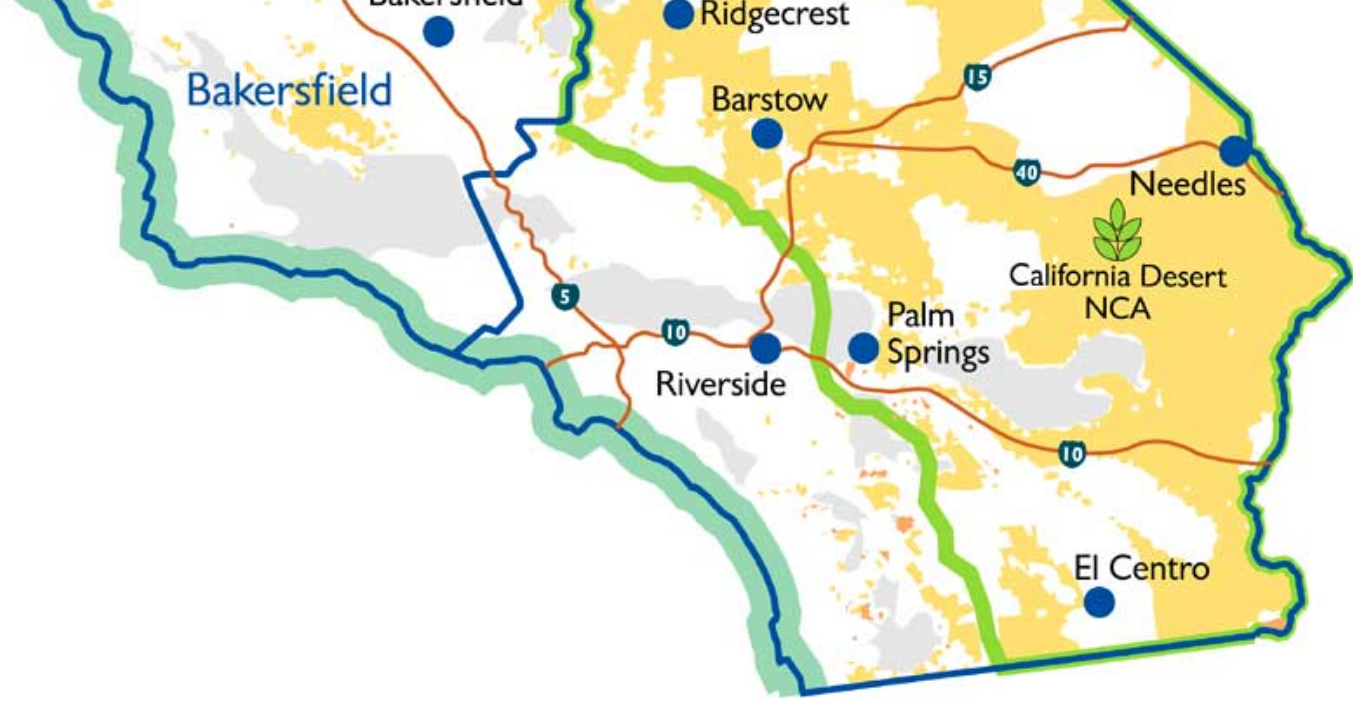








Monument



Bakersfield

Bakersfield

Ridgecrest

Barstow

15

40

Needles

California Desert  
NCA

Palm  
Springs

10

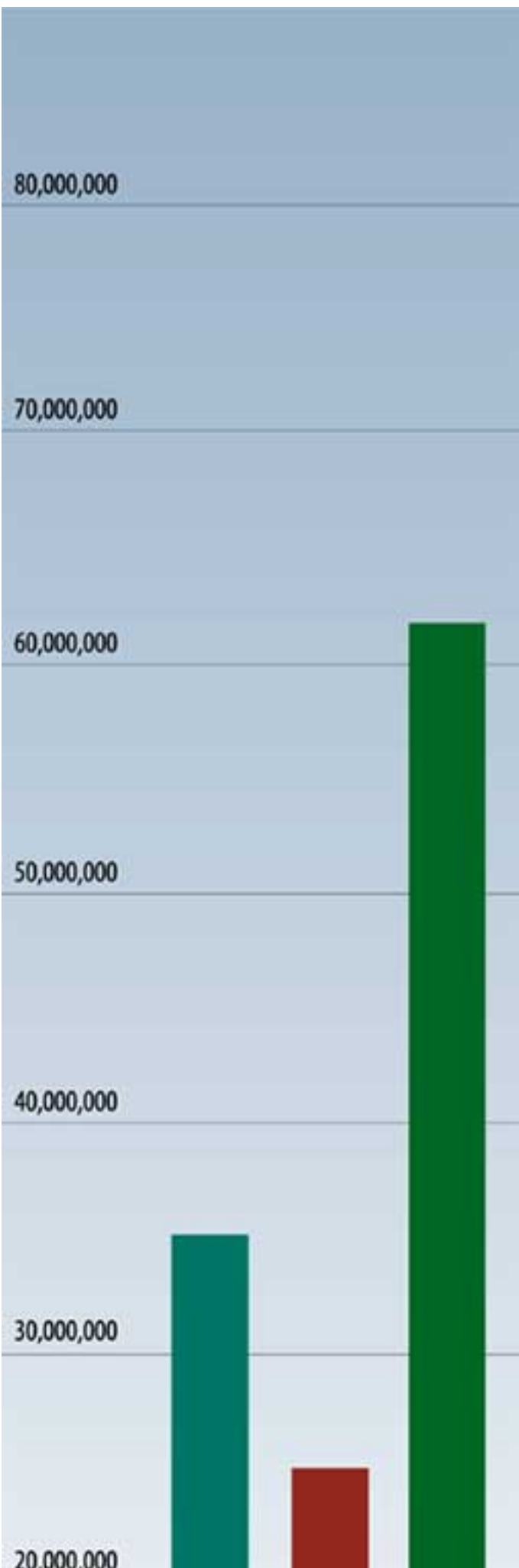
Riverside

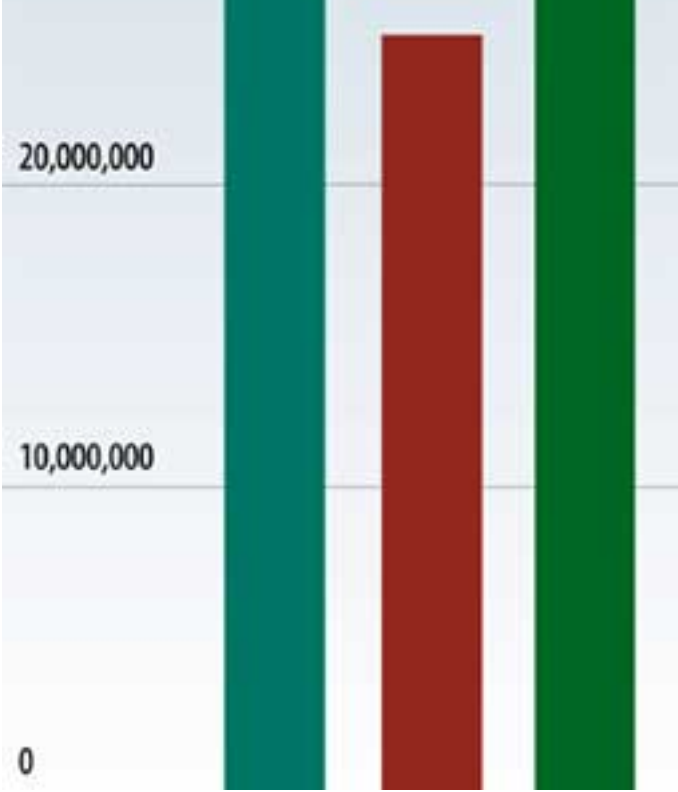
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El Centro



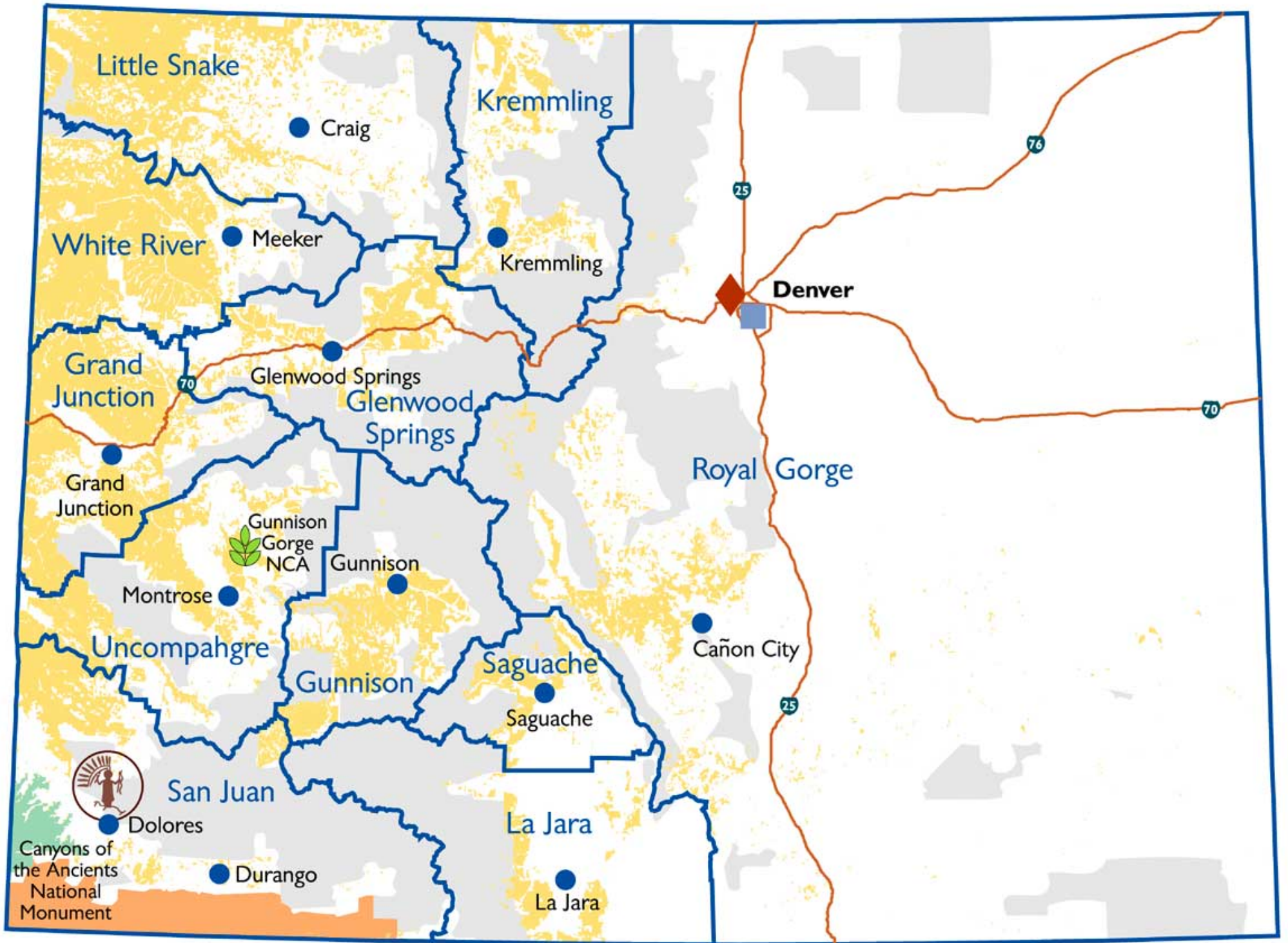






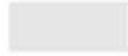








BLM-managed lands



BLM-administered minerals underlying  
Federal surface (excluding National Park  
and Fish & Wildlife Service units)



BLM National Monument



Tribal lands where the BLM manages  
mineral operations as part of its  
trust responsibility



BLM National Conservation Area



BLM State Office



BLM Field Offices



BLM Field Office Boundaries



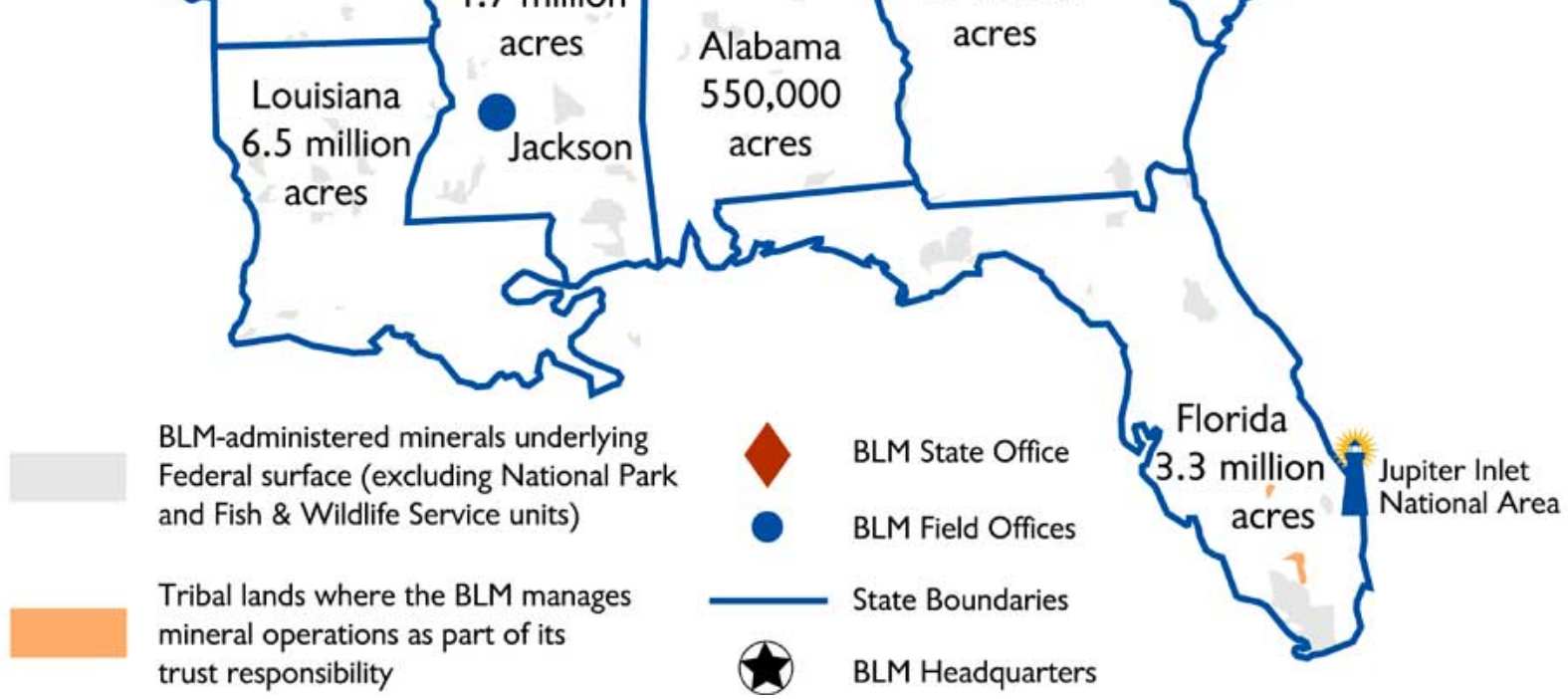
Major Highways



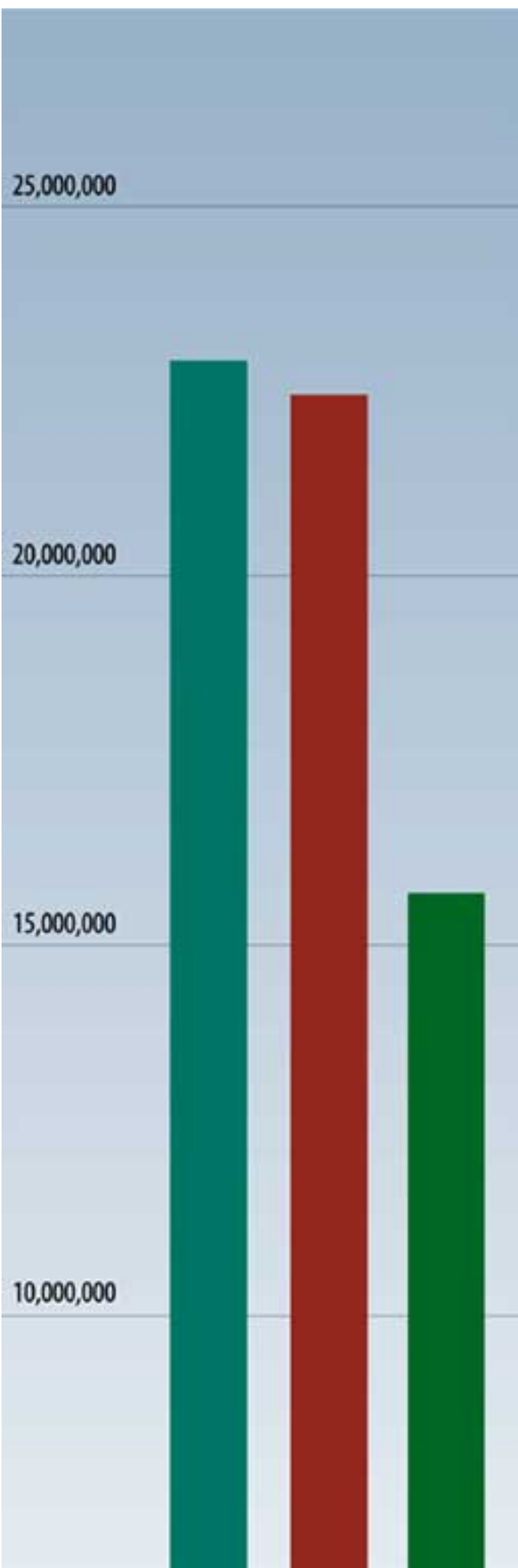
Anasazi Heritage Center

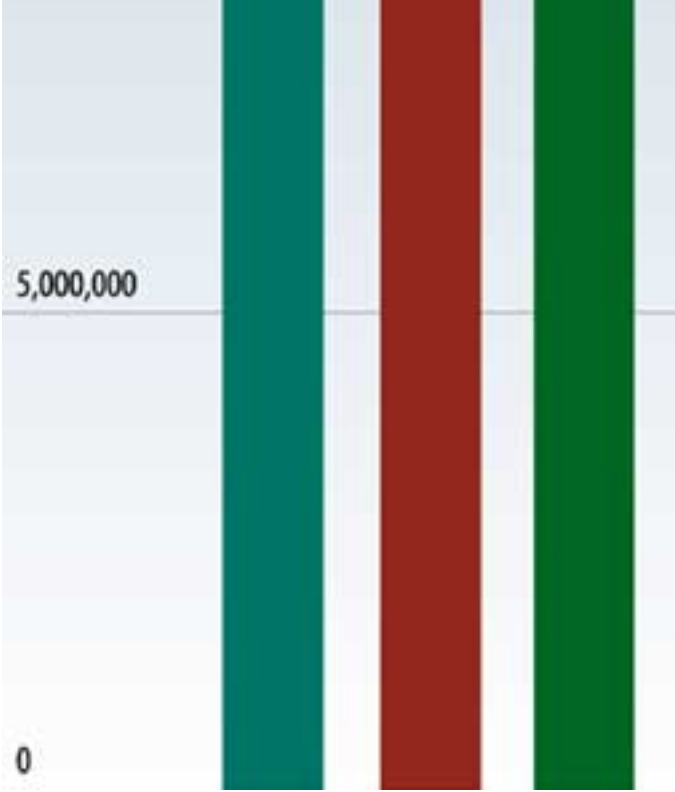










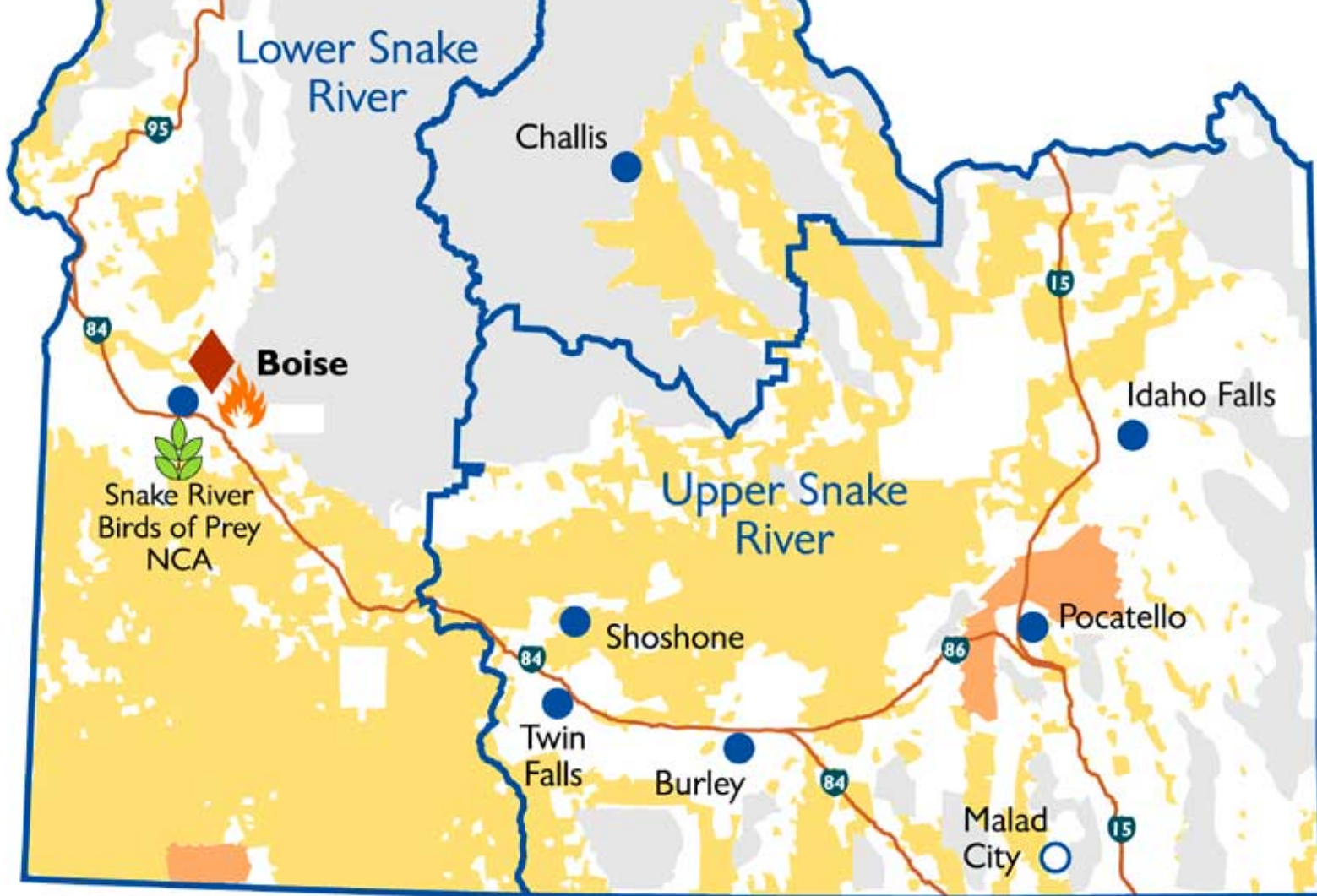






-  BLM-managed lands
-  BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units)
-  Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
-  BLM National Conservation Area
-  BLM State Office
-  BLM Field Offices
-  BLM Field Stations
-  BLM Field Office Boundaries
-  Major Highways
-  National Interagency Fire Center





80,000,000

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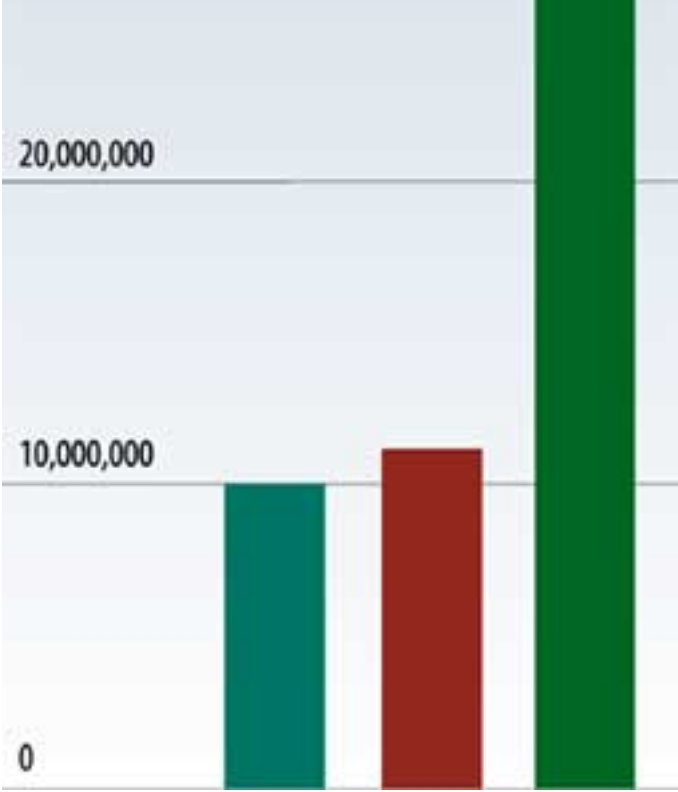
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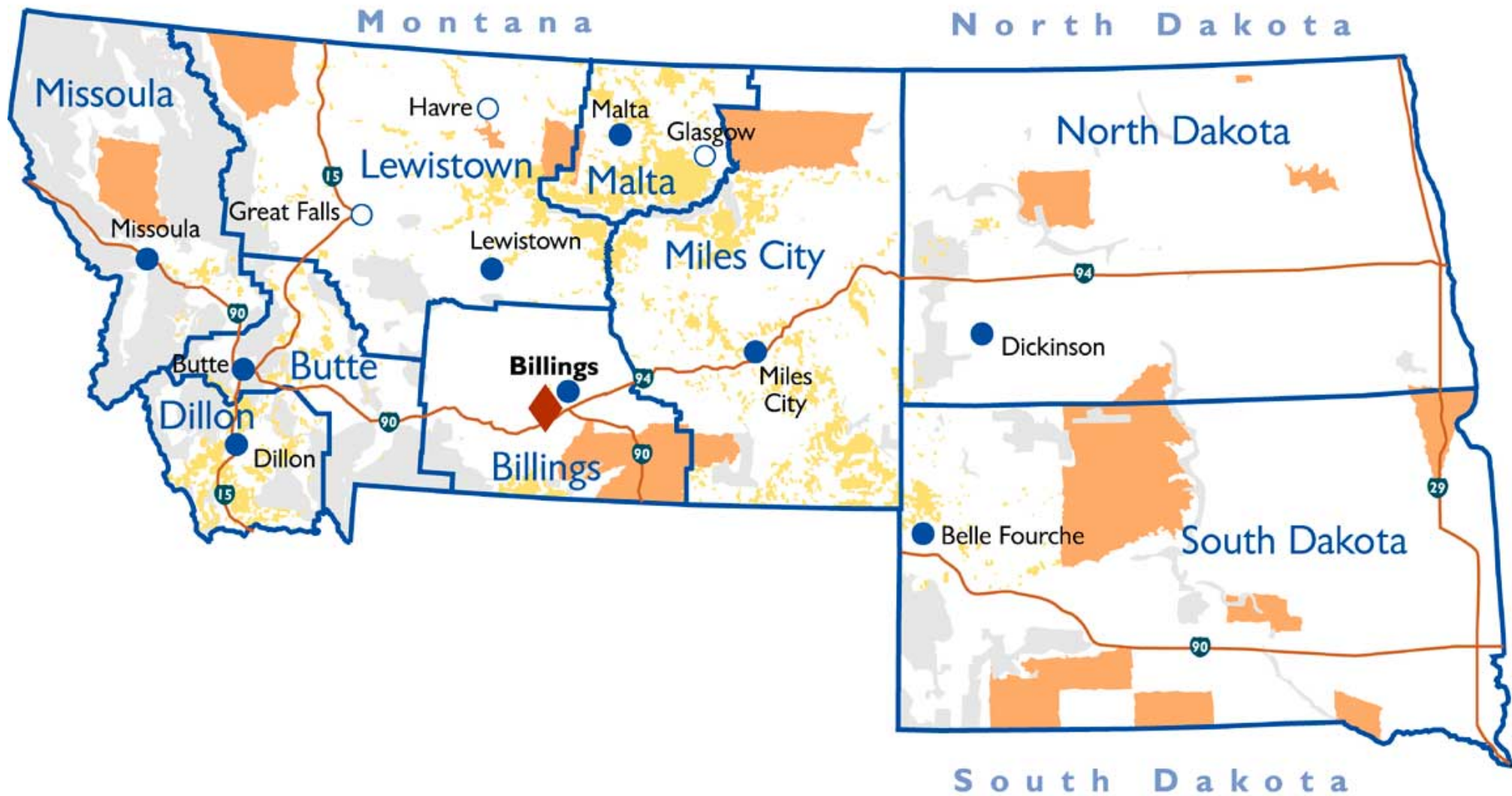












- BLM-managed lands
  - BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units)
- BLM State Office
  - BLM Field Offices
  - BLM Field Stations
  - BLM Field Office Boundaries



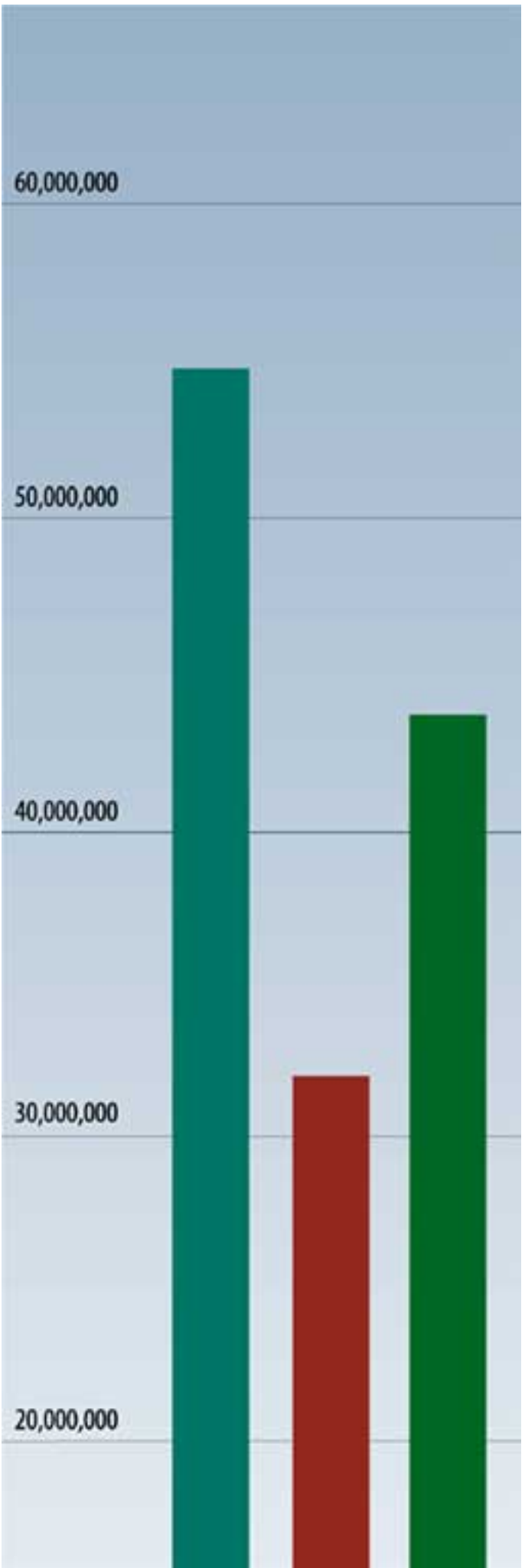
Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility



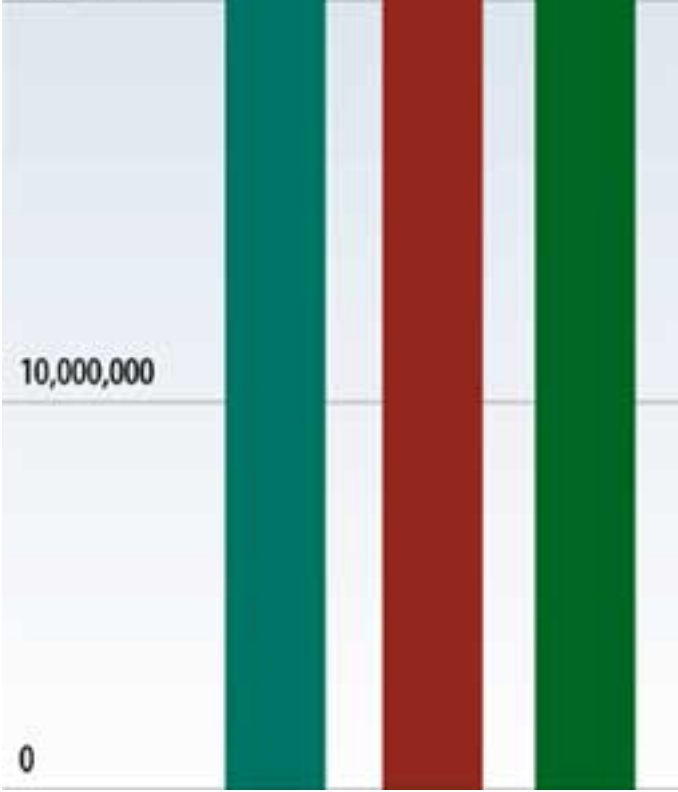
BLM Field Office Boundaries

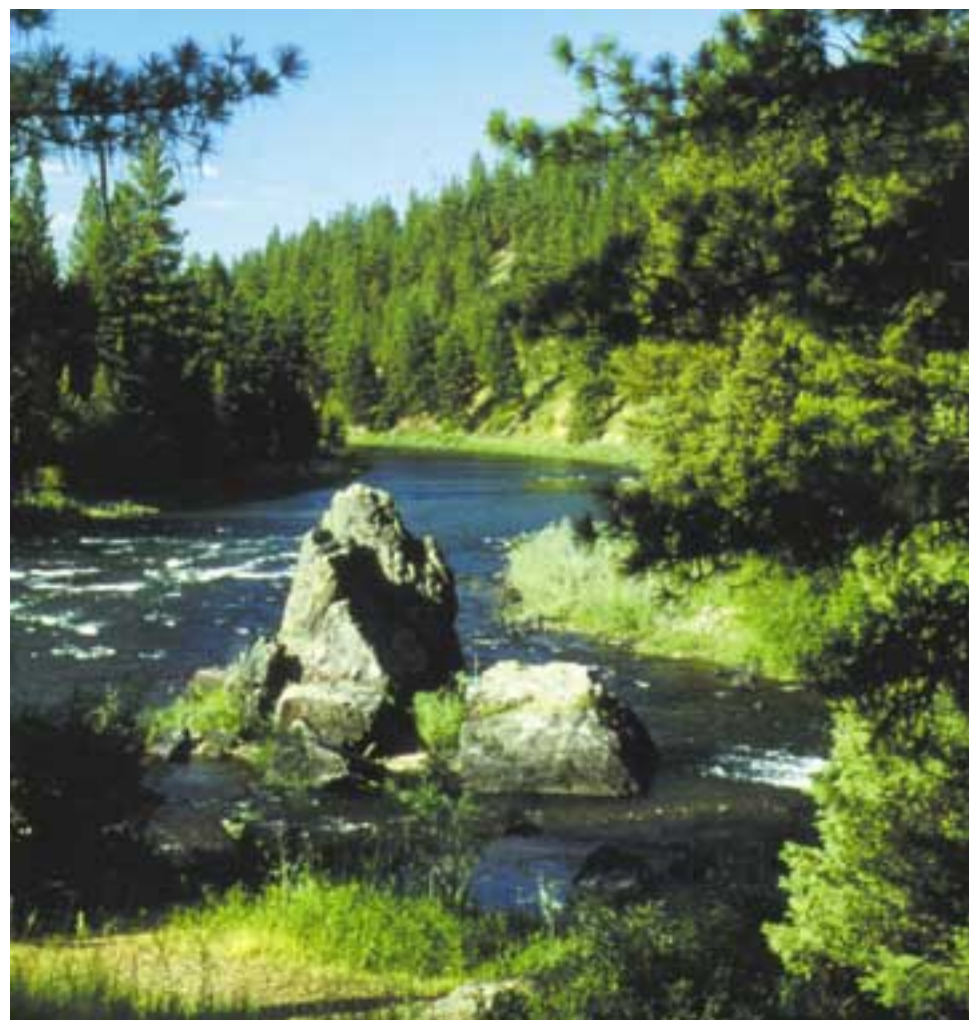


Major Highways











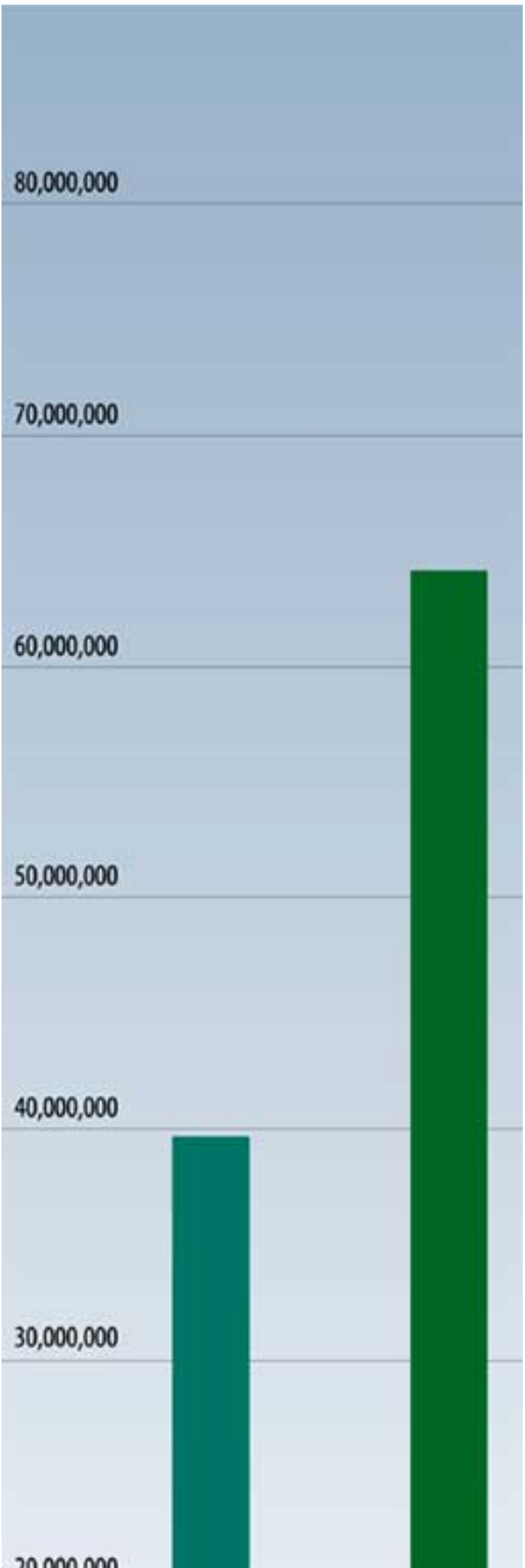
BLM-managed lands

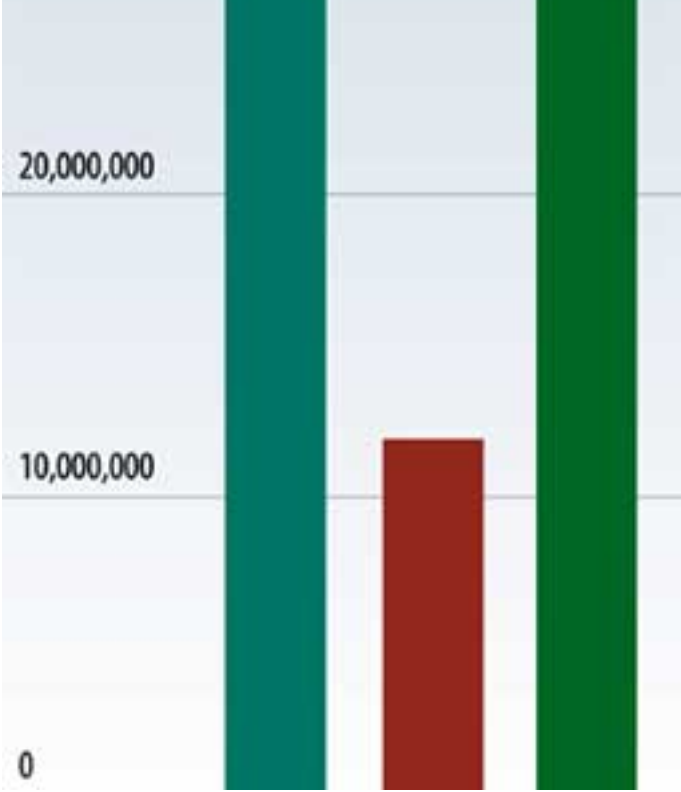
BLM-administered minerals underlying

- BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units)
- Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- BLM National Conservation Area
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Stations
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- Major Highways





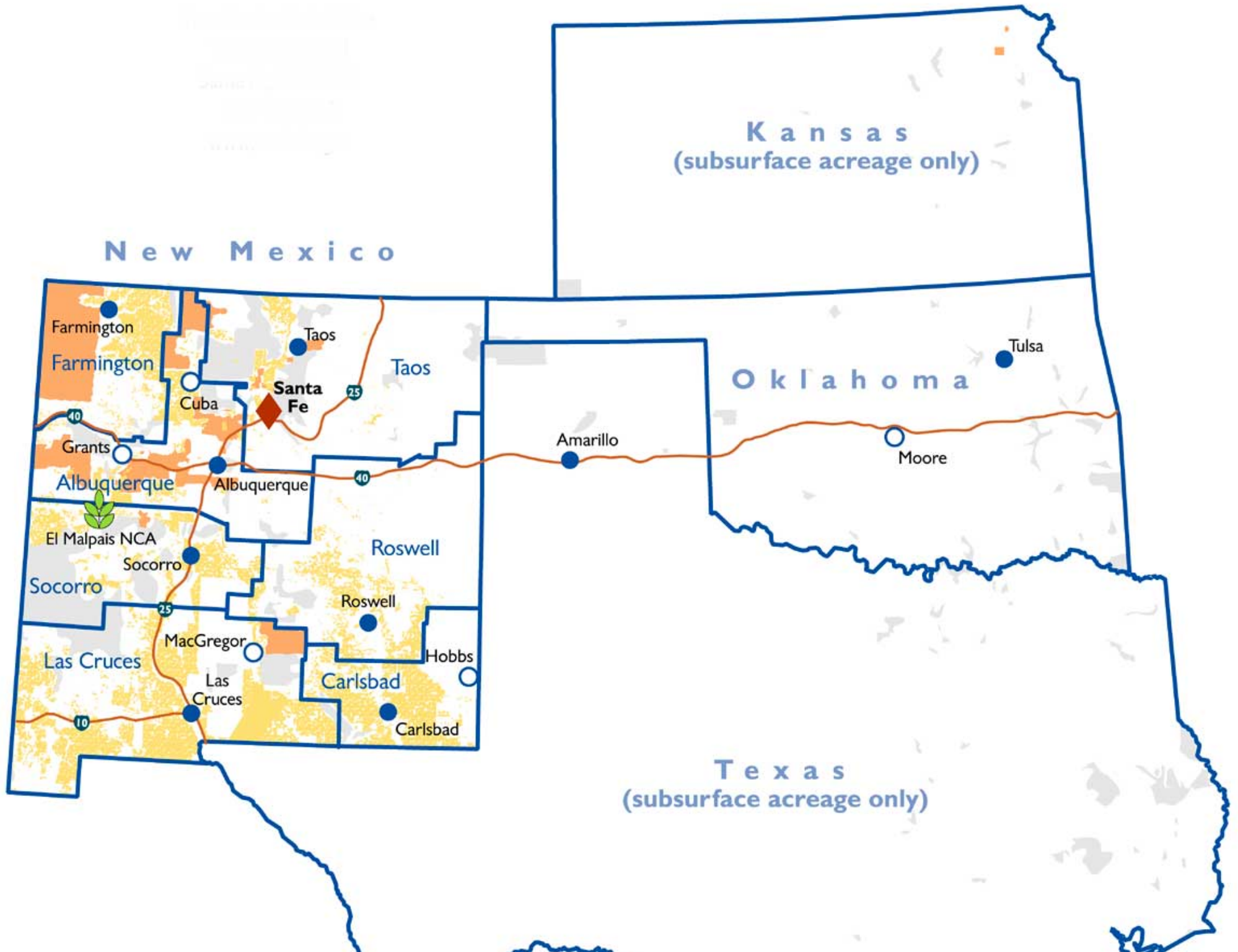














BLM-managed lands



BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units)



Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility



BLM National Conservation Area



BLM State Office



BLM Field Offices



BLM Field Stations

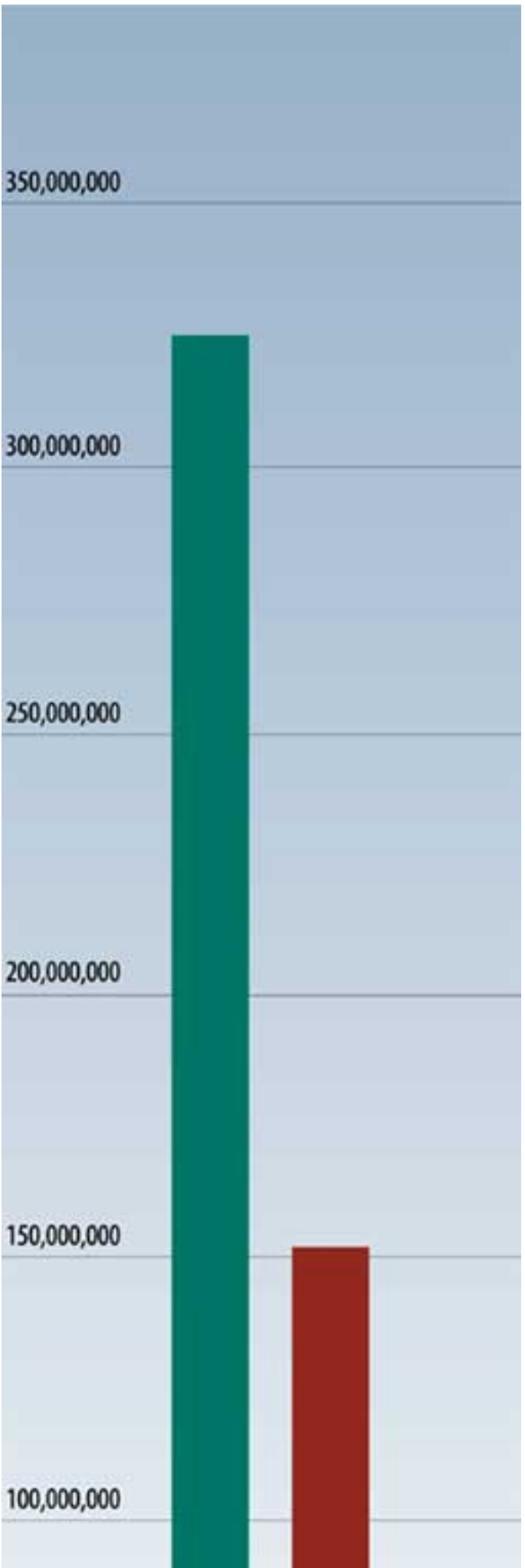


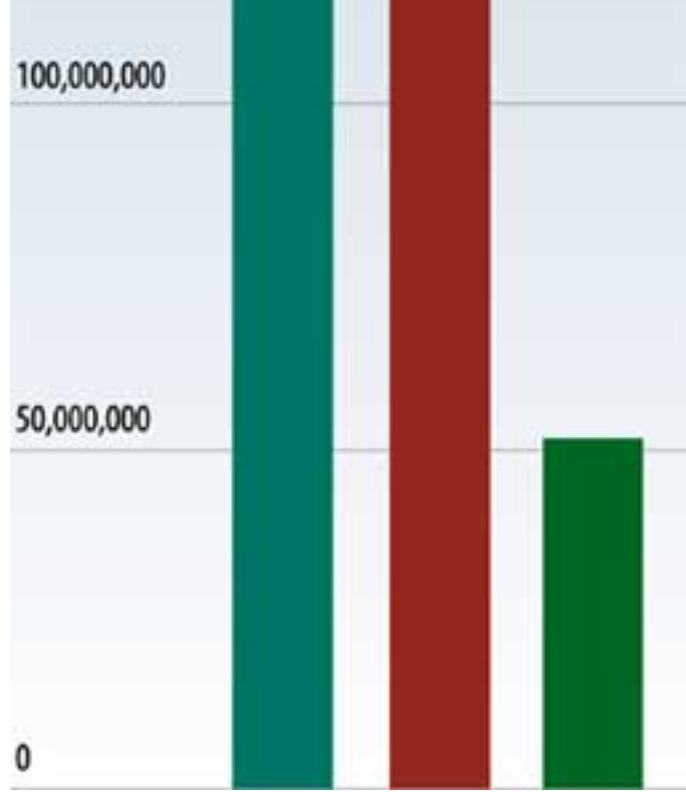
BLM Field Office Boundaries



Major Highways







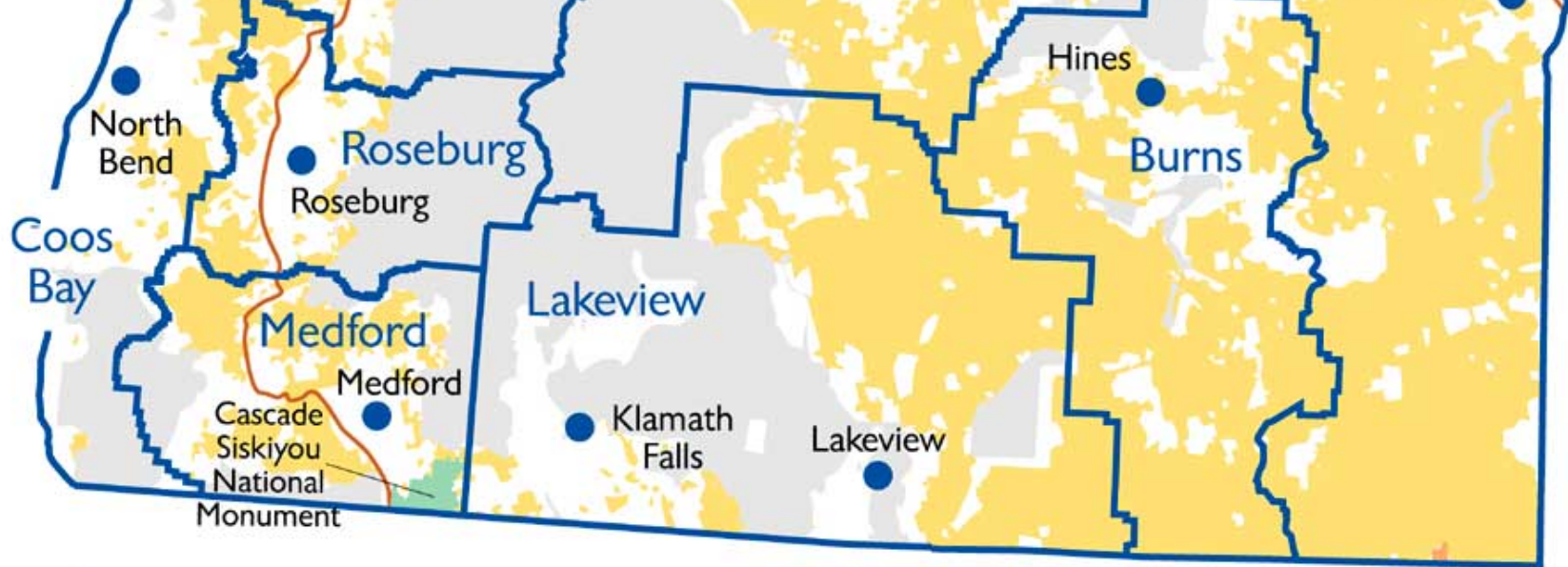












- BLM-managed lands
- BLM-administered minerals underlying Federal surface (excluding National Park and Fish & Wildlife Service units)
- BLM National Monument
- Tribal lands where the BLM manages mineral operations as part of its trust responsibility
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Stations
- BLM Field Office Boundaries
- Major Highways
- N

 National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center
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 Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area Interpretive Center



