

PART 4

RECREATION AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

The Bureau of Land Management's outdoor recreation program is aimed at sustaining healthy land and water resources while promoting appropriate and responsible visitor use of those lands and waters.

The BLM provides resource-dependent recreational opportunities in a variety of settings that typify the vast western landscapes of the 11 public land states. These diverse settings range from the tundra in Alaska to the deserts of the Southwest, and from the old-growth forest of the Northwest to the plateaus and plains of the Rocky Mountain states. Many BLM areas have been recognized by the BLM, Congress, or the President, and have been given special designations (as detailed in Part 5 – Preserve Natural and Cultural Heritage) to protect the unique and sensitive values of each.

As a national provider of recreation opportunities, the BLM focuses on its primary niche: providing resource-based recreation and tourism opportunities. Visitors' freedom to pursue unstructured recreational opportunities is promoted as long as they accept the responsibility to use public lands wisely and to respect other public land users. Responsible use is encouraged by the BLM and its partners through land use ethics programs such as *Tread Lightly!* and *Leave No Trace!*

Recreation sites, information and interpretative sites, trails, staging areas, and similar facilities are also provided on some BLM public lands to protect resources and to help visitors have quality recreation experiences. At many sites and areas, fees are charged to provide for maintenance and improvement. At other sites, generally those public lands without visitor facilities, no fees are charged. Most recreational use on public lands occurs in non-fee areas. Whether the visitor chooses highly developed recreation fee sites or remote wilderness areas where neither fees nor registration is required, the BLM relies heavily on public land users to protect the land, water, and facilities so that the next person can also have a quality experience. Because some visitors are unfamiliar with outdoor skills or wish to utilize public lands for events, the BLM issues special recreation permits to qualified commercial companies to guide visitors on public lands. Special recreation permits are also issued to competitive event organizers and other organized groups to conduct their activities on public lands.

The information in the following tables is intended to provide an overview of recreational use and opportunities on public lands. BLM offices are responsible for collecting and maintaining various data relating to the recreation program. This field-level data is then aggregated in the BLM's *Recreation Management Information System (RMIS)* database. Tables 4-1 through 4-3 summarize recreation data from RMIS and revenue data from the BLM's Collections and Billings System (CBS). Table 4-1 presents the estimated visitor use data by state; Table 4-2 presents visitor use data by recreational activity at fee and non-fee areas, including areas leased to private and public providers; and Table 4-3 presents reported revenues by state and type of authorization. These tables present a picture of the amount and types of recreational activities of public lands geographically for recreation sites and dispersed areas, and for both fee and non-fee areas.

In addition, special reports have been prepared to analyze the primary and secondary benefits of fish and wildlife on public lands. Primary benefits include both consumptive (hunting and fishing) and nonconsumptive (wildlife viewing) recreational use. These activities produce secondary benefits to local community businesses from equipment sales, services, food, lodging, and transportation, as well as to state wildlife agencies that manage the animal populations. These benefits related to fish and wildlife, based on U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service studies, are derived for BLM lands based on Geographic Information System analysis and are portrayed in Tables 4-4 through 4-6. Table 4-4 presents estimated fishing and related expenditures data by state; Table 4-5 presents the estimated hunting and related expenditures data by state; and Table 4-6 presents estimated wildlife viewing and related expenditures data by state.

Table 4-1.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM,
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State <i>la/</i>	Recreation Sites <i>lb/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Dispersed Areas <i>lc/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Lease Sites <i>ld/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Recreation Partnership Sites <i>le/</i> <i>Thousands</i>		Total <i>Thousands</i>	
	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>	<i>Visits /f/</i>	<i>Visitor Days /g/</i>
Alaska	437	360	641	658	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,018
Arizona	1,738	7,933	1,243	1,538	2,539	4,360	208	131	5,728	13,962
California	3,575	8,206	5,440	8,245	0	0	228	44	9,243	16,495
Colorado	2,380	1,636	2,706	2,987	0	0	689	115	5,775	4,738
Eastern States	15	4	0	0	0	0	12	2	27	6
Idaho	2,329	1,303	3,694	3,231	0	0	60	21	6,083	4,555
Montana	1,161	969	2,693	2,100	0	0	3	0	3,857	3,069
Nevada	1,689	988	3,464	6,072	0	0	9	2	5,162	7,062
New Mexico	916	531	1,100	1,236	0	0	0	6	2,016	1,773
Oregon	3,165	2,139	4,490	4,644	19	26	35	31	7,709	6,840
Utah	2,938	3,111	3,505	4,510	18	7	76	387	6,537	8,015
Wyoming	1,197	1,005	990	1,294	0	0	18	13	2,205	2,312
Total	21,540	28,185	29,966	36,515	2,576	4,393	1,338	752	55,420	69,845

Table 4-1. ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ These are recreation sites and other specific areas on public lands directly managed by the BLM that are recognized as “managerially significant,” where management actions are required to provide specific recreation setting or activity opportunities, to protect resource values, to enhance visitor safety. Visitation estimates are based on a variety of methods at these sites and areas, including sampling, fee receipts, registrations, traffic counts, observations, or best estimates based on local knowledge.
- or
- /c/ Dispersed areas are the remaining public lands that are open to recreation use but that do not contain developed or managerially significant recreation sites. Visitation estimates in dispersed areas are generally best estimates based on local knowledge.
- /d/ Recreation Lease Sites are long-term authorizations granted under the authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) (Sections 302, 303, and 310) to private entities to provide recreation facilities and services to the public. Visitation estimates for recreation leases are based on a variety of methods.
- /e/ These are recreation sites managed primarily by another public entity under the authority of the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and similar agreements; the BLM has a significant presence on the leased parcel (e.g., ranger patrols, signs, brochures, etc.). Visitation estimates for partnership sites are based on a variety of methods.
- /f/ A visit is the entry of any person for recreational purposes onto lands and related waters administered by the BLM, regardless of duration.
- /e/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours to a site or area.

Source: The BLM’s Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2006).

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousand</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
Land-Based Activities								
Camping and Picnicking	7,224	10.34%	557	0.80%	22,028	31.53%	29,809	42.67%
Non-Motorized Travel	624	0.89%	650	0.93%	5,427	7.77%	6,701	9.59%
Off-Highway Travel	1,290	1.84%	161	0.23%	5,380	7.70%	6,831	9.77%
Driving For Pleasure	123	0.18%	2	0.00%	2,511	3.60%	2,636	3.78%
Viewing Public Land Resources	265	0.38%	95	0.14%	2,409	3.45%	2,769	3.97%
Interpretation and Education	164	0.23%	178	0.25%	1,083	1.55%	1,425	2.03%
Hunting	40	0.05%	87	0.13%	5,451	7.80%	5,578	7.98%
Specialized Sports, Events, and Activities	1,500	2.15%	1,870	2.68%	3,349	4.80%	6,719	9.63%

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued**

Recreation Activities	Fee Sites and Areas /a/		Special Recreation Permitted Activities /b/		Areas Without Permits or Fees /c/		Total Public Lands	
	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>	<i>Thousands</i>	<i>Percent</i>
	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Visitor Days</i>	<i>Visitor Days /d/</i>	<i>Total Percentage for Activity Group</i>
Water-Based Activities								
Boating/ Motorized	247	0.35 %	44	0.06%	1,220	1.75%	1,511	2.16%
Boating/ Row/Float/Paddle	128	0.18%	298	0.43%	1,746	2.50%	2,172	3.11%
Fishing	363	0.52%	21	0.03%	2,067	3.00%	2,451	3.55%
Swimming and Other Water Activities	93	0.13%	5	0.01%	508	0.72%	606	0.86%
Snow-and Ice-Based Activities								
Snowmobile and Motorized Travel	4	0.00%	5	0.00%	183	0.26%	192	0.26%
Other Winter Activities	15	0.02%	2	0.00%	428	0.62%	445	0.64%
Total	12,080	17.26%	3,975	5.69%	53,790	77.05%	69,845	100.0%

Table 4-2.

**ESTIMATED RECREATIONAL USE OF BLM-ADMINISTERED PUBLIC LANDS
FOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES UNDER VARIOUS FEE AUTHORIZATIONS,
FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded**

Note: This table shows participation levels for various activity groupings. Types of recreational activities and duration (visitor days) are recorded at fee and non-fee sites and areas, as well as for special recreation permits. Visitor days, grouped into Activity Groups (summarized from a list of 87 separate recreational activities), are based on registrations, permit records, observations, post-season permittee reports, and the professional judgment of the field staffs.

/a/ Visitor days occurring at designated fee sites and areas with entrance permits, recreational use permits, and special area permits, usually with fee collection at the site.

/b/ Visitor days occurring on public lands that are subject to authorization under the Special Recreation Permit regulations, including the activities of private parties, commercial outfitters and guides, competitive events, organized groups, and events.

/c/ Visitor days occurring at non-fee sites and dispersed areas when neither permits nor fees are required.

/d/ A visitor day is a common unit of measure of recreation use among Federal agencies. One visitor day represents an aggregate of twelve visitor hours at a site or area.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System (Fiscal Year 2006).

Table 4-3.

**RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS
ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006**

Administrative State /a/	Type of Recreation Permit, Lease, or Passport							Reported Revenue
	Standard Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /b/	Expanded Amenity Fees/No. of Permits /c/	Special Area Permits /d/	Commercial, Competitive, Group, and Event Permits /e/		Leases /f/	Passports /g/	
				Active	Issued			
Alaska	0	9,873	0	123	2	0	7	\$334,842
Arizona	0	34,110	18,894	261	99	16	417	1,379,752
California	1,920	11,022	97,063	485	427	0	372	3,526,761
Colorado	6,660	31,745	0	468	161	0	421	505,124
Eastern States	0	0	0	10	2	0	8	308,645
Idaho	1,185	22,974	555	267	78	0	371	676,695
Montana	0	25,037	0	222	84	0	259	314,751
Nevada	264,068	8,675	7,381	343	201	0	5,117	3,251,698
New Mexico	10,091	44,154	1,110	159	35	0	502	368,095
Oregon	67,410	56,566	19	452	127	0	3,129	2,101,533
Utah	0	60,154	53,047	574	194	0	151	2,454,472
Wyoming	13,061	2,434	112	294	40	1	158	204,370
Total Permits	364,395	306,744	178,181	3,658	1,450	17	10,912	
Permit Revenue /h/	\$1,617,230	\$3,246,354	\$4,746,170	\$5,182,129		\$416,376	\$218,479	\$15,426,738
Other Revenue /i/								\$130,075
Total Revenue /j/								\$15,556,813

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – continued

- /a/ The Arizona State Office administers BLM public lands in California along the Colorado River; the California State Office administers BLM public lands in Nevada; the Eastern States Office administers BLM public lands in the 31 States east of and bordering on the Mississippi River; the Montana State Office administers BLM public lands in North and South Dakota; the New Mexico State Office administers BLM public lands in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas; the Oregon State Office administers BLM public lands in Washington; and the Wyoming State Office administers BLM public lands in Nebraska.
- /b/ The Standard Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for use of some Visitor Centers or Interpretive Centers, National Conservation Areas, and other designated recreation areas.
- /c/ The Expanded Amenity Fees column shows the number of permits issued for recreation use of facilities or services provided by the Federal government, such as campgrounds, boat launches, rentals of cabins, auto tour devices, and stock animals. Auto tour devices include CDs, IPODs, radio stations, or other media that allow a visitor to go on a self-guided interpretative auto tour.
- /d/ Special recreation permits are issued for noncommercial use in certain “special areas,” such as long-term visitor areas, wilderness areas, river use, and backcountry hiking or camping.
- /e/ Commercial special recreation permits are issued to entities conducting business on public lands for the purpose of providing recreational opportunities or services without permanent facilities. These permits are issued for less than 10 years to outfitters, guides, vendors, and commercial competitive event organizers. Special recreation permits for competitive and organized group events are also included in this category. “Active” permits are those issued in previous fiscal years that are still in effect during this reporting year. “Issued” permits are new permits authorized during this reporting year. Revenues encompass both Active and Issued permits for this reporting year.
- /f/ Recreation concession leases are issued to entities conducting business on public lands to provide recreational opportunities or services associated with permanent facilities. This category also includes the remaining recreation resident leases in the Colorado River Corridor in Arizona and California. The revenues reported in this table consist of only the fees that are directed to recreation deposit accounts; they do not include the land use fees, which are accounted for in Table 3-5 (Non-Specific Land Use Authorizations).
- /g/ Golden Passports (Eagle, Age, and Access) are issued to provide discounts for certain entrance fees and daily use fees at Federal facilities. Included in this count and revenues are the fees collected for National Park Service Holograms and the Northwest Forest Pass in Oregon. The BLM Passport program will be replaced by the America the Beautiful Pass in Fiscal Year 2007.

Table 4-3. RECREATION PERMITS, LEASES, AND PASSPORTS ON PUBLIC LANDS ADMINISTERED BY THE BLM BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded

- /h/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System in the recreation commodities associated specifically with permits and lease fees.
- /i/ Additional net revenues recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System from miscellaneous sources, including administrative fees, trespass, late fees, publication sales, Interagency Passes, and permit sales that were not correctly categorized.
- /j/ The total net revenue recorded in the BLM Collections and Billings System as received by the BLM for recreational use of public lands and subsequently deposited. Recreation fees are collected under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which was signed into law in Fiscal Year 2005.

Source: The BLM's Recreation Management Information System Reports (Fiscal Year 2006) and BLM Collections and Billings System Reports (Fiscal Year 2006). The current terms of Standard Amenities Fees and Expanded Amenities Fees from the 2005 Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act will be incorporated into both of the BLM's reporting systems during Fiscal Year 2007.

Table 4-4.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 /a/

State /b/	Lake Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Lake Anglers (BLM) /d/	Stream Anglers (Statewide) /c/	Stream Anglers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Angler (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Lake Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Expenditures by Stream Anglers (BLM) /f/	Estimated Total Fishing Expenditures (BLM) /f/
Alaska	73,000	17,396	241,000	60,804	\$1,324	\$26,691,293	\$93,294,706	\$119,985,998
Arizona	352,000	14,326	135,000	8,235	6680	11,289,656	6,489,440	17,779,096
California	1,422,000	19,908	916,000	38,472	835	19,264,105	37,227,679	56,491,784
Colorado	678,000	57,223	492,000	37,195	698	46,287,346	30,086,872	76,374,219
Idaho	239,000	19,120	308,000	35,728	718	15,909,153	29,728,149	45,637,302
Montana	200,000	1,540	258,000	13,003	818	1,459,852	12,326,457	13,786,309
Nevada	132,000	15,866	69,000	15,849	1,233	22,671,288	22,646,854	45,318,142
New Mexico	213,000	24,282	166,000	10,906	551	15,504,964	6,964,016	22,468,981
Oregon	388,000	19,400	418,000	41,716	887	19,941,603	42,881,026	62,822,629
Utah	431,000	1,293	228,000	77,429	522	782,175	46,839,015	47,621,189
Washington	441,000	529	411,000	1,233	947	580,770	1,353,156	1,933,926
Wyoming	199,000	2,388	152,000	10,640	714	1,975,910	8,803,889	10,779,799
Total	4,768,000	193,271	3,794,000	351,210	---	\$182,358,115	\$338,641,259	\$520,999,374

Table 4-4. ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LAKE ANGLERS, STREAM ANGLERS, AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of anglers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Anglers include both sportsmen who only fished and those who fished and hunted. The angler group includes not only licensed hook and line anglers, but also those who have no license and those who use special methods such as fishing with spears. Since many anglers enjoyed more than one type of fishing (i.e., the Great Lakes, freshwater excluding the Great Lakes, and/or saltwater), the total number of anglers is less than the sum of the three types of fishing. Angler expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2006 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total lake or stream anglers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 6, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of anglers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of lake or stream anglers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lakes or streams in that State. The proportion of BLM lakes and streams was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by anglers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2006 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of lake or stream anglers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per angler values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of October 2006.

Table 4-5.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 /a/**

State /b/	Total Hunters (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Hunters (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Hunter (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Hunters (BLM) /f/
Alaska	93,000	13,333	\$2,309	\$22,835,745
Arizona	148,000	24,719	1,380	46,712,870
California	274,000	38,893	1,133	84,882,679
Colorado	454,000	56,467	1,399	159,139,129
Idaho	248,000	56,996	1,136	74,971,512
Montana	229,000	19,571	1,027	24,358,397
Nevada	47,000	32,334	2,689	104,443,735
New Mexico	130,000	22,035	1,164	28,051,320
Oregon	198,000	50,135	1,461	145,249,611
Utah	143,000	56,117	1,437	95,239,120
Washington	227,000	1,088	1,234	2,106,621
Wyoming	133,000	38,123	890	41,168,910
Total	2,324,000	409,811	---	\$829,159,649

Table 4-5. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF HUNTING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of hunters 16 years and older is for calendar year 2001. Hunters include both sportsmen who only hunted and those who hunted and fished. The hunter group includes not only licensed hunters using common hunting practices, but also those who have no license and those who engaged in hunting with a bow and arrow, muzzle loader, other primitive firearms, a pistol, or handgun. Since many hunters enjoyed more than one type of hunting (i.e., big game, small game, migratory bird, and/or other animals), the sum of hunters for each type of hunting exceeds the total number of hunters. Hunter expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2006 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total hunters (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 14, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of hunters on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of hunters in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 16, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by hunters on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2006 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of hunters on BLM lands by the average expenditure per hunter values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of October 2006.

Table 4-6.

**ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON
BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 /a/**

State /b/	Total Wildlife Viewers (Statewide) /c/	Estimated Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /d/	Average Expenditure per Wildlife Viewer (Statewide) /e/	Estimated Expenditures by Wildlife Viewers (BLM) /f/
Alaska	420,000	60,215	\$1,175	\$82,831,049
Arizona	1,465,000	244,685	560	158,792,384
California	5,720,000	811,928	451	424,354,492
Colorado	1,552,000	193,031	402	101,558,928
Idaho	643,000	147,775	354	68,843,232
Montana	687,000	58,712	510	34,700,180
Nevada	543,000	373,565	461	199,572,973
New Mexico	671,000	113,733	832	109,659,046
Oregon	1,680,000	425,392	458	225,782,049
Utah	806,000	316,295	690	252,916,068
Washington	2,496,000	11,965	392	5,435,383
Wyoming	498,000	142,748	532	88,006,583
Total	17,181,000	2,900,044	---	\$1,752,452,367

Table 4-6. ESTIMATED AMOUNT OF WILDLIFE VIEWING AND RELATED EXPENDITURES ON BLM-MANAGED LANDS, FISCAL YEAR 2006 – concluded

Note: All estimated expenditures are rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

- /a/ The estimated number of wildlife viewers 16 years old and older is for calendar year 2001. Wildlife watchers, including sportsmen, enjoy wildlife-related recreation other than hunting or fishing. These nonharvesting activities include observing, feeding, or photographing fish and other wildlife, as well as wildlife watching activities. Because some people participate in more than one type of wildlife watching activity (i.e., nonresidential and residential), the sum of participants in each type is greater than the total number of wildlife watching participants. Only those engaged in activities whose primary purpose was wildlife watching are included. Trips to fish or hunt or scout, as well as trips to zoos, circuses, aquariums, or museums, are not considered wildlife watching activities. Wildlife viewing expenditures (BLM) are expressed in calendar year 2006 dollars.
- /b/ Includes only those States with more than 75,000 acres of BLM-administered public lands.
- /c/ Total wildlife viewers (Statewide) in each State were derived from data in Table 24, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /d/ The estimated number of wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands was calculated by multiplying the total number of wildlife viewers in the State by the proportion of BLM-managed lands in that State. The proportion of BLM lands was determined by using Geographic Information System (GIS) technology.
- /e/ Derived from data in Table 33, 2001 National Survey of Fishing, Hunting, and Wildlife Associated Recreation, individual State Books.
- /f/ The estimated expenditures by wildlife watchers on BLM-managed lands are expressed in calendar year 2006 dollars, which were calculated by multiplying the number of wildlife viewers on BLM lands by the average expenditure per wildlife viewer values and then multiplying that product by the gross domestic product (GDP) price deflator from the Survey of Current Business of October 2006.