

California  
Annual Report

FY<sub>2001</sub>

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



*Secretary of the Interior Gayle Norton and California State Director Mike Pool discuss wind energy development in southern California*

## 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Dear Friends –

The first year of the new millennium presented us with a new set of diverse and challenging issues. Through the hard work of BLM employees, cooperating partners and the public, we also produced many successes. Many of these challenges and significant accomplishments are mentioned in this annual report. They are, by no means, all BLM California is involved with, but it will give you a flavor of what we have done.

One of the more important events in FY2001 was the selection of Jim Abbott as our Associate State Director. Jim has brought a wealth of experience and knowledge to the state. We also welcomed Tony Danna as the Deputy State Director of Natural Resources.

BLM California set a new record placing 1,100 wild horses and burros in new homes. We also began planning a major celebration to mark the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Free Roaming Wild Horse and Burro Act, which was signed into law December 15, 1971.

Two new national monuments were added in FY2001. The Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument was designated by Congress early in the fiscal year, and the Carrizo Plain National Monument in January 2001 by Presidential proclamation. The monuments, along with other specially designated areas present their own set of management challenges.

Geothermal energy helped California through the energy crisis in 2001. Production from 23 federal geothermal leases in California generated enough electricity to meet the needs of over 450,000 people. Additional exploration and development for geothermal energy increased during the year as California sought alternative sources of energy to serve a burgeoning population.

BLM is also working with the wind energy industry to install additional wind turbines on undeveloped federal tracts. The most developed wind energy area is outside of Palm Springs where 2,960 wind turbines generate up to 315 megawatts of electrical power, enough to serve 300,000 people.

As part of the National Fire Plan, a result of the devastating fires of 2000, BLM provided \$295,000 to 16 rural fire departments to acquire equipment, training and prevention material related to wildland fire suppression.

We hope you find the 2001 BLM California Annual Report informative and see what we are about. We always appreciate your feedback on what we have accomplished and how we might improve the management of your public lands. We look forward to your continued support to meet the expectations placed upon us as the stewards of this nation's valuable natural resources in California.



*Bureau of Land Management  
California State Office  
2800 Cottage Way  
Sacramento, CA 95825*

*(916) 978-4400*

*visit online at [www.ca.blm.gov](http://www.ca.blm.gov)*

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**Minerals and Energy - PAGE 3**

**Natural Resources - PAGE 5**

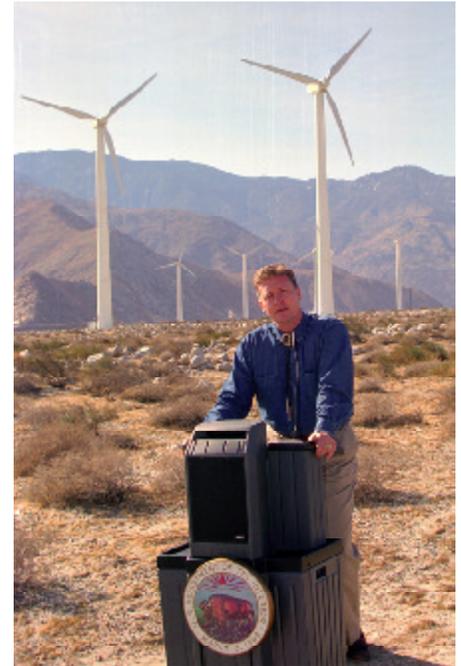
**Law Enforcement - PAGE 12**

**Support Services - PAGE 13**

**Volunteers - PAGE 15**

**Revenue & Funding - Page 16**

**Payment in Lieu of Taxes - 16**



Mike Pool  
State Director

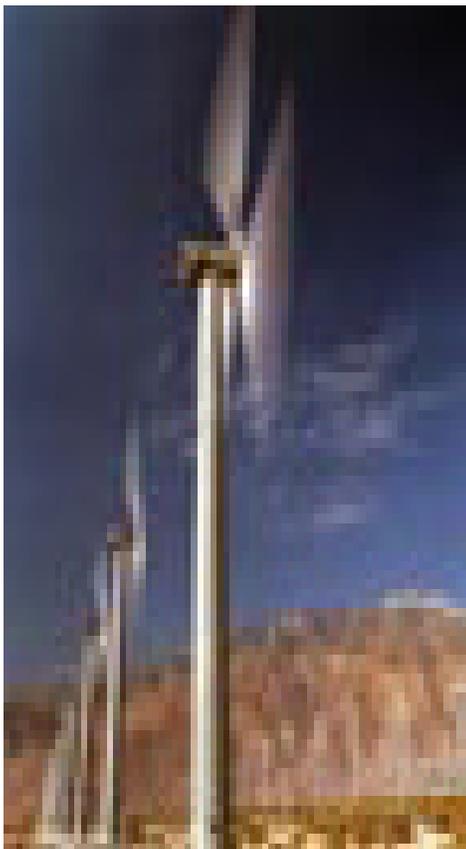
## Geothermal FY 2001

Geothermal resources from federal leases played an important role in helping California through the electrical energy crises. Production from 23 federal geothermal leases in California generated over 4.3 billion kilowatt hours of electricity to meet the needs of over 450,000 people in the state. At the same time, the production generated royalties over \$15 million dollars, one half of which was returned to the state of California.

The intense demand for electricity in California renewed commercial interest in leasing federal lands for geothermal exploration and development. During FY 2001, 18 new geothermal lease applications were filed for areas in Imperial Valley, Bridgeport, and the Surprise Valley in northeastern California. These applications, covering more than 25,000 acres of federal land, provide for new exploration and potential development of one of the nation's premier clean, domestic, and renewable energy resources.

In northern California, progress continues towards the development of the Fourmile Hill geothermal project. Although only one well was drilled during FY2001, the federal lessee is proposing to drill up to three new exploration wells in the late spring of 2002. The construction of the 47 megawatt geothermal powerplant is anticipated to begin in 2003. Once operating, this geothermal power facility will produce enough electrical energy to meet the needs of over 50,000 people and help California to diversify its energy supply.

To ensure compliance with geothermal lease stipulations and permits, BLM California conducted over 430 lease inspections during FY2001. These inspections ensure the protection of sensitive vegetation and wildlife that live near the geothermal projects. Additionally, the inspections make sure geothermal resources are accurately measured and documented.



## Wind Energy

The growing demand for energy in California has led to the exploration of alternative energy sources. One of the fastest growing alternative energy sources is wind energy. Granting energy developers access to government land where frequent winds turn turbines to produce energy is authorized under the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976. There are two major federal public land areas in California suitable for this enterprise, the Tahachapi Mountains, southeast of Bakersfield, and the San Geronio Mountains near Palm Springs. Wind energy areas are also located on state and private land at Altamont Pass near Livermore, Pacheco Pass east of Gilroy and in Solano County.

The 2,960 wind turbines installed on public land outside of Palm Springs have the capacity to generate 315 megawatts of electrical power, enough to supply the needs of about 300,000 people. Annual rental receipts to the federal government amount to nearly half a million dollars.

BLM is working with the wind energy industry for the installation of additional wind turbines on undeveloped tracts suitable for wind energy development. Additionally, BLM is facilitating the replacement of some older, smaller turbines with larger, more efficient turbines. The new turbines will be able to produce more electricity for a given wind velocity.



### Solid Leasable Minerals

Many of today's modern convenience items used at home and work come from mining. Glass, salt, ceramics, detergent and fertilizer are the result of minerals mined on BLM leased land.

Searles Lake, a dry lake bed in San Bernardino and Inyo counties east of Ridgecrest, is the primary source for the raw material to make these everyday household items, producing nearly 20 percent of the borax in the United States. The leases on Searles Lake generated \$3.7 million in royalties in FY2001, half of which is returned to the state for public education.

Monitoring these leases for product verification and ensuring public health and safety and environmental protection continued as one of the highest priorities for BLM. In 2001, BLM conducted 244

inspections.

### Oil and Gas

California is the nation's third largest producer of oil and gas from federal lands. FY2001 production totaled over 16.8 million barrels of oil and 6.3 billion cubic feet of natural gas. The production value was \$403 millions for oil and \$53.4 millions for gas. Royalties paid to the government amounted to \$19.8 millions for oil and \$8.4 millions for natural gas. A competitive lease sale resulted in bonus bids totaling \$275,000 from 36 parcels covering 22,800 acres. In all, royalty, bonuses, and rents generated \$28.86 million, half of which was returned to the state of California.

BLM California hosted the National Petroleum Forum in June of 2001, bringing together private and government organizations from around the nation to focus on issues related to petroleum exploration, development and production. A Memorandum of Understanding between the state of California and BLM was signed at the forum reaffirming a commitment to streamlining the permitting process for energy resources.



### Mining Law Administration / Surface Management Program

Overall, gold production on California federal lands continued a downward trend. Total production was 473,000 ounces in 2001 compared to 553,000 ounces in 2000. The McLaughlin mine in Napa County was the state's production leader with 115,000 ounces, an increase of 7,000 ounces from the previous year. Other top gold mine producers in the state were the Rand Mine (100,000 ounces), Mesquite Mine (93,000 ounces), Briggs Mine (90,000 ounces), and Viceroy Mine (75,000 ounces).

During the year 2001, the BLM processed 41 new mining plans, 19 new mining notices, issued 19 letters of noncompliance, and conducted 348 site inspections. Additionally, mineral personnel completed 21 mineral patent applications.



Revised mining regulations, effective December 31, 2001, triggered the elimination of the five acre threshold separating mining plans and notices. Notices are required for exploration proposals on less than five acres and are issued for a 2-year period. All mining beyond "casual use" requires a plan and financial bonding. Recreational suction dredging is considered casual use, unless located in wild and scenic river areas or in threatened and endangered species habitat.

BLM continues to work in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Geological Survey, and the California Conservation Division to study and cleanup lands near abandoned mines in the Bear and Yuba Rivers. Water studies for mercury contamination in the Trinity watershed were started in 2001 and are ongoing.

## Mineral Materials

There are 18 different mineral materials commodities being mined throughout the state.

During FY2001, over \$1 million in royalties was paid to BLM for mineral materials mined. More than 6.5 million cubic yards of mineral materials were mined and approximately 2 million of the 6.5 million cubic yards were provided to city, county, state and other federal agencies free of charge through free use permits, a \$1.5 million value. These materials were used mostly for the construction and maintenance of roads, bridges and highways.

BLM issued or renewed about 100 contracts and free use permits bringing the total number of active contracts throughout the state to over 200, with a value in excess of \$38 million.

During the year, 5 trespasses were resolved and over 100 inspections were performed.

Mineral materials contracts exist on BLM public lands throughout California. Sand and gravel makes up 65 percent of all contracts. Forty percent of the total production is in southern California.

## NATURAL RESOURCES



### Wild Horses & Burros

Roughly 3,700 horses and 1,400 burros live on range lands managed by BLM in California and northwest Nevada. Since these animals have few natural predators, herd size grows beyond the capability of the range to support them.

BLM gathered 1,870 horses and burros, which were sent to BLM corral facilities near Susanville and Ridgecrest for rest, feeding, a medical check-up, vaccinations, freeze-branding and age determination before being offered for adoption.

Californians provided new homes for nearly 1,100 wild horses and burros gathered from California and Nevada. The horses and burros were adopted directly from the corral facilities or at ten adoption events held throughout the state.



Special adoption events for prison-trained horses were held at the California Correctional Center corrals east of Susanville.

More than 700 follow-up compliance inspections were completed in 2001.

California BLM began a project with author and horse trainer Monty Roberts to produce public service announcements showcasing the adoption program.



### Rangeland Management

Cattle and sheep were authorized to graze on approximately eight million acres of public land, generating nearly \$360,000 in revenue during FY 2001. There were 623 grazing permits allowing grazing on 757 grazing allotments, with a total of 132,464 animal unit months (AUMs).

Rangeland health evaluations on 87 allotments assessed whether ranchers were conforming to standards and guidelines for grazing management. Additional monitoring was conducted on 147 allotments to collect data to analyze the effectiveness of management practices and restoration measures.

## Restoring Wilderness in the California Desert

BLM has inventoried nearly 4,000 miles of wilderness boundaries since enactment of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. The Act designated 69 BLM managed wilderness areas. During the inventory, hundreds of old vehicle routes leading into the wilderness areas were identified. To preserve the remoteness and natural conditions of the wilderness, BLM placed boundary signs, increased



law enforcement patrols, and prepared maps showing open and closed vehicle routes.

However, many signs were destroyed or removed and vehicle traffic was sometimes re-established, reversing the natural restoration of the routes.

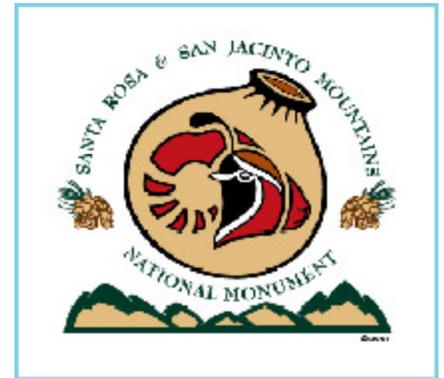


With state grants and student work crews, routes were disguised by making small indentations in the ground where small rocks and brush were scattered. This resource work not only hid roads but allowed native seeds to catch the indentations, eliminating the need for re-seeding by hand.

Wilderness	78	3,754,123 acres	Wilderness Study Areas	82	1,360,770 acres
------------	----	-----------------	------------------------	----	-----------------

## Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

Community based management is the model used for conserving the valuable resources found in the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. Management of the monument is a joint effort of the BLM and U.S. Forest Service in cooperation with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, state agencies and local governments. During 2001, the leadership of BLM and USFS agreed to an organization structure and filled two key positions, the monument manager and the community planner. The two agencies also established a shared budget and program of work.



An interpretive and education concept plan for the monument was drawn up. One of the early products completed by the U.S. Forest Service was an introductory video for the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Visitor Center. The visitor center is located on Highway 74, just south of Palm Desert, California and houses exhibits on desert wildlife and cultural history.

BLM provided interpreters to educate visitors about the peninsular ranges bighorn sheep, a federally listed species, and to encourage respect for the sheep and their habitat.



2001 also marked the continuing cooperative relationship with the Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians whose lands occupy the heart of the monument. A collaborative project focused on the eradication of noxious weeds within the national monument. Another project was an inventory of significant cultural sites of the Cahuilla people. BLM and the tribe have provided a recommendation for a future contract project to identify and protect the sacred sites.



### Carrizo Plain National Monument

Designated a national monument in January 2001, much has been accomplished in the year the Carrizo Plain became a monument. The monitoring and inventory of threatened and endangered species in the monument continues. In addition to counting and classifying animals and plants, a variety of research projects on the San Andreas Fault, giant kangaroo rats, blunt-nosed leopard lizard, and other plant and animal species were conducted.

A two-story house, hauled in pieces to the Carrizo Plain on a wagon and erected in the 1870's was stabilized from further decay. The house and surrounding buildings tell the story of early ranching in the area. BLM is looking forward to giving tours at this important ranch site in the near future. Signs were also completed and installed

describing the farming history of the Travers Ranch.

Extensive grazing monitoring research continued. This is the fifth year of data collection, which is being analyzed to help improve management of critical habitat for special status species. BLM staff also monitored and treated several invasive, non-native weed species to improve habitat.

Coordination with the existing Native American advisory committee continued in FY2001, while a new "Friends of the Carrizo" nonprofit organization was established. Countless volunteers were recruited through the Southern Sierra Archaeology Society, the Southern California Earthquake Center and other community groups, to help BLM monitor significant cultural sites in the plain. Volunteers also modified over ten miles of fences to make them more negotiable for antelope and other animals. Volunteers worked on the development of an interpretive trail at Wallace Creek to show the geological history of the San Andreas Fault. More volunteers joined BLM staff to upgrade brochures, prepare signs and assist visitors to the new monument.

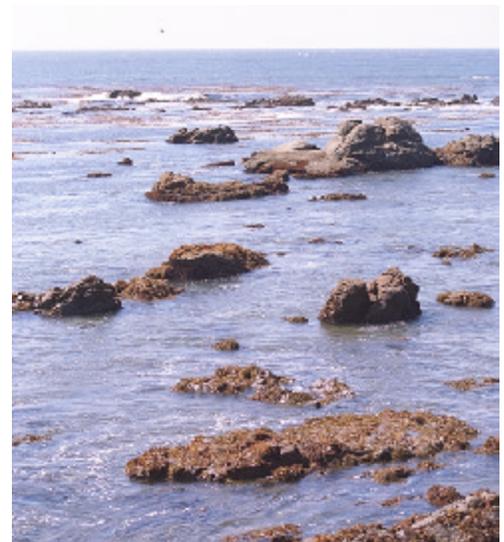
### California Coastal National Monument

The California Coastal National Monument marked its first full year since it was designated as a monument by presidential proclamation in January of 2000. Based on surveys done by both the California State Lands Commission and the federal Mineral Management Service over the last year, the BLM estimates the monument includes roughly 11,507 rocks and islands totaling approximately 883 acres along 840 miles of coastline. The average size of rocks and islands in the monument is less than .07 acres.

Management focus has been on the protection of the seabirds that nest on the isolated rocks and pinnacles. The area is also important habitat for pinnipeds which rest on the islands and use the surrounding waters for breeding and forage.

One of the first items completed since its inception as a monument was the Memorandum of Understanding between BLM and California's departments of Fish and

Game and Parks and Recreation to cooperatively manage the monument. A contractor was selected to develop a long term management plan for the area. Contracts were also issued to identify important cultural and historical sites and important ocean bird and mammal sites within the monument. A database was developed to identify which rocks, islands, pinnacles and reefs are part of the monument. A monument manager was hired and an office established at the Monterey Bay National Marine Sanctuary.



## Land Use Planning

BLM California maintains nineteen land use plans in California and northwestern Nevada. Five plans, the Northern and Eastern Mojave Desert, Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert, West Mojave Desert, Western Colorado Desert and Coachella Valley, are being developed in collaboration with other federal agencies, state and local governments, interested stakeholder groups and the public. When completed, these plans in southern California will amend the 1980 California Desert Conservation Area Plan on habitat conservation, endangered species management, and other land and resources conservation needs.

Congress provided a substantial increase of funding in 2001 for BLM to address deficiencies in its planning base and eliminate the backlog of needed plan revisions. BLM was directed to give priority to critical issues such as off-highway vehicle use, land health, urbanization, and habitat conservation.

Specific plans started in 2001 include northeastern California regional assessment, eastern San Diego County assessment, California Coastal National Monument, Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument, Carrizo Plain National Monument, King Range National Conservation Area, and Otay - Kuchamaa Wilderness. BLM California began a collaboration with BLM Nevada on the Black Rock Desert, High Rock Canyon and Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area and associated wilderness areas.

## Cultural/Archeology

California's archaeological and cultural awareness leaders hosted two events in FY2001. Weaving Connections, an educational project held in the King Range National Conservation Area, was sponsored by BLM's Arcata and Ukiah field offices, the Bear River Band of Rohnerville Rancheria, the San Francisco Bay Area Urban Indian Basketweaver's, and the Six Rivers National Forest.

A cultural awareness event was an excavation at Bedrock Springs, a rich, but greatly disturbed site in the Lava Mountains in the Ridgecrest field office area. Over 70 volunteers worked on the site which reached a depth of 240 centimeters and encountered a Paleo-Indian level. Scientific studies are presently being conducted. Two Boy Scout troops used the opportunity to receive their archaeology merit badges.

The Ridgecrest field office served as the pilot for the California site stewardship program and presently has 33 trained site stewards who focus on significant cultural sites throughout the field area. The program is coordinated with the Society for California Archaeology, through a grant from the California Off Highway Vehicle Commission. The Bishop, El Centro, and Bakersfield field offices also have stewards providing California with monitoring information and archaeological and historic site conditions.

A successful conference sponsored by the Desert Managers Group and the Paleontology and Cultural Resources Action Team in Barstow focused on how to manage the heritage of the desert for the next thousand years. The Millennium Conference attracted desert scholars in archaeology, history and paleontology from throughout the west.



## Recreation

Partnerships led the way in assisting BLM with completion of many recreation projects. A successful partnership on the Lower Kern River has enhanced visitor access and safety on many parts of this popular river. Through this partnership the BLM began construction on the Delonegha project allowing access to the river from Highway 178. With the assistance of recreation fees, BLM paved the entrance to the recently developed south boat launch.

The city of Redding assisted BLM in funding trail reconstruction over the last two miles of the Sacramento River trail. The popular trail is being nominated as a National Recreation Trail.

BLM identified partners to help preserve portions of historic Route 66 in southern California. Through a series of public partnership workshops, hundreds of people came together to develop an action plan and vision for "America's Main Street," which was once the main highway from Los Angeles to Chicago.

## Off Highway Vehicles

The recreation fee demonstration pilot program at the Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area received over \$400,000 in revenue. Fee dollars helped increase medical services, improve road conditions and camping areas, provide portable toilets, and expand law enforcement on busy holidays with BLM, National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service rangers and the Imperial County sheriffs office.

The California Department of Parks and Recreation, Off Highway Motor Vehicle Recreation Division provided \$3,500,000 for off highway management on public land. Funds were provided to eleven field offices for maintenance, planning, resource management and restoration.



BLM and the U.S. Geological Survey agreed to develop a prototype for an OHV monitoring system on public lands in California. The Jawbone Canyon - Dove Springs OHV Recreation Areas and the Jawbone - Butterbreath Area of Critical Environmental Concern served as pilot areas to test the monitoring protocols. Eventually, the prototype monitoring system will apply to other BLM lands in California. The scope of the monitoring system is multi-disciplinary to characterize soils, species habitats, species populations, and archaeology and recreation behavior. U.S. Geological Survey personnel focused specifically on species habitats and populations. Tracking the ecosystem variables to habitats are critical to document environmental changes that may result from OHV use.

## Riparian

BLM manages 3,500 miles of streams and rivers and over 60,000 acres of wetlands in California. These areas provided crucial habitat for native plant and animal species and migratory birds. The long-term health of public lands depends on the proper functioning of these waterways.

BLM was actively involved in reintroducing native plant species to control erosion, improving road drainage to reduce sediment flow into streams, building barriers to protect sensitive areas and developing allotment terms to reduce grazing impacts.

Accomplishments for 2001 include:

- Inventory of 280 acres of lakes and wetlands and 28 miles of streams.
- Monitoring of riparian conditions through invertebrate sampling, small mammal, bird and amphibian studies and vegetation point counts.
- Easements on 9,122 acres -- nine thousand acres on the Staten Island Ranch, which traditionally supports sandhill cranes and other shore birds and one hundred and twenty two acres of the Silverado Vineyards, which will be partially restored to riparian forest and managed as upland habitat.
- Along with the U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Reclamation, California's departments of Fish and Game and Parks and Recreation, and numerous non-government partners, BLM helped improve and maintain 13,322 acres of wetlands.
- Completion of numerous actions benefitting riparian-wetland resources including fence construction, controlled burning, installation of vehicle barriers, tamarisk and other weed control, and changes in grazing management.



**2001 ANNUAL REPORT**

Number of California Species Listed as Threatened or Endangered  
By Calendar Year, 1990-2001 (Updated 12/28/2001)

Calendar Year	# Listed	Animals	Plants	Year-end Total
Before 1990		54	31	85
1990	10	5	5	95
1991	4	1	3	99
1992	10	3	7	109
1993	12	7	5	121
1994	24	8	16	145
1995	13	1	12	156
1996	11	2	9	169
1997	53	8	45	222
1998	36	5	31	258
1999	7	4	3	265
2000	17	6	11	282
2001	4	3	1	285*
Total in California		106	179	285**

\*Aleutian Canada goose was delisted in 2001, resulting in a net increase of three listed species in 2001

\*\*203 species listed as endangered, 82 species listed as threatened



**2001 ANNUAL REPORT**

<b>California Species Listed as Threatened or Endangered in 2001</b>	
Ventura marsh milk-vetch, <i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> (E)	05/21/01
White abalone, <i>Haliotes sorenseni</i> (E)	05/29/01
Ohlone tiger beetle, <i>Cicindela ohlone</i> (E)	10/03/01
Carson wandering skipper, <i>Pseudocopaeodes eunus obscurus</i> (E) by emergency rule	11/29/01
<b>California Species Proposed for Federal Listing in 2001</b>	
Carson wandering skipper, <i>Pseudocopaeodes eunus obscurus</i> (PE)	11/29/01
<b>California Species Proposed for Federal Listing in prior years (carryover proposed species)</b>	
Cowhead Lake tui chub, <i>Gila bicolor vaccaceps</i>	PE 03/30/1998
Mountain plover, <i>Charadrius montanus</i>	PT 02/16/1999
Mountain yellow-legged frog, <i>Rana muscosa</i> (Southern California population)	PE 12/22/1999
San Diego ambrosia, <i>Ambrosia pumila</i>	PE 12/29/1999
Buena Vista Lake ornate shrew, <i>Sorex ornatus relictus</i>	PE 06/01/2000
Scotts Valley polygonum, <i>Polygonum hickmanii</i>	PE 11/09/2000
<b>California Species for which Critical Habitat was designated in 2001</b>	
Peninsular Ranges population of bighorn sheep , <i>vis canadensis cremnobates</i>	02/01/01
Arroyo toad, <i>Bufo californicus</i>	02/07/01
Morro shoulderband snail, <i>Helminthoglypta walkeriana</i>	02/07/01
Zayante band-winged grasshopper, <i>Trimerotropis infantilis</i>	02/07/01
California red-legged frog, <i>Rana aurora draytonii</i>	03/13/01
Bay checkerspot butterfly, <i>Euphydryas editha bayensis</i>	04/30/01
Riverside fairy shrimp, <i>Streptocephalus woottoni</i>	05/21/01
<b>California Species for which Critical Habitat was proposed in 2001</b>	
Quino checkerspot butterfly, <i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	02/07/01
Monterey spineflower, <i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i>	02/15/01
Robust spineflower, <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>robusta</i>	02/15/01
Scotts Valley spineflower, <i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> var. <i>hartwegii</i>	02/15/01
Scotts Valley polygonum, <i>Polygonum hickmanii</i>	02/15/01
Otay tarplant, <i>Deinandra conjugens</i>	06/13/01
Kneeland prairie penny-cress, <i>Thlaspi californicum</i>	10/24/01
Purple Amole, <i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i>	11/08/01
Gaviota tarplant, <i>Deinandra increscens</i> var. <i>villosa</i>	11/15/01
La Graciosa thistle, <i>Cirsium loncholepis</i>	11/15/01
Lompoc yerba santa, <i>Eriodictyon capitatum</i>	11/15/01
Santa Cruz tarplant, <i>Holocarpha macradenia</i>	11/15/01



BLM law enforcement officers worked both independently and in cooperation with other federal, state and county agencies to seize a record number of 193,000 marijuana plants with an approximate street value of \$772,000,000.

Illegal aliens routinely attempt to cross the desert from Mexico into California. Some are abandoned by smugglers without food or water and die from soaring summer temperatures and exposure. Working in partnership with the U.S. Border Patrol, BLM issued a permit authorizing temporary emergency desert water stations, a measure believed to have saved numerous lives. Other concerns associated with illegal alien crossings are the destruction of critical habitat for desert plants and animals as a result of the substantial high alien traffic in the back country, campfires, trash and waste, and tire ruts of smugglers and pursuit vehicles.

Innovative methods are escalating the transport of illegal drugs across the border. Close cooperation between U.S. Customs, Drug Enforcement Agency, U.S. Border Patrol, and BLM has resulted in some major drug recoveries.

Holidays continue to bring large numbers of the urban population to recreate on BLM public lands. Recreation usage for FY 2001 surpassed visitors for previous years. To help ensure a memorable and safe activity for serious recreationists, entities from federal, state and county law enforcement agencies examined options to ensure public safety and enhance the experience during the peak visitor use periods.

BLM officers joined with Alcohol Tobacco and Firearms, the FBI and local sheriff deputies to investigate an eco-terrorism arson of the wild horse and burro facility in the northern part of the state. One of the four incendiary devices placed at the facility detonated, causing an estimated \$100,000 of damage. Three devices found at the site failed to ignite. No animals or employees were injured in the crime.

California officers participated on a variety of security details at the Klamath Falls headgates, Burning Man (Nevada), and protection of federal property and officials after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attack.



## 2001 ANNUAL REPORT SUPPORT SERVICES

### Branch of Customer Services and Records Management

The Branch of Customer Services and Records Management maintains 39,600 official files and provides information about the various BLM programs in the state of California.

This fiscal year, the BLM bookstore sold nearly \$53,000 of books, maps and other items. The profits from the sales benefit BLM state recreation sites. The bookstore serves the public two ways -- the walk-in store, co-located in the Information Access Center in Sacramento, contains 500 publications, and the on-line store (<http://store.ca.blm.gov>) has nearly 1,300 titles. The bookstores are operated in partnership with the Public Lands Interpretive Association.

The Title and Records staff processed and coordinated 109 responses to Freedom of Information Act requests in FY 2001. There were 16 carryover requests pending at the beginning of the year, 100 new requests were received during the year and 7 carried over into FY 2002.

### Branch of Geographic Services

The Branch of Geographic Services brings together Cadastral Survey, Mapping Science, and Geographic Coordinate Data Base collection staffs to form a one-stop shop for all resource mapping, title determination and positioning needs for BLM California.

#### Cadastral Survey

Cadastral Survey is the process for defining land ownership descriptions for title transfer. A legal requirement since 1785, surveys form the framework for all land titles in the United States. Cadastral surveyors identify, survey, and maintain legal boundaries on federal lands in California for the U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

In 2001, Cadastral Survey produced 32 survey plats, approved 21 supplemental plats, completed 22 amended protraction diagrams of over 1000 miles of boundary line, and surveyed 688 miles of federal boundaries. Additionally, the Survey Records office processed requests for 6,303 pages of field notes and 2,412 plats through public contact or by Internet requests.

Notably, surveyors provided support in a land exchange related to the Pacific Crest Trail for an easement across the Onyx Ranch. Surveyors also responded to a request to survey portions of the Imperial Sand Dunes prior to the influx of winter visitors. For the Shasta-Trinity National Forest, surveyors completed a much needed, 40-mile boundary survey of the Trinity Alps Wilderness Area for a planned logging operation of adjacent lands.



#### Mapping Science

The mapping science staff finalized the maps of all the desert wilderness areas by completing eighteen wilderness maps for the Needles Field Office and thirteen for the Barstow Field Office. Mapping science also issued graphical documents establishing the administrative boundaries for the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. BLM's Legacy project, and legal descriptions for the Headwaters Forest were also completed. Decision making became easier for managers when mapping science staff combined base-layer cadastral information with resource data layers to form accurate maps in the geographic information system. This was accomplished along with converting 122 townships into geographic information systems data.

#### Geographic Coordinate Data Base

Two hundred six new townships were computed, 240 townships linked and attributed, and 225 townships updated. The staff performed level one and level two conversions of township data to Arc-Info format on over 2,600 townships.

Highlighting the year's effort was cooperation with four counties in the state to provide geographic coordinate data base-layer information for their county geographic information systems.



## Fire and Aviation

Fire and Aviation Management personnel in California helped suppress 288 fires, which consumed over 107,520 acres, of which 76,700 acres were public lands protected by BLM and its cooperators. Due to drought conditions, northern California had the most active fire season beginning in May and lasting through September. The largest fire, the Observation Fire, burned 67,790 acres. Fire personnel also assisted on 356 fires in support of other agencies throughout California and the western United States. Fire rehabilitation treatments were conducted on 5,561 acres.

Through the Rural Fire Department Assistance Program, established to meet one of the objectives of the National Fire Plan, BLM provided \$295,000 to 16 rural fire departments to acquire equipment, training, and prevention and education material related to wild land fire suppression.

California BLM conducted several large scale prescribed burns and fuel treatment projects in a variety of California's ecosystems. Hazardous fuel treatment projects were carried out on nearly 5,500 acres of public lands to protect communities, reduce fire hazards and support wildlife, forestry, range and watershed projects. Additionally, California BLM continued to provide leadership and commitment in dealing with and educating external and internal cooperators in the use of fire in land management.



BLM officials were active on the California Fire Safe Council, which draws upon the federal, state, and local government agencies, as well as the private sector to help make homes, neighborhoods and communities safer. As a major council participant, BLM sponsors community fire safety displays at a variety of county and state fairs.

California provided \$5.5 million dollars for community assistance and protection projects on non-federal lands. Four million dollars funded 101 projects through the Fire Safe Council, \$750,000 funded 12 projects through the California Department of Forestry and Fire protection, which provided 100% matching funds. Another \$750,000 was used to place geographical information on the Internet so it could be made available to local Fire Safe Councils, conservation districts, local watershed groups, and other community groups to assist them in community based planning.

## Occupational Safety and Health Programs

In fiscal year 2001, a number of significant strides were made toward the reduction of accidents, injuries and property damage in BLM California.

A safety and health action plan was drafted and was reviewed by the newly formed State Safety and Health Executive Team. As a result of this planning initiative and the guidance and information contained in the planning documents, reported accidents and injuries decreased further.

The Compliance Assessment Safety Health and the Environment team consisting of national and state office safety, environmental, engineering and hazardous materials professionals, conducted follow-up evaluations of all California BLM offices. The result of the team's evaluations and the development of subsequent informational and corrective guidance documentation have served to greatly reduce safety hazards, environmental risks and clean drinking water concerns for all of our employees, volunteers and visitors.

## 2001 ANNUAL REPORT

# VOLUNTEERS

In April, BLM's Ridgecrest field office and the Friends of Jawbone organization sponsored their fifth annual "Moose Anderson Days." Over 100 volunteers tackled a variety of projects from route rehabilitation and putting signs along trails, to cleanup. Members of the California Off-Road Vehicle Association, American Motorcycle Association, California Association of Four Wheel Drive Clubs, the Boys Scouts of America and others gave their time and effort to the recreation area.

The weekend of May 5 and 6 saw a similar event at the El Mirage OHV Recreation Area. BLM State Director Mike Pool joined over 200 volunteers from the Southern California Touring Association, California Off-Highway Vehicle Association, Wind Wizards, American Motorcycle Association and others for an early morning continental breakfast before undertaking a hard day's work.

A huge field of riders took on the Lemurian Shasta Classic Mountain Bike Race over the first weekend of May near Redding. Three separate courses of 30, 24 and 10 miles provided challenges to over 300 bikers, more than double from the previous year.

The Needles field office held their National Public Lands Day 2001 project in October in conjunction with a much larger six-week project. Members from the American Motorcycle Association District 37 Dual Sport, Sierra Club, Audubon Society, and individuals worked together preparing sites for new rock route markers. Twelve young adults from the California Conservation Corps spent



weeks setting up each of the sites with the necessary materials. Teams of four and five people dug holes and mixed cement at 19 sites where the markers were permanently installed. Directional and informational signs were also installed along the 33-mile wash route which separates the Kingston Range Wilderness Area.

The Barstow field office recruited over 1,200 volunteer participants that logged over 15,500 hours on a variety of projects derived from the management plans for the California desert. A "Keep California Beautiful" event was held in the popular Stoddard Valley OHV Recreation Area. More than 200 off-road racers, families, and friends collected over 86 tons of trash and four car bodies, leaving the Barstow OHV area a much cleaner place. The "National Public Lands Day" event was held in the Calico Mountains. In addition to the 30 soldiers

from Ft. Irwin, 175 volunteers with shovels, rakes, and trash bags gathered over two tons of trash, identified over six miles of off-highway vehicle trails, completed a quarter-mile of post and cable parking area delineation, and placed over 700 feet of pipe and T-post fences to deter inappropriate off-highway vehicle use in these scenic canyons.



### Expanding Communication Outreach

"News.bytes," a weekly electronic newsletter sent to over 50,000 subscribers by e-mail, debuted this year. The newsletter is a compilation of information regarding BLM in California, and includes Internet links to headline stories, major accomplishments, schedules of events and meetings, legislative actions, educational data and recreational sites.

**Photos** - a new feature on California's BLM web site [www.ca.blm.gov](http://www.ca.blm.gov), where citizens can download or view natural resource photos and images from California's public lands managed by Bureau of Land Management.

2001 ANNUAL REPORT

Payment in Lieu of Taxes

REVENUE (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

County	Entitlement Acres	Paid FY 2001
Alameda	883	997
Alpine	420,7272	64,342
Amador	87,220	13,339
Butte	150,170	140,274
Calaveras	141,126	142,648
Colusa	102,443	73,322
Contra Costa	2,250	2,560
Del Norte	461,120	70,561
El dorado	531,200	84,272
Fresno	1,521,016	1,198,905
Glenn	196,509	99,840
Humboldt	481,501	877,046
Imperial	1,195,697	1,316,390
Inyo	5,692,905	779,153
Kern	1,078,520	1,142,624
Kings	10,344	10,806
Lake	1,381,156	58,291
Lassen	1,639,544	995,971
Los Angeles	681,355	633,251
Madera	505,414	447,026
Marin	78,026	103,206
Mariposa	517,388	535,076
Mendocino	299,924	219,021
Merced	35,849	40,279
Modoc	1,694,598	259,156
Mono	1,755,511	331,624
Monterey	342,745	380,773
Napa	60,265	67,790
Nevada	203,301	150,503
Orange	54,815	53,447
Placer	376,349	240,201
Plumas	1,169,622	687,757
Riverside	2,526,041	1,489,331
Sacramento	8,012	9,048
San Benito	100,996	112,672
San Bernardino	7,913,718	1,433,507
San Diego	471,935	490,097
San Francisco	2,362	3,752
San Joaquin	2,013	2,273
San Luis Obispo	437,711	486,981
San Mateo	2,592	2,927
Santa Barbara	716,557	800,043
Santa Clara	2,523	2,849
Santa Cruz	12	0
Shasta	980,094	668,887
Sierra	452,990	92,358
Siskiyou	2,563,616	392,178
Solano	6,911	7,805
Sonoma	24,214	3,703
Stanislaus	3,289	3,712
Sutter	2	0
tehama	444,430	270,595
Trinity	1,541,224	236,393
Tulare	1,527,796	1,342,785
Tuolomne	1,091,903	1,106,820
Ventura	578,294	642,096
Yolo	30,265	35,309
Yuba	49,120	43,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,349,053</b>	<b>20,899,078</b>

Rent of Land	\$258
Right of Way Rent	\$1,724
Communication site Rent	\$669
Grazing	\$251
Recreation	\$802
Sale of Land	\$1,315
Sale of Timber	\$322
Mineral Materials	\$1,100
Geothermal royalties, rents and bonus	\$15,000
Oil and Gas royalties and bonue	\$28,860
Mineral Leasing	\$84
Mining Claim Fees	\$1,190
Other fees and commissions	\$10
Trusts and contributed funds	\$5,243
Other Sources	\$139
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$56,967</b>

FUNDING (IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Energy and Minerals	\$8,276
Lands and Realty	\$8,610
Renewable Resources	\$47,039
Resource Management and Protection	\$18,845
General Administration	\$7,998
Fire Management	\$24,434
Acquisitions and Construction	\$1,890
Range Improvement	\$330
Land and Water Conservation	\$17,343
<b>Total Management Budget</b>	<b>\$134,765</b>