

Public Rewards from Public Lands

2004-2005

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Cover Photo: The BLM has an active fire management program, which includes working with other agencies and local communities to lessen the impacts from wildfire by reducing vegetation fuel and developing

fuel breaks near structures.

Bureau of Land Management

Office of Public Affairs

Mail Stop 406-LS

1849 C Street NW

Washington, DC 20240

202-452-5125

Internet Address: <http://www.blm.gov>

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The BLM is proud to present

the 2004-2005 edition of

Public Rewards from Public Lands

The following pages provide a statistical and qualitative accounting of the BLM's stewardship of the public lands and our progress in advancing the mission of our agency:

To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and

enjoyment of present and future generations.

Health

It is only in sustaining the health of the public lands that we can ensure these lands remain open to the many varied uses and activities that serve the public interest. We sustain the health of public lands through scientific investigation of soil, air, water, and plant and animal life conditions and the changes in these resources over time due to natural or human activities. When resources are determined to be degraded or at risk, the BLM works with partners and stakeholders to develop collaborative solutions.

Among the agency's current priorities are restoring the health of forests—where heavy undergrowth threatens ecological balance and increases the risk of wildfires—and rehabilitating areas damaged by wildfire; controlling the growth of noxious weeds that threaten native plant and animal species; and improving the overall health of rangelands, riparian areas, and habitat for fish and wildlife. The individual state profiles included in this report illustrate the broad range of activities being carried out, in partnership with others, to sustain the health of the public lands.

Diversity

The public lands we manage are a rich and colorful mosaic of living landscapes—unique in their role in the complex cycles of our natural environment and their place in the lives, fortunes, culture, and heritage of the American people. We sustain the diversity of the public lands through land use plans, which recognize the unique nature of individual management areas and which incorporate the knowledge and experience of local communities and stakeholders in designing balanced and effective management approaches.

The tables and individual state profiles presented in this report illustrate how the BLM manages the public lands to preserve their diversity, scenic beauty, and geological and biological character and to serve the broad array of interests and values by which we measure public rewards from public lands.

Productivity

Recognizing that the public lands contribute in many ways to the wealth of the nation, Congress in 1976 passed legislation directing the BLM to manage the public lands for multiple uses. These uses included livestock grazing, commercial production of timber, and development of energy and mineral resources, which are critical to the strength of the nation's economy and the economies of local communities.

In fiscal year 2004, grazing fees, recreation and use fees, timber sales, mineral leasing and production, and other activities generated nearly \$3.2 billion. Of this, nearly \$1.6 billion was transferred to the states. Some of the funds are distributed to local governments to help offset losses on property taxes in areas encompassing nontaxable federal lands. These payments in lieu of taxes help local communities provide vital services such as firefighting and police protection, construction of public schools and roads, and search-and-rescue operations.

Tables presented in this report summarize these collections and financial transfers, as well as other BLM investments in the states. The "Guide to Table Data" provides detailed explanations of each category.

For Public Use and Enjoyment

With the rapid population growth occurring throughout much of the West, more and more Americans are discovering the boundless opportunities the public lands offer for recreation. Outdoor recreation has become an important element in the economic foundation of many western communities and in the overall quality of life for their citizens. Today, 9 of the 12 western states with significant BLM lands are the fastest growing states in the nation. More than 4,000 communities with a combined population of 22 million are just a half hour drive from public lands.

This report includes national and state-by-state statistics that describe how millions of Americans are using and enjoying public lands for many kinds of recreational experiences and the economic benefits derived from these activities.

For Present and Future Generations

While managing these lands for the public benefit today, the BLM fulfills its obligation to future generations by conserving the lands and the natural resources found upon them. Conservation means protecting the quality of the air and water and the vitality of natural ecosystems and habitats that support a diversity of native plant and animal species, as well as preserving cultural and heritage resources that are also part of America's public lands legacy.

This report includes data on the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System and the areas that are managed for specific conservation values. These areas include national monuments; national conservation, recreation, and protection areas; national wild and scenic rivers; national scenic trails; national historic trails; wilderness areas; and areas of critical environmental concern.

National Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$11,840,245
Recreation and Use Fees	\$13,250,363
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$9,801,537
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$34,908,890
Sale of Land and Materials	\$570,864,571
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$2,007,971
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$21,142,520
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$206,680

Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$17,843,412
Helium Revenues	\$96,545,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,394,077,816
TOTAL	\$3,172,489,005
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$224,037,555
Grazing Fees	\$2,100,838
Proceeds of Sales	\$59,374,255
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$51,735
O&C Grant Lands	\$110,917,023
CBWR Grant Lands	\$967,380
National Grasslands	\$675,459
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,159,721,091
TOTAL	\$1,557,845,336
BLM Investment in the States	
Management of Land and Resources	\$712,201,000
Land Acquisition	\$20,854,000
Range Improvements	\$9,900,000
Construction and Access	\$16,375,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$102,295,000
Helium Operations	\$15,500,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$2,843,000

Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$169,573,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$106,329,000
TOTAL	\$1,155,870,000

**National Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land,
Fiscal Year 2004**

Grazing Permits and Leases	17,964 permits and leases, 12,690,368 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	296,009 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	2,702 new holes started, 11,720,254 acres in producing status, 63,370 wells capable of production
Helium Activity	11 active helium storage contracts, 28.7 billion cubic feet stored, 54 independent producers
Geothermal Production	55 producing leases, 5,446 gigawatt hours of energy
Coal Production	127 producing leases, 512,245,311 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	5,673 permits issued, 15,024,224 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	441 leases, 424,823 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	536 notices reviewed, 114 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	3,682 granted

National Wild Horse and Burro Program, Fiscal Year 2004

Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	32,290	9,251	5,700

Wild Burros	4,845	647	945
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* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range. In addition, since 1999, adoptions are reported by administrative offices; i.e., adoptions conducted in the national centers in Palomino Valley, Nevada, and Elm Creek, Nebraska, are now reported under the National Program Office.

Estimated National Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
<i>Visitor Days</i>	
• Boating—motorized	• 2,109,196
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 2,012,576
• Camping and picnicking	• 29,885,527
• Driving for pleasure	• 2,629,591
• Fishing	• 1,981,578
• Hunting	• 5,127,737
• Interpretation and education	• 6,026,034
• Nonmotorized travel	• 7,045,901
• Off-highway travel	• 6,328,964
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 170,962
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 5,240,030
• Swimming and other water activities	• 912,414
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 395,940
• Unspecified	• 69
• TOTAL	• 69,866,519

• Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004

-
- 201 projects, \$13,345,528 collected
-

-
- 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 (4,807,024 acres in 15 national monuments)
-

- 71,100 • acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
-

- 808,724 • acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
-

- 129,022 • acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
-

- 486,603 • acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona
-

- 279,558 • acres in Vermilion Cliffs National Monument in Arizona
-

- 883 • acres in the California Coastal National Monument
-

- 204,107 • acres in Carrizo Plain National Monument in California
-

- 86,400 • acres in Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California
-

- 163,892 • acres in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado
-

- 273,847 • acres in Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho
-

- 51 • acres in Pompeys Pillar National Monument in Montana
-

- 374,976 • acres in Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in Montana
-

- 4,114 • acres in Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico
-

- 52,947 • acres in Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument in Oregon
-

- 1,870,800 • acres in Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah
-

- National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas
(15,535,592 acres in 17 areas)
-

• 1,208,624	• acres in Steese National Conservation Area in Alaska (includes Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River)
• 998,702	• acres in White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska
• 21,767	• acres in Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
• 35,280	• acres in Las Ciencas National Conservation Area in Arizona
• 55,495	• acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
• 10,671,080 (a)	• acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
• 7,400	• acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California
• 57,288	• acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
• 122,300	• acres in Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado and Utah
• 62,844	• acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
• 484,034 (b)	• acres in Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area in Idaho
• 799,165	• acres in Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon, Emigrant Trail National Conservation Area in Nevada and California
• 195,819	• acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
• 48,438	• acres in Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
• 339,100	• acres in El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico
• 428,156	• acres in Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon
• 100	• acres in Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in Oregon
• Other National Landscape Conservation System Units Managed by the BLM:	
• 2,061	• miles of 38 wild and scenic rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 states—1,005,652 acres managed

• 6,471,753	• acres in 161 wilderness areas
• 15,568,198	• acres in 624 wilderness study areas under interim management
• 4,843	• miles of 10 national historic trails (855 miles of the national system) (Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Old Spanish Trail, Pony Express and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro)
• 627	• miles of 2 national scenic trails (Continental Divide, 396 miles, and Pacific Crest, 231 miles)
• Subtotal:	• 867 units/areas/landscapes on over 43 million acres (16 percent of the BLM's land base)
• Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations	
• 37,459	• 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
• 12,945,445	• acres in 912 areas of critical environmental concern
• 2,952 (c)	• miles of 55 national back country byways in 11 BLM western states
• 461	• miles of 31 national recreation trails
• 375	• special recreation management areas
• 263	• sites on the National Register of Historic Places encompassing 4 177 contributing properties
• 22	• cultural sites as national historic landmarks
• 5	• world heritage properties (Chacoan Outliers of New Mexico)
• 3	• biosphere reserves in the California Desert
• 2 (d)	• globally important bird areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
• 29,732,585	• acres in 208 herd management areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
• 897	• recorded caves and cave resource systems
• 300	• watchable wildlife viewing sites

-
- **(a)** California Desert National Conservation Area—BLM acreage includes 1,812 acres presently in an “uncertain ownership” category.
 - **(b)** Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area—totals do not include 9,974 acres of open waters that also exist within the exterior boundary of the NCA.
 - **(c)** The mileage includes those byways administratively designated under the BLM’s Back Country Byway Program. In addition, the BLM is involved in the cooperative management of an additional 17 byways, totaling 2,492 miles on public lands, which have been recognized with state or national designations. Collectively, these two categories make up the BLM’s byway program.
 - **(d)** The acreage for globally important bird areas is contained within a national conservation area and Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area.
-

Cooperative Conservation

This edition of “Public Rewards from Public Lands” is dedicated to the theme of cooperative conservation, an approach that seeks better management of the nation’s natural resources through broader public participation, partnership, and shared stewardship.

In August 2004, President Bush signed Executive Order 13352 directing federal agencies with responsibilities for the environment and natural resources to promote the principle of cooperative conservation in partnership with states, communities, tribes, and individual citizens.

Promoting greater citizen involvement in government is always a good idea. The BLM believes that it is particularly appropriate, even critical, in managing and conserving natural resources. Accordingly, the Bureau is investing more of its resources to support cooperative conservation. The agency’s budget for fiscal year 2006 includes, for example:

- An increase of \$4.5 million for sage-grouse conservation, of which \$1 million will be matched by partner contributions under the Challenge Cost Share Program.
- An increase of \$900,000 specifically targeted for invasive weed control, of which \$600,000 will be available under the Challenge Cost Share Program and will leverage more partner funding.

- An increase of \$400,000 to expand partnership efforts to restore habitat along the Columbia River and its tributaries.

The BLM is investing in cooperative conservation in other ways as well:

- In managing the energy resources that are critical to ensuring the nation's future energy security, the BLM incorporates best management practices that result in enhanced protection of the land, watersheds, and wildlife habitat.
- In the administration of its range program, the BLM is making changes that open the door to closer cooperation with public land ranchers in stewardship and conservation measures.
- In the forest management arena, the Healthy Forests Initiative and the Healthy Forest Restoration Act are promoting cooperation among federal agencies and local communities to produce improved forest health and fire management.
- In recreation, the BLM has developed a broad coalition of stakeholders and recreation interests that help the agency develop a long-term strategy to meet public recreation needs while promoting the concept of citizen stewardship in conservation.

In these programs and in countless other ways, throughout the BLM and across the public lands, cooperative conservation is working for the BLM and for all those who have a stake in the health, productivity, and diversity of America's public lands.

Alaska State Office

222 West 7th Avenue, #13

Anchorage, AK 99513-7599

907-271-5960

www.ak.blm.gov

85.6 million acres of surface land

237.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

1.2 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

ALASKA

Alaska leads the country in public land holdings, including 85.6 million acres of BLM-managed property. Much of this land—small mountain ranges, forested hills, and arctic tundra—is in western and northern Alaska. The BLM also manages smaller parcels in the state’s interior and south-central regions.

Following a multiple-use approach, the BLM manages the lands for various activities unique to the state known by Alaskans as “The Great Land.” These activities include energy development in an arctic setting, research at North America’s largest glacier, management of the Iditarod National Historic Trail, and maintenance of a visitor center designed to survive Alaska’s subzero temperatures.

Energy

As the nation’s focus turns to domestic energy sources, BLM Alaska continues to plan for development of the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska on the state’s North Slope. The agency monitors petroleum reserve exploration to ensure that development is environmentally sensitive. In June 2004, five oil companies bid almost \$54 million to develop 1.4 million acres in the petroleum reserve. This was the third petroleum reserve lease sale in the last 6 years and the first in the region’s northwest section. The plan for the

northeast section proposes the leasing of additional areas.

The petroleum reserve is an important part of the President's National Energy Policy and has the potential to generate a significant revenue stream to the U.S. Treasury. The State of Alaska receives half of all royalty revenues paid to the federal government from the petroleum reserve.

Alaska's North Slope also contains enormous amounts of unconventional oil and gas resources in the form of methane gas hydrates and heavy oil, a type of crude oil. The BLM has partnered with federal and state agencies to refine assessments of these resources. Last year, the agency began working with private industry to evaluate gas hydrate production.

Some rural Alaskan communities may be able to meet their energy needs with coalbed natural gas. The BLM has joined other federal and state agencies in studying the viability of this alternate energy source.

Resource Protection

The BLM—in cooperation with the U.S. Geological Survey—oversees inventory and research programs at a camp for university scientists and students at the BLM-managed Bering Glacier in southeast Alaska. Financial grants from organizations like the National Science Foundation play a strong role in the camp's success.

The Iditarod National Historic Trail—actually a network of more than 2,300 miles of trails—is administered by the BLM. The Bureau has crafted cooperative agreements among other federal agencies, the State of Alaska, private land managers, and users. A volunteer group provides maintenance and construction assistance. The trail, which was once used by ancient Native hunters, Russian explorers, early 20th-century gold seekers, and mail carriers, is famous as the route for the life-saving dog teams and mushers who carried diphtheria serum to Nome in 1925. Today, dog mushers, hikers, bikers, skiers, snowmachine riders, and mountain bikers enjoy the trail system.

In Sitka, BLM Alaska has helped bring the historical battles among Russian soldiers and Alaska's Native cultures to life. The BLM installed interpretive panels at a replica of a 19th-century Russian military stockade to highlight an era when Russians and the Tlingit, an Alaska Native people, vied for control of this part of southeastern Alaska. The BLM's

partners in the project included an Alaska Native tribe, a church group, a historical society, and local government officials.

Recreation

Residents and visitors alike enjoy recreation on Alaska's public lands. BLM Alaska offers national recreation and conservation areas, national wild and scenic rivers, a national historic trail, campgrounds, cabins, maintained trails, and other amenities to satisfy nearly every outdoor adventurer in every season.

Enthusiasts of extreme winter sports are naturally attracted to the state's remote, snow-packed mountains. The BLM issues special recreation permits for heliskiing operations, which include back-country ski touring and commercial filming on public lands north of Valdez. Arctic Man, a high-speed competition in which skiers are towed by snowmachines, also takes place on BLM-managed lands in Interior Alaska. Thousands of spectators gather near Summit Lake to witness what is described as the ultimate adrenaline rush.

The Arctic Interagency Visitor Center—operated by the BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service—showcases the natural wonders and history of arctic Alaska. Last June, a dedication ceremony showcased interpretive exhibits and officially opened the center to summer visitors.

Cooperative Conservation

A record 6.7 million acres of Alaskan wildland burned last year. The fires threatened a greater number of people and communities than ever before, forcing some residents to evacuate, delaying travelers on some of the state's highways, and hindering tourism. Smoke became a major health hazard in Fairbanks and other communities. In spite of these conditions, no major injuries or fatalities occurred to firefighters or the public.

In response to questions from members of the public about how certain fire-suppression decisions are made, BLM's Alaska Fire Service joined with representatives from federal, state, and Native Alaskan organizations to hold a series of community meetings. Comments from the public at these meetings were used to revise the statewide

fire management plan. Land managers and resource specialists from the participating organizations assessed the aftermath of the fires and recommended actions that will help restore and establish healthy ecosystems in burned areas.

Planning

BLM Alaska is developing or updating land use plans for about half of the state's federal public lands. The largest parcel, the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, contains more than 23 million acres. The planning effort for this vast area—about the size of Indiana—exemplifies the challenges of managing for multiple uses. Through its land use planning process, the BLM is balancing its responsibility for developing oil and gas resources under the President's National Energy Policy with protecting wildlife, habitat, and the subsistence needs of Native Alaskans.

The petroleum reserve is divided into the Northeast, Northwest, and Southern Planning Areas:

- The oil industry's exploration of areas leased within the 4.6 million-acre **Northeast Planning Area** of the petroleum reserve has resulted in small commercial discoveries. The Alpine Satellite Development project will yield its first significant commercial oil from the petroleum reserve as early as 2008.
- The **Northwest Planning Area** focuses on approximately 8.8 million acres in the petroleum reserve. The BLM has developed a strategy that is responsive to both changing environmental conditions and technological advances. The revised Northeast plan and all future land use plans will also incorporate this flexible resource management philosophy.
- The 9.8 million acres in the **Southern Planning Area** span several geologic provinces. Current evaluations suggest that this corner of the petroleum reserve contains natural gas as well as coal, barite, zinc, copper, and silver. There may also be potential for gravel or crushed rock—a valuable material on the North

Slope—in the foothills and mountain front areas.

While evaluating the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska, the BLM realized that many of the petroleum reserve's resource issues applied equally across the entire North Slope. BLM Alaska spearheaded an interagency effort to integrate the region's scientific inventory, monitoring, and research activities. The North Slope Science Initiative will enable resource managers to make sound decisions that protect and sustain natural systems as energy development occurs. The executive-level North Slope Management Oversight Group develops and implements the science initiative. Members of this group come from federal, state, and local government agencies with interests in the region.

In addition to the acreage in the petroleum reserve, the BLM is evaluating more than 25 million acres of Alaska's public lands covered by the following plans:

- **The East Alaska Resource Management Plan** includes the entire 7.6 million acres managed by the Glennallen Field Office in eastern Alaska. The land is interspersed with lands managed by the state, Alaska Native corporations, and local villages. The area includes two designated wild and scenic rivers and is bisected by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System.
- **The Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan** focuses on 1.3 million acres of public lands in south-central and southeast Alaska. The BLM has formed a team to research the surface and subsurface ownership of the most populated portions of the planning area.
- **The Kobuk-Seward Peninsula Resource Management Plan** will guide the BLM's management of more than 13 million acres of public lands in northwestern Alaska. The area includes several rural villages so subsistence, access, transportation, mining, water quality, and economic opportunities are major planning issues.

- **The Bay Resource Management Plan** encompasses 3.6 million acres in southwest Alaska. Parts of this area originally identified as having mineral potential have been withdrawn from consideration. In addition, under the Alaska Statehood Act, about 2 million acres in the planning area are slated to be conveyed to the State of Alaska and Alaska Native corporations.

The BLM has also made progress toward transferring lands to individual Alaskans, Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act corporations, and the State of Alaska in accordance with federal land laws. Meetings among several Alaska Native regional corporations and the Secretary of the Interior have led the BLM to develop substantive proposals to expedite the transfer of these lands. For example, the BLM crafted a plan and provided legislation to help complete all land transfers by 2009. The accelerated land transfer bill became law in December 2004 and represents a major step toward meeting the 2009 goal.

Alaska Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

• Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
• Recreation and Use Fees	• \$252,671
• FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	• \$276,474
• Miscellaneous Receipts	• \$3,611,127
• Sale of Land and Materials	• \$136,818
• Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	• \$986,835
• Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	• \$16,794,662
• TOTAL	• \$22,058,587
• Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Alaska	
• Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	• \$15,638,228
• Proceeds of Sales	• \$2,545,241

• Timber Receipts	•
• Public Domain	• \$61
• Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	• \$7,617,669
• TOTAL	• \$25,801,199
• BLM Investment in Alaska	
• Management of Land and Resources	• \$84,795,000
• Construction and Access	• \$234,000
• Wildland Fire Preparedness	• \$23,213,000
• Wildland Fire Operations	• \$1,062,000
• TOTAL	• \$109,304,000

• Commercial Use Activity in Alaska on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Timber Volume Sold	• 481 hundred cubic feet
• Oil and Gas Leasing	• 7 new holes started, 67,350 acres in producing status, 129 wells capable of production
• Mineral Materials (Salables)	• 6 permits issued, 100,100 cubic yards produced
• Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	• 200 notices reviewed, 4 plans of operation reviewed
• Rights-of-Way	• 18 granted

• Estimated Recreation Use in Alaska on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 8,697
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 24,921
• Camping and picnicking	• 187,855
• Driving for pleasure	• 63,904

• Fishing	• 24,400
• Hunting	• 124,230
• Interpretation and education	• 494,246
• Nonmotorized travel	• 92,412
• Off-highway travel	• 14,576
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 38,613
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 74,588
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 13,016
• TOTAL	• 1,161,458

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
6 projects, \$255,343 collected	
1.	Anchorage Field Office
2.	Campbell Creek Science Center Facility (2)
3.	Glennallen Field Office
4.	Marion Creek Campground Dalton Highway (2)
5.	Taylor Highway/Top of the World (2)
6.	White Mountains National Recreation Area (5)
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.	

Public Land Treasures in Alaska under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	2 areas (2,207,326 acres)

Cultural Resources	4,903 acres inventoried, (123 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	6 rivers, 952 miles (609,280 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)*	1 WSA (784,238 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	41 ACECs (4,545,920 acres)
National Historic Trails	1 trail (418 miles)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (27 miles)
<p>* Consistent with recent review and analysis of the land records and legal history of the Nigu Block and the Central Arctic Management Area (CAMA) of Alaska, the Wilderness Study Area (WSA) number is now considered to be 784,238 acres instead of the 23,832 acres reported in fiscal year 1999. The reference name for the larger area has been changed from Nigu to CAMA WSA. The Nigu area is included within the CAMA area.</p>	

Arizona State Office

1 North Central Avenue

Phoenix, AZ 85004

602-417-9200

www.az.blm.gov

12.2 million acres of surface land

35.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate

(including surface acreage mentioned above)

20.7 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

ARIZONA

From the sun-colored landscapes of the Sonoran Desert to the high plateaus north of the Grand Canyon, Arizona is a land of many contrasts. The state has

12.2 million acres of BLM-managed lands, which offer a rich diversity of geology, plants, wildlife, and cultural heritage. Residents and visitors enjoy hiking, biking, fishing, or just having a picnic in Arizona's great outdoors. BLM Arizona manages the public lands for recreational activities, as well as for a host of other uses and resources such as grazing, mining, cultural resources, wild horses and burros, riparian areas, and wildlife habitat.

BLM Arizona works cooperatively to balance the state's heritage with today's diverse needs and tomorrow's opportunities. The agency meets its conservation goals by communicating, consulting, and cooperating with all who use and care about the public lands.

Energy

Lands under BLM Arizona's management can provide important and continuing contributions to America's energy needs. Arizona has high potential for alternative energy such as wind and solar power. Arizona is also critical to the delivery of energy. It provides a major energy transmission corridor to the West Coast with existing and pending power lines and natural gas pipelines.

BLM Arizona has forged strong relationships with the Department of Energy, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, and neighboring New Mexico. These alliances allow free-flowing communication on energy projects. A memorandum of understanding (MOU) between BLM Arizona and BLM New Mexico provides those in the energy industry with a set of standardized, streamlined procedures for processing major right-of-way activities between the neighboring states.

Cooperative Conservation

Many of the BLM's partnerships in Arizona have been built on the principle of cooperative conservation, which brings local stakeholders together to participate in management efforts and share in the stewardship of the public lands. BLM Arizona's Kingman Field Office has been a leader in using a cooperative conservation approach to land management and working with local communities, agencies, and individual citizens.

The Pine Lake area is a small mountain community surrounded by county, state, and

federal lands, which contain thousands of acres of highly combustible chaparral and forest fuels. When the BLM's Kingman Field Office identified this area as particularly threatened by catastrophic wildfire, it led outreach efforts to consult with hundreds of private landowners, the Pine Lake Fire Department, Hualapai Mountain Park, the Arizona State Land Department, and Mohave County. From this mix of private interests and public entities, the Bureau created the Pine Lake Working Group, which identifies issues of common concern and develops strategies to address potential catastrophic wildfires.

The BLM and other working group stakeholders worked together on projects to reduce the effects of a wildfire. These projects included developing a firebreak between private and public lands, disposing of combustible brush, and enhancing wildlife habitat. By joining forces and cutting red tape, the BLM and its partners initiated some of these projects within 2 weeks of the formation of the Pine Lake Working Group.

This cooperative conservation approach paid an especially handsome reward during last fire season. Pine Lake found itself directly in the path of a lightning-ignited wildfire. Through a coordinated effort, the BLM, Pine Lake residents, homeowner's association, and volunteer fire department—along with state and county officials—responded effectively to a potentially catastrophic wildfire.

The Pine Lake Working Group is a cooperative conservation success. It gives BLM Arizona an ongoing communication link to members of the Pine Lake community, creating opportunities for updated education and training and addressing issues such as wildfire prevention, firefighting training, and hazardous fuels treatment. The working group is advancing the BLM's efforts to improve forest health while reducing the potential for destructive wildfires.

Recreation

As populations grow throughout the West, recreational opportunities on the public lands have become increasingly important. Arizona's Lake Havasu has been notably successful in meeting public demands for recreation through the BLM's cooperative conservation management principles. The Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program has transformed the 40-mile reservoir on the Colorado River—with more than 200 days of

sunshine a year—into a fishing and outdoor recreation paradise.

Led by BLM Arizona, the program brought public agencies and private interests, including the Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, Arizona and California Departments of Fish and Game, Anglers United, Lake Havasu City, and, most importantly, hundreds of local volunteers, into an effective partnership. Such collaboration was necessary to determine the needs of what would grow into the largest and most comprehensive warm-water fisheries restoration project in the United States. Two clear goals emerged from discussions among the participants. First, critical underwater habitat was deteriorating and needed to be replaced. Second, access for anglers and others, especially the nonboating public, needed to be improved to enhance the recreational experience.

These goals were communicated to the local communities, tribes, county governments, and military and service organizations. Volunteers gave more than 193,000 hours to help BLM Arizona create 875 acres of new habitat for game and endangered fish in Lake Havasu. BLM Arizona and its partners also developed shoreline fishing sites for the nonboating public. The Bureau—through the fisheries partnership—created accessible sites with individual piers and recreational amenities including restrooms and shade ramadas. Additional lake access and amenities were developed at the Havasu National Wildlife Refuge.

The results of the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program have been spectacular. Fish populations are soaring in the new habitat, and the newly developed fishing sites are extremely popular with local residents and visitors. After a decade of absence, national fishing tournaments have returned because of the excellent quality and quantity of the catches. Tourism linked to the BLM-led fisheries program has greatly benefited local economies.

The fisheries program has also enhanced the habitat of two endangered fish species in Lake Havasu. Through the combined efforts of BLM Arizona, the Arizona and California Fish and Game Departments, and other federal agencies, more than 50,000 bonytail chub and razorback sucker have been put into Lake Havasu to supplement their struggling populations.

Cooperative conservation is evident every day on Lake Havasu. After a decade of project implementation, partners in the Lake Havasu Fisheries Improvement Program are continuing their efforts in fisheries management. The partners are focusing on the need to protect endangered species, enhance visitor experiences, and ensure public safety. Conservation and the community will continue to benefit from the partners' shared vision and hard work.

Planning

Developing a common vision for Arizona's public lands—a direction for how they should be used and protected—takes careful planning and extensive public participation. Toward that end, BLM Arizona is working hard to develop comprehensive land use plans that address today's uses and tomorrow's needs.

Land use plans are the basis for every BLM Arizona on-the-ground decision. These guidepost documents are formed by reaching out and working cooperatively with the BLM's customers and stakeholders, other federal agencies, the military, local and state governments, and tribes. BLM Arizona is currently involved in six planning efforts that will result in eight standalone land use plans, three land use plan amendments, and a variety of environmental documents that address the dynamics of Arizona's BLM-managed lands.

These land use plans will guide the BLM's management of a wide variety of uses and resources: casual and commercial recreation; increased demand for sand, gravel, and decorative rock; and protection of fragile resources such as riparian habitat and archaeological sites. Meshing these uses and resources into one plan is possible only with timely and frequent collaboration with stakeholders.

BLM Arizona started communicating and collaborating with the public early and often in the development of the Agua Fria National Monument and Bradshaw-Harquahala land use plans. BLM staff conducted numerous outreach meetings and public workshops to obtain input and formulate the plans. More than 200 invitations to become cooperating agencies resulted in MOUs with the cities of Phoenix and Peoria, the Forest Service, Luke Air Force Base, and the Arizona Departments of Transportation and Game and Fish.

National Landscape Conservation System

Most of the planning activities in Arizona are taking place in some special areas where it is possible to truly get away and experience solitude and splendor. These areas are part of the BLM-managed National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), and they provide access to the sweeping vistas characteristic of the state's natural beauty. Framed by dry rocky deserts, plunging cliffs, carved rock canyons, and lush riparian areas, these areas draw millions of visitors to BLM Arizona's public lands every year.

The NLCS helps to protect some of the nation's most remarkable and rugged landscapes. In Arizona, the system includes 5 national monuments, 3 national conservation areas, 47 wilderness areas, 2 wilderness study areas, and 2 national historic trails. These areas, designated for their important scientific and ecological characteristics, offer visitors a wide sampling of outdoor recreation, scenery, archaeology, and geology. They are also home to hundreds of wildlife and plant species and are a treasure chest of natural beauty and wonder for the public.

• Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
• Grazing Fees	• \$504,329
• Recreation and Use Fees	• \$1,239,369
• FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	• \$1,038,991
• Miscellaneous Receipts	• \$1,550,102
• Sale of Land and Materials	• \$2,664,359
• Timber Receipts	• •
• Public Domain	• \$12,674
• Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	• \$2,625,610
• Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	• \$346,182

• TOTAL	• \$9,981,616
• Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Arizona	
• Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	• \$18,698,143
• Grazing Fees	• \$125,097
• Proceeds of Sales	• \$85,068
• Timber Receipts	• •
• Public Domain	• \$224
• Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	• \$151,000
• TOTAL	• \$19,059,532
• BLM Investment in Arizona	
• Management of Land and Resources	• \$59,356,000
• Land Acquisition	• \$515,000
• Range Improvements	• \$353,000
• Construction and Access	• \$1,044,000
• Management of O&C Lands	• \$716,000
• Central Hazardous Materials Fund	• \$121,000
• Wildland Fire Preparedness	• \$4,960,000
• Wildland Fire Operations	• \$4,913,000
• TOTAL	• \$71,978,000

• Commercial Use Activity in Arizona on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Grazing Permits and Leases	• 759 permits and leases, 662,185 animal unit months

• Timber Volume Sold	• 1,521 hundred cubic feet
• Mineral Materials (Salables)	• 343 permits issued, 1,999,245 cubic yards produced
• Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	• 35 notices reviewed, 5 plans of operation reviewed
• Rights-of-Way	• 138 granted

• Wild Horse and Burro Program in Arizona, Fiscal Year 2004			
• Animal	• Estimated Current Population	• Animals Taken Off Range	• Number of Animals Adopted*
• Wild Horses	• 270	• 36	• 184
• Wild Burros	• 1,863	• 325	• 113
• * Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range.			

• Estimated Recreation Use in Arizona on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 1,746,931
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 34,677
• Camping and picnicking	• 10,195,549
• Driving for pleasure	• 82,311
• Fishing	• 88,208
• Hunting	• 418,407
• Interpretation and education	• 1,279,716
• Nonmotorized travel	• 1,218,223
• Off-highway travel	• 728,893
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 265,639

• Swimming and other water activities	• 503,223
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 595
• Unspecified	• 67
• TOTAL	• 16,562,439

• Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
• 14 projects, \$1,239,248 collected	
• 7.	• Aravaipa Canyon Special Recreation Management Area
• 8.	• Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area
• 9.	• Hot Well Dunes
• 10.	• Ironwood Forest National Monument
• 11.	• Kingman Recreation Areas (3)
• 12.	• Lake Havasu Recreation Area (5)
• 13.	• Las Cienegas National Conservation Area
• 14.	• Painted Rocks Petroglyph Campground
• 15.	• Paria Canyon/Coyote Buttes (3)
• 16.	• Safford Field Office
• 17.	• San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area
• 18.	• Tucson Field Office
• 19.	• Virgin River Basin (2)
• 20.	• Yuma Field Office Recreation Sites (3)
• 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.	

• Public Land Treasures in Arizona under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
• National Monuments	• 5 monuments (1,775,007 acres)

• National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas	• 3 areas (112,542 acres)
• Cultural Resources	• 27,744 acres inventoried (234 properties recorded)
• Wilderness Areas	• 47 areas (1,396,466 acres)
• Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	• 2 WSAs (63,930 acres)
• Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	• 50 ACECs (638,110 acres)
• National Historic Trails	• 2 trails (89 miles)
• National Recreation Trails	• 1 trail (1 mile)

California State Office

2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1834

Sacramento, CA 95825-1886

916-978-4400

www.ca.blm.gov

15.2 million acres of surface land

47.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate

(including surface acreage mentioned above)

0.6 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

CALIFORNIA

Remarkable population growth defines BLM’s challenges in California. More than 500,000 new residents move to the “Golden State” each year, bringing additional demands to the 15.2 million acres of BLM-administered land.

The public lands in California include the rugged Pacific coastline, mountain ranges, and virtually every ecosystem in between. These parcels offer recreational pursuits, energy sources, livestock forage, cultural sites, and wildlife habitat for more than 800 species of plants and animals. BLM California is also responsible for another 1.6 million acres in northwestern Nevada.

Managing and Protecting Resources for Multiple Uses

The BLM has legislative direction to permit a wide variety of uses on the public lands, from grazing and energy development to recreation and watershed management. The agency uses this time-honored principle of multiple use to address the complexity of modern-day public land management in California. As it implements its programs, BLM California also builds relationships with interested groups and citizens, collaborating with public and private partners to achieve results that the agency could not have realized by working alone. Partnering with other federal agencies, as well as state, local, and tribal governments, landowners, businesses, and interest groups, also allows the BLM to forge strategies that embody Interior Secretary Gale Norton's philosophy of the four Cs: communication, consultation, and cooperation in the name of conservation.

Planning

While the BLM has a multiple-use mission, its land use planning process guides which activities take place on public lands. In California, the state's explosive population growth has prompted the BLM to revisit several of its plans, many of which date from the 1970s.

The BLM has more than a dozen planning efforts underway throughout the state. These include the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area Management Plan, Carrizo Plain National Monument Resource Management Plan (RMP), King Range National Conservation Area RMP, and the West Mojave RMP. Some plans are complete, while others are in the early stages of scoping. Still others are tangled in litigation, which drains valuable agency resources while hampering the development of plans that reflect today's resource conditions.

When the BLM undertakes a plan revision, it solicits public input to ensure that the planning effort addresses the correct issues. Typically, the public identifies a diverse set of concerns, including threatened or endangered species management, renewable and nonrenewable energy development, and livestock grazing.

Two plan revisions are underway in northern California. The Bureau's Ukiah Field Office is developing a new plan for 300,000 acres of public lands. Various government entities and interest groups named the issues they thought should be incorporated in the new RMP, which updates several existing plans to address changes in the region, such as urban growth, increasing recreation demands, and wind energy proposals. The BLM expects to release the Ukiah RMP for public review in late 2005.

In northeastern California, the BLM's plans for lands under the jurisdiction of the Alturas, Surprise, and Eagle Lake Field Offices also need updating. In 2003 and 2004, the BLM solicited public input on a range of alternatives that addresses goals, objectives, and alternatives for the plans. The agency expects to release drafts of the three RMPs in late 2005.

Cooperative Conservation

Decades of involvement with the land use planning process have given the BLM valuable experience in working collaboratively with public land users. BLM California's planning efforts are examples of President Bush's cooperative conservation mandate. In the process of balancing a wide array of public land activities, the BLM works together with other levels of government, advocacy groups, and other interested parties to benefit society and the land by devising innovative solutions to land management challenges.

Another example of cooperative conservation can be found in northern California's South Spit Cooperative Management Area. South Spit, a narrow, 4-mile strip of sand dunes and marshes that separates Humboldt Bay from the Pacific Ocean, is a popular recreation destination for dune buggy riders, hunters, anglers, surfers, picnickers, and birdwatchers.

In the 1990s, hundreds of homeless people set up an encampment on the Spit, prompting concerns about public safety and impacts to wildlife habitat. A few years ago,

local residents and tribal, county, state, and federal officials agreed to manage the area jointly. The Pacific Lumber Company donated the land, the State of California granted a conservation easement to the BLM's Arcata Field Office to manage the area for public benefit, and Humboldt County supported strong cooperative management of the Spit. Working together, the BLM and its partners provided recreation access and protections for the western snowy plover, a threatened bird. Today, new picnic sites, interpretive kiosks, and directional signs greet visitors and increasing numbers of snowy plovers nest on the Spit.

Sage-Grouse

BLM lands in California contain about 13.7 million acres of sagebrush habitat, which is vital to the sage-grouse, a Western game bird. The sage-grouse and other sagebrush-dependent species have become increasingly reliant upon federally managed public lands due to loss of historic habitat.

BLM California's Bishop Field Office is coordinating with federal and state agencies, private conservation organizations, and public land user groups to protect greater sage-grouse and sagebrush habitat in eastern California. On the western edge of the Great Basin, an ecosystem characterized by sagebrush and grassland steppes, the BLM is using a wealth of data and project experience to guide sage-grouse management efforts. Under the conservation strategy, private landowners and local authorities work with the Bureau to conserve sage-grouse habitat in Long Valley, Mono Basin, and Bodie Hills east of Yosemite National Park.

In cooperation with the state, the BLM and its partners coordinate a yearly census of activity on known sage-grouse strutting grounds to chart population trends and plan future conservation efforts. This data helps the agency manage camping impacts and other disturbances to strutting grounds and nesting habitat during the breeding season. The information also guides the Bureau's efforts to remove pinyon pine, which will enhance breeding and habitat in a given area.

In northeastern California, the BLM's Alturas Field Office is leading a far-reaching project to improve the health of sagebrush-steppe ecosystems by reducing western juniper

stands that encroach into important wildlife habitats. The harvested juniper provides biomass fuel for a regional, 34-megawatt cogeneration powerplant.

Fire-Safe Communities

Cooperative conservation is also evident in BLM California's ongoing work with communities to lower their vulnerability to catastrophic wildfires. Numerous cities and counties in California are increasingly aware of the importance of creating fire-safe councils and defensible space to fight wildfire. Many of these jurisdictions support fuel reduction around homes and request grants and fire education. The BLM, as well as other federal, state, and tribal governments and local groups, coordinates closely with these communities to conduct aggressive outreach projects while also providing funds and expertise for fire safety.

Reducing vegetation fuel and developing fuel breaks near structures is critical to lessening the impacts from wildfires. Past disruptions of natural fire cycles and management practices have resulted in wildfires of high intensity and severity. Addressing this threat, the BLM has given \$15 million in grants over the past 4 years to support local fire-safe councils and communities at risk in California. Local officials continue to collaborate with landowners throughout the state to reduce fuels on private property, and the Bureau uses its resources to manage fuels on public lands, particularly those that pose a fire danger to private homes and communities.

A northern California family's experience in 2004 helps tell the story of California's successful fire outreach efforts. In the BLM's Redding Resource Area, a fire-safety council conducted a fire assessment and provided fire management videos and pre-fire planning guidelines. The family widened a road and cleared vegetation to create defensible space around its Butte County house. Family members also posted a sign designating their swimming pool as a water source to assist firefighters. When fire struck in August, firefighters were able to save the home because of the family's preparations.

Service First

Service First, a national partnership for seamless natural resource management

between the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM, recognizes that both agencies must deliver better customer service while continuing to protect the resources in their care.

In the state's mountainous central region, the BLM's Bishop Field Office and the Inyo National Forest Supervisor's Office recently consolidated their facilities, integrating fire and dispatch operations and sharing many information technology and administrative functions. The consolidation allows each agency to save money while fielding a more effective workforce, producing an overall management success story in California.

California Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$223,607
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation and Use Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$3,234,725
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,241,715
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miscellaneous Receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$664,088
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of Land and Materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,114,438
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber Receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Domain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$19,532
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$2,042,837
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$46,858,170
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$56,399,112
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct BLM Financial Transfers to California 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$19,128,162
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$61,466

• Proceeds of Sales	• \$48,191
• Timber Receipts	•
• Public Domain	• \$1,788
• Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	• \$22,686,000
• TOTAL	• \$41,925,607
• BLM Investment in California	
• Management of Land and Resources	• \$68,757,000
• Land Acquisition	• \$3,904,000
• Range Improvements	• \$138,000
• Construction and Access	• \$3,033,000
• Management of O&C Lands	• \$842,000
• Wildland Fire Preparedness	• \$11,663,000
• Wildland Fire Operations	• \$8,017,000
• TOTAL	• \$96,354,000

• Commercial Use Activity in California on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Grazing Permits and Leases	• 581 permits and leases, 425,170 animal unit months
• Timber Volume Sold	• 1,188 hundred cubic feet
• Oil and Gas Leasing	• 97 new holes started, 70,338 acres in producing status, 5,887 wells capable of production

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geothermal Production 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 producing leases, 4,109 gigawatt hours of energy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Materials (Salables) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 53 permits issued, 1,162,432 cubic yards produced
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonenergy Leasables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 24 leases, 29,879 acres under lease
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23 notices reviewed, 20 plans of operation reviewed
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights-of-Way 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104 granted

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Horse and Burro Program in California, Fiscal Year 2004 			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated Current Population 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals Taken Off Range 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of Animals Adopted*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Horses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,608 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 684 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 677
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wild Burros 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1,521 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 305 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 209
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • * Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range 			

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimated Recreation Use in California on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visitor Days 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boating—motorized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,437
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boating—row, float, or paddle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 172,375
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Camping and picnicking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,347,244
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Driving for pleasure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 410,096
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fishing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 104,344
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hunting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 324,315

• Interpretation and education	• 340,431
• Nonmotorized travel	• 1,257,423
• Off-highway travel	• 2,700,986
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 3,100
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 2,755,697
• Swimming and other water activities	• 106,677
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 1,640
• TOTAL	• 16,532,765

• Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
• 20 projects, \$3,230,185 collected	
• 1.	• Alturas Field Office (2)
• 2.	• Arcata Field Office/King Range National Conservation Area (6)
• 3.	• Bakersfield Field Office
• 4.	• Barstow Field Office
• 5.	• Bishop Field Office
• 6.	• California Desert District Office
• 7.	• Dumont Dunes
• 8.	• Eagle Lake Field Office
• 9.	• El Centro Field Office
• 10.	• El Mirage Dry Lake
• 11.	• Folsom Field Office (3)
• 12.	• Hollister Field Office (4) - Kern River (Forest Service lead w/BLM Partner)
• 13.	• Imperial Sand Dunes

• 14.	• Needles Field Office
• 15.	• Palm Springs Field Office
• 16.	• Piedras Blancas Light Station
• 17.	• Redding Field Office (7)
• 18.	• Ridgecrest Field Office
• 19.	• Surprise Field Office
• 20.	• Ukiah Field Office
<p>• 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.</p>	

<p>• Public Land Treasures in California under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004</p>	
• National Monuments	• 3 monuments (291,390 acres)
• National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas	• 3 areas (10,735,768 acres)
• Cultural Resources	• 32,323 acres inventoried, (527 properties recorded)
• Wild and Scenic Rivers	• 6 rivers, 78 miles (24,800 acres)
• Wilderness Areas	• 76 areas (3,577,778 acres)
• Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	• 77 WSAs (974,769 acres)
• Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	• 143 ACECs (1,664,108 acres)
• National Historic Trails	• 3 trails (423 miles)
• National Scenic Trails	• 1 trail (189 miles)
• National Recreation Trails	• 8 trails (90 miles)

Colorado State Office

2850 Youngfield Street

Lakewood, CO 80215

303-239-3600

www.co.blm.gov

- 8.4 million acres of surface land**
- 29.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)**
- 0.8 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations**

COLORADO

BLM lands are often thought of as “America’s Playground,” and public lands in Colorado are no exception. Here, people rely on the public lands for recreation, cultural or historical tourism, and traditional uses like grazing and mining. Coloradans are looking to the public lands more and more—whether it is for the solitude of a historic trail or for the benefits of energy development.

The BLM oversees 8.4 million acres of public lands in Colorado—ranging from 4,000 to over 14,000 feet in elevation—along with 29 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. BLM public lands include alpine tundra, colorful canyons, and majestic mesas. The agency manages these lands for a multitude of uses, including recreation, mining, wildlife habitat, wilderness, energy development, and livestock grazing.

BLM Colorado adheres to the principle of multiple-use management outlined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. This means the BLM balances outdoor recreation and preservation of wildlife habitat, air and water, and other scenic and historical values with environmentally responsible commercial development of the land and its resources. The mix of allowed uses depends on an area’s resources, the type of permit, and local demands.

Energy Development

One of the BLM’s responsibilities is to implement President Bush’s National Energy

Policy to develop the energy the nation needs without compromising the environment. As a manager of vast energy and mineral resources, the BLM plays a key role in ensuring that Colorado and the nation have enough energy.

The BLM identifies public lands available for the development of energy resources for all federal agencies in Colorado. The BLM also identifies when restrictions to energy development activities are necessary to protect other resource values such as water quality, wildlife habitat, and threatened or endangered species habitat.

In Colorado, federal lands provide significant contributions to the nation's energy supply, accounting for 20 percent of the oil produced statewide and 11 percent of the natural gas produced statewide. In addition, 74 percent of the state's carbon dioxide (CO₂), which is used for making dry ice and for other industrial purposes, comes from federal lands. More than 80 percent of Colorado's coal comes from federal leases, and in 2003, Colorado ranked third in the West, behind Wyoming and Montana, in total coal production.

Resource Protection

BLM lands in Colorado serve as important areas for conservation programs. These lands contain precious resources, from threatened or endangered species to one-of-a-kind fossils.

Over the past decade, the number of plant and animal species on BLM lands that are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act has continued to grow. The BLM continues to work on improving habitat for these species. For instance, concern about the status, declining populations, and long-term survival of the Gunnison sage-grouse started to surface in the early 1990s. Sage-grouse in Colorado's Gunnison Basin differ in physical characteristics, behavior, and genetics from their cousin, the greater sage-grouse, found in the northern part of the state. In 1995, the BLM's Gunnison Field Office invited all interested groups and individuals to meet and discuss the current status and potential future of this game bird. Within a month, participants representing the BLM, other federal land management agencies, and a host of private groups and citizens had formed the Gunnison Sage-Grouse Working Group to develop strategies to increase

sage-grouse populations in the Gunnison Basin.

The goal of the working group is to create a local conservation plan that will improve sage-grouse populations. The group has addressed three general areas of concern—habitat quality, habitat loss and fragmentation, and physical disturbance. They have also identified actions in each conservation area to achieve the goal and objectives of the conservation plan and address issues that affect sage-grouse and their habitat. The working group recognizes the need to carry out specific conservation actions in response to situations as they arise. Implementation of the Gunnison Sage-Grouse Conservation Plan will occur over the next 15 years, although adaptive management and monitoring will continue to be an integral part of sage-grouse and sagebrush ecosystem management.

The BLM also works with others to preserve resources of historical significance. BLM lands in Colorado harbor greater numbers and kinds of fossils than those of any other federal or state agency. These lands contain treasures of national significance and provide an outdoor laboratory for scientists from all over the world.

Recreation

Each BLM field office offers recreation adventures such as hunting, hiking, fishing, camping, backpacking, mountain biking, horseback riding, off-highway vehicle use, and photography. BLM Colorado is working to establish a comprehensive approach to recreation planning and management. This can only be accomplished through cooperation and consultation with a wide range of stakeholders.

Only about 15 percent of BLM land in Colorado is managed for structured recreation. These areas usually have more services, offer visitor assistance, and provide the opportunity to see other people. The remaining 85 percent of BLM land offers recreational activities in wide-open spaces. Adventure seekers, including hunters, campers, and anglers, can still get to these lands without crowds or a sense of being overly regimented.

For example, public lands in the Red Hill area near Glenwood Springs provide an important local recreation area for residents of the Roaring Fork Valley. Public pressure to preserve Red Hill's unique recreational and aesthetic values, as well as to address the

associated impacts from recreational use, has accelerated with the region's growth. In response, a group of concerned users and neighbors formed the Red Hill Council, which includes citizens, nearby landowners, local governments and businesses, and the BLM. The Council's objective is to develop recommendations to protect BLM-managed public lands and minimize conflicts while providing for recreational use.

BLM Colorado, in partnership with the Colorado Off-Highway Vehicle Coalition, Colorado State Parks, U.S. Forest Service, and other interest groups, formed Stay the Trail, a coalition of responsible OHV users interested in preserving the opportunity to ride. The group's mission is to reinforce and highlight responsible OHV use and to mitigate irresponsible use to minimize resource damage on public lands. The coalition aims to create a statewide culture of responsible OHV use that will continue beyond the life of the project, effectively creating a stewardship ethic among all Colorado OHV recreation enthusiasts.

The Alpine Loop Back Country Byway, managed by BLM's Gunnison Field Office, offers spectacular recreation opportunities. The BLM formed the Alpine Triangle Recreation Management Area to serve the three gateway communities adjacent to the public lands along the byway. Lake City, Silverton, and Ouray now depend on tourism and recreation for revenue, which is a departure from their traditional dependence on mining. To help sustain the economic health of these towns, the BLM formed a partnership with the U.S. Forest Service and Colorado Department of Transportation as well as local governments and chambers of commerce. Promoting communication among the communities and providing mutual support enables the partners to market the area as a premier destination for visitors. Local businesses that provide amenities such as food, lodging, and recreation supplies also benefit from this collaboration.

Cooperative Conservation

The BLM supports the President's executive order for cooperative conservation through its own multiple-use mandate, its Shared Community Stewardship Initiative, and Interior Secretary Gale Norton's four Cs philosophy: conservation through cooperation, communication, and consultation.

For example, BLM Colorado participates in the Uncompahgre Plateau Project, one of the nation's premier examples of collaboration between public and private officials. This partnership coordinates federal, state, county, and private efforts to initiate restoration projects that improve ecosystem health on the Uncompahgre Plateau, an area larger than Rhode Island. Originating as a local effort to preserve the mule deer population, the program evolved into addressing issues affecting the entire region's ecosystem, including fuel reduction, native plant restoration, habitat enhancement for mule deer and sage-grouse, and erosion controls. The partnership now comprises local, county, state, and federal government officials, along with representatives from other constituent groups such as the timber industry and environmental organizations.

Land Use Planning

Although public lands play a pivotal role in the quality of life in Colorado, managing these lands is a challenging task for the BLM. Colorado's population grew from 3.3 million in 1990 to about 4 million in 2000, which is a 23 percent increase. With more people using the public lands for recreation as well as for traditional purposes like grazing, energy development, and mining, balanced use of this land is fast becoming the management issue of the 21st century. The amount of acreage available is shrinking, which makes effective planning and proper land management more important than ever.

Every major land use decision the agency makes is governed by a well-defined planning process established by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. Land use planning is one of the most important tools the BLM has to manage the public lands consistently and in a manner that upholds the principle of multiple use. Public involvement is equally important to the planning process. The BLM remains committed to sound land use planning and using the best management practices on the land. BLM Colorado invests a significant amount of its annual budget and workload into planning.

Public discussions regarding the protection of Colorado's public lands date back to 1894 when the Salt Lake Times ran a story detailing the interest in protecting the region that is now the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. Public discussions are still important to the BLM in Colorado because they lead to a shared vision that supports the

public lands. The BLM is involving the public—both locally and nationally—in all land use decisions. Plans currently under review include the Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan (RMP), the Little Snake RMP, and the North Fruita Desert RMP Amendment. The BLM's goal is to prepare management plans in close consultation with appropriate federal, state, tribal, and county entities, as well as with local agencies and citizens, to build a tradition of local stewardship.

Cooperative conservation also plays a role in land use planning. When the BLM's Little Snake Field Office and county officials recognized the growing need to develop a community-based stewardship model for managing federal lands in Colorado's Moffat County, they formed the Northwest Colorado Stewardship (NWCOS) group. Since April 2003, the group has worked to foster a relationship among a diverse range of interests and to empower the affected public to have greater input into the federal land management decisionmaking process. The NWCOS has tried to enlist a broad range of partners, including other federal agencies, energy companies, and interest groups. The NWCOS is also working on a public-involvement strategy for revising the Little Snake RMP to bring more community ownership into federal land management.

Service First

The BLM and the U.S. Forest Service have adjacent lands and common customers throughout Colorado. The two agencies, which manage an intertwined and interdependent land and resource base, operate as partners whenever possible through the Service First Initiative to provide better, more cost-effective service to their customers. Together, they meet the public's demands and leverage budget capabilities. This approach combines the best attributes of each agency and capitalizes on reengineering public land management in a way that makes good business sense.

Colorado Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$492,033
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recreation and Use Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$490,758
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$480,768
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miscellaneous Receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$9,267,336
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale of Land and Materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$663,987
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber Receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Domain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$77,015
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$607,090
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$165,981,377
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$178,060,364
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Colorado 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$17,600,933
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grazing Fees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$115,386
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proceeds of Sales 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$22,205
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber Receipts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Domain 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,585
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$80,322,932
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TOTAL 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$98,063,041
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BLM Investment in Colorado 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of Land and Resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$85,876,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land Acquisition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,685,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Range Improvements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,006,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction and Access 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$1,615,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management of O&C Lands 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • \$749,000

• Wildland Fire Preparedness	• \$8,510,000
• Wildland Fire Operations	• \$9,170,000
• TOTAL	• \$108,611,000

Commercial Use Activity in Colorado on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Grazing Permits and Leases	1,585 permits and leases, 653,941 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	6,110 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	195 new holes started, 1,343,636 acres in producing status, 3,573 wells capable of production
Coal Production	27 producing leases, 26,873,378 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	771 permits issued, 493,735 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	9 leases, 21,761 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	13 notices reviewed
Rights-of-Way	228 granted

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Colorado, Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	767	0	142
Wild Burros	0	0	38
* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range			

• Estimated Recreation Use in Colorado on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 5,466
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 103,421
• Camping and picnicking	• 1,023,825
• Driving for pleasure	• 178,071
• Fishing	• 76,437
• Hunting	• 841,510
• Interpretation and education	• 309,388
• Nonmotorized travel	• 721,207
• Off-highway travel	• 527,917
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 14,153
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 298,653
• Swimming and other water activities	• 7,829
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 11,536
• TOTAL	• 4,119,413

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
14 projects, \$485,222 collected	
1.	Anasazi Heritage Center
2.	Canon City National Conservation Area
3.	Royal Gorge Field Office
4.	Columbine Field Office
5.	Glenwood Springs Field Office

6.	Grand Junction Field Office
7.	Gunnison Field Office
8.	Gunnison River Gorge (2)
9.	Kremmling Field Office
10.	Little Snake Field Office
11.	San Luis Valley Public Lands Center
12.	Uncompahgre Field Office
13.	Upper Colorado River (2)
14.	White River Field Office
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.	

Eastern States Office

7450 Boston Boulevard

Springfield, VA 22153-3121

703-440-1600

www.es.blm.gov

30,000 acres of surface land (mostly small isolated parcels scattered throughout 31 States)

40.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

2.3 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust
responsibility for mineral operations

EASTERN STATES

BLM Eastern States cares for public lands and resources in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River. Within this vast region, the BLM administers 30,000 surface acres of public land and about 40 million acres of subsurface minerals.

To ensure that the agency effectively manages its far-flung parcels of public lands, BLM Eastern States works with a variety of groups and interested individuals. Cooperative management agreements with state and local governments provide key recreation sites at such public land treasures as the Lake Vermilion Islands in Minnesota, scenic beaches in Florida, historic lighthouses in the Great Lakes and along the Florida coast, and recently acquired parcels near Washington, DC, and in Virginia and Maryland.

Multiple-Use Management of the Public Lands

The public lands can accommodate a broad range of activities and, therefore, the BLM follows a multiple-use approach in managing them. This approach is essential to BLM Eastern States because its programs serve more than 190 million people who live in the East. For example, public lands in the region offer countless opportunities for recreation while also yielding energy and mineral resources. BLM Eastern States must try to achieve a balance among these activities, as well as many others. BLM Eastern States also fights wildfires, places wild horses and burros in adoptive homes, maintains historical land-survey records, and oversees other natural resource programs.

Planning

The BLM permits these activities under its land use planning process, which helps identify uses for the public lands in each state. For example, the Lower Potomac River Proposed Coordinated Management Plan, which was completed by BLM Eastern States and the State of Maryland in 2004, guides the use of BLM and state lands in Charles County. It also sets goals for outdoor recreation, cultural and historic preservation and interpretation, and natural resource conservation and education that support sustainable economic development while maintaining the region's rural character. Last year, those who helped develop the plan received a BLM Four Cs Award—representing conservation through cooperation, communication, and consultation.

Energy and Minerals

Energy and mineral resource extraction remains an important component of the

multiple-use mandate. In the East, the BLM administers 3,675 mineral leases covering 2 million acres in 19 states. The majority (3,550 leases) are for oil and gas exploration, with the heaviest concentration in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Michigan, Ohio, and West Virginia. The remaining 125 leases, covering about 82,000 acres, are for coal and other minerals such as lead, zinc, limestone, and quartz.

Lessees mine coal in Alabama, Kentucky, and West Virginia; lead and zinc in Missouri; limestone in Virginia; and quartz in Arkansas. Even after the BLM completes these mining leases, it still must approve drilling and operation plans and provide inspection and enforcement for mineral conservation, production verification, and environmental protection.

Wildland Fire

The Jackson Hotshot Crew (JHC) remains the centerpiece of BLM Eastern States' wildland fire program. Established in 1997 to augment national fire suppression efforts, the JHC has helped promote a more diverse firefighting workforce. Based in Jackson, Mississippi, the JHC uses its proximity to Historically Black Colleges and Universities to help recruit students who want to pursue fire management careers. Approximately 50 percent of the JHC hired each year are minorities (African Americans, Native Americans, and Asian Americans). The BLM Eastern States Jackson Field Office has been working closely with its partners to build the Southern Regional Fire Training Facility in Jackson, which will open in 2005 and serve as the JHC headquarters.

Wild Horse and Burro Adoption and Compliance

More than 200,000 wild horses and burros have been placed in good homes since 1973, when the BLM began holding adoptions to maintain healthy populations of these animals on the public lands. Between 6,000 and 7,000 animals are adopted nationally each year, and BLM Eastern States is proud to serve as the primary adoption arm of the BLM's wild horse and burro program. Eastern States placed more than 2,600 animals in new homes through the adoption program last year. The BLM's Web site for online adoptions of wild horses and burros (www.adoptahorse.blm.gov) received more than 500,000 hits last year and provides information to potential adopters across the country.

With help from trained volunteers throughout the Southeast, BLM Eastern States performs inspections within a year of an animals' adoption. BLM law enforcement personnel conduct adoption and compliance investigations to ensure that these animals are going to good homes and are receiving humane care before the BLM gives title to the new owner.

Natural Resources

BLM Eastern States manages a variety of natural, cultural, and heritage resources on widely scattered tracts of public lands in Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Some of these resources are truly outstanding, and BLM Eastern States is proud to be entrusted with the care of these "jewels."

One tool for conserving public land resources is the cooperative conservation mandate signed by President Bush last year. The BLM has long supported the goals of this concept through its Shared Community Stewardship Initiative and Interior Secretary Gale Norton's Four Cs Awards program.

The philosophy behind cooperative conservation is that land managers take better care of resources when they work in concert with interested parties. BLM Eastern States is committed to this mandate, and in fact, has already made cooperative conservation a standard practice in many of its projects. For example, the agency participates in the annual Outdoor Writers Association of America (OWAA) Conference to promote BLM programs and share information with members. OWAA is an influential organization of journalists and public affairs professionals from the private sector who are dedicated to the conservation of natural resources and sound outdoor education.

In Maryland's Charles County, BLM Eastern States and the State of Maryland jointly manage the 1,270-acre Douglas Point tract along the Potomac River. The area offers public recreation opportunities such as hiking and hunting, as well as cultural and natural resources, from sunken World War I-era ships to 60-million-year-old fossils.

BLM Eastern States also has a long-standing relationship with the Kentucky Horse Park and maintains a display in the park's visitor center. The display showcases the history of wild horses and the BLM's role in managing wild horse herds on the public

lands. The park features the wild horse in its daily “Parade of Breeds” and supports the Mustang Troop, an equestrian drill team pairing inner-city youth with domesticated mustangs.

General Land Office Records

As the successor agency to the original General Land Office, BLM Eastern States maintains more than 9 million historical land documents such as survey maps and field notes, homesteads, patents, military warrants, and railroad grants. These documents were among the first land records developed from the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the transfer of public lands to private individuals.

There are more than 4 million land patent records available online, including more than 2.9 million that have been scanned since the project began in 1989. There are records from 30 public domain states: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, and Wisconsin in the East, and Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming in the West (post-1908).

In 2004, BLM Eastern States celebrated the 200 millionth hit to its General Land Office Web site, which contains a trove of historical land records. The Bureau also scanned its millionth serialized patent, adding to its already large online database. The GLO Web site remains one of the BLM’s and the Department of the Interior’s most popular sites, and the public can access it 24 hours a day at www.glorerecords.blm.

Cadastral Survey

The BLM is the only agency authorized to determine the official boundaries of the federal lands of the United States. The agency’s cadastral surveyors continue the legacy of their General Land Office predecessors by employing the latest innovations in measuring technology to achieve the most accurate boundary information possible. They perform boundary surveys and provide expertise for federal agencies within the states under the

purview of BLM Eastern States, with emphasis on meeting Indian trust responsibilities and federal obligations to tribal governments.

Lands and Realty

Through its lands and realty program, BLM Eastern States provides for public land identification and disposal and for land tenure adjustments. The Bureau continues to process land transactions in which the U.S. Coast Guard is relinquishing properties around the Great Lakes and in Florida. The Coast Guard has determined that these properties, which were originally set aside to build lighthouses, are no longer needed. The properties are transferred either through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act or by a public land order to another federal agency. There are 33 lighthouse properties on public domain lands within BLM Eastern States, and all but one have come from the Coast Guard. The BLM's goal is to find other public entities or nonprofit groups that are interested in managing these parcels and their associated lighthouses.

Eastern States Figures

Fiscal Year 2004

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Recreation and Use Fees	\$11,178
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$1,375
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$71,016
Sale of Land and Materials	\$6,705
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$2,545
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$7,049,000
TOTAL	\$7,141,819

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Eastern States	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$30,700,572
Proceeds of Sales	\$903
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$3,425,000
TOTAL	34,126,475
BLM Investment in Eastern States	
Management of Land and Resources	\$19,054,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$678,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$68,000
TOTAL	\$19,800,000

Commercial Use Activity in Eastern States on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Oil and Gas Leasing	36 new holes started, 353,558 acres in producing status, 1,771 wells capable of production
Coal Production	2 producing leases, 914,438 tons produced
Nonenergy Leasables	58 leases, 40,299 acres under lease

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Eastern States, Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	0	0	2,377
Wild Burros	0	0	267
* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range. Eastern States Office administers the wild horse and burro program in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River and in the District of			

Columbia.

• Estimated Recreation Use in Eastern States on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 257
• Camping and picnicking	• 366
• Fishing	• 296
• Hunting	• 90
• Interpretation and education	• 906
• Nonmotorized travel	• 1,759
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 128
• Swimming and other water activities	• 789
• TOTAL	• 4,591

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
1 project, \$7,640 collected	
1.	Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area

Public Land Treasures in Eastern States under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
Cultural Resources	415 acres inventoried (16 properties recorded)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	2 ACECs (239 acres)

(ACECs)	
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Idaho State Office

1387 South Vinnell Way

Boise, ID 83709

208-373-4000

www.id.blm.gov

- 12.0 million acres of surface land**
- 36.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate**
(including surface acreage mentioned above)
- 0.6 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations**

IDAHO

The BLM is steward of nearly 12 million acres of public lands in Idaho, representing 22 percent of the state's land area. These lands present a mosaic of breathtaking beauty and striking diversity—from desert landscapes to alpine forests, from vast open rangelands to magnificent canyons etched by rivers.

The public lands contribute in different ways to the quality of life of Idaho residents and visitors, to the livelihood of many citizens, and to the viability of local communities. They are vital to the economy of Idaho and generate significant revenues of more than \$15 million annually to the National Treasury. These lands also have other environmental, cultural, economic, and recreational values. The BLM manages the public lands under a principle of multiple use that recognizes the many values associated with them.

Multiple-Use Management

With Idaho's rapid population growth and an increasing numbers of citizens

discovering opportunities on the public lands, recreation has emerged as one of the premier elements of the BLM's multiple-use mission. The BLM works with many partners and volunteers to help the public enjoy high-quality recreational experiences in a safe and responsible way.

The agency manages rivers and trails, issues special recreation permits, and builds and maintains recreation sites throughout the state. In 2004, BLM Idaho responded to 12,000 requests for visitor information, processed 100 special recreation permits for commercial users and groups, and issued 10,000 recreation use permits.

Not only do Idaho's public lands provide recreational opportunities, they are also the source of valuable economic resources. Among the economic activities managed by the BLM is the production of timber from public lands. In fiscal year 2004, the agency completed commercial sales of forest and woodland products yielding 18.8 million board feet of timber and 1,500 acres of restored forests and woodlands.

The Wet Gulch restoration project in west-central Idaho exemplifies the numerous benefits of balanced forest management. The removal of dead timber from this project area helped to protect local citizens and their community from the risk of wildfire. The project enhanced fish and wildlife habitat and improved forest health while producing economic benefits from the production of 3.5 million board feet of timber.

With almost 2,200 grazing allotments in Idaho, the BLM's grazing program helps support rural communities throughout the state while sustaining a way of life that is an important part of Idaho's history and culture. In 2004, the Bureau issued more than 250 grazing permits and 2,500 grazing authorizations and monitored more than 460 allotments. Monitoring included the inventory of more than 650,000 acres of noxious weeds, treatment of nearly 71,000 acres, and health assessments of more than 1 million acres of public rangeland.

Although Idaho does not contain sizeable reserves of fossil fuels, the state's public lands are making important contributions to meeting the nation's growing energy needs through alternative energy sources, including wind and geothermal energy. In 2004, BLM Idaho processed seven active wind energy development applications. The agency also

continues to be actively involved in relicensing Idaho's six hydropower projects with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. These facilities represent a significant part of Idaho's contribution to the national energy supply.

Cooperative Conservation

While managing the public lands for the use and enjoyment of the public today, the BLM meets its obligations to future generations through conservation. Increasingly the agency relies on the active support and participation of local citizens, communities, and other stakeholders, working together for cooperative conservation. For the BLM in Idaho, which has long prided itself on its ability to work collaboratively with others, cooperative conservation is a familiar way of doing business. It can be seen at work in many of the BLM's successes over the past year.

With money from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the BLM joined with other federal and state government agencies, conservation organizations, and local landowners to acquire conservation easements on more than 13,000 acres of land along three Idaho rivers. Valued at more than \$27 million, the parcels along the Henrys Fork River and the south fork and main branch of the Snake River are protecting valuable wildlife habitat and preserving open space.

The purchase of conservation easements within an area of critical environmental concern located in the Snake River watershed is a particularly important achievement. With its headwaters in and around Yellowstone National Park, the Snake River watershed is like no other in the West. It was rated by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as the most valuable, diverse, and unique ecosystem in Idaho, and its riparian corridor sustains a wide variety of plants, fish, birds, and other wildlife.

Perhaps the best example of cooperative conservation is the BLM's effort to conserve sage-grouse habitat. The agency has partnered with the Idaho Department of Fish and Game to develop a statewide sage-grouse conservation strategy. In cooperation with the state, local working groups, resource advisory councils, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, and other partners, the BLM is preparing a conservation strategy that transcends jurisdictional boundaries. In the interim, the BLM is relying upon

its own National Sage-Grouse Conservation Strategy to guide conservation and restoration efforts in the state.

Efforts to conserve the sage-grouse are working at the local level as well. The Shoshone Basin Sage-Grouse Local Working Group has been active for more than a decade in the Twin Falls area, where sage-grouse numbers had declined. The working group found that expanding the project's scope to include private as well as public land offers greater management flexibility and produces the greatest benefits for species habitat and for livestock forage as well. As the BLM and landowners collaborate in implementing the working group's proposals, sagebrush cover has increased significantly. The percentage of acres of sage-grouse habitat rated as excellent has more than doubled while grazing levels have remained constant.

Cooperative conservation has also had other successes. In 2004, the Bureau cooperated with private, state, and federal partners to formulate an agreement protecting slickspot peppergrass, a plant that appears in southwestern Idaho's sagebrush habitat. The BLM completed a number of projects aimed at improving the health of riparian areas, which are particularly critical to the health and diversity of plant and animal life. For example, along eastern Idaho's Little Lost River, agency fire crews built 3 miles of fencing to protect a riparian corridor, a project that will improve water quality and prevent unauthorized grazing in nearby Summit Creek. BLM Idaho constructed another mile of fence along Henry's Lake and Kinney Creek, near the town of Island Park. This fence will reduce the flow of sediment and nutrients into the lake, improving the overall health of this nationally recognized trout fishery.

Planning

Efforts to restore riparian areas are part of a larger process of identifying appropriate public land activities through BLM's land use planning efforts. BLM Idaho's resource management plans guide the agency's decisions affecting the state's public lands. Planning emphasizes collaboration with local, state, and tribal governments and the public to provide master blueprints for managing the public lands.

An evaluation of the 12 land use plans covering public lands managed by BLM

Idaho confirmed that some revisions were necessary to respond to changing resource conditions and patterns of public use. For example, a decrease of sagebrush steppe across southern Idaho helped prompt a comprehensive effort to protect the sage-grouse.

Increased construction in the wildland-urban interface led the agency to review its approach to managing the buildup of combustible wood near at-risk communities. The BLM then published a draft amendment/environmental impact statement (EIS) for the 12 plans addressing management of the state's sagebrush steppe to improve wildlife habitat and reduce the risk of wildfire.

In 2004, BLM Idaho also published a draft management plan/EIS for the Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve and continued to develop new plans for the Birds of Prey NCA and for lands managed by the Pocatello, Bruneau, Coeur d'Alene, and Cottonwood Field Offices.

Serving Communities

Land use planning provides the road map for how the BLM will manage the public lands, but it is the day-to-day work of the men and women of the BLM that allows the agency to be a positive presence and a good neighbor in the community.

Under the National Fire Plan, for example, the BLM distributed nearly \$600,000 in rural fire assistance to 14 communities in 2004. In cooperation with rural fire departments and local leaders, the agency completed construction of the Kamima and Carey Fire Stations in south-central Idaho to help protect rural communities from wildfire. The BLM also provided funding to all 44 Idaho counties to complete wildfire protection plans. Additionally, to assist in community development, BLM Idaho awarded contracts for four forest stewardship projects that reduce fire risks, promote conservation, and create jobs for local communities.

Serving local communities allows the BLM to contribute in many ways to the health of the land and the quality of life of local residents. An exemplary success story occurred in the Magic Valley area of central Idaho. Under a Recreation and Public Purposes Act lease issued to Jerome County, the BLM turned over 6,600 acres of public land along the

rim of the Snake River Canyon, allowing the county to establish a public park and create economic opportunities. Acknowledging the success of this project and the spirit of partnership behind it, BLM Director Kathleen Clarke presented Jerome County commissioners with the prestigious Four Cs Award for consultation, cooperation, and communication in the service of conservation.

For the BLM, serving communities also means maintaining close and constructive relationships with Native Americans and honoring the federal government’s unique trust relationship with American Indian tribes that arises from treaties, executive orders, laws, policies, and regulations.

Throughout Idaho, the BLM works closely with tribes to accomplish a variety of common objectives in resource management. For example, in 2004, the BLM conducted a cadastral survey to identify and mark more than 400 miles of Indian trust lands in cooperation with the Coeur d’Alene, Nez Perce, Shoshone-Paiute, and Shoshone-Bannock Tribes. In another example, a stewardship contract was awarded to the Shoshone-Paiute Tribes for a project located in the Owyhee Mountains south of Boise, which is improving forest health while providing job opportunities, training, and experience in watershed management.

Idaho Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Grazing Fees	\$1,388,965
Recreation and Use Fees	\$542,224
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$718,141
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$380,625
Sale of Land and Materials	\$156,001
Timber Receipts	

Public Domain	\$295,270
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$1,137,360
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$4,497,231
TOTAL	\$9,115,817
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$15,306,478
Grazing Fees	\$204,079
Proceeds of Sales	\$13,126
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$24,771
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,169,000
TOTAL	\$17,717,454
BLM Investment in Idaho	
Management of Land and Resources	\$52,549,000
Land Acquisition	\$5,080,000
Range Improvements	\$979,000
Construction and Access	\$2,584,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$106,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$597,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$71,120,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$18,059,000
TOTAL	\$151,074,000

Commercial Use Activity in Idaho on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Grazing Permits and Leases	1,903 permits and leases, 1,338,410 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	12,900 hundred cubic feet
Mineral Materials (Salables)	1,276 permits issued, 897,673 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	89 leases, 42,761 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	10 notices reviewed, 18 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	112 granted

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Idaho, Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	634	291	187
Wild Burros	0	0	7

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

Estimated Recreation Use in Idaho on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Visitor Days	
Boating—motorized	120,902
Boating—row, float, or paddle	640,927
Camping and picnicking	1,120,245
Driving for pleasure	279,513

• Fishing	• 530,950
• Hunting	• 607,028
• Interpretation and education	• 282,164
• Nonmotorized travel	• 265,635
• Off-highway travel	• 249,537
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 43,907
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 233,837
• Swimming and other water activities	• 51,707
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 279,180
• TOTAL	• 4,705,532

• Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
• 34 projects, \$518,964 collected	
• 1	• Rio Butte/ Birch Creek
• 2	• Blackwell Island
• 3	• Burley Field Office
• 4	• Challis Field Office
• 5	• Coeur d'Alene Field Office
• 6	• Cottonwood Field Office
• 7	• Craters of the Moon National Monument
• 8	• Eagle Watch
• 9	• Federal Passports
• 10	• Four Rivers Field Office
• 11	• Huckleberry Camponound
• 12	• Idaho Falls Field Office
• 13	• Jarvis Field Office
• 14	• Kelly Island Camponound
• 15	• Killarney Lake

● 16	● Lower Salmon River (12)
● 17	● Lud Drexler Park
● 18	● Mackay Reservoir
● 19	● Maple Grove Campground
● 20	● Mica Rav
● 21	● Milner Historic Recreation Area (10)
● 22	● Owyhee Field Office
● 23	● Pavette River Complex (7)
● 24	● Pocatello/Malad Resource Area (3)
● Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004 (continued)	
● 25	● Salmon Field Office
● 26	● Shoshone Field Office
● 27	● Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area
● 28	● South Fork of the Snake River (10)
● 29	● South Fork of the Snake River Permits
● 30	● St Anthony Sand Dunes
● 31	● Steck Recreation Area
● 32	● Inner Salmon River Special Recreation Management Area
● 33	● VIP Pass
● 34	● Windy Rav
● 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.	

Public Land Treasures in Idaho under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
National Monuments	1 monument (273,847 acres)
National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas	1 area (484,034 acres)
Cultural Resources	43,586 acres inventoried (474 properties recorded)
Wilderness Areas	1 area (802 acres)

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	66 WSAs (1,341,709 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	93 ACECs (563,107 acres)
National Historic Trails	4 trails (439 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (13 miles)
National Recreation Trails	6 trails (38 miles)

Montana State Office

5001 Southgate Drive

Billings, MT 59101

406-896-5012

www.mt.blm.gov

MONTANA

8.0 million acres of surface land

37.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

5.5 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

NORTH DAKOTA

58,837 acres of surface land

5.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

0.9 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust

responsibility for mineral operations

SOUTH DAKOTA

274,450 acres of surface land

3.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

5.0 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust
responsibility for mineral operations

MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND SOUTH DAKOTA

Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota are large states with relatively small populations. This circumstance has fostered a tradition of neighbor helping neighbor and people pulling together to meet common opportunities and challenges. In a very real sense, the BLM in Montana and the Dakotas reflects the characteristics of these states—the agency administers resources over vast areas with a small staff, relying on cooperation and partnerships to get the job done. A growing force of volunteers also helps supplement the BLM’s staff by working as campground hosts, student interns who exchange their service for college credit, and in other capacities, contributing several million dollars worth of service annually.

Public lands in Montana and the Dakotas offer a variety of terrains, from rolling prairies in the east to rugged mountains in the west. The BLM manages nearly 8 million acres scattered throughout Montana and about 333,000 acres primarily in western North Dakota and northwestern South Dakota. These lands provide important habitat for wildlife, riparian areas that help improve water quality in Montana’s rivers and streams, and forest products. BLM lands also provide a source of forage for domestic livestock, helping to maintain rural economies and a lifestyle that, for many, epitomizes

the region's character.

Energy

In addition to the 8.3 million acres of land, BLM Montana manages about 47.1 million subsurface acres in parts of all three states. Prudent management and environmentally responsible development of energy minerals such as coal, oil, and gas are important elements of BLM Montana's conservation mandate. Traditional oil and gas activities are scattered across the three states; there are significant fields in the Williston Basin area in western North Dakota and eastern Montana and in the Great Falls vicinity in west-central Montana.

Some of the nation's largest coal deposits lie beneath the prairies of eastern Montana and western North Dakota. While the coal itself is a key energy source, significant quantities of natural gas are also trapped in the coal seams—especially in Montana's Powder River Basin. The BLM partnered with the State of Montana to complete an environmental impact statement (EIS) to guide development of the state's coalbed natural gas. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of Energy, Crow Tribe, and Environmental Protection Agency also cooperated in preparing the EIS. This approach resulted in a comprehensive study that considered virtually the entire Montana portion of the basin. BLM Montana worked concurrently with BLM Wyoming and its partners to develop their plan, which analyzed the Wyoming portion of the basin. By working together, the two states produced studies that dovetail while allowing for differences dictated by state-specific requirements.

Recreation

Montana has many recreational opportunities. Visitor use on public lands across Montana and the Dakotas increased by more than 15 percent from 2002 to 2004. Camping, picnicking, fishing, and hunting are some of the most popular activities in Montana.

Public lands near growing urban areas offer critical recreational opportunities in relatively natural settings. For example, the BLM manages about 12 miles of the storied

Blackfoot River corridor near Missoula and maintains recreation sites along Hauser and Holter Lakes in Lewis and Clark County. In Yellowstone County, the Four Dances Natural Area and the Sundance Lodge Recreation Area—two pockets of public land virtually in their native state—are within minutes of the cities of Billings and Laurel. Finally, 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.

Wild Horses and Burros

The Pryor Mountains National Wild Horse Range in the rugged mountains of south-central Montana is a pristine setting for these living legends of the old West, and maintaining a healthy herd is high on BLM Montana’s priority list. An important aspect of this work is balancing the wild horse population with the forage available on the arid range. Over the past decade, the Pryor herd has averaged about 160 head. BLM Montana occasionally gathers excess horses from the range to maintain this strategic balance. These horses are available to the public through the BLM’s Adopt-a-Horse or Burro Program. BLM Montana is working with Zoo Montana to administer fertility control to selected mares to slow population growth and maintain a healthy, genetically viable Pryor Mountain herd. This gives younger mares more time to mature physically before conceiving. BLM Montana and Zoo Montana have treated 44 mares using this nonintrusive procedure.

Planning and Cooperative Conservation

Land use plans provide the basis for the myriad management decisions that BLM Montana makes in caring for the public lands. While the BLM’s planning efforts have long involved members of the public with a broad range of interests, BLM Montana recently began inviting local and tribal governments and other agencies to become active members of its land use planning teams. Early efforts have proven successful. For example, southwestern Montana’s Madison and Beaverhead Counties were cooperating agencies in developing the Dillon resource management plan (RMP), which addresses uses for the 900,000 acres of BLM surface acreage and 1.3 million acres of subsurface

minerals in those two counties. Likewise, Blaine, Fergus, Phillips, and Chouteau Counties have signed on as cooperating agencies for the Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument RMP.

Planning also presents an excellent example of how the BLM Montana is putting President Bush's cooperative conservation mandate into practice. The cooperative conservation approach calls on federal agencies to work with other levels of government and local communities and complements the inclusive land use planning process that BLM Montana has been following for years. The BLM recognizes that its decisions concerning public lands often have a ripple effect on other lands and local jurisdictions and has adopted a common-sense approach, cooperating with other agencies and local entities as each new land use plan gets underway. BLM Montana has begun two new RMPs for the Butte and Miles City areas and will start a new West HiLine RMP, covering BLM lands in north-central Montana, this year.

Up-to-date land use plans help the BLM make good resource decisions, but the public's involvement in managing public land does not stop when these large plans are complete. BLM Montana continues to solicit and respond to citizen input while implementing plans and carrying out its daily responsibilities.

The cooperative conservation approach is also evident in Montana's four citizen-based resource councils. These councils act as sounding boards and provide advice on all aspects of public land management in Montana. Each resource advisory council (RAC) consists of 15 citizens representing a broad range of interests. A few years ago, Montana's RACs encouraged the BLM to undertake an unprecedented three-state study of off-highway vehicle use, and the agency is now implementing decisions made in the resulting interagency EIS.

Because BLM Montana has four councils, each can also focus on localized issues. For example, a subcommittee of the Eastern Montana Resource Advisory Council developed a travel management plan for 40,000 acres in eastern Montana. Council members used a grassroots approach to develop the plan for a checkerboard of federal, state, and private lands known as the Knowlton area. The area's mixed ownership and variety of uses posed a number of management challenges, and the group looked for

solutions that all parties could support. Over the course of a year, subcommittee members conducted 26 meetings with participation from landowners, recreationists, and commercial outfitters, and the process the subcommittee developed will serve as a model for other travel management planning efforts. Overall, the RACs have become an important tool in helping BLM Montana better involve the public.

A project in Deadwood, South Dakota, provides another model of cooperative conservation. Located in the Black Hills, Deadwood was threatened by a wildfire in 2001 that swept through Grizzly Gulch, an area on the edge of town. Heavy rains after the fire caused extensive flooding and mudflows. The BLM worked with the community and other federal and state firefighting agencies to develop a plan to better protect the town from fire and its secondary impacts. As a result, Deadwood is now one of the most firewise communities in the West.

In western Montana, the BLM is a founding member of the Blackfoot Challenge, a grassroots group that organized to coordinate management of the Blackfoot River, its tributaries, and adjacent lands. The group consists of private landowners, federal and state agency representatives, local government officials, and corporate landowners. Its members work to enhance, conserve, and protect the natural resources and rural lifestyle of the Blackfoot River Valley. The group supports environmentally responsible resource stewardship through the cooperation of public and private interests.

Lewis and Clark

Cooperation is vital as the BLM prepares to commemorate the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial through 2006. The bicentennial presents a major challenge for the BLM in Montana and the Dakotas; the explorers spent more time in Montana than in 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. In Montana alone, the BLM administers more than 300 miles along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail—far more than any other federal agency. The BLM is charged with protecting the cultural and natural resources along this fabled route and is doing its best to provide the infrastructure and education necessary to meet trail visitors' expectations.

Montana Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

(including North Dakota and South Dakota)

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Grazing Fees	\$1,878,864
Recreation and Use Fees	\$291,673
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$111,257
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$371,712
Sale of Land and Materials	\$79,153
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$496,960
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$870,280
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$77,963,542
TOTAL	\$82,063,441
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Montana (including ND and SD)	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$20,193,547
Grazing Fees	\$298,433
Proceeds of Sales	\$3,348
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$2,920
National Grasslands	\$666,406
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$36,402,861
TOTAL	\$57,567,515

BLM Investment in Montana (including ND and SD)	
Management of Land and Resources	\$49,154,000
Land Acquisition	\$5,556,000
Range Improvements	\$2,579,000
Construction and Access	\$226,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$6,481,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$6,692,000
TOTAL	\$70,688,000

Commercial Use Activity in Montana (including ND and SD) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Grazing Permits and Leases	4,281 permits and leases, 1,365,889 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	18,028 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	146 new holes started, 1,072,780 acres in producing status, 2,967 wells capable of production
Coal Production	20 producing leases, 28,189,654 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	22 permits issued, 7,231 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	1 lease, 1,409 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	6 notices reviewed, 7 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	103 granted

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Montana (including ND and SD), Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	161	0	35
Wild Burros	0	0	10
* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range			

• Estimated Recreation Use in Montana (including ND and SD) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 63,816
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 155,925
• Camping and picnicking	• 1,101,968
• Driving for pleasure	• 82,811
• Fishing	• 227,696
• Hunting	• 510,157
• Interpretation and education	• 227,087
• Nonmotorized travel	• 211,000
• Off-highway travel	• 146,942
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 25,594
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 53,580
• Swimming and other water activities	• 23,798
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 23,225
• TOTAL	• 2,853,599

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
13 projects, \$293,606 collected	
1.	Billings Field Office
2.	Butte Field Office (2)
3.	Dillon Field Office (2)
4.	Garnet Ghost Town
5.	Havre Field Station
6.	Holter/Hauser Lake Recreation Area (6)
7.	Lewistown Field Office
8.	Malta Field Office
9.	Miles City Field Office
10.	North Dakota Field Office
11.	Pompeys Pillar National Monument
12.	South Dakota Field Office
13.	Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument/Kipp 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.	

Public Land Treasures in Montana (including ND and SD) under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
National Monuments	2 national monuments (375,027 acres)
Cultural Resources	29,703 acres inventoried (145 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	1 river, 149 miles (89,300 acres)
Wilderness Areas	1 area (6,000 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	40 WSAs (450,823 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	43 ACECs (248,576 acres)

National Historic Trails	2 trails (313 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (30 miles)
National Recreation Trails	3 trails (51 miles)

Nevada State Office

1340 Financial Boulevard

Reno, NV 89502-7147

775-861-6400

www.nv.blm.gov

47.8 million acres of surface land

58.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate

(including surface acreage mentioned above)

**1.2 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust
responsibility for mineral operations**

NEVADA

As American naturalist John Muir said in 1918, “Nevada is beautiful in her wildness.” This wildness can be found on Nevada’s public lands, which offer a stark and interesting contrast to such popular tourist destinations as the glittering, mega-resort casino worlds of Las Vegas or Reno. Far from those cities, the stars shine brightly in the night sky around Tonopah, and if you look out over the Black Rock Desert playa, the flat

cracked floor stretches so far into the horizon it seems as though, you can see the curvature of the Earth.

The 47.8 million acres of public lands managed by the BLM make up about 68 percent of Nevada's land base. They include everything from high mountain lakes and pine forests to canyons and wide valleys to Joshua trees, sand dunes, and cactus plants in southern Nevada's Mojave Desert.

Nevada's wildness is being discovered by more and more recreationists and the population, which has grown rapidly over the last decade, continues to increase. Despite the population pressure, the BLM balances outdoor recreation and preservation of wildlife habitat, air and water, and other scenic, historical, and archeological values with environmentally responsible commercial development of Nevada's public land and resources.

Energy

BLM Nevada continues to see a dramatic increase in applications for energy development, mostly for geothermal and wind energy. During 2004, BLM Nevada issued 32 geothermal leases. Nine geothermal power plants are on public lands, with a total generating capacity of 170 megawatts per year, enough to supply the electrical needs of 170,000 households. Since 1986, these geothermal power plants have generated more than 15 million megawatt hours of electricity. The plants sell this electricity to Sierra Pacific Power Company and Southern California Edison, with sales in excess of \$1.2 billion. This electricity production has yielded federal royalties of more than \$42 million, half of which is returned to the state. These plants create jobs and contribute significantly to the tax base in the rural counties where they are located.

Interest in oil exploration has also grown in recent years. Three million acres are leased for oil production, which has risen to 600,000 barrels per year. Thanks to interagency cooperation, oil lease permitting in Nevada has been streamlined. The BLM worked with the Nevada Division of Minerals to develop one form that meets the requirements of both agencies and to share oversight of operations. The BLM has developed an archaeological model with the State Historic Preservation Office to

anticipate survey needs, timing, and costs so that oil lease permitting can function smoothly and efficiently. An interagency leasing task force with the Nevada State Commission on Minerals has facilitated records automation.

The expanding consumer demand for electricity in the population centers of California, Oregon, and Arizona has resulted in an increase in requests for additional transmission lines through Nevada's public lands. During 2004, BLM Nevada received applications for 60 transmission and power line rights-of-way, as well as applications for 9 wind energy projects, 10 oil and gas pipelines, and 1 coal-fired generation facility.

Resource Protection

Greater sage-grouse have experienced long-term declines in numbers and loss of habitat throughout their range in the Western states, including Nevada. BLM Nevada signed a memorandum of understanding with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, other federal agencies, and Western states to conserve this game bird. Under the MOU, the states convened working groups to develop local conservation plans for sage-grouse using teams of state, local, federal, tribal, and other participants. The Nevada Governor's Sage-Grouse Conservation Team has completed a statewide conservation plan that synthesizes seven plans developed by the local working groups. Through both the statewide team and local planning efforts, the BLM is taking steps to protect the habitat on which sage-grouse depend.

BLM Nevada is also working to protect another important resource—livestock forage. Nearly 46 million acres of public rangelands in Nevada are open to grazing. Grazing is beneficial for communities throughout the West, but cheatgrass and noxious weeds threaten rangeland health. They contribute to the intensity of repeated wildfires that have caused an unprecedented loss of sagebrush and other native species.

One program that is working to stop or slow the spread of invasive species is the Great Basin Restoration Initiative (GBRI), which was developed in response to the catastrophic wildfires of 1999. Under the GBRI, the BLM is working with the University of Nevada, The Nature Conservancy, and other partners to slow the spread of cheatgrass,

restore habitat for sage-grouse and other species dependent on sagebrush, and reduce the risk of wildland fire in the urban interface. The BLM's efforts will focus on maintaining or reestablishing healthy plant communities that can sustain wildlife, clean water and air, and aid traditional multiple uses of the land.

Another effort underway in Nevada is the Eastern Nevada Landscape Restoration Project. The goal of the project is to develop a consensus on the overall health of the Great Basin in eastern Nevada and restore and maintain its landscapes. The project's restoration opportunities focus on plant communities, invasive species and noxious weeds, wildlife habitat, wild horses, livestock, and cultural resources on a watershed scale. The project area encompasses about 11 million acres of public lands managed by the Ely Field Office.

Wild Horses and Burros

Because it is home to more than half of the nation's free-roaming wild horses and burros, BLM Nevada's program for their care and management is the largest of any BLM state. The threat of prolonged drought continues to pose a challenge for wild horse and burro management. However, the population of these animals in Nevada is closer to the projected appropriate management level—the herd size that the BLM estimates the land can support—than it has been in the past decade, with 19,000 wild horses and burros on 102 herd-management areas. Animal adoptions are key to the humane reduction of the herd size, and the National Wild Horse and Burro Center, 20 miles north of Sparks, Nevada, is the BLM's principal adoption preparation center, with a capacity of about 2,000 animals. During the nonfoaling months of July through February, the BLM removes excess animals from the range during scheduled gathers and brings them to the center. There they receive inoculations and freeze marking and are introduced to domestic feed before being offered for adoption to qualified individuals.

Recreation

As Nevada's population grows, so does the demand for recreation. For the past decade, Las Vegas has often topped the list of fastest growing cities in the United States. It

is no surprise that the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (NCA) near Las Vegas is the most visited NCA in the nation, with well over a million visitors each year. The sandstone and limestone cliffs of Red Rock Canyon are considered a world-class rock climbing destination.

The huge sand dune at the Sand Mountain Recreation Management Area, less than 100 miles east of Reno, is a popular destination for campers and off-highway vehicle (OHV) enthusiasts. Encompassing almost 4,800 acres of public land in Churchill County, the area drew more than 5,000 people for Memorial Day in 2004. OHV organizations list Sand Mountain as one of the three most popular sand-dune riding destinations near the West coast (Glamis Dunes and Pismo Dunes in California are the others). For several years, however, environmental groups have expressed concern over OHV-related impacts. BLM staff biologists have identified 16 species unique to the area, have documented an increasing number of users, and report that an expanding trail system is jeopardizing two sensitive species.

The largest single recreational event on BLM lands nationwide is Burning Man, a week-long annual festival on the dry lake bed of the Black Rock Desert. Last year, more than 35,000 people attended the event about 100 miles northeast of Reno in the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA. The community formed during the 2004 event was temporarily one of the largest cities in Nevada.

Serving Communities

Safeguarding Nevada's communities is a priority for the BLM, as illustrated by the agency's attention to wildland fire safety. In 2004, the BLM provided a \$1.35 million grant to the Nevada Fire Safe Council to complete wildland fire threat assessments for more than 260 communities throughout the state. The threat assessment and mitigation plans will support local applications for federal, state, and private fuels-treatment grants. The risk assessments objectively score each community's risk for wildfires and identify specific hazards that increase the severity of fires. The Fire Safe Council will provide each county with a report of recommended specific actions to reduce fire intensity and improve

structure survivability.

Wildfire management also involves taking care of the land after it has burned. To do this, the BLM plants native species to restore fire-damaged rangeland and prevent the spread of invasive weeds. In an effort to supply native plant material for emergency stabilization and longer term rehabilitation and restoration, the BLM developed the Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Project in coordination with the Forest Service's Rocky Mountain Research Station and other entities in 2000. This cooperative project addresses the federal native seed needs in the Great Basin, with an emphasis on increasing the availability of native grass seeds in a partnership among scientists and private industry. The program is open to all growers and seed companies in the Intermountain area. The BLM views this program as an opportunity for the seed industry and a way to provide alternative crops for the agricultural sector.

Cooperative Conservation

The BLM has supported the goals of President Bush's cooperative conservation mandate for several years through its Shared Community Stewardship Initiative and Interior Secretary Gale Norton's four Cs philosophy—conservation through communication, consultation, and cooperation. Cooperative conservation encourages federal agencies to work collaboratively with other federal agencies; state, local, and tribal governments; private institutions; other governmental entities; and individuals in order to facilitate the best possible management of the nation's public lands.

Mitigating the hazards of Nevada's abandoned mine lands has been a tremendous cooperative conservation success story in the Silver State, thanks to the collaborative efforts of the Nevada Abandoned Mine Remediation cooperators. The group, which includes private organizations and businesses as well as state and federal agencies, took on the most comprehensive and successful program of abandoned mine remediation ever conducted in the West. Their efforts include cleanup of mines and associated watersheds; inventory, fencing, gating, and backfilling of physical safety hazards; and preservation of bat and other wildlife habitat and archaeological values. Remediation efforts also target hazardous materials and chemical issues associated with mill sites. Last year, the group

backfilled 85 sites and secured 520 abandoned mine land hazards. Seven major mines totaling 630 acres were restored to productive postmining use, including a mine that had been discharging acidic, metal-laden water into Pyramid Lake.

Planning

Land use plans guide the BLM's daily work and are also the primary tools for giving the public a voice in the agency's land and resource management programs. The BLM works closely with local and state governments and the private sector to determine how best to manage the public lands to meet local and national needs. The agency accomplishes this by managing for multiple uses such as outdoor recreation, livestock grazing, and energy and mineral development and by conserving natural, historical, cultural, and other resources on the public lands.

In 2004, BLM Nevada completed a major planning effort, the resource management plan for the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails NCA and its associated wilderness areas. The main issues addressed in this plan are access, especially into new wilderness areas, OHV use in nonwilderness areas, and development and interpretation for the area.

The Black Rock Playa, one of the largest dry lake beds in the United States, is an increasingly popular place to host recreational events such as cultural festivals, golf tournaments, amateur rocket launches, land sailing, and land speed record attempts. It also serves as a popular backdrop for the filming of television advertisements and other commercial enterprises. Significant sites in the NCA that need protection include sections of national historic trails and habitat for the threatened Soldier Meadows desert dace.

The BLM held many public meetings to explain the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act to members of the public, as well as a series of collaborative planning workshops to involve the public. A resource advisory council subgroup was formed to include additional public and affected interests in the planning effort, and a new RAC subgroup is being formed to work on implementing the plan.

Nevada Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Grazing Fees	\$1,869,075
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,493,804
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$2,235,493
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$7,747,086
Sale of Land and Materials	\$560,990,421
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$5,982
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$6,660,525
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$5,682,980
TOTAL	\$587,685,366
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Nevada	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$13,495,376
Grazing Fees	\$220,298
Proceeds of Sales	\$56,495,082
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$261
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,646,000
TOTAL	\$72,857,017
BLM Investment in Nevada	
Management of Land and Resources	\$51,632,000

Land Acquisition	\$32,000
Range Improvements	\$1,150,000
Construction and Access	\$1,611,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$14,249,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$7,493,000
TOTAL	\$76,167,000

**Commercial Use Activity in Nevada on BLM-Managed Land,
Fiscal Year 2004**

Grazing Permits and Leases	645 permits and leases, 2,147,629 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	3,881 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	4 new holes started, 15,497 acres in producing status, 102 wells capable of production
Geothermal Production	24 producing leases, 1,120 gigawatt hours of energy
Mineral Materials (Salables)	290 permits issued, 5,101,410 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	4 leases, 1,474 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	182 notices reviewed, 42 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	573 granted

**Wild Horse and Burro Program in Nevada,
Fiscal Year 2004**

Animal	Estimated Current	Animals Taken	Number of Animals
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	Population	Off Range	Adopted*
Wild Horses	17,679	4,751	122
Wild Burros	1,306	17	1

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

**• Estimated Recreation Use in Nevada on BLM-Managed Land,
Fiscal Year 2004**

• Visitor Days

• Boating—motorized	• 20,851
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 20,558
• Camping and picnicking	• 1,943,585
• Driving for pleasure	• 399,593
• Fishing	• 173,291
• Hunting	• 919,655
• Interpretation and education	• 273,971
• Nonmotorized travel	• 604,406
• Off-highway travel	• 446,813
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 15,327
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 748,978
• Swimming and other water activities	• 34,326
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 27,662
• TOTAL	• 5,629,016

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004

19 projects, \$2,497,512 collected

-
1. **Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon National Conservation Area**

 2. **Commercial Use**

 3. **Competitive Use**

 4. **Ely Field Office**

 5. **Indian Creek Campgrounds**

 6. **Las Vegas Field Office**

 7. **North Wildhorse**

 8. **Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area (3)**

 9. **Rhyolite Townsite**

 10. **Sand Mountain**

 11. **Shoshone-Eureka Resource Area**

 12. **Southern Nevada Special Management Area**

 13. **Sportsman's Beach**

 14. **Tabor Creek**

 15. **Tonopah Field Station**

 16. **Walker Lake**

 17. **Wilson Reservoir**

 18. **Winnemucca Field Office**

 19. **Zunino-Jiggs Reservoir**

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.

Public Land Treasures in Nevada under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas	3 areas (1,043,422 acres)
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Cultural Resources	115,535 acres inventoried (1,170 properties recorded)
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Wilderness Areas	24 areas (990,319 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	85 WSAs (3,822,421 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	36 ACECs (1,358,234 acres)
National Historic Trails	3 trails (1,065 miles)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (1 mile)

New Mexico State Office

1474 Rodeo Road

Santa Fe, NM 87505

505-438-7514

www.nm.blm.gov

NEW MEXICO

13.4 million acres of surface land

36 million acres of subsurface mineral estate

8.4 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

OKLAHOMA

2,136 acres of surface land

2.3 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

1.1 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

TEXAS

11,833 acres of surface land

4.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

KANSAS

0.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate

NEW MEXICO

Early Spanish explorers searching for cities of gold marveled at the exotic, forbidding landscape of what is now New Mexico. Well before them, the Sandia and Clovis people hunted mammoth and bison here. Today, centuries-old agricultural and ranching traditions share the landscape with newer uses.

New Mexico's public lands have many uses, and at times they may seem contradictory. For example, New Mexico ranks second behind Wyoming in energy production, but it is also a beacon for people seeking adventure or solitude. More than 2,000 ranchers have grazing permits and leases for sheep and cattle, while the BLM works with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and other agencies to manage habitat for the state's abundant wildlife. Yet, public lands continue to inspire artists and photographers. Their striking scenery and spacious skies continue to lift our spirits and define our character.

Just over 26 million acres—about one-third of New Mexico's land—are federally owned, and the BLM is responsible for 13.4 million of those acres. The BLM also manages all of the state's federal subsurface mineral acreage and a variety of other programs in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

History, Culture, and the Public Lands

Much of New Mexico's rich cultural history can be found on BLM lands. The BLM has identified more than 36,000 cultural and archaeological sites in New Mexico. Protecting and interpreting this heritage is a sacred trust. In 2004, for example, the BLM hosted the 150th anniversary of Fort Craig, once the state's largest fort and now a BLM historic site. The fort, crucial in the Indian wars and the western campaign of the Civil War, hosted two African-American companies of Buffalo Soldiers, the predominantly Hispanic 1st New Mexico Volunteer Infantry, and the New Mexico Militia.

Hundreds of college and graduate students receive training in excavation and inventory techniques every year on the public lands. The BLM also sponsors site

stewardship chapters. For example, more than 60 volunteers patrol parcels at the Salmon Ruins near Bloomfield, protecting against vandalism and unauthorized excavations.

In prehistoric times, the Galisteo Basin south of Santa Fe hosted thousands of pueblo farmers living in 2,000-room villages. These villages are now some of the most significant archaeological sites in the nation. Under the Galisteo Archaeological Sites Protection Act of 2004, the BLM has joined with private landowners and county and state agencies to preserve these archaeologically valuable sites.

Two of the nation's most significant sites for Late Jurassic dinosaur fossils are on public lands northwest of Albuquerque. Through a partnership between the BLM and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, fossils that include *Seismosaurus*, the largest dinosaur ever recorded, and *Saurophaganax*, a large carnivore, are being preserved. Fossils from the site premiered in the museum in August 2004.

Fire

The BLM protects public lands and nearby communities from wildfires through its fire and aviation program. The BLM also uses fire to improve the health of rangelands and wildlife habitat, which, in turn, improves watershed conditions by reducing erosion.

The BLM also works with community organizations and other federal agencies to protect the community of Timberon at the south end of the Sacramento Mountains in Otero County. Together, the agencies are working on a fuel break running almost 3 miles through timber, protecting nearly 500 homes.

In addition to projects that decrease the risk of fire on public lands, the BLM works with local, state, and other federal agencies on protection and restoration projects. In 2004, the BLM and Grant County signed an assistance agreement for \$98,000 to thin 140 acres of public lands near Piños Altos.

Beginning in 2004, the BLM partnered with the New Mexico Association of Counties to deliver a Community Assistance Program for at-risk rural communities. The program will complement fire prevention work being done on adjacent public lands and will provide grants to help communities reduce fire risks.

The BLM also uses the Rural Fire Assistance Program to help communities protect

themselves from wildfires. In 2004 and 2005, the BLM awarded \$930,000 to 103 rural and volunteer fire departments to increase their wildfire suppression capability. The BLM has provided almost \$2.5 million to rural fire departments in New Mexico since the program's inception in 2001.

Energy

Mineral royalties from federal lands in New Mexico have contributed more than \$8 billion in revenue since the 1920s, with half going to the state and half to the U.S. Treasury. More than 90 percent of the \$4 billion returned to New Mexico was derived from oil and gas production; most of these funds are earmarked for schools and other education funding.

The New Mexico-Oklahoma-Texas-Kansas region has one of the largest fluid minerals programs in the BLM, with nearly 6,500 producing oil and gas leases and almost 40,000 active wells. New Mexico produces nearly 10 percent of the nation's natural gas and 3 percent of its oil. The San Juan Basin is the largest supplier of natural gas to California.

In 2003, the BLM revised the Farmington Resource Management Plan, which allows continued oil and gas operations in the San Juan Basin while imposing new restrictions on development. The plan places seasonal limitations on development of nearly 500,000 acres of crucial deer and elk wintering habitat. A total of 137 areas were designated for special management prescriptions, including a requirement for directional drilling for natural gas under Negro Canyon. When the parcel was offered for lease in April 2004, it brought in a record \$27.9 million bonus bid.

The BLM also administers three coal mines in the basin. In 2004, the BLM helped mediate a historic agreement between a gas company and a coal company to allow coal development to continue underground near Farmington, while ensuring mine safety and recovery of as much natural gas as possible before beginning mining operations.

In Texas, the BLM offered 2.1 billion cubic feet of helium for sale in 2003, resulting in \$110 million in revenue, plus 676 million cubic feet in 2004 that netted \$60 million. In 2004, the Cliffside Helium Enrichment Plant was dedicated.

In Oklahoma, the BLM is working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Minerals Management Service to manage mineral resources for 39 tribes in the state while protecting wildlife, archeological, historical, and cultural sites. The BLM received the Interior Secretary's Four Cs Award for excellence in its outreach efforts with the American Indian Council and the MidContinent Oil and Gas Committee working group in Oklahoma.

Wildlife

In 2004, the BLM awarded more than \$546,000 in grants to partners working to improve wildlife habitat throughout New Mexico. One of the projects involved placing watering structures to benefit desert bighorn sheep, an endangered species in the state.

Desert bighorns occupy rugged, isolated desert mountain ranges in southwest and central New Mexico. Other projects to help the species include fencing, prescribed fires, transplants, and brush thinning. Many projects were constructed by volunteers; funding has come from the Sikes Act Habitat Stamp Program, Challenge Cost Share Program, Cooperative Conservation Initiative, and Foundation for North American Wild Sheep. These efforts have been critical in helping the herds maintain their populations during a severe 6-year drought.

On a broader scale, the BLM works with partners across the state to control saltcedar and replace it with native vegetation, benefiting wildlife and livestock. From 2002 to 2004, the BLM eliminated saltcedar from almost 9,000 acres along streams and rivers.

Recreation

From world-class river rafting in the north to caving in undeveloped caves scattered across the southeast, New Mexico's public lands provide distinctive opportunities for recreation. The BLM offers more than 1,100 miles of trails in New Mexico alone. At Fort Stanton, the American Endurance Rider Conference completed more than 60 miles of trails for horseback riders, hikers, and mountain bikers, earning a Four Cs Award from BLM Director Kathleen Clarke.

A growing number of caving enthusiasts are discovering the multitude of undeveloped caves in southeast New Mexico. Two years ago, cavers discovered new, highly unusual passages in the Fort Stanton Cave west of Roswell. One formation features a floor covered by calcite. Named “Snowy River” for its brilliant white appearance, this formation has become America’s biggest cave discovery of the past century. The BLM is working with the National Speleological Society and local cavers to develop guidelines for further exploration and studies at the site.

In 2004, the BLM dedicated a new scenic overlook honoring veterans at the Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument and funded improvements for a variety of other recreation facilities. At Angel Peak, camping and picnicking facilities were replaced. At campgrounds in the Wild Rivers Recreation Area, the BLM built a new boat launch, restrooms, electrical hookups, and showers. In the Organ Mountains, the scenic (and heavily used) 2-mile Bar Canyon Trail was built with help from the BLM’s fire crew and local interest groups.

Additionally, the BLM worked with the Trust for Public Land to acquire two parcels in northern New Mexico—Taos Overlook and Ute Mountain. The 2,672-acre Taos Overlook has spectacular views of the Rio Grande Gorge. Ute Mountain, a mountainous area near the Colorado border that adjoins the Gorge, has more than 14,000 acres of habitat valuable to elk, deer, and antelope.

Serving Communities

Public lands affect people and communities, whether the lands are used for viewing wildlife or camping or supplying energy and livestock products to American families. The BLM continues to work with communities to improve management of the public lands. As Interior Secretary Gale Norton has said, “By listening to each other and working cooperatively, we create a model for lasting solutions and achievement.”

The Rio Puerco Management Committee, a 2004 winner of the Secretary’s Four Cs Award, works with the BLM and land users to encourage better stewardship practices. The committee is implementing a watershed plan with tribal governments, federal and state agencies, conservation groups, ranchers, and interested residents.

Each spring, thousands of visitors flock to Roswell to see the spectacle of lesser

prairie chickens strutting at dawn east of the Pecos River. The birds face threats from long-term drought and habitat fragmentation. To address these challenges, the BLM and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish organized a working group in 2002 to develop a conservation strategy for the lesser prairie chicken and the sand dune lizard, both candidates for listing under the Endangered Species Act. Much is at stake for these two species and for the region's economy. The oil and gas industry continues to be a major employer in southeastern New Mexico, as do the tourism and recreation industries, and these economic activities must be balanced with species protection. The BLM is participating in the effort with ranchers, conservationists, the oil and gas industry, plus other federal agencies and state and local governments. In February 2005, the group reached consensus on ways to protect and improve habitat for these species on public, private, and state trust lands.

New Mexico Figures

(including Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas)

Fiscal Year 2004

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Grazing Fees	\$1,662,788
Recreation and Use Fees	\$341,118
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$654,389
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,699,802
Sale of Land and Materials	\$2,209,706
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$7
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$747,635
Helium Revenues	\$96,545,000

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$765,049,149
TOTAL	\$868,909,594
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to New Mexico (including OK, TX, and KS)	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$26,732,118
Grazing Fees	\$337,831
Proceeds of Sales	\$62,632
National Grasslands	\$9,053
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$371,243,553
TOTAL	\$398,385,187
BLM Investment in New Mexico (including OK, TX, and KS)	
Management of Land and Resources	\$60,415,000
Land Acquisition	\$1,805,000
Range Improvements	\$1,258,000
Construction and Access	\$285,000
Helium Operations	\$15,500,000
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$135,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$3,691,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$6,598,000
TOTAL	\$89,687,000

Commercial Use Activity in New Mexico (including OK, TX, and KS) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Grazing Permits and Leases	2,296 permits and leases, 1,865,916 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	2,815 hundred cubic feet

Oil and Gas Leasing	746 new holes started, 4,117,077 acres in producing status, 26,226 wells capable of production
Helium Activity	11 active helium storage contracts, 28.7 billion cubic feet stored, 54 independent producers
Geothermal Production	2 producing leases, <1 gigawatt hour of energy
Coal Production	10 producing leases, 12,461,798 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	865 permits issued, 1,413,906 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	117 leases, 137,355 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	4 notices reviewed, 3 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	857 granted

Wild Horse and Burro Program in New Mexico (including OK, TX, and KS), Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	115	31	841
Wild Burros	0	0	175
* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range			

Estimated Recreation Use in New Mexico (including OK, TX, and KS) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Visitor Days	
Boating—motorized	12,479
Boating—row, float, or paddle	33,368
Camping and picnicking	391,423

• Driving for pleasure	• 157,898
• Fishing	• 105,314
• Hunting	• 245,355
• Interpretation and education	• 185,647
• Nonmotorized travel	• 303,857
• Off-highway travel	• 156,711
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 108
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 165,676
• Swimming and other water activities	• 7,632
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 111
• Unspecified	• 2
• TOTAL	• 1,765,581

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
17 projects, \$350,792 collected	
1.	Albuquerque Field Office
2.	Aguirre Spring Recreation Area (3)
3.	Carlsbad Field Office
4.	Datil Well Campground
5.	Dripping Springs Natural Area
6.	Farmington Field Office
7.	Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument
8.	Las Cruces Field Office
9.	Mescalero Sands Off-Highway Vehicle Area
10.	Rio Charma Corridor
11.	Rio Grande Gorge (6)

12.	Roswell Field Office
13.	Santa Cruz Lake Recreation Area (2)
14.	Socorro Field Office
15.	Taos Field Office
16.	Three Rivers Petroglyph Site
17.	Valley of Fires Recreation Area
<p>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.</p>	

Public Land Treasures in New Mexico (including OK, TX, and KS) under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
National Monuments	1 national monument (4,114 acres)
National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas	1 area (339,100 acres)
Cultural Resources	44,996 acres inventoried (891 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	2 rivers, 71 miles (22,720 acres)
Wilderness Areas	3 areas (139,281 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	60 WSAs (970,532 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	151 ACECs (595,001 acres)
National Historic Trails	2 trail (156 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (172 miles)
National Recreation Trails	6 trails (38 miles)

Oregon State Office

333 SW First Avenue

Portland, OR 97204

503-808-6002

www.or.blm.gov

OREGON

16.1 million acres of surface land

33.9 million acres of subsurface mineral estate

(including surface acreage mentioned above)

0.8 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

WASHINGTON

403,316 acres of surface land

12.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate

(including surface acreage mentioned above)

2.6 acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust

responsibility for mineral operations

OREGON

From the Owyhee Canyonlands of eastern Oregon to the tidal shore at Washington's San Juan Islands, public lands in Oregon and Washington include a variety of climates and landscapes. The BLM manages 16.1 million acres of public land in Oregon, which is about 25 percent of the state, and more than 400,000 acres in Washington. The agency also administers 34.3 million acres of subsurface minerals in both states.

East of the Cascade Mountains is high desert, where BLM lands are characterized by sagebrush, prairie grasses, and juniper that offer cover and forage for wildlife and livestock. This part of the state also boasts magnificent canyons, wild and scenic rivers, and 9,600-foot Steens Mountain. The Deschutes River and the Oregon High Desert Trail

are popular destinations for whitewater rafting and hiking, respectively.

To the west of the Cascades, the BLM manages more than 2.4 million acres of deciduous and evergreen forests, wetlands, and coastal beaches. The agency's parcels are distributed in a checkerboard ownership pattern, interspersed with private, state, tribal, and other federal lands. A significant portion of the BLM's acreage in this part of the state is O&C lands, named after a 1937 land grant for an Oregon-to-California railroad that was never constructed. These lands provide fish and wildlife habitat, recreational opportunities, and an array of forest products.

Multiple-Use Management on the Public Lands

Oregon and Washington's public lands offer benefits to all Americans: timber, renewable and nonrenewable energy, livestock forage, and wildlife, to name a few. BLM-administered lands in these states also provide countless opportunities for hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, and other pursuits. The BLM accommodates all of these activities through the principle of multiple use, which involves conserving the land and its resources while allowing them to be used for a range of purposes.

Healthy Forests

BLM forest lands in Oregon and Washington are perhaps best known for their timber, which the agency manages through two programs. The first pertains to the O&C lands in western Oregon, where the BLM manages 2.2 million acres of commercial forest and 200,000 acres of woodlands. The second program governs the public domain lands, which are mostly in eastern Oregon and Washington. Important tenets for both programs include managing for a sustained yield of forest products, contributing to the economic stability of local communities, and retaining forest values and health. Timber products derived from federal forestlands are an important part of local economies in these states and provide building materials for the nation.

Wildfire management is an especially important focus for BLM Oregon. Southwestern Oregon's Biscuit Fire burned almost 500,000 acres in 2002 and cost more

than \$150 million to suppress. President Bush came to the site of the fire to introduce the Healthy Forests Initiative. The BLM is committed to a goal of awarding 37 stewardship contracts nationwide in support of this initiative. To date, in Oregon and Washington, the BLM has awarded four stewardship contracts for 3,850 treated acres with a combined value of more than \$1.9 million.

One of the contracts was awarded for the Bobar Stewardship Project. Located in southern Oregon's Little Applegate River Valley, the area contains many small trees of marginal value. The project proposed thinning overstocked, small-diameter, Douglas fir pole stands to free up space for more drought-tolerant species such as ponderosa pine. The project involved treating 111 acres, with optional removal of biomass material on 100 additional acres. The Bureau awarded the stewardship contract in 2003 to a local contractor who had found a market for some of the subcommercial-grade trees.

Energy

While Oregon and Washington are famous for their trees, they have traditionally not been considered rich in energy resources. However, the United States Geological Survey estimates there may be as much as a trillion cubic feet of oil and gas in the Columbia Basin of south-central Washington and north-central Oregon. Advances in technology and the lack of previous development have prompted a significant increase in oil and gas leases in both states in recent years. Exploration and development of these resources may be complicated by thick flows of dense, igneous rock that overlie potential oil and gas reservoirs.

Grazing and Rangeland

Public lands in both states support other economic uses as well. The BLM, for example, administers grazing on nearly 14 million acres of public rangeland. Management of these lands focuses on achieving healthy and productive landscapes, and rangeland treatments aim to restore and maintain land health through such practices as prescribed burning, rehabilitation of burned lands, water developments, and weed control.

Many rangeland treatment projects also provide other benefits. For example, in the 1980s in eastern Oregon, the BLM recognized that juniper trees were displacing sagebrush communities. In response, the BLM started removing encroaching juniper so that native grasses and shrubs could thrive again. The BLM also began mowing several thousand acres of brush to improve habitat for sage-grouse. Snowdrifts collect in these mowed areas, and the retained moisture boosts the supply of grasses that sage-grouse eat. This also creates breaks that help firefighters gain control of wildland fires. The BLM is working closely with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife as the state develops a plan to guide future management of the state's sage-grouse and sagebrush habitat.

Recreation

In addition to its conservation work, BLM Oregon manages outstanding recreational opportunities. Public lands in Oregon and Washington provide great places to fish, hunt, drive off-highway vehicles, hike, and pursue a host of other activities. The BLM also provides interpretive facilities for visitors from around the world who want to learn more about the historical or ecological values of the region. The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center near Baker City tells the remarkable story of pioneers who traveled more than 2,000 miles to settle in Oregon and California. The Yaquina Head Interpretive Center on the Pacific coast and Cascade Streamwatch at the base of Mount Hood offer glimpses of the state's outstanding aquatic resources. At Cascade Streamwatch, for example, underwater viewing windows allow visitors to observe salmon in their natural habitat.

The BLM also manages 23 wild and scenic rivers, more than 50 non-designated rivers in the Pacific Northwest, and 2 congressionally designated trails: the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail and the Oregon/California National Historic Trail. With successful community involvement and volunteer programs, the BLM in Oregon and Washington manages 56 developed recreation sites, 7 national natural landmarks, 1 national monument, 8 back country byways, and 12 lakes and reservoirs.

Cooperative Conservation

The BLM has supported the goal of President Bush's cooperative conservation mandate for several years through its Shared Community Stewardship Initiative and Secretary Gale Norton's four Cs philosophy—conservation through cooperation, communication, and consultation. The goal of the cooperative conservation mandate is for federal agencies to work collaboratively with each other, state, local, and tribal governments, private institutions, other governmental entities, and individuals to facilitate the best possible management of the nation's public lands. By working with people on the ground, BLM managers are able to better identify ways to manage the public lands. The rewards of effective collaboration in Oregon are substantial; successful projects have involved improving fish passage, controlling noxious weeds, restoring streams and riparian areas, and stabilizing streambanks.

One example of successful cooperative conservation occurred in BLM Oregon's Burns District in the Steens Mountain Wilderness Area. This area consists of almost 100,000 livestock-free acres. More than 75 miles of barbed wire fencing remained from grazing that occurred before the area was designated as wilderness in 2000. The unnecessary fencing was a visual and physical impairment for recreationists and an obstacle for wildlife.

Because federal regulations prohibit the use of motorized vehicles or mechanized equipment in wilderness areas, the fencing had to be removed using manual labor, pack strings, and simple tools. Contracting the job would have cost an estimated \$150,000 per year for 3 years. Instead, three citizens' groups joined with the BLM in a 6-week-long project that provided more than \$60,000 worth of volunteer labor. Volunteers backpacked into the area to remove 16 miles of fence, wire, and posts. A local outfitter designed and constructed fence-wire rollers that could be packed in by horseback or on foot. The BLM provided funds to purchase the rollers, hire a local contractor to remove stockpiled wire, and support development of a pack string that brought supplies for the work crews.

Planning

Land use plans form the basis for every action the BLM takes. They are also the

primary tool for giving the public a voice in the agency's resource management programs. The Bureau works closely with local and state governments and the private sector to determine how best to manage public lands to meet the needs of Western communities and the nation. Adequate and up-to-date plans also ensure that the BLM's land use allocation decisions maintain integrity and sustainability in an environment of increasing scrutiny.

The wide range of public land resources and uses in Oregon and Washington means that the BLM must include many partners in its planning efforts. The population in each state is rising, leading to demands for more and better recreation opportunities, while traditional resource industries continue to serve as the economic foundation of rural communities. Citizen-based groups like the BLM's resource advisory councils and committees help refine land use plans. Members of these working groups live, work, and play on the public lands, and they bring expertise from varied fields and interests. Local governments, tribes, civic groups, and individuals have been long-term partners with the BLM, and this shared responsibility helps sustain the productivity and health of the public lands.

The Upper Deschutes Resource Management Plan in central Oregon is a good example of citizen involvement in the planning process. In 2002, the BLM chartered a team of interest groups, individuals, and tribal, federal, state, and local agencies that put in more than 5,400 hours to prepare the plan. The team helped identify such key topics as addressing population growth and related conflicts between users and residents on and around BLM lands; managing off-highway vehicle use; and conserving habitat for deer, elk, pronghorn, and sage-grouse. Since the area covered by the plan is in the fastest-growing part of the state, the public has also shown strong interest in how the BLM manages wildland-urban interface areas to reduce the risk of wildfires.

Oregon Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

(including Washington)

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals
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Grazing Fees	\$1,159,842
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,089,131
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$552,837
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$4,451,982
Sale of Land and Materials	\$512,023
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$1,097,069
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$21,142,520
Coos Bay Wagon Roads (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$206,680
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$546,080
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$999,420
TOTAL	\$32,757,584
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Oregon (including WA)	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$12,125,031
Grazing Fees	\$180,723
Proceeds of Sales	\$22,468
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$20,028
O&C Grant Lands	\$110,917,023
CBWR Grant Lands	\$967,380
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$481,000
TOTAL	\$124,713,653
BLM Investment in Oregon (including WA)	
Management of Land and Resources	\$57,670,000

Land Acquisition	\$1,576,000
Range Improvements	\$785,000
Construction and Access	\$3,605,000
Management of O&C Lands	\$99,882,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$12,725,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$31,053,000
TOTAL	\$207,296,000

Commercial Use Activity in Oregon (including WA) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Grazing Permits and Leases	1,585 permits and leases, 1,054,615 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	244,918 hundred cubic feet
Coal Production	1 producing leases, 12,250 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	260 permits issued, 668,366 cubic yards produced
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	17 notices reviewed, 5 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	220 granted

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Oregon (including WA), Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	3,070	850	442

Wild Burros	15	0	24
* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range			

• Estimated Recreation Use in Oregon (including WA) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 76,253
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 339,567
• Camping and picnicking	• 2,209,749
• Driving for pleasure	• 486,711
• Fishing	• 472,665
• Hunting	• 708,381
• Interpretation and education	• 666,137
• Nonmotorized travel	• 472,213
• Off-highway travel	• 330,552
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 6,199
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 373,898
• Swimming and other water activities	• 85,217
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 29,958
• TOTAL	• 6,257,500

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
33 projects, \$2,163,424 collected	
1.	Alsea Falls Recreation Site
2.	Andrews Resource Area

3.	Cape Blanco Lighthouse
4.	Chukar Park Recreation Area
5.	Dean Creek
6.	Deschutes River
7.	Eugene District (8)
8.	Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site
9.	John Day River (4)
10.	Klamath Falls Resource Area (4)
11.	Klamath River
12.	Lakeview District
13.	Lower Crooked River
14.	Lower Deschutes River (3)
15.	Medford District (4)
16.	Myrtlewood Resource Area (2)
17.	National Historic Oregon Trail Intepretive Center
18.	Nestucca Recreation Site
19.	New River Area of Critical Environmental Concern
20.	Prineville District
21.	Rogue River Program
22.	Roseburg District (10)
23.	Row River
24.	Salem District (13)
Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004 (continued)	
25.	Shotgun Creek Park
26.	Siuslaw River
27.	Spring Recreation Area
28.	Steens Mountain Complex (5)
29.	Three Rivers Resource Area

30.	Umpqua Resource Area (2)
31.	Wildwood Recreation Site
32.	Yakima River Canyon (2)
33.	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.	

Public Land Treasures in Oregon (including WA) under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
National Monuments	1 monument (52,947 acres)
National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas	2 areas (428,256 acres)
Cultural Resources	64,955 acres inventoried (537 properties recorded)
Wild and Scenic Rivers	23 rivers, 811 miles (259,552 acres)
Wilderness Areas (OR)	4 areas (186,723 acres)
Wilderness Areas (WA)	1 area (7,140 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) (OR)	97 WSAs (2,701,190 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) (WA)	1 WSA (5,518 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	190 ACECs (746,278 acres)
National Historic Trails (OR)	2 trails (24 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (42 miles)
National Recreation Trails (OR)	3 trails (201 miles)

Utah State Office

440 West 200 South, Suite 500

Salt Lake City, UT 84101

801-539-4001

www.ut.blm.gov

22.9 million acres of surface land

35.2 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

**2.3 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust
responsibility for mineral operations**

UTAH

The BLM manages nearly 22.9 million acres of public lands in Utah, representing about 42 percent of the state. Located mostly in western and southeastern Utah, these lands are varied, ranging from rolling uplands to sprawling desert lowlands. Utah's public lands feature some of the most spectacular scenery in the world, from the snow-capped peaks of remote mountain ranges to colorful red-rock canyons.

The BLM's first national monument is also located on public lands in Utah. Situated in beautiful red-rock country, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument encompasses nearly 1.9 million acres in the south-central part of the state. The area offers a unique combination of archaeological, historical, paleontological, geological, and biological resources.

BLM Utah manages public lands for a variety of uses. These lands not only provide minerals, energy, and livestock forage, but also natural, historical, and cultural resources that the agency is charged with protecting. In addition, Utah's public lands offer incomparable opportunities to experience solitude and enjoy outdoor recreation.

Energy

The BLM in Utah plays an integral role in helping meet the nation's demand for renewable and nonrenewable energy. With responsibility for

35.2 million acres of the state's subsurface minerals, the agency is implementing regulations to ensure that energy resources are developed in an efficient, effective, and environmentally sound manner. Following is a sample of energy projects taking place on BLM lands in Utah:

- There are more than 6,100 oil and gas wells producing on the public lands, making Utah one of the top providers of natural gas and crude oil in the United States. This production is occurring primarily in the Uinta Basin and near Price, both in eastern Utah.
- In 2004, the BLM transferred almost \$68.8 million in mineral royalties to the State of Utah.
- About 68 percent of the coal produced in Utah is from Federal lands, and primarily from BLM acreage. In 2004, Utah's mines produced more than 24 million tons of coal.
- Energy companies are currently testing the state's potential for wind energy. Although the wind-energy locations with the highest-potential in Utah are small tracts scattered throughout the state, companies are also testing larger areas that include Price Canyon, the Cricket Mountains, the Crawford Mountains, and land near the Confusion Range.
- Two geothermal plants in southwestern Utah's Beaver County produce 24 megawatts of energy per year.

Antiquities Act Centennial

Next year will mark the centennial of the Antiquities Act, an important piece of legislation that protects archaeological and historic properties of federal lands. As part of the celebration of this landmark statute, BLM Utah will begin the Discover Comb Ridge

project, a program to document one of the most culturally rich areas in the Four Corners states. Comb Ridge, a 30-mile-long formation of arched sandstone strata, is renowned for its long cultural record, including still-standing dwellings and segments of elaborately engineered 1,300-year-old roads. Although expeditions in the 19th and early 20th centuries—when the science of archaeology was in its infancy—had focused on the area, no comprehensive survey record of Comb Ridge’s cultural sites currently exists. The Comb Ridge project, an intensive 5-year program, will create such a record. The BLM will bring together partners such as local communities, research organizations, and Native Americans to conduct a comprehensive survey of the area. The project will help to increase understanding of these resources and provide the BLM with information to manage them for the benefit of current and future generations.

Planning

These archaeological projects and other BLM programs take place under the auspices of the agency’s land use plans, which guide every decision the Bureau makes on the public lands. BLM Utah currently has six resource management plan revisions underway, encompassing over 10 million acres of the state’s public land. These plans will serve as a blueprint to guide the use and protection of these lands over the next 10 to 15 years. Issues of particular interest in the plan revisions include minerals and energy resources, grazing management, off-highway vehicle management, and designations such as areas of critical environmental concern and wild and scenic rivers.

Off-Highway Vehicle Management

Another matter that BLM Utah planners are addressing is the rising interest in off-highway vehicle (OHV) use. All of the state’s natural resource agencies must manage this popular recreational activity. To respond to this cross-cutting challenge, the state’s agencies formed the Natural Resources Conservation Council (NRCC) OHV Steering Committee and three subteams to work specifically on OHV issues. Accomplishments as a result of the NRCC OHV effort include:

- Identifying and mapping OHV “hot spots” (areas throughout the state that are experiencing negative OHV impacts).
- Sharing law enforcement resources at key sites during high-use recreation periods.
- Developing a common vision statement and communication theme of “Protect Your Privilege, Stay on the Trail.”
- Developing an interagency standard for route marking.
- Contracting for a public awareness campaign to address safety and user ethics messages.
- Developing 1-day ride brochures that are published and posted on the Internet.

Recreation

As the rise in OHV use shows, Utah’s public lands continue to be destinations of choice for visitors seeking a range of recreational opportunities. Various recreation-related events and activities, in fact, routinely set new visitation records in the state. Among BLM states, Utah is in the top three in visitor numbers, with nearly 6 million visits in fiscal year 2004 alone. Last year, it was also a leader in collecting public land user fees (\$2,083,000), managing recreation-related sites (400), and issuing special recreation permits (5,471).

Utah’s recreation sites attract enthusiasts from around the world who come to the state to experience its mountain biking, climbing, river running, hiking, and camping. For many communities in Utah, recreation has become an important supplement to traditional uses such as grazing and oil and gas development, which remain economic mainstays on the public lands. In the town of Moab, for example, recreation and tourism make up almost 60 percent of the economy and account for 45 percent of the jobs. Moreover, in this southeastern Utah community, 45 local recreation businesses depend directly on

nearby public land to sustain their livelihood. BLM Utah's recreation program helps diversify local communities, sustain domestic tourism, provide community amenities, and attract business, all while continuing to protect sensitive resources that improve the quality of life for both residents and visitors.

Cooperative Conservation

Last year, the President issued an executive order for cooperative conservation, which calls on the federal government to work with other units of government and additional entities to involve local citizens in the federal decisionmaking process. BLM Utah has many cooperative conservation projects underway. Currently, the agency is improving wildlife habitat in northern Utah's Rich County, planting riparian vegetation and removing noxious weeds along the San Juan River and Kanab Creek, restoring sagebrush on the Colorado Plateau, and improving wildlife habitat in various parts of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

One of the Grand Staircase restoration projects consists of reconstructing pipelines, fences, and spring developments. The effort will allow for better distribution of large game species and help the Utah Division of Wildlife meet its management goals for the Paunsaugunt deer herd. The project will also provide water for animals considered sensitive by the State of Utah, including several bat species and birds such as the peregrine falcon, ferruginous hawk, and blue grosbeak. Partners on this project include the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, Utah Dedicated Hunters, Sportsmen for Fish and Wildlife, Friends of the Paunsaugunt, Mule Deer Federation, and Foundation for North American Wild Sheep.

Grand Staircase Unveils New Exhibits at Visitor Centers

In the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, new interpretive exhibits were unveiled at the visitor centers in Kanab, Cannonville, and Big Water during the summer of 2004 and later, at the visitor center in Escalante. Each visitor center has a different theme. For example, Kanab's visitor center focuses on geology and archaeology while Cannonville's deals primarily with the history of human migration and settlement in the

area. The visitor center at Big Water has a paleontology theme, and the Escalante visitor center focuses on science and research.

The displays are designed to help visitors understand the importance and relevance of science in today's world. Seen through the perspective of researchers, the exhibits reveal why science seeks to unlock secrets from the past to help people find and better use resources now and in the future. The displays are also intended to spark the viewer's imagination of what it might be like to be a scientist at the Grand Staircase. Some exhibits even make viewers feel as if they are taking part in an actual archaeological or paleontological excavation. Through these exhibits, visitors can gain a greater appreciation for the monument and all it has to offer.

Paleontology

The Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument contains one of the highest concentrations of dinosaur fossils found anywhere in the world. Since the monument's creation in 1996, scientists have discovered fossils of many species within its boundaries. These world-class fossil sites contain one of the most continuous records of terrestrial life from the Late Cretaceous period (about 65 to 90 million years ago). Significant fossil discoveries include ancient mollusks, fish, mammals, and dinosaurs. One of the most notable was a 75-million-year-old hadrosaur recently found in the Blues area of the remote Kaiparowits Plateau. This particular specimen of duck-billed, herbivorous dinosaur was 70 percent intact and included parts of the skull and large areas of skin impressions around the hips and tail, making it one of the most complete large dinosaur skeletons ever found in the monument. After a full year of excavation, the BLM and Utah Museum of Natural History airlifted the specimen from its resting place. A helicopter picked up a dozen pieces of the skeleton and flew them to the museum, where the University of Utah's paleontology department is studying them.

Utah Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Grazing Fees	\$838,948
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,082,940
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$620,174
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$818,799
Sale of Land and Materials	\$383,358
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$71
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$1,355,535
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$141,576,354
TOTAL	\$147,676,179
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Utah	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$19,136,869
Grazing Fees	\$91,166
Proceeds of Sales	\$24,972
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$8
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$68,735,000
TOTAL	\$87,988,015
BLM Investment in Utah	
Management of Land and Resources	\$56,332,000
Land Acquisition	\$581,000
Range Improvements	\$481,000
Construction and Access	\$1,240,000

Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$1,990,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$7,707,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$9,644,000
TOTAL	\$77,975,000

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land in Utah, Fiscal Year 2004	
Grazing Permits and Leases*	1,530 permits and leases, 1,220,410 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	3,245 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	226 new holes started, 918,470 acres in producing status, 3,745 wells capable of production
Geothermal Production	6 producing leases, 217 gigawatt hours of energy
Coal Production	20 producing leases, 24,632,545 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	1,609 permits issued, 825,511 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	76 leases, 71,505 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	38 notices reviewed, 6 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	153 granted
*There are no Section 15 public lands in Utah	

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Utah, Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*

Wild Horses	2,605	627	167
Wild Burros	140	0	21
* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range			

• Estimated Recreation Use in Utah on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 42,428
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 395,653
• Camping and picnicking	• 2,908,135
• Driving for pleasure	• 305,727
• Fishing	• 57,653
• Hunting	• 196,255
• Interpretation and education	• 1,799,578
• Nonmotorized travel	• 1,772,585
• Off-highway travel	• 764,031
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 2,243
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 192,925
• Swimming and other water activities	• 90,106
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 3,282
• TOTAL	• 8,530,601

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program, Fiscal Year 2004	
20 projects, \$2,122,721 collected	
1.	Cedar Mesa Plateau

2.	Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry
3.	Colorado River (3)
4.	Desolation Canyon
5.	Fillmore Field Office
6.	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument
7.	Henry Mountains/Sevier River Project
8.	Labyrinth Canyon
9.	Little Sahara Off-Highway Vehicle Recreation Area
10.	Moab Campgrounds (10)
11.	Monticello Field Office
12.	Price Field Office, Green River Corridor (2)
13.	Price Field Office, Special Recreation Permit
14.	Ponderosa Grove Campground
15.	Richfield Field Office
16.	San Juan River
17.	Salt Lake Field Office
18.	Vernal Field Office, Oil and Gas Special Recreation Permit
19.	Vernal Field Office, Green River Corridor
20.	Yuba Reservoir
<p>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.</p>	

Public Land Treasures in Utah under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
National Monument	1 monument (1,870,800 acres)
Cultural Resources	61,306 acres inventoried (1,165 properties recorded)

Wilderness Areas	3 areas (27,720 acres)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	99 WSAs (3,255,490 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	59 ACECs (1,267,389 acres)
National Historic Trails	3 trails (569 miles)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (12 miles)

Wyoming State Office

5353 Yellowstone Road

Cheyenne, WY 82003

307-775-6236

www.wy.blm.gov

18.4 million acres of surface land

41.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)

1.9 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust

responsibility for mineral operations

WYOMING

Wyoming is rural, rugged, independent, and known for its rough environment and hard-working people. It is the 9th-largest state, covered by vast open spaces, high desert plains, formidable mountains, badlands, and sand dunes, yet it ranks 50th in population.

The BLM cares for 18.4 million surface acres and 41.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate in Wyoming, primarily in the western two-thirds of the state. BLM Wyoming also manages small scattered tracts of public land in Nebraska.

Energy

BLM lands in Wyoming contain world-class energy and mineral resources that are crucial to the national interest. Developing Wyoming's vast energy and mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner ensures that the United States has an adequate supply of energy for the safety and security of its families and communities. The BLM is dedicated to providing energy as part of its multiple-use mandate and to maintaining the quality of life that the citizens of Wyoming and the rest of the United States enjoy.

There are more than 21,000 federal oil and gas leases in Wyoming covering approximately 15 million acres of federal land. Wyoming leads the country in oil development, producing 33 million barrels of oil per year. This amounts to 64 percent of the state's total oil production and one-third of all federal onshore oil production. Federal natural gas development, including coalbed natural gas, totaled 911 billion cubic feet in fiscal year 2003 (the latest year for which data is available) or approximately 44 percent of the state's total natural gas production.

Wyoming also leads the nation in coal production, with 29 states using Wyoming coal for electrical generation. Wyoming coal reserves are estimated to last 500 years at the current rate of production, earning Wyoming the unofficial title of "BTU capital of the world." The 10 largest active mines in the United States are in Wyoming, and coal is being extracted from federal reserves in all 10 of them.

Economy

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. According to the latest data available, Wyoming received the largest mineral revenue-sharing payment of all 50 states, amounting to more than \$563 million or about \$1,100 per Wyoming resident. The distribution of BLM Wyoming's revenue-sharing payments to a number of different state and local government entities is based on state law. For example, the University of Wyoming, seven community colleges, and various state agencies, as well as highway and capital construction projects, receive about 47 percent of this revenue. Special accounts retain 42 percent, with local governments receiving the remainder.

Mineral revenue plays another essential role in Wyoming's economy. Driven by the

mining industry, personal income in Wyoming has risen faster than in almost any other state over the past 2 years. Wyoming's economy has been growing steadily since 1987, due in large part to mineral production, and has hardly been affected by national recessions. As a result of mineral taxation and revenues from public lands, Wyoming has no state income tax and is one of the few states in the country to enjoy a budget surplus.

Recreation

Mineral development remains Wyoming's primary industry, but the state's second-largest industry, tourism, is also reliant upon BLM lands. In the fast-growing West, public lands are especially valuable for the open space and recreational opportunities they provide. As a result of population growth in neighboring states such as Colorado and Montana, as well as the growing popularity of sport utility vehicles, motorcycles, and mountain bikes, recreational use on BLM land in Wyoming is on the rise. Though the state's population is less than half a million, more than 1.7 million visitor days were spent on BLM public lands in Wyoming during fiscal year 2004.

Increasingly, visitors who come to Wyoming to visit its national parks and forests are discovering the unheralded beauty and openness that BLM-managed public lands provide. These visitors contribute \$126 million annually to Wyoming's economy through hunting and wildlife-related activities, camping, and recreational pursuits such as history-based tourism. BLM Wyoming boasts more than 340 miles of the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express Trails, and visitors can see original wagon ruts along some of the most intact historic trail remains in the country. A partnership among the City of Casper, the National Historic Trails Center Foundation, and the BLM led to the construction of the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, through which all five trails pass. The center, which opened in 2002, has increased Casper tourism and enhanced the public's understanding of westward migration in our country.

Wyoming is also known for its world-class fishing and hunting opportunities. BLM Wyoming's lands contain nearly 37,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs, 92,000 acres of riparian areas and wetlands, and more than 2,400 miles of streams open to fishing. Some of the state's most renowned recreational

resources are its cold-water trout fisheries, which provide high-quality angling experiences. BLM lands in Wyoming offer different levels of fishing access, from stretches that can only be reached on foot to fully developed sites accessible to all. Wyoming boasts the largest single-state population of pronghorn antelope, the largest single desert elk herd, and the largest single-state sage-grouse population. These populations thrive on more than 18 million acres of small- and big-game habitat.

Wyoming is also fortunate to have a stretch of the 3,100-mile-long Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, which runs from Canada to Mexico through Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, and New Mexico. Crossing the spine of the North American continent numerous times, the route traverses some of America's most spectacular and isolated scenery and offers views unlike any other trail in the world. In Wyoming, the trail passes through BLM-managed land, Yellowstone National Park, and three national forests.

Serving Communities

After energy development and tourism, ranching is Wyoming's third-largest industry, and it, too, is reliant upon BLM land. Raising livestock is a mainstay of the state's economy and a symbol of Wyoming, as evidenced by the bronco-riding cowboy's image on the state's license plates. Wyoming's ranches and farms are also the largest in the nation, averaging about 3,800 acres. More than 2,500 grazing operators in the state depend on public land for their livelihood and profitability.

The BLM collaborates with many partners in the communities it serves. For example, BLM's Pinedale Field Office recognized the value of involving grazing permittees in rangeland monitoring. Ranchers had long realized the value of basing land management decisions on sound science but did not always have the training to collect the necessary data. BLM specialists were trained in the collection of the data but did not always have the time to collect as much data as they would have liked. By combining these two interests, the BLM was able to train ranchers how to measure forage use, identify grasses, and set up photo trend plots, all of which increased the permittees' understanding of the science and provided BLM range management specialists with more

information while saving them time. The added benefit of this relationship has been improved communication and trust among range users and BLM Wyoming's range managers. This example demonstrates the results of Secretary Norton's Four Cs Pilot Project Initiative and President Bush's cooperative conservation mandate, both of which emphasize collaboration rather than conflict. In this case, developing mutual goals and being willing to listen have resulted in better relationships in managing the range.

Without question, BLM's contributions to the state and local economies go well beyond revenue sharing, particularly when the benefits that communities gain from BLM's resource management and conservation efforts are considerable. BLM's activities not only benefit recreationists and traditional land users who hold grazing permits or mineral leases, but they also contribute directly to the viability of the state's economy. BLM activities provide rights-of-way for fiber-optic cables, telephone lines, power lines, and energy pipelines, ensuring vital services for the state's residents and delivery systems to transport Wyoming's energy throughout the country. BLM Wyoming's paleontological resources, such as a dinosaur track site near Shell and an intact Allosaurus skeleton near Greybull, attract scientists whose studies continue to unlock the mysteries of the distant past. In addition, the discovery of rare fossilized dinosaur footprints on BLM land near the Red Gulch/Alkali National Back Country Byway may alter current views about the paleoenvironment of the Middle Jurassic.

Planning

None of these uses of public lands can take place without a plan. Land use plans and planning decisions are the basis for every BLM action. They are also the primary tools for giving the public a voice in BLM's land and resource management programs. The BLM works closely with local and state governments and the private sector to determine how best to manage the public lands to meet the needs of western communities and the nation. The agency accomplishes this by managing resources for outdoor recreation, livestock grazing, and energy and mineral development, and by conserving natural, historical, cultural, and other resources. The BLM's plans ensure that land use allocation decisions maintain integrity and sustainability in an environment of increasing scrutiny.

BLM Wyoming is updating its land use plans, known as resource management plans (RMPs). The agency has completed the RMP for the Snake River area near Jackson and is currently updating plans for the Casper, Kemmerer, Pinedale, and Great Divide areas. BLM Wyoming strives to balance the state's natural wonders and mineral resources as it updates all of its land use plans. Issues driving these planning efforts include air quality standards, water quality standards, applications to expand existing coal mines, increasing oil and gas development, and reasonably foreseeable scenarios for all mineral development.

The public lands offer wide-open spaces and other natural resource benefits that are crucial to the quality of life and traditions of Wyoming's citizens. It is critical that the BLM's land use plans respect these concerns so the agency can determine the most appropriate uses of the public lands.

Wyoming Figures / *Fiscal Year 2004*

(including Nebraska)

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Grazing Fees	\$1,821,794
Recreation and Use Fees	\$180,772
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$869,923
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,302,655
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,947,602
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,391
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$261,080
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,161,279,749

TOTAL	\$1,167,666,966
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Wyoming (including NE)	
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$15,282,098
Grazing Fees	\$466,359
Proceeds of Sales	\$51,019
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$89
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$563,841,076
TOTAL	\$579,640,641
BLM Investment in Wyoming (including NE)	
Management of Land and Resources	\$66,611,000
Land Acquisition	\$120,000
Range Improvements	\$1,171,000
Construction and Access	\$898,000
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$4,576,000
Wildland Fire Operations	\$3,560,000
TOTAL	\$76,936,000

Commercial Use Activity in Wyoming (including NE) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
Grazing Permits and Leases	2,799 permits and leases, 1,956,203 animal unit months
Timber Volume Sold	922 hundred cubic feet
Oil and Gas Leasing	1,245 new holes started, 3,761,548 acres in producing status, 18,970 wells capable of

	production
Coal Production	47 producing leases, 419,161,248 tons produced
Mineral Materials (Salables)	178 permits issued, 2,354,615 cubic yards produced
Nonenergy Leasables	63 leases, 78,380 acres under lease
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	8 notices reviewed, 4 plans of operation reviewed
Rights-of-Way	1,176 granted

Wild Horse and Burro Program in Wyoming (including NE), Fiscal Year 2004			
Animal	Estimated Current Population	Animals Taken Off Range	Number of Animals Adopted*
Wild Horses	4,381	1,981	298
Wild Burros	0	0	13
* Some animals are not adopted the same year that BLM removes them from the range			

• Estimated Recreation Use in Wyoming (including NE) on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004	
• Visitor Days	
• Boating—motorized	• 2,679
• Boating—row, float, or paddle	• 91,184
• Camping and picnicking	• 455,583
• Driving for pleasure	• 182,956
• Fishing	• 120,324

• Hunting	• 232,354
• Interpretation and education	• 166,763
• Nonmotorized travel	• 125,181
• Off-highway travel	• 262,006
• Snowmobile and other winter motorized travel	• 21,718
• Specialized sports (motorized and nonmotorized), events, and activities	• 76,431
• Swimming and other water activities	• 1,110
• Winter/nonmotorized activities	• 5,735
• TOTAL	• 1,744,024

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program Fiscal Year 2004	
10 projects, \$180,871 collected	
1.	Buffalo Field Office
2.	Casper Field Office/Muddy Mountain Environmental Education Area (2)
3.	Cody Field Office
4.	Kemmerer Field Office
5.	Lander Field Office (3)
6.	Newcastle Field Office
7.	Pinedale Field Office
8.	Rawlins Field Office (2)
9.	Rock Springs Field Office
10.	Worland Field Office
<p>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.</p>	

Public Land Treasures in Wyoming (including NE) under BLM Stewardship as of September 30, 2004	
Cultural Resources	102,896 acres inventoried (1,638 properties recorded)
Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs)	42 WSAs (575,841 acres)
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs)	38 ACECs (696,894 acres)
National Historic Trails	5 trails (1,262 miles)
National Scenic Trails	1 trail (180 miles)
National Recreation Trails	1 trail (2 miles)

Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 2004, which runs from October 1, 2003 to September 30, 2004.

The totals for some of the tables in this document may be slightly off because of rounding.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals: This section identifies fiscal year 2004 collections from BLM-managed lands and minerals unless otherwise noted.

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. They are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. The 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 collection and the 1996 Appropriation Act 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 the BLM. Also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees. Receipts collected by the National Business Center, Office of Fire and Aviation, National Information Resources Management Center, National Science and Technology Center, and National Training Center are included in the national total; therefore the national total will differ from the sum of the state totals.

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, and others) and mineral materials.

Timber Receipts: These are funds generated from timber harvested on public domain forest land and do not include funds generated from timber harvested on Oregon and California (O&C) or Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) lands.

O&C Land Grant Fund and CBWR Grant Fund: In Oregon, receipts are generated from

timber harvested on Oregon and California grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon. These receipts also includes deposits into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund from timber sales under section 2001(k) of the Fiscal Year 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (per Public Law 104-139).

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.

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.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States: This section identifies fiscal year 2004 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land, unless otherwise noted.

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT): Congress appropriates PILT payments annually, and the Department of the Interior 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 includes payments under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, which began in fiscal year 1999.

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

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 and from other resources. For fiscal years 1994-2000, counties in western Oregon were guaranteed “special payments” by the federal government based on an annually decreasing percentage of a 5-year average payment to counties (fiscal years 1986-1990). For 1999 and 2000, payments to these counties will be the greater of either the “special payment” or 50% of total receipts. According to Public Law 106-393, effective for fiscal years 2001-2006, counties will make a one-time election of receiving regular distribution or “full payment amount.” The full payment amount is equal to the average of the three highest distribution payments and special payments during the period of fiscal years 1986 through fiscal year 1999. The timing of payments changed from on or before September 30 to as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year. In addition, in fiscal year 2001, O&C payments include \$7.6 million and CBWR payments included \$73,000 held by BLM for Title II money.

National Grasslands: This figure reflects the payment made directly to the state from

revenues derived from national grasslands. It includes 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 2004 for receipts collected in calendar year 2003.

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.”

BLM Investment in the States: These figures represent fiscal year 2004 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. The MLR for Arizona includes the National Training Center, while the MLR for Colorado includes the National Science and Technology Center, National Business Center, National Human Resources Center, and the National Information Resources Management Center.

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 comes from 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, and 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 Department of the Interior fund that is Congressionally appropriated for high-priority hazardous materials sites.

Wildland Fire Preparedness: This program funds nonemergency 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 2004. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004:

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours at a site or area. For example, a visitor day could be 1 visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for 1 hour. 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.

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 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 improvements at local recreation sites.

Commercial Use Activity on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2004:

Grazing Permits and Leases: A grazing permit authorizes grazing of a specified number and class of livestock within a grazing district on a designated area of land during specified seasons each year (Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act). A grazing lease authorizes the grazing of livestock on public lands outside of grazing districts during a specified period of time (Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act). An AUM (animal unit month) is a standardized unit of measurement of the amount of forage necessary for one animal for a period of 1 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.

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.

Helium Operations: Such activity involves administering the federal helium reserve, opening 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.

Geothermal Resources: This is 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.

Coal Production: The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act (FCLAA) of 1976 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. Fiscal year 2004 figures represent BLM estimates.

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 the National Environmental Policy Act.

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.

Public Land Treasures

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. Acreage figures may change from year to year either because inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or better geographic information system (GIS) mapping

of land boundaries has enabled us to recalculate the total BLM acres within the unit.

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 or cultural groups.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Rivers or river sections 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.

Wilderness Areas: Areas designated by Congress and defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 as places “where the earth and its community of life are untrammeled 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. The number of wilderness areas reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some areas cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number of BLM wilderness areas. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs): Areas designated by a federal land-management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, Forest Service, National Park Service, or 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 WSA as permanent wilderness, the WSA is managed by the federal agency in a manner as to prevent impairment of the area's suitability for wilderness designation. The number of WSAs reported by the states may not add up to the national total shown because some WSAs cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state. The national total shown is the actual total number of BLM WSAs. The acreages reported by the states do add up to the national acreage total shown.

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas: Areas 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. Acreage figures may change from year to year either because inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled us to recalculate the total BLM acres within the unit.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs): These areas are managed by the BLM and defined by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 as 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 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, those original trails or routes of travel having 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. The number of trails reported by the states will not add

up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

National Recreation Trails: These trails are designated by the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture. They are reasonably accessible to urban areas and meet criteria established in the National Trails System Act. A National Recreation Trail may be designated as such within parks, forests, and 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 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. The number of trails reported by the states will not add up to the national total shown because some trails cross state lines and are reported in the number count for each state.

World Heritage Site: This is an internationally significant cultural or natural site that meets criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists the sites on the basis of nominations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. A 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 nominated by national governments and must meet certain criteria before being admitted to the World Network.

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.

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 1800s through the Great Depression of the 1930s, 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 1 year, the adopter can apply for title to the animal. The national totals include 228 horses and 67 burros adopted through the National Wild Horse and Burro program office in fiscal year 2004.

The Bureau of Land Management Today

Our Vision – To enhance the quality of life for all citizens through the balanced

stewardship of America's public lands and resources.

Our Mission – To sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Our Values – To serve with honesty, integrity, accountability, respect, courage, and commitment to make a difference.

Our Priorities – To improve the health and productivity of the land to support the BLM multiple-use mission.

To cultivate community-based conservation, citizen-centered stewardship, and partnership through consultation, cooperation, and communication.

To respect, value, and support our employees, giving them resources and opportunities to succeed.

To pursue excellence in business practices, improve accountability to our stakeholders, and deliver better service to our customers.