

Public Rewards from Public Lands

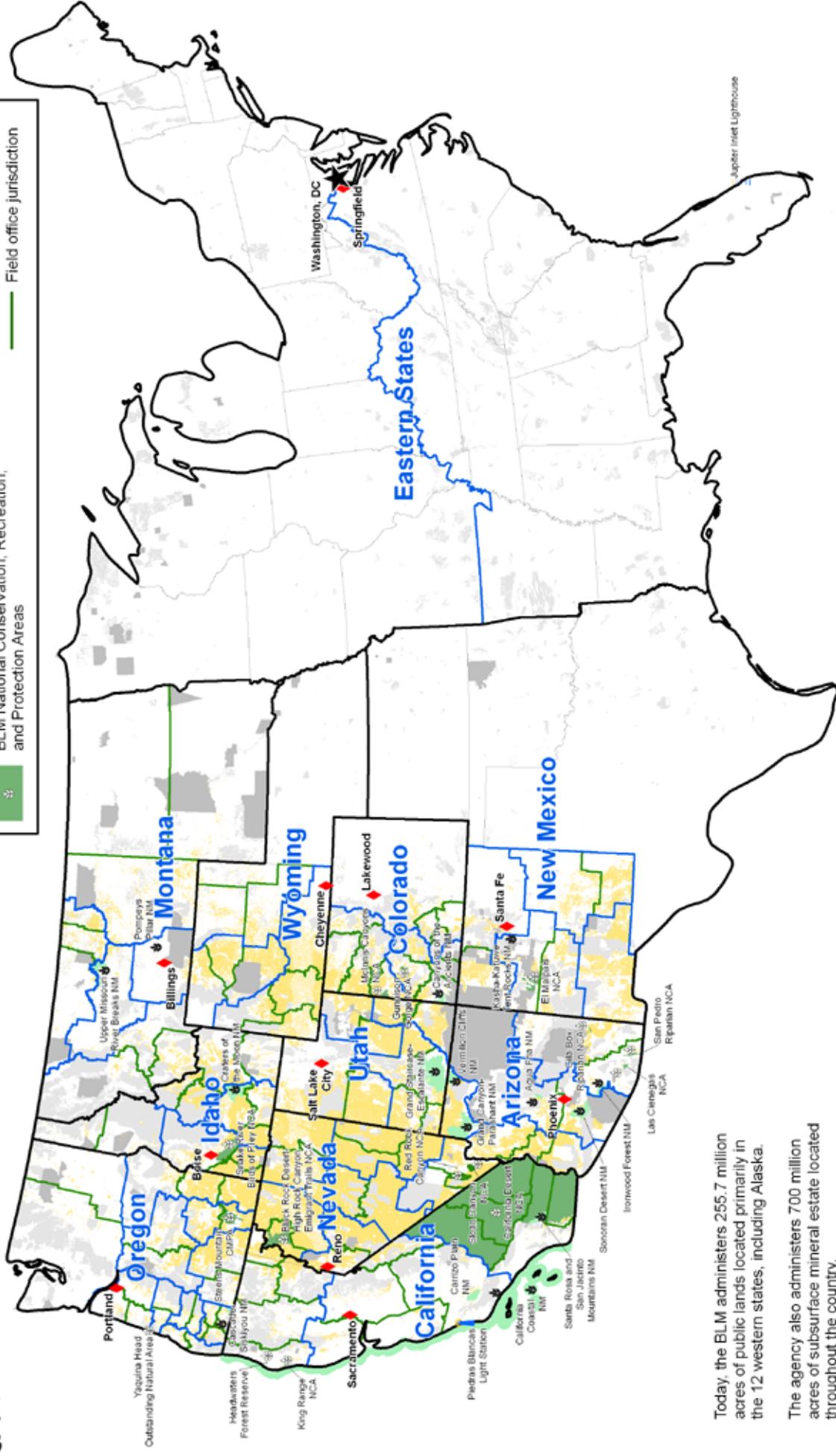
2007-2008



Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management



	BLM-managed lands		BLM Headquarters
	BLM-administered minerals underlying federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)		BLM State Office
	Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations		BLM administrative jurisdictions
	BLM National Monument		State office jurisdiction
	BLM National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas		District office jurisdiction
			Field office jurisdiction



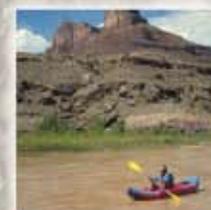
Today, the BLM administers 255.7 million acres of public lands located primarily in the 12 western states, including Alaska.

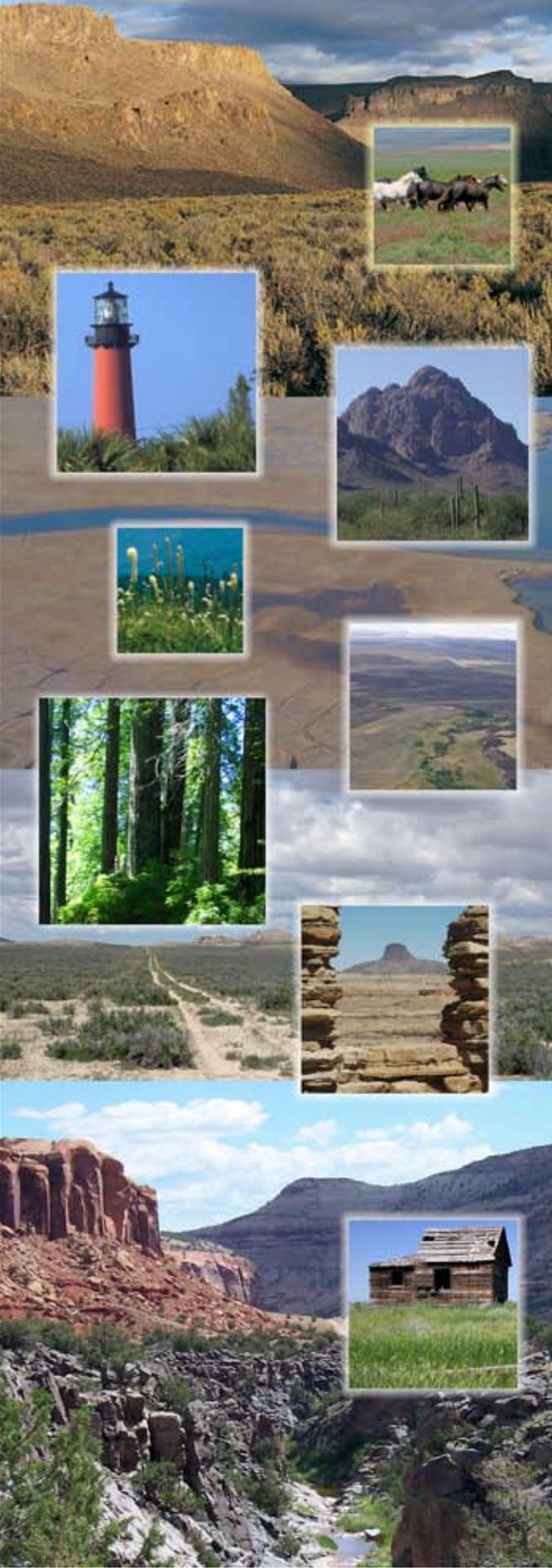
The agency also administers 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located throughout the country.

Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse

Table of Contents

Introduction	1
Fiscal Year 2007 National Figures.	2
National Public Land Use	3
Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters	4
Alaska	5
Arizona	9
California	13
Colorado	17
Eastern States	21
Idaho	25
Montana.	29
Nevada	33
New Mexico.	37
Oregon	41
Utah	45
Wyoming	49
Guide to Table Data	inside back cover





Fiscal Year 2007 National Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals	
Grazing Fees	\$12,892,709
Recreation and Use Fees	\$14,530,461
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$16,319,615
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$18,430,821
Sale of Land and Materials	\$71,399,782
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,021,059
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$28,899,583
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$2,240,109
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$51,680,999
Helium Operations	\$104,854,182
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$3,934,771,556
TOTAL	\$4,259,040,876
Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States	
Grazing Fees	\$2,327,261
Proceeds of Sales	\$7,824,322
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$3,793,316
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$110,872,793
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$995,359
National Grasslands	\$4,280,654
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,882,416,655
TOTAL	\$2,012,510,360
BLM Investment in the States	
Management of Land and Resources	\$76,008,399
Land Acquisition	\$598,261,477
Range Improvements	\$11,077,602
Construction and Access	\$92,193,032
Management of O&C Lands	\$115,402,739
Helium Operations	\$183,416,960
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$5,633,237
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$289,576,001
Wildland Fire Operations	\$429,779,607
TOTAL	\$1,801,349,054

National Public Land Use		
Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	17,874
	animal unit months (AUMs)	12,589,698
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	260,771
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	5,343
	acres in producing status	11,629,625
	wells capable of production	79,972
Helium Activity	active storage contracts	11
	billion cubic feet stored	21.2
	independent producers	54
Geothermal Production	producing leases	66
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	4,609
Coal Production	producing leases	298
	million tons produced	458
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	4,466
	cubic yards produced	17,972,617
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	422,907
	number of leases	423
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	508
	plans of operation reviewed	52
Rights-of-Way	granted	1,390
Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	25,689
	animals taken off range	6,626
	number of animals adopted	3,894
Wild Burros	estimated current population	2,874
	animals taken off range	1,100
	number of animals adopted	878
Estimated Recreation Use		
National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	1,504,905
	boating - nonmotorized	2,087,998
	camping and picnicking	25,735,246
	driving for pleasure	2,808,044
	fishing	2,218,500
	hunting	5,590,821
	interpretation, education, and nature study	4,587,122
	nonmotorized travel	6,636,985
	off-highway vehicle travel	5,778,426
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	193,967
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	160,394
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	3,611,911
	swimming and other water-based activities	641,873
	winter/nonmotorized activities	193,997
	unspecified	25,383
TOTAL		61,775,572
Recreation Fee Program	projects	340
	funds collected	14,530,461

Public Land Treasures on the Public Lands and Related Waters

BLM's National Landscape Conservation System and Other Administrative and Congressional Designations Managed by the BLM

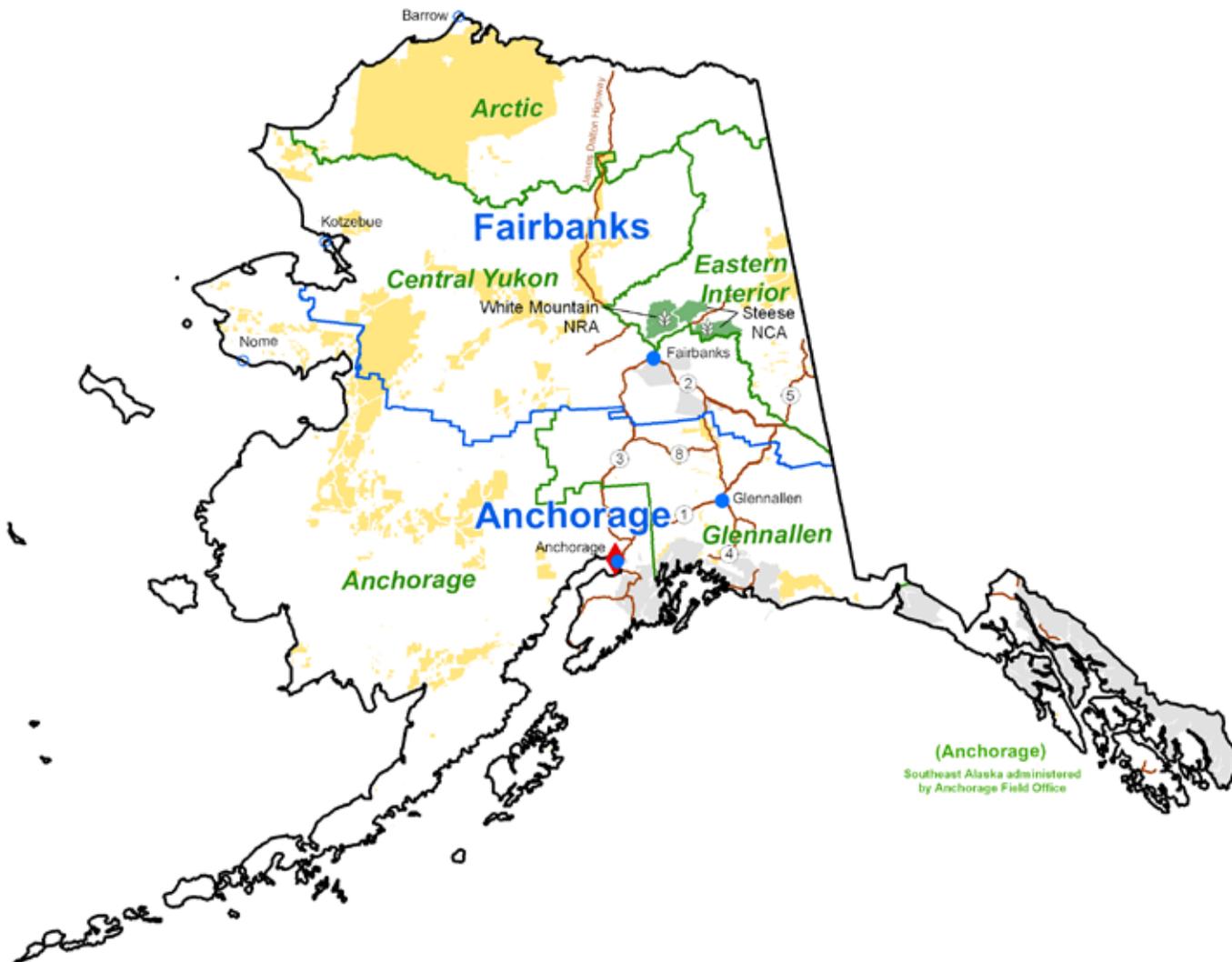
National Monuments (4,807,193 acres in 15 national monuments)	
70,900	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
808,747	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
128,398	acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
486,600	acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in Arizona
279,568	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
274,800	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
4,124	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 (15,434,094 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
41,972	acres in Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona
55,495	acres in San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona
10,671,080	acres in California Desert National Conservation Area in California
7,472	acres in the Headwaters Forest Reserve in California
58,151	acres in King Range National Conservation Area in California
122,929	acres in McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area in Colorado and Utah
62,844	acres in Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area in Colorado
484,034	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
198,065	acres in Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
48,438	acres in Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada
227,100	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	
2,052	miles of 38 wild and scenic rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 states—1,001,876 acres managed
7,733,310	acres in 190 wilderness areas
13,753,370	acres in 591 wilderness study areas under interim management
5,342	miles of 10 national historic trails (Iditarod, Juan Bautista de Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, Old Spanish, Pony Express, and El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro)
624	miles of 3 national scenic trails (Continental Divide, 389 miles, Pacific Crest, 233 miles, and Potomac Heritage, 2 miles)
Additional Administrative and Congressional Designations	
37,579	acres in the Lake Totodoten Special Management Area, Alaska
23,200,000	acres in the National Petroleum Reserve Area-Alaska
17,044,757	acres in 956 areas of critical environmental concern
2,906	miles of 54 national back country byways in 11 BLM western states
491	miles of 34 national recreation trails
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)
2	globally important bird areas in 56,500 acres (San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona; Yaquina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon)
29,082,217	acres in 199 herd management areas for wild and free-roaming horses and burros
486	significant caves

Alaska State Office

222 West 7th Avenue
 Anchorage, AK 99513
 907-271-5960
www.blm.gov/ak/st/en.html

81.1 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



- | | | | |
|---|--|--|------------------------------|
|  | BLM-managed lands |  | BLM State Office |
|  | BLM-administered minerals underlying federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units) |  | BLM Field Offices |
|  | Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations |  | BLM Field Stations |
|  | BLM National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas (National Conservation Areas, National Recreation Areas, Outstanding Natural Areas, and Cooperative Management and Protection Areas) |  | BLM State Office boundary |
| | |  | BLM District Office boundary |
| | |  | BLM Field Office boundary |
| | |  | Major highways |

Alaska

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) currently manages over 80 million acres of federal public land in Alaska, or nearly one-quarter of the state. These acres include some of the most varied and formidable terrain in the world—rugged glaciers and mountain ranges, arctic tundra, boreal forests, and massive rivers. They also experience some of the most extreme weather, with temperatures ranging from 70 degrees below zero to 95 degrees above zero.

The Bureau continues to focus on providing opportunities for a wide variety of uses on Alaska's public lands as it meets increasing demands for development of resources. Activities managed by the BLM include energy development in the vast, roadless Arctic; scientific research at North America's largest glacier and on permafrost tundra; transfer of federal public land into private ownership; wildfire protection for over half the state; and public visitation to areas unique to Alaska.

Resources

Energy resources are crucial for America's future. BLM Alaska contributes to the quest for new energy sources by planning for oil and gas exploration and development in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A), a 23-million-acre block of mostly arctic tundra on the state's North Slope. The agency monitors oil and gas activities to ensure the environment is protected, habitats for wildlife and waterfowl populations remain healthy, and subsistence harvesting by rural residents remains viable. The NPR-A generates a significant revenue stream to the U.S. Treasury and half of those revenues go to the State of Alaska.

BLM Alaska is also exploring other energy resources. Alaska contains undetermined amounts of gas hydrates and heavy oil, a type of crude oil. The BLM works with federal, state, and Native corporation partners to assess hydrates and define stand-alone hydrate deposits. The BLM's Rural Energy Program partners with federal and state agencies, Native corporations, and the North Slope Borough to explore the availability of coal bed natural gas deposits near rural villages far from the road system. Using a nearby energy source instead of shipping oil and natural gas to these remote villages will provide tremendous economic relief to rural residents.

Land is another important resource in Alaska, and conveyance of federal land into state and private ownership is a major program for the BLM. For years the agency has been transferring title for federal land to individual Alaska Natives under the Native Allotment Act of 1906, to the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958, and to Native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971. Once the BLM's analysis, adjudication, outreach, survey, and conveyance work is complete, title to more than 150 million acres, or approximately 42 percent of the land area in Alaska, will

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

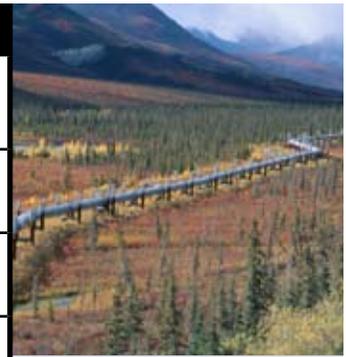
Recreation and Use Fees	\$277,441
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$336,744
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$414,386
Sale of Land and Materials	\$318,092
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,350
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$23,880,679
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$40,833,038
TOTAL	\$66,061,730

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Alaska

Proceeds of Sales	\$12,778
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,350
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$37,894,989
TOTAL	\$37,909,117

BLM Investment in Alaska

Management of Land and Resources	\$88,021
Land Acquisition	\$10,879
Construction and Access	\$14,323,527
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$24,109
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$22,118,992
Wildland Fire Operations	\$33,169,977
TOTAL	\$69,735,505



The main Trans-Alaska Pipeline runs north to south, almost 800 miles, from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Alaska.



Steese National Conservation Area offers hikers a 27-mile trek along the Pinnell Mountain National Recreation Trail.



A certificate of fulfillment is presented at a closing ceremony at Brevig Mission.

have been transferred out of federal ownership. Alaska's survey program, the largest in the Bureau, creates legal land boundaries in the state, including those needed prior to issuing patents for land transfers.

Alaska is known for its scenic beauty as well as for its cultural and historical resources. The Tangle Lakes Archaeological District covers 266,660 acres of scenic wildlands. From the Continental Divide, where rivers run both north and south, visitors can see vast panoramic views of mountain peaks, glaciers, valleys, and lakes between the Delta National Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River and the Gulkana National Wild River. Home to over 600 prehistoric archaeology sites dating back 10,000 years, the district is one of the most culturally and historically significant areas in the United States. In 1971, it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

Protection of resources is a priority in Alaska. The BLM Alaska Fire Service (AFS) manages wildland fire operations on approximately 190 million acres of Department of the Interior and Native-selected or Native-owned lands in Alaska and provides support to local, regional, state, and national fire crews when needed. The AFS uses state-of-the-art technologies to help monitor and coordinate fire suppression and air support.

Commercial Use Activity		
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	516
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	7
	acres in producing status	64,532
	wells capable of production	171
Coal Production	producing leases	2
	million tons produced	-
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	87
	cubic yards produced	456,360
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	5
	plans of operation reviewed	9
Rights-of-Way	granted	20

A major component of the Alaska land transfer program involves cadastral surveys and resurveys of public lands so conveyance and mineral entitlements can be finalized for the State of Alaska, Native regional and village corporations, individuals, and other federal agencies.



Uses

The resources on Alaska's public lands invite a variety of uses, and recreation is perhaps the most popular. BLM lands in Alaska provide unparalleled year-round recreational activities and opportunities for people to "get away from it all." The White Mountains National Recreation Area near Fairbanks, which is the only congressionally designated recreation area managed by the BLM in the nation, encompasses 1 million roadless acres of spectacular scenery. In the winter, more than 200 miles of groomed trails provide cross-country skiers, skijorers, dog mushers, and snowmachiners with the challenges of winter camping and surviving the elements, along with the serenity of isolation. Snug log cabins in scenic locations along the trail system are available by reservation. In summer months, visitors enjoy two BLM campgrounds in the adjacent Nome Creek Valley, where they pan for gold, fly fish for Arctic grayling, pick berries, hike high-country trails, four-wheel on designated motorized-use trails, launch canoes or rafts to reach the Beaver Creek National Wild River, and photograph the abundant wildlife and landscapes.

The Steese National Conservation Area is another 1-million-acre roadless area in Alaska. It is best known for its 27-mile Pinnell Mountain National Recreation Trail, open back-country hiking above tree line, floats on Birch Creek National Wild River, range for the Fortymile Caribou Herd, and historic reminders of the area's gold-mining past. Both the Steese and White Mountains areas are components of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System.

Within the heart of the city of Anchorage lies a popular 730-acre wooded tract of BLM-managed public land known as Campbell Tract. More than 100,000 people annually take advantage of the tract's four-season outdoor recreation opportunities and its educational center. The area contains 12 miles of well-maintained trails for hiking, running, biking, horseback riding, dog mushing, skijoring, cross-country skiing, snowshoeing, and wildlife viewing. In 2007, the Campbell Tract Loop Trail was designated as a National Recreation Trail, only the second such trail on BLM-managed public lands in Alaska.

Planning

Resource management plans (RMPs) help the BLM balance competing uses, such as oil and gas exploration and development, wildlife and waterfowl habitat protection, and recreational enhancements, to meet ever-increasing demands. Land use planning helps the BLM respond to changing environmental conditions and technological advances.

The 23-million-acre NPR-A is the largest area undergoing planning. New and updated land use plans that will create management direction for more than 25 million acres in other areas of Alaska include the East Alaska RMP, the Ring of Fire RMP for the Southcentral and Southeast regions, the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula RMP for the Northwest region, and the Bay RMP for the Southwest region.

Partnerships

The BLM often partners with others to collect and advance western and traditional scientific knowledge. Through the Bering Glacier Integrated Science Program, students and scientists from around the world study the dynamic glacial landscape, environmental stresses, and effects of global climate change at the BLM-managed Bering Glacier, the largest and longest surging glacier in North America. Financial grants from the National Science Foundation, universities in Alaska and the lower 48 states, and Anchorage Municipal Power and Light play an important role in the success of this program. And through the North Slope Science Initiative (NSSI), created under the National Energy Policy Act of 2005, 13 government agencies at local, regional, state, and federal levels and the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation work together to consolidate scientific information and review and suggest research needed to effectively manage lands, fish, and wildlife on the North Slope and in the offshore marine environment.

The BLM also partners with others to provide visitor services. At the BLM Campbell Creek Science Center, an outdoor science center for people of all ages, the BLM partners with the Anchorage School District; federal, state, and private partners; and a host of dedicated volunteers to provide educational programs that emphasize Alaska's natural resources and protection of the environment for more than 40,000 visitors each year. A local group, Friends of the Campbell Creek Science Center, raises funds to ensure the continued excellence of the center and to enable more than 2,000 sixth-graders throughout the school district, including private-school and home-school students, to attend Outdoor Week each spring. At the Arctic Interagency Visitor Center, above the Arctic Circle in the community of Coldfoot, the BLM partners with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service to showcase the natural wonders and history of Alaska's northern region.

The Iditarod National Historic Trail—a network of more than 2,300 miles of trails—is administered by the BLM in partnership with other federal and state agencies, nonprofit groups, and private landowners. The trail, used over the years by ancient Native hunters, Russian explorers, residents of remote villages, and early 20th-century gold seekers and mail carriers, is famous as the route for the life-saving dog teams and mushers who carried serum to Nome in 1925 to combat a devastating diphtheria outbreak. It is now enjoyed year-round by dog-team mushers, skiers, snowmachine riders, hikers, and mountain bikers. Alaska will be celebrating the centennial of the Iditarod Trail from 2008 through 2012.



Teams of two—one skier and one snowmachiner—compete against each other in the annual Arctic Man race.



Environmental education programs promote awareness, understanding, stewardship, and an appreciation for the natural environment.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	6,708
	boating - nonmotorized	25,648
	camping and picnicking	174,613
	driving for pleasure	16,719
	fishing	15,395
	hunting	100,638
	interpretation, education, and nature study	237,763
	nonmotorized travel	34,220
	off-highway vehicle travel	17,263
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	38,314
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	12
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	41,118
	winter/nonmotorized activities	16,627
	unspecified	53
TOTAL		725,091
Recreation Fee Program	projects	24
	funds collected	277,441

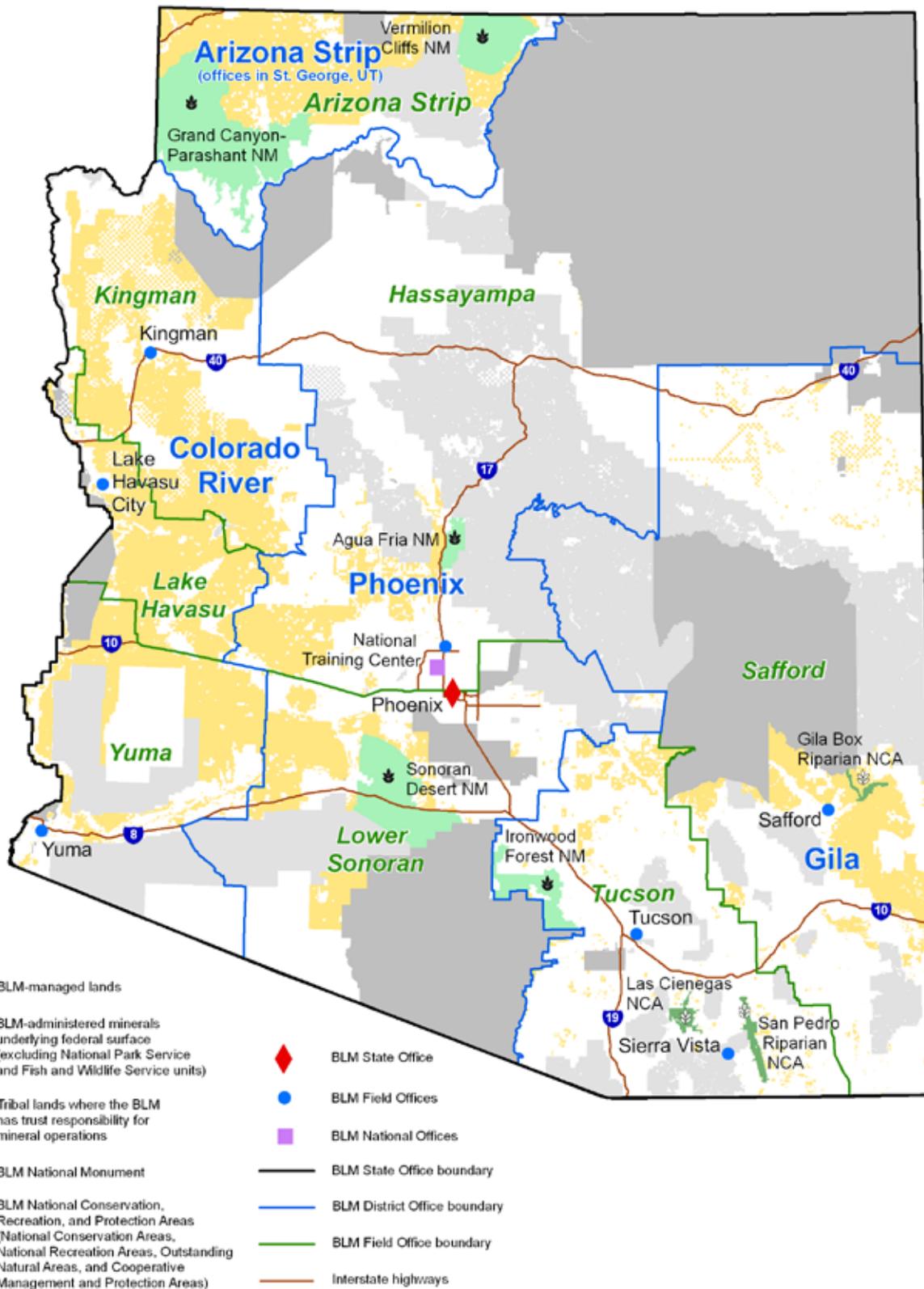
Public Land Treasures

Cultural Resources	properties	202
	acres inventoried	5,903
Wild and Scenic Rivers	rivers	6
	miles	952
	acres	608,400
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	1
	acres	784,238
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	2
	acres	2,207,326
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	43
	acres	5,262,170
National Historic Trails	trails	1
	miles	418
National Recreation Trails	trails	1
	miles	27.3

Arizona State Office

One North Central Avenue, Suite 800
 Phoenix, AZ 85004
 602-417-9200
www.blm.gov/az/st/en.html

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

Arizona—one part traditional Southwest, where cowboys are as rugged as those in the stories your grandfather used to tell, and another part cosmopolitan, home to one of the fastest growing cities in the nation. Arizona is steeped in history and is also a nurturing place for many creatures and their hiding places. And, best of all, Arizona is a whole lot of fun!

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers 12.2 million acres of public lands across Arizona, or roughly 17 percent of the state's land base. From the major metropolitan community of Phoenix, it is less than an hour's drive to some of the most beautiful desert settings across the entire United States. Yet, the BLM's public land boundaries reach throughout the state.

The Arizona Strip is one of the most remote regions in the lower 48 states, where 4,000 miles of unpaved roads lead to spectacular vistas, jagged cliffs, and even pine tree forests. Kingman sits in the northwest portion of the state, where Joshua tree and pinyon-juniper woodlands coexist and the largest wild burro population in the country is found. In Lake Havasu, famous for its namesake, around 140 miles of the lower Colorado River stretch across BLM public lands, drawing 5.7 million visits each year.

The Colorado River continues to meander south, where another 155 miles are managed by the BLM in Yuma. Tens of thousands of visitors come here to escape winter each year. Across the Lower Sonoran region, the famous Sonoran cactus lends its name to a national monument and, of course, healthy, but prickly, cactus forests.

To the east, the BLM's Tucson Field Office preserves the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, which is globally recognized for its more than 400 bird species and is a destination of birders from all around the world. Further east, near Safford, the terrain includes the world-renowned Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness Area, its colors shading 1,000-foot-high canyon walls.

Resources

From open rangelands to endangered species and from national historic sites to national monuments, BLM public land resources in Arizona are seemingly as numerous as grains of desert sand. Vegetation across the state includes woodlands, wetlands, and riparian areas in which an amazing variety of wildlife can thrive. In fact, Arizona's public lands support a level of biological diversity that is almost unmatched. More than 800 vertebrate species live here, either seasonally or as year-round residents. Public lands provide habitat for the hardy, such as big game animals, and the most precious, including 54 threatened and endangered species.

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

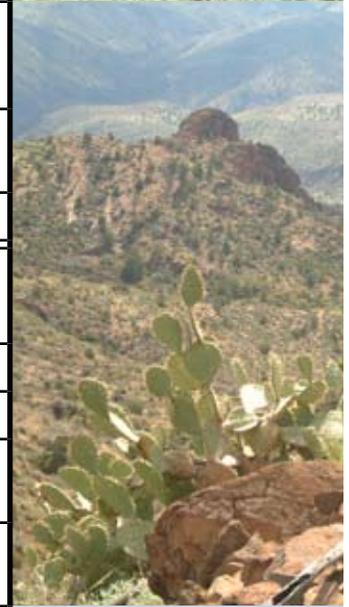
Grazing Fees	\$613,622
Recreation and Use Fees	\$1,316,229
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$1,258,915
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,583,798
Sale of Land and Materials	\$4,980,032
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,200
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$149,499
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$77,811
TOTAL	\$9,981,106

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Arizona

Grazing Fees	\$137,244
Proceeds of Sales	\$199,249
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,200
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$116,541
TOTAL	\$454,234

BLM Investment in Arizona

Management of Land and Resources	\$55,764
Land Acquisition	\$653,627
Range Improvements	\$530,484
Construction and Access	\$5,767,354
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$1,068,750
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$10,353,111
Wildland Fire Operations	\$19,357,911
TOTAL	\$37,787,001



BLM wilderness areas in Arizona offer backpackers solitude as well as diverse landscapes.



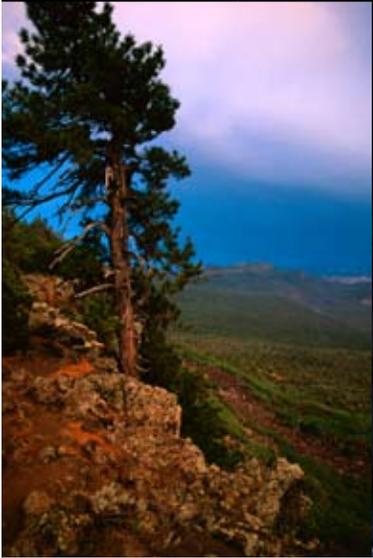
Native Americans and historic peoples left their marks at Sears Point near the Gila River between Phoenix and Yuma.



Soaring high atop a blanket of desert vegetation, the Ironwood Forest National Monument is home to the richest stands of ironwood trees in the country.

Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	763
	animal unit months (AUMs)	659,971
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	300
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	–
	acres in producing status	–
	wells capable of production	1
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	254
	cubic yards produced	1,823,560
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	4
	number of leases	1
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	84
	plans of operation reviewed	8
Rights-of-Way	granted	58

Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	215
	animals taken off range	33
	number of animals adopted	139
Wild Burros	estimated current population	1,501
	animals taken off range	79
	number of animals adopted	91



Scenic vistas abound in the Mount Logan Wilderness within BLM's Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument.



Shear rock walls tower above a hiker's path in BLM's Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness.

While these lands and their habitats support the modern day environment, they also serve as testimony to the region's unparalleled history. Mammoth kill sites, the remains of a Spanish military fort, Native American petroglyphs, and even ghost towns remind visitors about what once was. More than 10,500 cultural sites have been recorded on BLM-managed public lands in Arizona. And to acknowledge and preserve Arizona's living and breathing riches, five BLM areas have been designated by Presidential proclamation as national monuments: Agua Fria, Grand Canyon-Parashant, Ironwood Forest, Sonoran Desert, and Vermilion Cliffs. The BLM is also fortunate to manage three national conservation areas: Gila Box Riparian, San Pedro Riparian, and Las Cienegas. To ensure places of peacefulness, the BLM protects 47 wilderness areas throughout Arizona totaling 1.4 million acres. These areas were established by Congress through the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990.

Roaming across the panorama as living symbols of the Southwest are the gallant wild horses. The BLM cares for two wild horse herds totaling approximately 215 head in Arizona. The nation's largest wild burro populations crisscross Arizona's public lands in 10 herd areas.

Uses

Arizona's public land resources are just that—resources in the natural environment that are managed for people to use and enjoy. There is a lot that goes on under the Arizona ground. In fact, the BLM administers 35.8 million subsurface acres and supervises mineral operations on about 20.7 million acres of Native American lands across the state.

The BLM's mineral programs can be categorized into three mineral resource types: locatable, leasable, and salable minerals. Locatable minerals include gold, silver, copper, and other hard rock minerals. Arizona leads the nation in the annual production of copper. There are 46,503 active mining claims recorded on Arizona's public lands. These lands are also a good source of salable minerals, such as sand, gravel, stone, and clay, with permits issued for over 1.8 million cubic yards of minerals worth more than \$2.8 million.

Mining isn't the only resource with an economic benefit. Around 11.4 million acres of public lands are open to livestock grazing. In Arizona, the BLM administers 763 grazing permits and leases on 824 allotments. BLM specialists consider all components and values in managing the public lands, including cultural, recreational, riparian, soils, wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and critical watersheds.

These resources provide a sound economic benefit to individuals, the state, and even the nation. But there's another public land resource that contributes not just economically, but in terms of enjoyment as well—recreation. The BLM recognizes the importance of quality recreational experiences to national and local economies, as well as to the

health and well-being of people. Apparently, people want to have fun and they do just that, as 13.8 million visitor days are counted on BLM public lands in Arizona. Whether it is the 20 campgrounds, 4 off-highway vehicle areas, 197 developed recreation sites, 2 long-term visitor areas, or 4 back country byways that catch visitor interest, or the seemingly endless opportunities for a wilderness or wildlife experience that is second to none, Arizona's public lands continue to invite exploration.

Planning

The job of managing Arizona's public lands is a big one, and the BLM can't go it alone. The agency's land-use planning process gets the public involved and gives the BLM a blueprint to ensure a balanced use of all resources. In Arizona, the BLM has worked on several land use plans, completing the Lake Havasu, Arizona Strip, Yuma, Agua Fria National Monument and Bradshaw-Harquahala, Vermilion Cliffs National Monument, and Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument Proposed Resource Management Plans. These plans represent the culmination of many years of planning on the part of BLM staff, representatives of communities within the planning areas, cooperating and collaborating government agencies, special interest and user groups, and hundreds of concerned citizens.

Partnerships

None of the BLM's success would be possible without its many partnerships. Whether it is with state or federal government agencies or local constituent groups, each partnership plays an invaluable role in the care of Arizona's public lands. From local citizen volunteer cleanup days to full-scale partnership agreements, it is the collaborative work that gets the job accomplished.

For example, the Black Canyon Trails Coalition is a group of equestrians, mountain bicyclists, hikers, community activists, and off-highway vehicle users. They work in cooperation with the BLM and other government agencies to protect, build, and maintain the trail resources of the Black Canyon corridor. Since 2003, the coalition has raised funds and organized volunteers for trail construction. Thousands of hours of labor have been contributed to the BLM by the coalition.



Bird and wildlife watchers enjoy the abundant opportunities to commune with nature in the Bonita Creek area in southeastern Arizona.



Refreshing water sports attract thousands of visitors to the Lower Colorado River and adjacent BLM recreational areas.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	1,020,873
	boating - nonmotorized	23,299
	camping and picnicking	8,926,766
	driving for pleasure	120,706
	fishing	80,222
	hunting	407,783
	interpretation, education, and nature study	1,006,363
	nonmotorized travel	1,135,876
	off-highway vehicle travel	727,128
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	460
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	217,240
	swimming and other water-based activities	180,771
	winter/nonmotorized activities	691
unspecified	36	
TOTAL	13,848,214	
Recreation Fee Program	projects	29
	funds collected	1,316,229

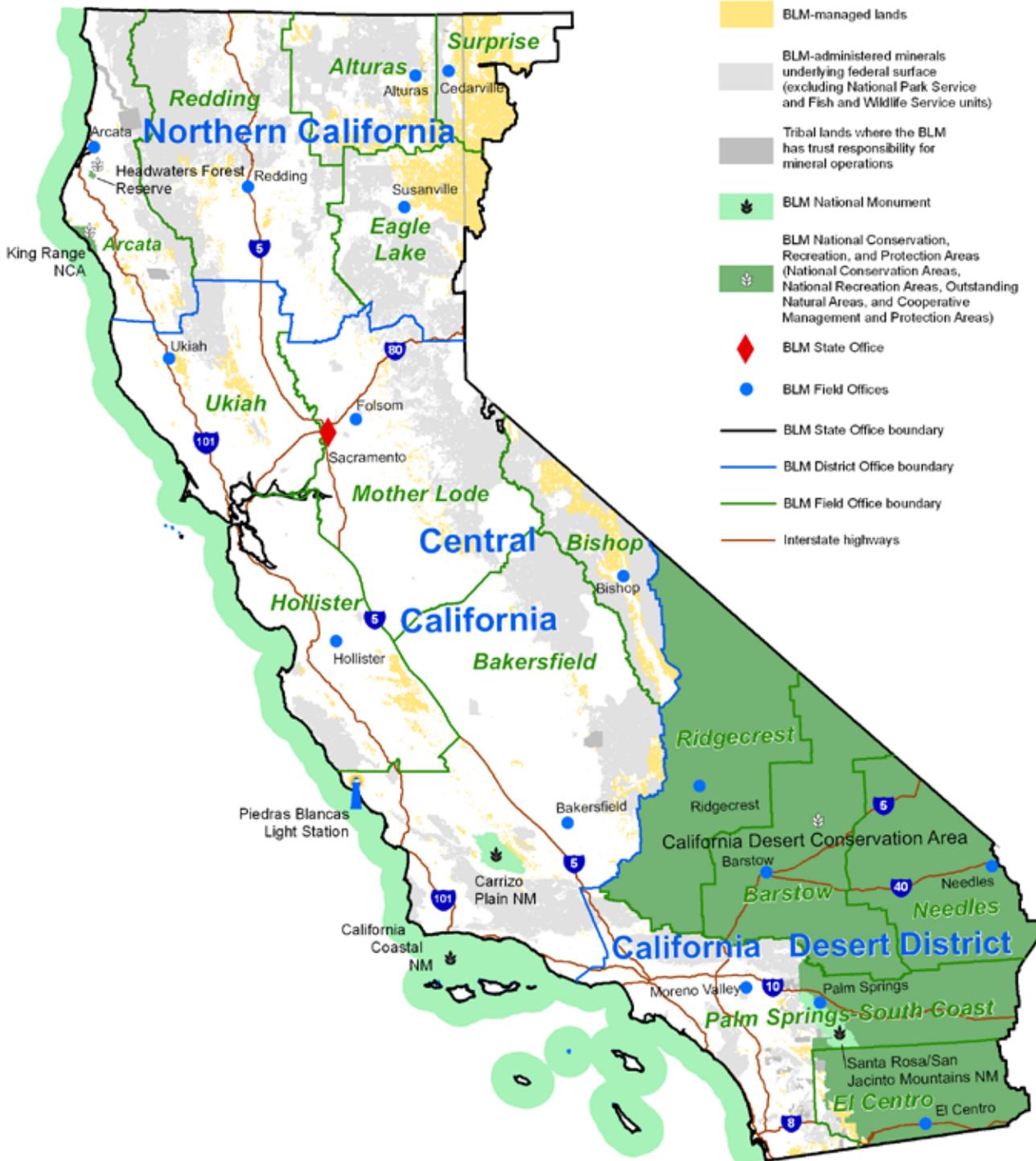
Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	5
	acres	1,774,213
Cultural Resources	properties	448
	acres inventoried	30,934
Wilderness Areas	areas	47
	acres	1,396,466
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	2
	acres	63,930
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	3
	acres	119,234
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	53
	acres	694,310
National Historic Trails	trails	2
	miles	76
National Recreation Trails	trails	1
	miles	0.5
National Natural Landmarks	areas	2
	BLM acres	4,398

California State Office

2800 Cottage Way, Suite W-1623
 Sacramento, CA 95825
 916-978-4400
www.blm.gov/ca/st/en.html

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

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers 15.2 million acres of public lands in California, which is about 15 percent of the state's total acreage. These acres include some of the Golden State's most stunning landscapes and most productive lands.

With over 38 million people, California is a microcosm of the United States, not only in demographics, but also in terrain and climate. The desert vistas of southern California, where temperatures can reach well above 100 degrees, are striking for their vastness and harsh beauty. The fertile central valley, sometimes known as the nation's fruit basket for its abundance of agricultural products, also contains some of the most productive oil and natural gas fields in the nation. Northern California, with its mountain forests, high desert sagebrush steppe, lakes, rivers, and streams, is well-known for its diverse recreational opportunities. To the east, the Sierra Nevada range stretches two-thirds the length of the state. Up and down the western coast of California lie magnificent beaches and the rocks and islands of the California Coastal National Monument.

Resources

In addition to its diverse population and features, California enjoys a rich variety of natural resources. About 800 wildlife species can be found on California public lands, including 26 animal species and 12 plant species that are listed as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. California is also home to wild horses and burros and leads the BLM's western states in annual adoptions of animals that are gathered from the range when appropriate management levels are exceeded. Additionally, thousands of historical sites are found on California public lands, and the BLM coordinates with more than 100 tribes throughout the state to study and protect these resources.

California's landscapes are varied and unique, and many are part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). The BLM manages three national monuments in California: the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto, the Carrizo, and the California Coastal. California's other specially designated areas include the Headwaters Forest Reserve, Piedras Blancas Outstanding Natural Area, which was designated in 2008, and other conservation areas, wilderness, preserves, national trails, and wild and scenic rivers.

Uses

As the population of the West increases, so do the demands for public land resources. From grazing and energy development to recreation and watershed management, BLM California follows its multiple-use principles to address the complex demands of the public.

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$228,644
Recreation and Use Fees	\$3,674,751
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$3,011,819
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$2,723,076
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,615,699
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$238,596
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$199,074
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$110,296,428
TOTAL	\$121,988,087

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to California

Grazing Fees	\$63,186
Proceeds of Sales	\$74,172
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$238,596
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$54,443,276
TOTAL	\$54,819,230

BLM Investment in California

Management of Land and Resources	\$69,559
Land Acquisition	\$4,156,674
Range Improvements	\$213,634
Construction and Access	\$10,469,921
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$2,227,935
Management of O&C Lands	\$29,070
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$24,214,119
Wildland Fire Operations	\$27,165,840
TOTAL	\$68,546,752



Oil and gas production from BLM lands in California continues to help meet the nation's energy needs.



California has many geothermal powerplants, including one near Mammoth Lakes.



Hikers enjoy the Headwaters Forest Reserve southeast of Eureka.



Members of the Central California Resource Advisory Council serve as a bridge between local publics and the BLM to enhance management of the public lands.

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	562
	animal unit months (AUMs)	407,035
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	7,833
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	155
	acres in producing status	72,167
	wells capable of production	7,146
Geothermal Production	producing leases	32
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	3,694
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	93
	cubic yards produced	1,218,248
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	31,054
	number of leases	20
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	13
	plans of operation reviewed	5
Rights-of-Way	granted	86

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	2,478
	animals taken off range	542
	number of animals adopted	571
Wild Burros	estimated current population	635
	animals taken off range	203
	number of animals adopted	217

During Ocean Day activities, which were part of BLM's "Take It Outside!" initiative, elementary school students and volunteers pulled invasive plants from a 7-acre area and created aerial art with a message.



California's dynamic economy, one of the largest in the world, depends largely on reliable, affordable, and environmentally sound energy supplies. The public and the State of California's Renewables Portfolio Standard demand "green energy" and look to BLM lands to help address this issue. Solar, wind, and geothermal are all part of the mix, and as interest in exploration of those sources increases, the BLM is working to balance energy needs with environmental protection of sensitive lands. California is generously endowed with sunshine, which holds tremendous promise as a naturally occurring energy source. The state is a leader in the production of wind energy, producing nearly 20 percent of the nation's capacity. Planning efforts for wind and solar energy are ongoing. Geothermal energy is another growing source of renewable energy and currently California has six geothermal fields, including the Geysers north of San Francisco Bay, the largest geothermal field in the world. These fields supply 3,694 gigawatt hours of electricity, enough power for 500,000 people. New development proposals are under review.

Until these new sources on public and private lands can meet demand, the BLM also continues to manage and expand oil and gas development where appropriate in California. California is the nation's fourth largest producer of oil and gas from federal lands, producing 17.5 million barrels of oil and 4.1 billion cubic feet of natural gas per year. Oil and gas produced from BLM lands in California yielded more than \$93 million in royalties last year, of which more than \$46 million was transferred to the state. To further energy production, the BLM auctions parcels of unleased federal lands several times every year.

Just as energy and commercial uses of public lands are on the increase, so is recreational use. California residents and visitors alike love to recreate, and the public lands provide many recreation opportunities, from more extreme sports activities such as whitewater rafting, hang gliding, wind sailing, and off-highway vehicle use to more traditional forms of recreation such as hiking, camping, hunting, fishing, and wildlife watching. Millions of visitors take advantage of the abundant sunshine and mild climate to enjoy outdoor activities in California each year.

Planning

To guide the multiple uses of public lands, BLM California has been reviewing and updating its resource management plans (RMPs), some of which date back to the 1970s. More than 20 plans have been completed or are nearing completion, with the proposed Eastern San Diego plan, northeastern California (Alturas, Surprise, and Eagle Lake) and Sierra RMPs scheduled for early 2008. RMPs for the Carrizo Plain National Monument, Clear Creek Management Area, South Coast, and Bakersfield are scheduled for completion in 2009 and 2010.

Other planning actions are underway as well. The Alturas Field Office, Modoc National Forest, and Modoc County have released the final environmental impact statement for a sage



Imperial Sand Dunes Recreation Area, near El Centro is a popular spot for weekend activities.

steppe restoration strategy, which recognizes the need to restore land health in areas impacted by rapidly expanding stands of invasive juniper trees. Covering a 6.5-million-acre planning area, the strategy addresses the effects of and the treatment options for the juniper infestation. Other environmental impact statements are underway to analyze a variety of solar, wind, and geothermal energy projects.

Partnerships

The only way the BLM can work through its many land management challenges and make sound, well-balanced, land use decisions is with the participation and help of the public. BLM California considers itself a good neighbor to the communities in and around public lands throughout the state. This cooperative approach, involving interaction and partnerships with hundreds of local, state, and federal agencies, organizations, and individuals, is key to successful management of California’s public lands and, particularly, its NLCS units. The BLM continues to strengthen all these partnerships to promote citizen stewardship of public lands and resources.

The thousands of volunteers who supplement the activities of BLM field staffs provide the most telling evidence of the support BLM California receives. BLM California enjoyed the support of over 10,000 volunteers who contributed 276,579 volunteer hours in fiscal year 2007. With its exuberant response to National Public Lands Day, National Get Outdoors Day, Ocean Day, and a variety of local and regional events, the public continues to show its strong support for the public lands and the BLM’s mission.



Cosumnes River Preserve is a critical stop on the Pacific flyway for sandhill cranes and other migrating and wintering waterfowl.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	19,407
	boating - nonmotorized	100,842
	camping and picnicking	5,199,068
	driving for pleasure	408,811
	fishing	100,102
	hunting	329,008
	interpretation, education, and nature study	335,546
	nonmotorized travel	1,208,198
	off-highway vehicle travel	1,873,419
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	2,583
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	7,960
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	1,561,947
	swimming and other water-based activities	102,844
	winter/nonmotorized activities	1,418
	unspecified	1,418
TOTAL		11,252,571
Recreation Fee Program	projects	42
	funds collected	3,674,751

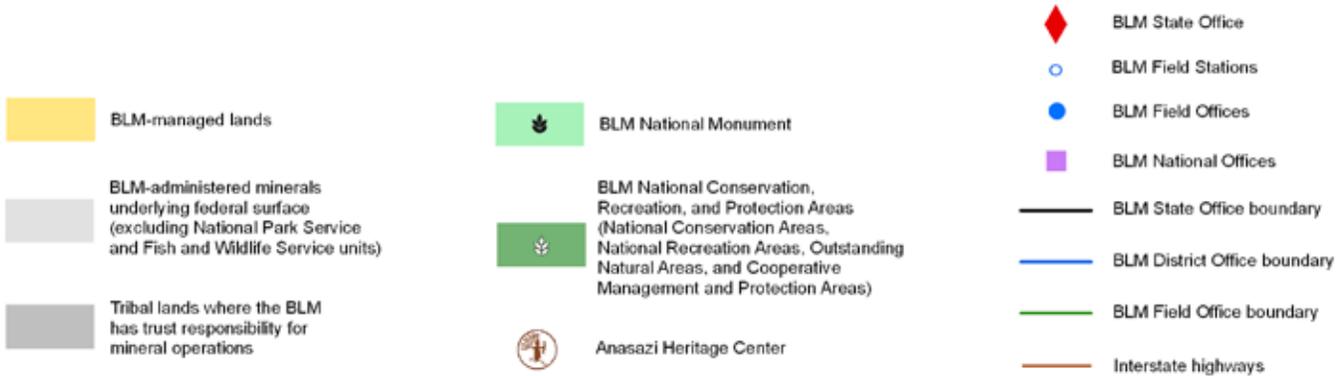
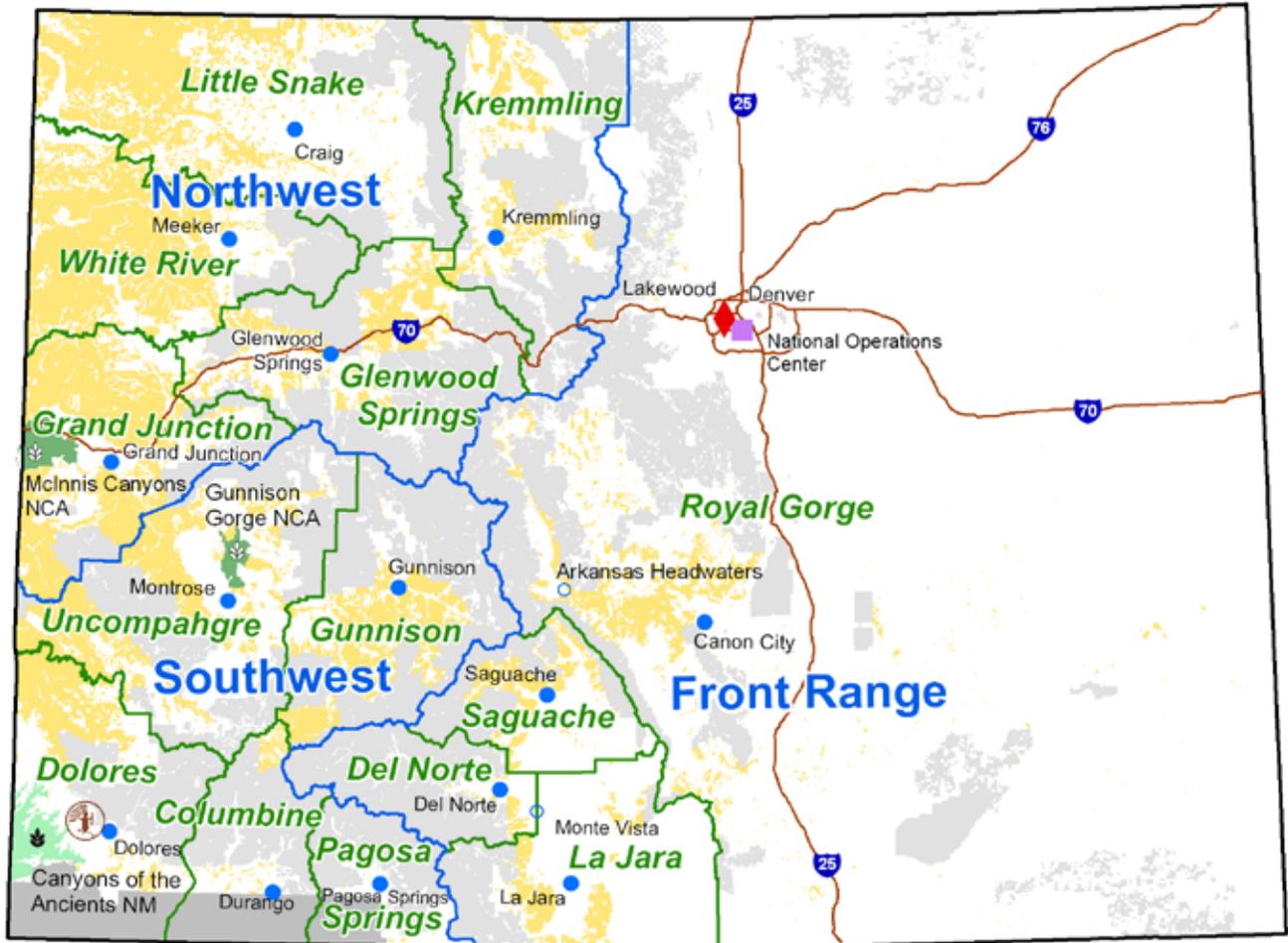
Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	3
	acres	291,390
Cultural Resources	properties	439
	acres inventoried	24,510
Wild and Scenic Rivers	rivers	6
	miles	78
	acres	24,800
Wilderness Areas	areas	82
	acres	3,659,800
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	71
	acres	880,175
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	3
	acres	10,736,703
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	163
	acres	4,713,068
National Historic Trails	trails	3
	miles	423
National Recreation Trails	trails	8
	miles	88.5
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	189
National Natural Landmarks	areas	9
	BLM acres	76,997
National Scenic Areas	areas	1
	acres	101,000

Colorado State Office

2850 Youngfield Street
 Lakewood, CO 80215
 303-239-3600
www.blm.gov/co/st/en.html

8.3 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

More than one-third of Colorado's land area is owned by the public and managed by several federal and state agencies. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 8.3 million acres of public lands in Colorado, as well as 29 million acres of federal subsurface mineral estate. Much of the BLM land is concentrated in the western portion of the state.

BLM lands in Colorado range from alpine tundra to colorful canyons and mesas to rolling sage-covered hills. These lands are managed for a multitude of uses, including: wild horse herd areas, mining, wildlife habitat, wilderness, energy development, livestock grazing, and recreation. The mix of allowed uses depends on an area's resources, permit requirements, and local resource demands.

The economic health of many Colorado communities is supported by ranching, mining, and tourism associated with public lands. Increasingly, public lands are valued for the recreational opportunities they offer, the cultural history they hold, their resource and energy potential, and, in an increasingly urban world, their vast open spaces.

Resources

The BLM manages around 10,000 acres of riparian-wetland habitat in Colorado, using several management practices to improve these areas. Rangeland management specialists provide alternative sources of water in upland areas to draw livestock away from streams, build riparian pastures to provide greater flexibility in livestock distribution, and use vegetation treatments to increase the amount of upland forage. Recreation specialists manage recreation use and travel in riparian areas, and may relocate trails and transportation routes to less fragile upland sites.

BLM lands in Colorado serve as important areas for conservation programs. In the past decade, the number of plant and animal species listed as threatened or endangered on public lands under the Endangered Species Act has grown. Public lands provide essential habitat for endangered plants and animals, and the BLM's policies ensure that these key habitat areas are protected.

BLM Colorado has four wild horse herd management areas (HMAs) throughout the state: the Little Bookcliffs, Spring Creek Basin, Sand Wash Basin, and East Douglas/Piceance HMAs. The BLM manages wild horse and burro populations at appropriate levels and offers excess animals to the public for adoption. Adoption events are held throughout the year in Colorado.

Public lands managed by BLM Colorado encompass numerous prehistoric sites, some dating from 12,000 years ago, and several nationally significant historic sites that represent mining, transportation, and western settlement. The Anasazi Heritage Center (AHC), near the town of Dolores,

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$548,323
Recreation and Use Fees	\$493,003
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$764,720
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$792,903
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,097,322
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$173,301
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$20,149,544
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$269,667,603
TOTAL	\$293,686,719

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Colorado

Grazing Fees	\$88,815
Proceeds of Sales	\$50,824
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$173,301
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$122,894,227
TOTAL	\$123,207,167

BLM Investment in Colorado

Management of Land and Resources	\$96,421
Land Acquisition	\$179,181
Range Improvements	\$519,618
Construction and Access	\$9,052,381
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$362,855
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$13,745,211
Wildland Fire Operations	\$10,979,212
TOTAL	\$34,934,879



BLM manages lands to restore forest health conditions rather than produce commercial timber.



The BLM recognizes the importance of mountain biking for the local community, both for recreation and as a significant economic activity.



Oil and gas, coal, geothermal, sodium, and other similar mineral resources are available through leasing. Leases are issued for specific periods of time, and the lessee pays a rental fee and royalties on the minerals produced.

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	1,570
	animal unit months (AUMs)	640,252
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	3,958
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	400
	acres in producing status	1,390,955
	wells capable of production	4,928
Coal Production	producing leases	56
	million tons produced	22
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	561
	cubic yards produced	415,621
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	17,455
	number of leases	13
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	154
	plans of operation reviewed	2
Rights-of-Way	granted	187

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	771
	animals taken off range	168
	number of animals adopted	221
Wild Burros	estimated current population	–
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	24

is a world-class museum and the headquarters for the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument (CANM). The AHC houses several million cultural artifacts from public lands. The Lowry Pueblo, also within the CANM, is recognized as a National Historic Landmark.

BLM public lands also hold a greater number and a larger variety of fossils than those of any other federal or state agency in Colorado. These lands provide an outdoor laboratory for scientists from all over the world and contain archaeological and historical treasures of national significance.

Colorado public lands include some of the most breathtaking landscapes in the United States, many that are part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). In addition to its many cultural and historic sites and the CANM, BLM Colorado manages the Gunnison Gorge and McInnis Canyons National Conservation Areas and the Old Spanish National Historic Trail as part of the NLCS.

Uses

BLM public lands in Colorado have a long history of significant contributions to the production of energy and nonenergy minerals. Nationally, Colorado ranks as the 11th largest oil producer, the 6th largest natural gas producer, and the 2nd largest coal bed natural gas producer. About 70 percent of Colorado's coal production comes from federal leases, and Colorado now ranks third in total coal production.

BLM lands in Colorado also offer first-class recreational opportunities. In fiscal year 2007, these lands had more than 4.3 million visits from people seeking places to hunt, fish, camp, hike, bike, raft, rock climb, and enjoy other recreational activities. In Colorado, the BLM manages 157 developed recreation sites and 7 Colorado scenic and historic byways. The BLM has recently produced a statewide strategy for applying recreation objectives when developing management plans and using these objectives in day-to-day field operations. Cooperation and consultation with stakeholders from all spectrums are critical to the success of this strategy.

Planning

Colorado's growing population and its heightened demand for recreational opportunities and natural resources has resulted in a multi-tiered land use planning approach. The public demands affordable energy and expects open space; unconfined recreational opportunities; and protection of wildlife habitat, cultural resources, and air and water quality. Providing reliable energy supplies and environmental protection is key to ensuring economic prosperity and quality of life for the residents of Colorado. The BLM responds to public demands by addressing competing and conflicting issues through land use planning. This responsibility is shared with local communities and stakeholders who are ultimately affected by land management decisions.

In Colorado, several planning projects are underway. In 2008, the BLM began implementation of the Roan Plateau Resource Management Plan Amendment. Resource management plan revisions are progressing for Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, Kremmling and Glenwood Springs (joint effort), Little Snake, and San Juan (joint U.S. Forest Service/ BLM effort).

Partnerships

BLM Colorado is committed to working with our public and private partners to effectively and efficiently manage and conserve the land and natural resources throughout the state. The public, constituent groups, and other government agencies have proven eager to collaborate in decisionmaking. Only through strong partnerships with local, state, and tribal governments and the private sector can BLM Colorado determine the best practices for managing the lands in our care.

One example of a successful partnership is the Wild Horse Inmate Program. The BLM has worked with the Colorado Department of Corrections for more than 20 years to create and maintain this program in which select inmates gentle and saddle train young horses to make them more adoptable. The inmates involved in the program learn marketable skills they can draw upon for future endeavors after they are released.

BLM Colorado is also entering into partnerships with private citizens, interest groups, and state and local agencies as part of the agency's Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI). In Colorado, HLI efforts are focused on addressing special status species, at-risk communities, and key wildlife habitat management issues at the landscape level, crossing all land ownership boundaries. The BLM collaborates with its partners to strategically plan and implement activities and treatments so that combined resources and management actions can produce measurable results and maximize long-term conservation of the landscape.



In 2007, nearly 4,000 volunteers contributed more than 200,000 hours valued at more than \$4.1 million to the BLM in Colorado.



Dominguez Canyon Wilderness Area offers excellent opportunities for hiking.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	7,295
	boating - nonmotorized	122,620
	camping and picnicking	1,169,348
	driving for pleasure	188,466
	fishing	78,760
	hunting	997,389
	interpretation, education, and nature study	225,296
	nonmotorized travel	639,419
	off-highway vehicle travel	633,106
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	18,753
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	14,808
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	226,820
	swimming and other water-based activities	9,717
	winter/nonmotorized activities	14,285
	unspecified	14,285
TOTAL		4,360,367
Recreation Fee Program	projects	9
	funds collected	493,003

Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	1
	acres	163,892
Cultural Resources	properties	1,087
	acres inventoried	62,716
Wilderness Areas	areas	4
	acres	139,524
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	54
	acres	621,737
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	2
	acres	185,773
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	68
	acres	648,166
National Historic Trails	trails	1
	miles	85
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	1
National Natural Landmarks	areas	2
	BLM acres	1,036

Eastern States Office

7450 Boston Boulevard
 Springfield, VA 22153
 703-440-1710
www.blm.gov/es/st/en.html

30,000 acres of surface land (mostly small isolated parcels scattered throughout 8 states)
 40.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate
 2.3 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations



Eastern States

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) plays a vital role in fostering the wise management and use of the public lands and resources in the 31 states east of and bordering on the Mississippi River. This area is home to about two-thirds of the population of the United States.

BLM Eastern States is headquartered in Springfield, Virginia, and has two field offices, located in Jackson, Mississippi, and Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and one field station, the Lower Potomac, located in Lorton, Virginia. Project offices are located to support fieldwork as needed, such as for cadastral surveys, hard rock mining, or oil and gas lease inspections.

The public land and resources under the jurisdiction of BLM Eastern States encompass about 30,000 surface acres and 40 million acres of subsurface federal mineral estate. The surface acreage the BLM manages for the American public is important for recreation and wise resource use, especially because of its location in the highly populated East. The BLM continually seeks input from the public and forges new partnerships to ensure that these lands and resources are managed effectively.

Resources

Cooperative management agreements with state and local governments allow BLM Eastern States to provide key recreation sites at such public land treasures as the Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area in Virginia, Lake Vermilion Islands in Minnesota, scenic beaches in Florida, historic lighthouses within the Great Lakes area and along the Florida Coast, and an oasis of green space in Maryland near Washington, DC. BLM Eastern States is also home to the Jupiter Inlet Outstanding Natural Area in Florida, a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, which was designated in 2008.

Our 31-state region is key to the adoption of the BLM's wild horses and burros. On average, BLM Eastern States is able to find good homes for about 1,200 animals each year through innovative Internet adoptions at www.blm.gov/adoptahorse, a fostering program, and temporary site adoptions throughout the East.

BLM Eastern States provides for lighthouse transfers, land disposal, title dispute resolution, and many other realty actions. Lighthouse properties are transferred either through the Recreation and Public Purposes Act or by a public land orders to another federal agency. There are eight lighthouse properties located on public domain lands within BLM Eastern States.

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Recreation and Use Fees	\$321,607
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$0
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,170
Sale of Land and Materials	\$14,740
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$1,160
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$99,033,237
TOTAL	\$99,371,914

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Eastern States

Proceeds of Sales	\$590
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$26,460,487
TOTAL	\$26,461,077

BLM Investment in Eastern States

Management of Land and Resources	\$19,552
Construction and Access	\$512,187
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$972,287
Wildland Fire Operations	\$1,094,747
TOTAL	\$2,598,773



BLM's cadastral survey staff assists the general public, state agencies, and professional surveyor associations by providing access to and interpretation of cadastral survey plats and field notes and conducting technical cadastral survey training for professional surveying associations in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Louisiana, Michigan, Ohio, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.



BLM Eastern States works with partners to provide recreation sites in the East.



BLM Eastern States manages about 40 million acres of mineral estate, including substantial oil and gas leasing, and works effectively with partners in industry and conservation organizations to oversee environmentally sound fluid and solid mineral development to help sustain a healthy economy.

Commercial Use Activity		
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	73
	acres in producing status	339,029
	wells capable of production	2,074
Coal Production	producing leases	12
	million tons produced	–
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	42,070
	number of leases	55
Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	–
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	1,114
Wild Burros	estimated current population	–
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	304

BLM Eastern States also manages recreation, cultural resources, and fish and wildlife habitat at sites in Florida, Alabama, Maryland, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Virginia. The BLM plays a major role in monitoring sensitive species and habitat restoration. More information on recreation opportunities in the East can be found at www.recreation.gov.

Uses

The BLM administers federal mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and other minerals such as lead, zinc, limestone, and clay. We process applications for new development, inspect and enforce existing operations, and oversee environmentally sound fluid and solid mineral development.

BLM Eastern States is home to the highly trained, diverse Jackson Interagency Hotshot Crew (IHC). The Jackson IHC fights wildfires across the country and assists with off-season prescribed burns on BLM and other federal and state properties. The crew reaches out to communities to increase “Firewise” awareness and assists in special circumstances such as search and recovery of the space shuttle Columbia and in New York City after 9/11. To learn about Firewise, visit www.firewise.org.

As the successor agency to the original General Land Office (GLO), the BLM maintains more than 9 million historical land documents—survey plats and field notes, homesteads, patents, military warrants, and railroad grants. These historic documents were among the very first land records developed from the Land Ordinance of 1785, which authorized the transfer of public lands to private individuals. Even today, these records are valuable resources for natural resource agencies, historians, and genealogists. BLM Eastern States’ General Land Office Web site at www.gloreCORDS.blm.gov offers the public easy access to millions of these historic land records.

The BLM is the only agency authorized to determine the official boundaries of the federal interest lands of the United States. BLM’s cadastral surveyors continue the legacy from their GLO 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 31 states under the purview of BLM Eastern States, with emphasis on meeting our Indian trust responsibilities and federal obligations to tribal governments in the East. Visit www.blm.gov/es/st/en.html for more information.

Planning

BLM Eastern States’ planning efforts include the Alabama and Mississippi Resource Management Plan, which covers isolated tracts of federal land and BLM-administered minerals in these two states. The energy-driven Southeastern

Resource Management Plan, which covers a nine-state area, is currently underway with scoping completed. The draft plan is due in 2010.

Partnerships

Partnerships are key to the management of the resources in the East. BLM Eastern States takes a proactive approach to involve states, counties, communities, and groups in public land management. BLM Eastern States' activities increase the awareness of the BLM's important contributions to our entire nation's social and economic well being.

As a demonstration of our commitment to partnerships, BLM Eastern States is one of the founding partners of the Eastern Lands and Resources Council (ELRC), an organization comprised of highly trained public lands professionals from the eastern United States. Additionally, the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Outstanding Natural Area in Florida, which was recently included in the National Landscape Conservation System, continues to be cooperatively managed by the BLM, Palm Beach County, the Village of Tequesta, and the Town of Jupiter.

Our partners, sponsors, and volunteers have helped us meet our challenges of managing the nation's rich resources. Volunteers contribute hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of skills, labor, and knowledge annually to help us accomplish the important BLM mission in the east and ensure America's public lands remain multipurpose for present and future generations.

Estimated Recreation Use		
National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	239
	camping and picnicking	395
	fishing	290
	hunting	227
	interpretation, education, and nature study	1,023
	nonmotorized travel	3,135
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	195
	swimming and other water-based activities	1,029
TOTAL		6,533
Recreation Fee Program	projects	–
	funds collected	321,607
Public Land Treasures		
Cultural Resources	properties	–
	acres inventoried	100
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	1
	acres	54
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	2

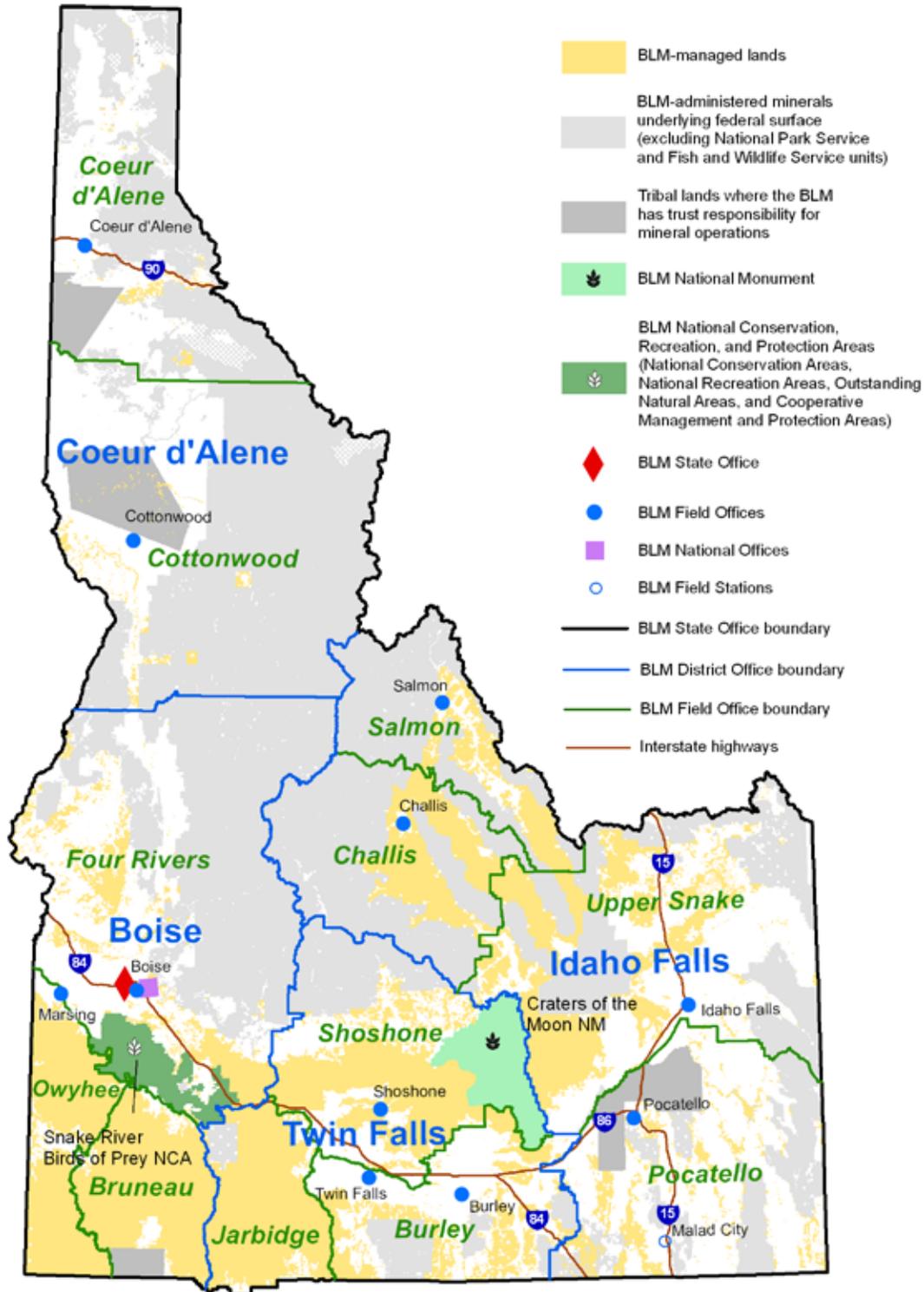


Management of the Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse, recently designated as an outstanding natural area, has been a collaborative effort among federal, county, local, and nongovernmental partners.

Idaho State Office

1387 S. Vinnell Way
 Boise, ID 83709
 208-373-4000
www.blm.gov/id/st/en.html

11.6 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 Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is steward of 11.6 million acres of public lands in Idaho, nearly 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, the livelihood of countless citizens, and the viability of local communities.

Resources

Idaho is home to some of the West's most spectacular settings, many of which are part of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS), including the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Craters of the Moon National Monument, four national historic trails, one national scenic trail, and many wilderness study areas. Idaho also has many other areas that are highly valued for their scenic and recreational values, such as the Lower Salmon River, Coeur d'Alene Lake, and Saint Anthony Sand Dunes, which is one of the premier off-highway vehicle sites in the West.

Idaho's abundant rivers and lakes and sagebrush-covered rangelands provide habitat for a diversity of wildlife. Idaho provides food and cover for sage-grouse, mule deer, and elk; a spawning place for salmon; and a stopover for thousands of migrating water birds. About 800 pairs of falcons, eagles, hawks, and owls mate and raise their young in the Snake River Birds of Prey area each spring.

The public lands in Idaho are also rich in cultural history. They contain clues to the lives of the native peoples who lived here long ago and evidence of the journeys of explorers such as Lewis and Clark. Remains of railroads and ranching and mining operations are still visible today and wild horses and burros roam Idaho's rangelands, reminders of the history of the West.

Uses

With Idaho's rapid population growth and an increasing number of citizens discovering opportunities on the public lands, recreation has emerged as a major element of the BLM's multiple-use mission. The exponential increase of off-highway vehicle registrations illustrates this growth. In response, the BLM is working cooperatively with many partners and volunteers to establish designated systems of roads and trails and provide high-quality, safe recreational experiences.

In addition to providing recreational opportunities, public lands help to economically sustain local communities. Idaho public lands are a source of timber, and in 2007, the BLM

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,519,865
Recreation and Use Fees	\$662,872
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$804,527
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$910,243
Sale of Land and Materials	\$190,303
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,322,561
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$50,264
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$8,131,606
TOTAL	\$13,592,241

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho

Grazing Fees	\$206,239
Proceeds of Sales	\$60,515
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,322,561
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$4,729,813
TOTAL	\$6,319,128

BLM Investment in Idaho

Management of Land and Resources	\$50,204
Land Acquisition	\$2,708,384
Range Improvements	\$1,449,425
Construction and Access	\$8,588,874
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$741,809
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$30,145,172
Wildland Fire Operations	\$65,548,309
TOTAL	\$109,232,177



Livestock grazing is a major activity on Idaho's public lands. BLM Idaho is currently conducting assessments of all grazing allotments to determine if Idaho's standards for rangeland health are being achieved.



St. Anthony Sand Dunes offers 10,000 acres of dunes rising to 400 feet and endless OHV opportunities on 15 continuous miles of open sand.



BLM Idaho puts specific, enforceable requirements to protect sagebrush habitat in permits issued for grazing, recreation, mining, and oil and gas activities on public land.

Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	1,890
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,359,139
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	10,978
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	901
	cubic yards produced	384,579
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	43,876
	number of leases	88
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	8
	plans of operation reviewed	5
Rights-of-Way	granted	51
Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	803
	animals taken off range	301
	number of animals adopted	148



The Murphy Complex wildfire was the largest wildfire to burn in Idaho since 1910, affecting grazing allotments, wildlife habitat and winter range, watershed and riparian areas, and a number of cultural sites. BLM Idaho established a team of scientists, habitat specialists, and land managers to assess interactions among livestock grazing, vegetation types, and fire behavior.

completed commercial sales of forest and woodland products yielding about 10 million board feet of timber and 900 acres of restored forests and woodlands. Balanced forest management results in multiple benefits as exemplified in the Two Tail restoration project in northern Idaho. The removal of hazardous fuels near the town of Bonners Ferry will decrease the potential for stand-replacing wildfire while also providing security for grizzly bears. Biomass from this stewardship contract is available for producing energy at local cogeneration facilities.

With over 2,200 grazing allotments in Idaho, the BLM’s grazing program helps support rural communities throughout the state while maintaining open space and sustaining a way of life that is an important part of Idaho’s history and culture. In 2006, the Bureau issued 260 grazing permits and 1,600 grazing authorizations. The agency also monitored more than 380 allotments, including conducting noxious weed inventories on more than 511,000 acres, treating vegetation on nearly 72,000 acres, and assessing the health of more than 725,000 acres of public rangeland.

Although Idaho does not contain sizeable reserves of fossil fuels, the state’s public lands make important contributions to meeting the nation’s growing energy needs through alternative energy. BLM Idaho has processed 10 active wind energy applications, 9 for monitoring and 1 for development. An auction for five lease parcels in the Raft River Valley in June 2007 brought record high bonus bids. Operation of Idaho’s first geothermal electrical energy plant, which produces 10 megawatts of power, began in the fall of 2007. The BLM 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.

Planning

BLM Idaho’s resource management plans (RMPs) guide the agency’s decisions affecting the public lands. Planning emphasizes collaboration with local, state, and tribal governments as well as the public to provide blueprints for managing the public lands. The agency is actively updating and revising management plans throughout the state.

The Craters of the Moon National Conservation Area RMP was completed in January 2007 and the Coeur d’Alene Field Office RMP was completed in September 2007. Several other RMPs are in various stages of development, including the Jarbidge, Bruneau, Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Cottonwood, and Pocatello RMPs.

The Idaho Falls and Twin Falls Districts are also preparing the final environmental impact statement and plan amendment for vegetation treatments. The amendment will revise 12 land use plans covering public lands managed by the BLM. BLM Idaho is also initiating two new planning processes to address management of public lands in the Upper Snake and Four Rivers Field Offices.

Partnerships

While land use planning provides the road map for how the BLM will manage the public lands, 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. One example of this is BLM's work with neighboring fire entities when, in 2007, drought and lightning combined to create the most severe fire season since 1910. Despite these conditions, BLM Idaho was successful in containing over 95 percent of new fires during initial attack. BLM Idaho then worked with partners on one of its largest planned rehabilitation efforts, involving over 30 emergency stabilization and rehabilitation projects covering more than 600,000 acres. The BLM continues to be aggressive in treating fuels on nearly 63,000 acres in the wildland urban interface (WUI) and over 24,000 acres outside the WUI for resource benefit. The BLM also entered into agreements to cooperatively build new fire stations at Dubois and American Falls.

Another example of how the BLM contributes to the health of the land and the quality of life of local residents is the "Fire-Up for Summer!" program, which is a partnership effort of BLM Idaho, Meridian School District, and Northwest Nazarene University. The program not only helps get America's youth outdoors to improve their health, but it also improves their understanding of the environment by teaching them about wildfire behavior, its effect on natural ecosystems, and what can be done to minimize the susceptibility of wildfire to rural communities. The BLM is using the students' findings to give private landowners suggestions on how to improve their homes' resistance to wildfire. This is the fourth year of the program, which has won two national Cooperative Conservation Awards.

An outstanding example of ongoing cooperative conservation efforts is the Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI). The Southern Idaho-Snake River Plains received \$380,000 for sage grouse restoration with planting of sage brush seedlings and invasive weed control. Efforts here are being focused on improving and restoring sage-grouse habitat in cooperation with Idaho's sage-grouse local working groups. Another \$454,000 went to the tristate area of southeast Oregon, northern Nevada, and southwest Idaho for shrub-steppe restoration involving juniper removal, invasive weed control, and riparian restoration. Bureauwide, the HLI projects are expected to leverage an additional \$3 million of in-kind and monetary contributions from state and private partners and to help restore about 74,000 acres of BLM-managed land. The President requested an additional \$22 million for HLI in the fiscal year 2008 budget.

Most of the white-tailed deer habitat on BLM lands in Idaho is located in the Coeur d'Alene District, which has responsibility for the protection and enhancement of habitat.



FIRE (Field Inquiry Research Experience) Up is a summer course for high school students to help them learn about wildfire behavior.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	134,144
	boating - nonmotorized	858,082
	camping and picnicking	942,894
	driving for pleasure	195,768
	fishing	642,321
	hunting	488,347
	interpretation, education, and nature study	307,188
	nonmotorized travel	358,012
	off-highway vehicle travel	268,223
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	36,588
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	869
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	203,977
	swimming and other water-based activities	72,313
	winter/nonmotorized activities	20,545
	unspecified	642
TOTAL		4,529,913
Recreation Fee Program	projects	32
	funds collected	662,872

Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	1
	acres	274,800
Cultural Resources	properties	631
	acres inventoried	69,296
Wilderness Areas	areas	1
	acres	802
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	66
	acres	1,321,298
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	1
	acres	484,034
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	98
	acres	581,453
National Historic Trails	trails	4
	miles	439
National Recreation Trails	trails	7
	miles	39.5
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	13
National Natural Landmarks	areas	5
	BLM acres	212,640

Montana State Office

5001 Southgate Drive
 Billings, MT 59101
 406-896-5000
www.blm.gov/mt/st/en.html

MONTANA

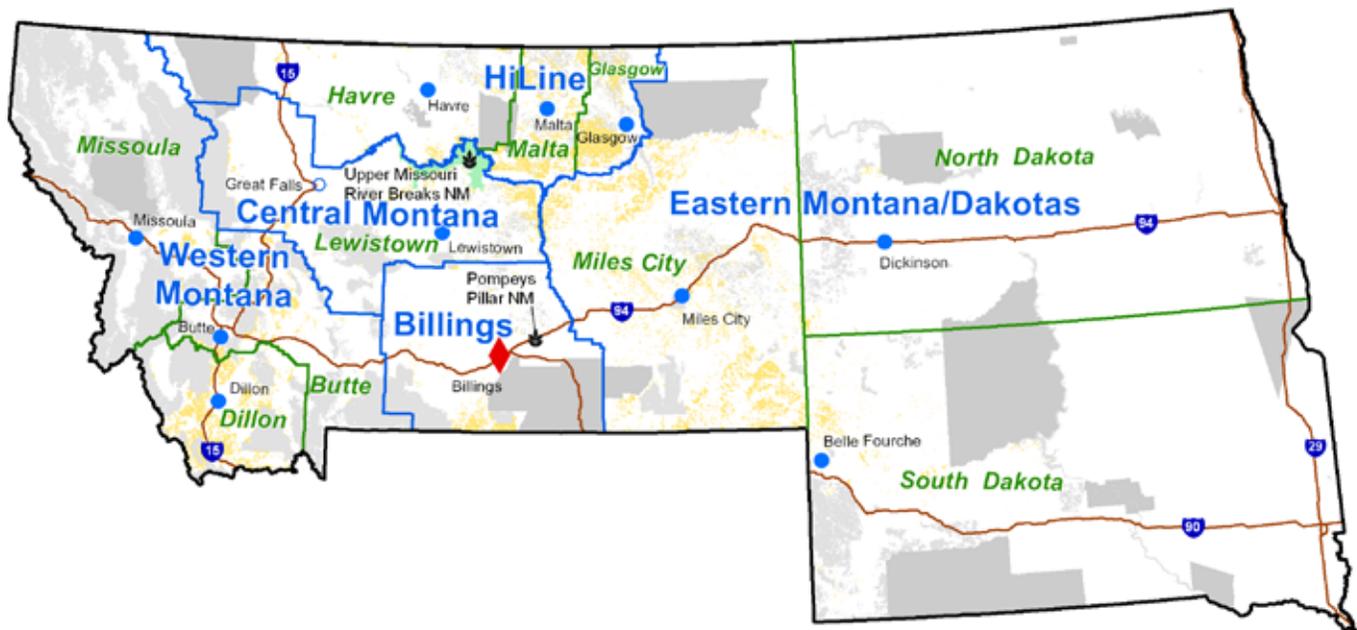
7.9 million acres of surface land
 37.8 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
 5.5 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

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

274,437 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



- BLM-managed lands
- BLM-administered minerals underlying federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
- Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations
- BLM National Monument
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Stations
- BLM State Office boundary
- BLM District Office boundary
- BLM Field Office boundary
- Interstate highways

Montana

including North Dakota and South Dakota

Public lands in Montana and the Dakotas vary from open prairies in the east to rugged mountains in the west. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages nearly 8 million acres scattered throughout Montana. The BLM also administers another 333,000 acres in the Dakotas, primarily in western North Dakota and northwestern South Dakota.

Resources

In addition to these surface acres, the BLM manages the vast federal mineral estate in the three states, encompassing more than 47 million acres. Prudent management and environmentally responsible development of energy minerals—coal, oil, and gas—are important parts of BLM's conservation mandate. Traditional oil and gas activity is scattered across the three states. There are significant fields in the Williston Basin area that begins in western North Dakota and spills into eastern Montana and in the general vicinity of Great Falls in west-central Montana.

Some of the nation's largest coal deposits lie beneath the eastern Montana and western North Dakota prairies. While the coal itself is a key source of energy, significant quantities of what is known as coal bed natural gas are trapped in the coal seams, especially in Montana's Powder River Basin.

The public lands in Montana and the Dakotas provide important habitat for around 600 species of fish and wildlife. They contain 2,500 miles of rivers and streams as well as important riparian areas that help improve water quality. They provide forest products ranging from Christmas trees to commercial timber and a renewable source of forage for domestic livestock that helps maintain a rural economy and lifestyle that, for many, epitomizes the region's character.

In south-central Montana, the rugged Pryor Mountain National Wild Horse Range covers about 40,000 acres that are home to Montana's only free-roaming wild horses. These animals are reputed to be of Spanish ancestry, as evidenced by genetic studies. The Pryor range was the first to be designated in the United States.

The early settlement history of the three states can be seen in the remains of old mining camps and homesteading ventures. Garnet Ghost Town east of Missoula is considered by many to be the best preserved, noncommercialized example of early mining life in the state. Numerous abandoned homestead sites, especially along the Missouri River, are proof of the inhospitable conditions that proved too much of a challenge for early settlers.

Remnants of the early American Indian culture, from teepee rings to buffalo jumps, are evident throughout the three

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$2,009,677
Recreation and Use Fees	\$336,949
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$227,409
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$308,648
Sale of Land and Materials	\$126,986
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$353,938
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$3,643,288
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$148,687,817
TOTAL	\$155,694,712

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Montana

Grazing Fees	\$459,702
Proceeds of Sales	\$19,237
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$353,938
National Grasslands	\$4,127,720
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$14,029,490
TOTAL	\$18,990,087

BLM Investment in Montana

Management of Land and Resources	\$48,497
Land Acquisition	\$2,595,067
Range Improvements	\$2,623,838
Construction and Access	\$5,133,804
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$16,029,100
Wildland Fire Operations	\$15,025,199
TOTAL	\$41,455,505



Garnet Ghost Town east of Missoula is popular with tourists and recreation enthusiasts in the summer and winter months.



Livestock grazing on public lands helps maintain the private ranches that, in turn, preserve the open spaces that have helped write the West's history and will continue to shape this region's character in the years to come.



The BLM Montana public room provides information on homestead history.



The BLM works to ensure that development of oil resources is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.

Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	4,317
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,364,773
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	4,652
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	253
	acres in producing status	1,139,108
	wells capable of production	3,738
Coal Production	producing leases	44
	million tons produced	37
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	14
	cubic yards produced	25,531
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	1,409
	number of leases	1
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	7
	plans of operation reviewed	–
Rights-of-Way	granted	68

Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	154
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	49
Wild Burros	estimated current population	–
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	18



Wild horses from the Pryor Mountain Range are popular among wild horse enthusiasts because the horses share many characteristics with Spanish mustangs, which may number among their ancestors.

states. For those interested in prehistory, public lands in central and eastern Montana have yielded world-class dinosaur remains.

Southwest of Bozeman is the first BLM-managed wilderness area in the nation; the Bear Trap Canyon Wilderness covers about 6,300 rugged acres along the Madison River. In addition, there are 39 wilderness study areas covering about 449,963 acres of public land in the three states.

The BLM manages the 375,000-acre Upper Missouri River Breaks National Monument in central Montana and the 50-acre Pompeys Pillar National Monument east of Billings. There are many other special areas, such as 19 watchable wildlife sites, 5 outstanding natural areas, 5 backcountry byways, and about 400 miles of special trails, including the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail, the Garnet Winter Trail, the Bear Trap Canyon Recreation Trail, and South Dakota's Centennial Trail.

Uses

The general public's most frequent connection to the public lands is through one form or another of recreation. Camping and picnicking remain the most popular recreation activities, but fishing, hunting, and boating are popular as well. While BLM Montana operates numerous developed campgrounds and recreation sites, many people enjoy a more primitive setting and the chance to enjoy the wide open spaces and solitude the public lands offer. For others in the growing urban segment of the population, public lands near cities offer critical public recreation opportunities in relatively natural settings.

In addition to providing nearly unlimited recreation venues, under the BLM's multiple-use mandate, the public lands also support commercial uses. The majority of the land the BLM manages in the three states is leased for livestock grazing during some period of the year. Agriculture is one of the area's most significant industries.

Energy production benefits local communities as well as the entire nation. The 44 producing federal coal leases in Montana and North Dakota not only provide an important source of energy, they are also a source of jobs and a significant royalty stream that is shared with the states. The benefits of oil and gas development and production mirror those of coal production. While leasing and exploration are market-driven, the availability of federal oil and gas within the three states remains an integral part of the national mix to help supply America's energy needs.

Planning

Land use plans provide the basis for the myriad of management decisions BLM Montana makes in caring for the public lands, and involving a broad segment of the public has long been a hallmark of our planning efforts. Keeping

our plans up to date is a continuous process. Currently BLM Montana has six new resource management plans in some phase of development: Butte, Miles City, Billings/Pompeys Pillar, Malta, North Dakota, and South Dakota resource management plans.

Partnerships

BLM Montana relies on a number of techniques to help stretch our staff and funding. We have a growing force of volunteers who contribute more than \$600,000 worth of service annually. Volunteers range from campground hosts to student interns who exchange their volunteer work for valuable experience and college credit. We would have difficulty keeping some of our most-visited sites open without partnerships with volunteer organizations. For example, the Pompeys Pillar Historical Association assists at that national monument, the city of Fort Benton and the River and Plains Society are our partners at the Missouri Breaks Interpretive Center, and the Garnet Preservation Association lends us a hand at Garnet Ghost Town.

Partnerships aren't limited to recreation and tourist sites. Partnering with other federal, state, and local agencies often helps us leverage funding, get better and broader input on issues, and work cooperatively across jurisdictional lines, making our efforts more efficient. BLM Montana's responsibilities in taking care of the public's resources get more intricate with each passing year, but we're committed to our tradition of working with our neighbors to do the best job we can.



Habitats used by the northern leopard frog in Montana include low elevation and valley bottom ponds, spillway ponds, beaver ponds, stock reservoirs, lakes, creeks, pools in intermittent streams, warm water springs, potholes, and marshes.



BLM-managed waterways provide outstanding boating opportunities.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	71,187
	boating - nonmotorized	127,469
	camping and picnicking	1,259,814
	driving for pleasure	146,676
	fishing	242,599
	hunting	548,939
	interpretation, education, and nature study	272,898
	nonmotorized travel	290,633
	off-highway vehicle travel	185,818
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	48,412
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	23
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	77,734
	swimming and other water-based activities	51,036
	winter/nonmotorized activities	30,513
	unspecified	5,757
TOTAL		3,359,508
Recreation Fee Program	projects	19
	funds collected	336,949

Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	2
	acres	375,027
Cultural Resources	properties	250
	acres inventoried	19,691
Wild and Scenic Rivers	rivers	1
	miles	149
	acres	89,300
Wilderness Areas	areas	1
	acres	6,000
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	39
	acres	449,963
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	51
	acres	321,760
National Historic Trails	trails	2
	miles	347
National Recreation Trails	trails	3
	miles	51.0
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	11
National Natural Landmarks	areas	4
	BLM acres	15,027

Nevada State Office

1340 Financial Boulevard
 Reno, NV 89502
 775-861-6400
www.blm.gov/nv/st/en.html

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

Nevada is a state of contrasts. It is the seventh largest state in the nation, yet less than 12 percent is privately owned. Nearly 87 percent of the state is federally owned; public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) account for about 67 percent, or about 48 million acres.

The public lands are spread throughout the state, from high desert sagebrush-covered terraces to low-lying alkali flats. Nevada is part of the region called the Great Basin; all waters flow inward rather than to the sea. It is a meager amount of water; Nevada is the driest state in the nation, yet sustains the largest number of threatened or endangered fish species.

Nevada is the most mountainous state, with more than 150 mountains forming north-south lines of ranges separated by wide valleys. A geographer described them as "an army of caterpillars crawling toward Mexico." This basin and range geography is a contrast of rocky steep peaks and sandy flat valleys.

Seasons and temperatures vary widely, too. Much of the state enjoys four seasons, and nighttime temperatures can vary 30 to 40 degrees from daytime temperatures. In southern Nevada's Mojave Desert, summer daytime temperatures often reach 115 degrees. The Ely area, about 250 miles north of Las Vegas, occasionally has had the dubious honor of been the coldest spot in the nation.

Resources

Despite receiving an average of less than 10 inches of rainfall annually, Nevada supports a biologically diverse population of animals, plants, and habitats. Mule deer, elk, and bighorn sheep are scattered throughout the state. Tens of thousands of migratory birds rely on sparse lakes, rivers, and ponds. Protecting riparian habitat along small creeks that flow down canyons is critical to the survival of many of the native fishes.

More than half of the nation's free-roaming wild horses and burros are in Nevada. These rangelands support about 12,995 animals in 102 herd management areas covering 16 million acres. The BLM gathers excess animals from the range during nonfoaling months and prepares them for adoption at a national facility near Reno. Nevada wild horses and burros are also available for adoption events in other states to meet the needs of the adoption market. As it stabilizes its wild horse populations at the appropriate management levels, BLM Nevada will also be developing ways to strengthen the adoption market.

The BLM's first national conservation area (NCA), Red Rock Canyon, has long been considered one of the Bureau's crown jewels. The NCA is an international climbing destination and provides excellent environmental education opportunities for schools in nearby Las Vegas. The Black Rock Desert-High

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,911,103
Recreation and Use Fees	\$1,880,454
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$4,264,739
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$5,615,865
Sale of Land and Materials	\$55,139,464
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$11,101
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$121,411
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$14,105,780
TOTAL	\$83,049,917

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Nevada

Grazing Fees	\$242,608
Proceeds of Sales	\$7,030,258
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$11,101
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$7,663,679
TOTAL	\$14,947,646

BLM Investment in Nevada

Management of Land and Resources	\$50,965
Land Acquisition	\$584,962,559
Range Improvements	\$1,132,281
Construction and Access	\$5,300,219
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$1,037,262
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$22,669,068
Wildland Fire Operations	\$93,137,711
TOTAL	\$708,290,065



Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area is a protected area of lands surrounded by wilderness.



An interagency task force was formed to review BLM Nevada's oil and gas leasing process and develop recommendations to increase customer service and program efficiencies.



The high walls of Ice Box Canyon keep this narrow canyon cool all year round.



A hiker enjoys expansive views from the Pahute Peak Wilderness within the Black Rock Desert-High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area.



Sand and gravel operations help supply building materials to support Nevada's increasing growth and development.

Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails and Sloan Canyon NCAs are also in Nevada. The Black Rock Desert NCA in northwestern Nevada is host to the BLM's largest permitted recreation event—Burning Man—with more than 50,000 participants. Sloan Canyon, which is also near Las Vegas, is a stunning repository of petroglyphs.

Among the states with BLM-managed public lands, Nevada ranks second (behind California) in acreage designated as wilderness. BLM Nevada manages 45 wilderness areas totaling more than 2 million acres. Forty-four of these wilderness areas have been designated in the past 8 years.

Uses

Grazing is a traditional use of the public lands in Nevada. Nearly 45 million acres are in 745 grazing allotments that are permitted for use by 550 permittees and lessees. The main plant communities on Nevada's rangelands are sagebrush and grassland, salt desert shrub, and Mohave Desert communities. The livestock industry is important to the economy of Nevada and the western lifestyle is a treasured part of Nevada's culture.

Mining is another traditional and economically important commercial use of Nevada's public lands. Nevada leads the nation in gold production, providing about 72 percent of the total produced in the United States. BLM Nevada has approximately 202,000 active mining claims—46 percent of all the mining claims Bureauwide.

Salable minerals, especially sand and gravel, are a major program in the Las Vegas Field Office. The sales are generated by a decade-long, first-place ranking in population growth. Sand and gravel are used to build the roads, megaresorts, and housing developments of Las Vegas. In fiscal year 2007, Nevada issued permits for nearly 42 million cubic yards of mineral materials with an estimated value of more than \$48.3 million. Nevada leads the BLM with 56 percent of the quantity of materials permitted Bureauwide and 52 percent of the total money collected by the BLM.

BLM Nevada is becoming the place for energy development. Last year, under the new procedures mandated through the Energy Policy Act of 2005, the BLM issued 43 geothermal leases and received bonus bids for the leases totaling \$11.4 million. The State of Nevada and involved counties received \$7.7 million in bonus bids and royalties. More than three-fourths of all geothermal acres leased nationwide are located in Nevada. Nine geothermal powerplants using federal geothermal resources have a generating capacity of 170 megawatts, enough to supply the electrical needs of 170,000 households. In 2007, these plants generated 757 gigawatt-hours of electricity. Since generation from these plants began in 1986, total gross sales of electricity have exceeded \$1.4 billion. These plants create jobs and contribute significantly to the tax base in the rural counties where they are located.

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	628
	animal unit months (AUMs)	2,072,358
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	1,893
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	8
	acres in producing status	14,735
	wells capable of production	127
Geothermal Production	producing leases	27
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	757
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	356
	cubic yards produced	6,919,269
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	2,320
	number of leases	1
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	136
	plans of operation reviewed	11
Rights-of-Way	granted	212

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	12,467
	animals taken off range	3,362
	number of animals adopted	113
Wild Burros	estimated current population	528
	animals taken off range	818
	number of animals adopted	4

Nevada also is seeing increases in applications for wind energy, solar energy, and rights-of-ways (ROW) for transmission lines. In 2007, the BLM received applications for 83 transmission line ROWs, as well as applications for 32 wind energy projects, 10 solar projects, and 17 gas pipelines.

As a result of increasing populations throughout the West and a media campaign by the Nevada Commission on Tourism, recreationists are flocking to Nevada's great outdoors. Nevada is working on travel management plans to lessen impacts from overuse and developing trail systems to provide new opportunities to enjoy the public lands. Outdoor recreation and tourism are important to the economy of Nevada.

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 land to meet local and national needs. The Ely District will have its resource management plan record of decision signed by September 2008, and the Winnemucca District will release its draft resource management plan for public review in the fall of 2008.

Partnerships

A tremendous partnership success story in the Silver State has been the mitigation of the hazards of Nevada's abandoned mine lands. Thanks to the collaborative efforts of the active mining industry, led by the Nevada Mining Association, Nevada Division of Minerals, Nevada Department of Wildlife, Bat Conservation International, U.S. Forest Service, equipment suppliers, academics, and many others, Nevada has implemented the West's most successful abandoned mines land remediation effort, with hundreds of hazards being closed each year. In some cases, these closures include bat-friendly gates and cupolas that enhance the manmade habitat for bats and other wildlife. In other cases, historical features important to the archaeological record are stabilized and preserved for future generations.



Off-highway vehicle enthusiasts enjoy the challenge and excitement of Sand Mountain Recreation Area east of Fallon.



The area around North Wildhorse Campground, 70 miles north of Elko, provides opportunities for fishing, mountain biking, and driving scenic routes.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	17,225
	boating - nonmotorized	24,298
	camping and picnicking	2,209,461
	driving for pleasure	436,243
	fishing	200,095
	hunting	1,116,024
	interpretation, education, and nature study	240,679
	nonmotorized travel	446,281
	off-highway vehicle travel	687,763
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	15,519
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	104,167
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	308,712
	swimming and other water-based activities	15,444
	winter/nonmotorized activities	48,299
	unspecified	757
TOTAL		5,870,967
Recreation Fee Program	projects	7
	funds collected	1,880,454

Public Land Treasures

Cultural Resources	properties	1,104
	acres inventoried	110,527
Wilderness Areas	areas	45
	acres	2,056,545
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	63
	acres	2,552,457
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	3
	acres	1,045,668
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	36
	acres	1,358,234
National Historic Trails	trails	3
	miles	1,147
National Recreation Trails	trails	1
	miles	0.6
National Natural Landmarks	areas	2
	BLM acres	9,600

New Mexico State Office

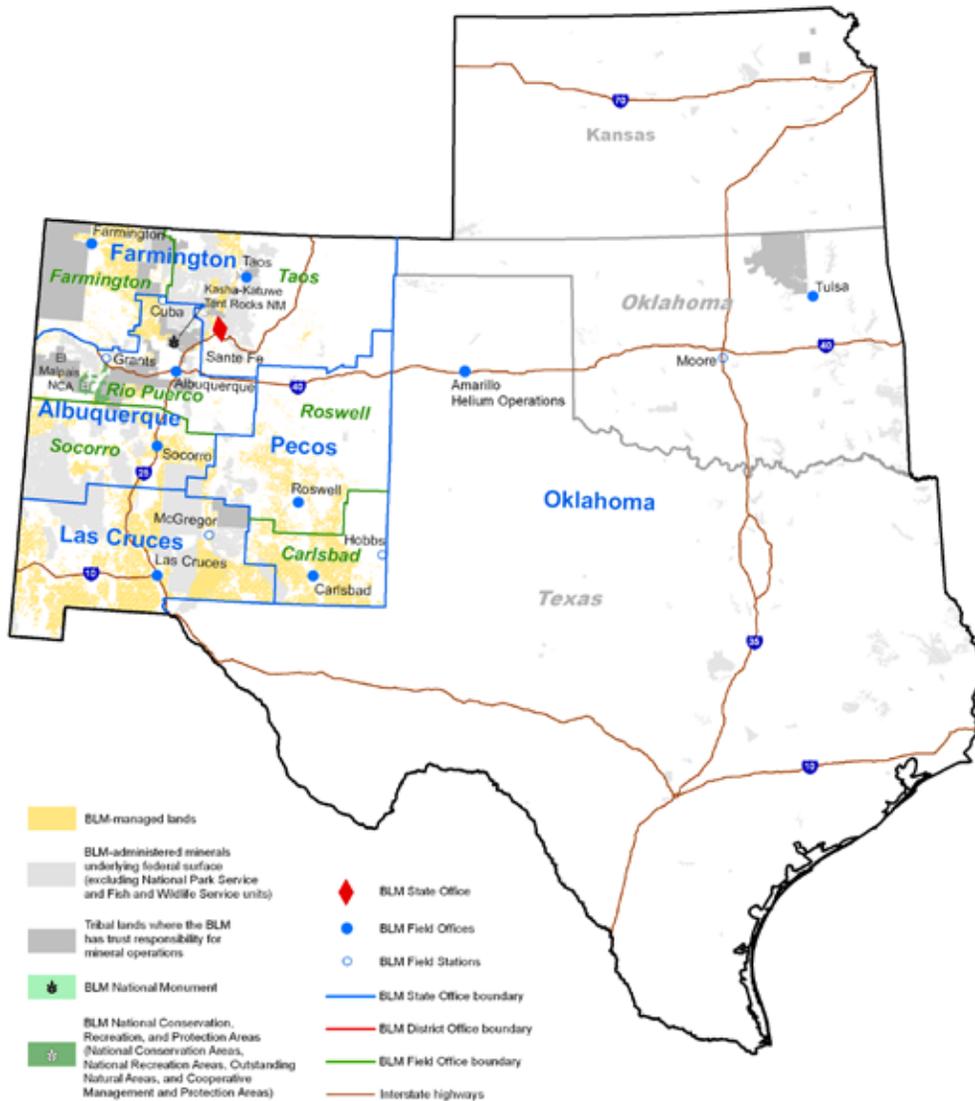
1474 Rodeo Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87505
 505-438-7400
www.blm.gov/nm/st/en.html

NEW MEXICO
 13.3 million acres of surface land
 36.0 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
 8.4 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

OKLAHOMA
 1,975 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
 11,749 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

including Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas

Public lands in New Mexico protect America's classic Western landscapes—they preserve our past, enhance our present, and hold the promise for our future. Centuries-old agricultural and ranching traditions share the landscape with more recent energy and high-tech industries. Those seeking adventure or solitude find a sense of time and place here, sharing the beauty of the land with the state's abundant wildlife, which rely on important habitat on public lands.

Just over one-third of the land in New Mexico is federally owned, and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages the largest portion (13.3 of 26.5 million acres), plus all the federal mineral estate and a variety of other programs in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. New Mexico is the nation's fifth-largest state, with less than 1 percent of the country's population (about 2 million). Along with Alaska and Arizona, it is one of the most urbanized states in the country, with 90 percent of its people living in towns and cities.

The BLM employees in this region are committed to being good stewards of the public lands and to providing responsive service to the public. The BLM continues to make resources available for the needs of communities while improving the condition of watersheds, landscapes, and wildlife habitat across New Mexico. In pursuit of these objectives, the BLM is working aggressively to restore and reclaim public lands, plus adjoining state and private lands, leaving them in a better condition than we found them, through partnership initiatives such as Restore New Mexico. The BLM and its partners have restored over 900,000 acres in the state since 2005.

Resources

A diversity of wildlife can be found in New Mexico; the BLM is focusing on restoring habitat and reintroducing native species into the wild. In July 2007, The Peregrine Fund, BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, White Sands Missile Range, and New Mexico State Land Office released aplomado falcons south of Socorro. The effort will continue on public lands until a viable, self-sustaining population is established. In August, the BLM, working with the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and the Taos Pueblo, augmented a population of Rocky Mountain bighorn sheep in the Rio Grande Gorge north of Espanola in the first release of the sheep on BLM land in New Mexico. Working closely with the Department of Game and Fish, the BLM spends \$500,000 annually in Sikes Act funding to enhance wildlife habitat throughout the state, benefiting the state-endangered desert

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$2,021,253
Recreation and Use Fees	\$421,172
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$1,264,758
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,291,172
Sale of Land and Materials	\$4,568,442
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$11,672
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$1,572,678
Helium Operations	\$104,854,182
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,136,578,765
TOTAL	\$1,252,584,094

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to New Mexico

Grazing Fees	\$358,927
Proceeds of Sales	\$183,205
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$11,672
National Grasslands	\$152,934
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$552,934,465
TOTAL	\$553,641,203

BLM Investment in New Mexico

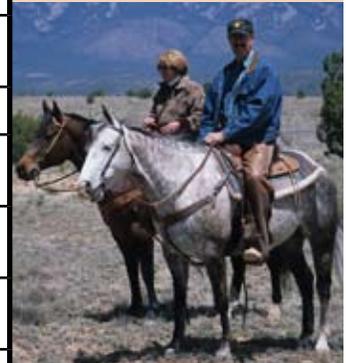
Management of Land and Resources	\$63,221
Land Acquisition	\$214,352
Range Improvements	\$1,798,022
Construction and Access	\$5,005,405
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$33,852
Helium Operations	\$183,201,096
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$10,068,679
Wildland Fire Operations	\$8,470,055
TOTAL	\$208,854,682



Cabazon Peak can be seen from the ruins at Guadalupe National Backcountry Byway.



The terms and conditions for grazing on BLM-managed lands are set forth in the permits and leases issued by the Bureau to public land ranchers.



Equestrian activities on public lands generally occur on existing roads and trails or open country areas. In addition, certain recreation sites include trails that have been specifically designated for horseback riding.



A drag line is used at the Navajo coal mine, southwest of Farmington.

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	2,279
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,862,704
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	3,748
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	1,124
	acres in producing status	3,998,578
	wells capable of production	29,570
Geothermal Production	producing leases	3
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	–
Coal Production	producing leases	20
	million tons produced	18
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	570
	cubic yards produced	2,587,773
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	142,871
	number of leases	118
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	4
	plans of operation reviewed	–
Rights-of-Way	granted	141

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	89
	animals taken off range	5
	number of animals adopted	717
Wild Burros	estimated current population	–
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	107

bighorn sheep and a variety of game species. Sportsmen’s groups contribute additional funding for these projects.

Public lands in New Mexico are home to irreplaceable cultural and historical artifacts, history-revealing fossils, and unparalleled geological and biological resources. In fiscal year 2007, BLM New Mexico hosted a heritage tourism workshop that brought in state and federal agency experts from around the Southwest to develop strategic plans for heritage tourism opportunities on public lands. The BLM also certified 10 nonfederally owned sites as components of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail.

The BLM manages a variety of units within the National Landscape Conservation System—a national conservation area, a national monument, three national scenic and historic trails, and four wilderness areas, including the Ojito Wilderness, designated by Congress in October 2006. State and federal agencies and organizations signed an agreement to make completing, maintaining, and protecting the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail a statewide priority. The 3,100-mile trail will connect nationally significant cultural and natural treasures.

The BLM continues to hold wild horse and burro adoptions to ensure a healthy population of wild horses and burros on public lands. In 2007, the Mustang Heritage Foundation worked with the BLM to create an Extreme Mustang Makeover competition held in Fort Worth, Texas, that brought together America’s passion for its iconic mustangs and the challenge of training them. The best trainer received a cash prize. The competition is now an annual event.

Uses

The BLM offers an extensive variety of recreation sites statewide, including areas dedicated to camping, wilderness, off-highway vehicle use, and outdoor education, plus opportunities to visit cultural and historic sites. From river rafting on the Rio Grande in the north to exploring caves in the south, BLM New Mexico has something to offer everyone.

The BLM worked diligently over the past 2 years to increase public access to lands throughout the state. The BLM provided access to more than 10,000 acres of public lands in the Cooke’s Range area of Luna County in 2006. The BLM also opened 60,000 acres of public lands with significant populations of elk and antelope west of Socorro in 2007 and worked with the Trust for Public Land to purchase 178 acres as part of the 4,500-acre La Cienega Area of Critical Environmental Concern, an ecologically and historically sensitive area near Santa Fe.

In fulfilling its multiple-use mission, the BLM also offers opportunities for development of energy and mineral resources. The State of New Mexico benefits from such uses and shares in federal revenues from the production of natural gas, coal, potash, and other minerals. The state uses the federal contribution for a variety of public purposes, including education.

Planning

Land managers are required to analyze the long-term needs of present and future generations as they plan for the management of public lands. The BLM is currently updating four resource management plans (RMPs) throughout the state. In Socorro and Catron Counties, the BLM is updating its plan for managing 1.5 million surface acres and 6 million acres of federal mineral estate. In the south-central part of the state, the BLM is preparing two RMPs for the public land in Sierra, Otero, and Doña Ana Counties. The planning area includes 2.9 million acres of public land and an additional 5 million acres of federal minerals. For Roosevelt, Chaves, Eddy, and Lea Counties, the BLM is analyzing alternatives that will allow continued oil and gas development, livestock grazing, and off-highway vehicle uses while protecting habitat for the lesser prairie chicken and the sand dune lizard. The plan covers 847,000 acres of public land with 298,000 acres of federal mineral estate throughout 1.8 million acres. The BLM is also revising its Taos RMP covering Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and Taos Counties, plus small scattered holdings across northeastern New Mexico. The nine-county area covers 15.5 million acres, of which the BLM manages 600,295 surface acres.

Partnerships

Restore New Mexico, which began in 2005 as a vision to restore landscapes and watersheds, has evolved into a full-blown restoration and reclamation program involving landowners, communities, agencies, organizations, ranchers, energy companies, and other partners. In 2006, the BLM and its partners restored 145,000 acres of lands damaged by development, other human activities, and invasive plants into healthy, native grasslands. In 2007, more than 250,000 additional acres were restored. Over the next several years, the BLM and its partners will have restored and reclaimed over 1 million acres of federal, state, and private land.

In addition, the New Mexico Association of Counties is partnering with the BLM on a variety of efforts. A wildfire risk-reduction grant program launched in 2005 is providing assistance to communities throughout New Mexico to reduce their risks from wildland fire.

The BLM, along with other federal, state, and local agencies, tribal communities, and other partners, formed "Partners for a Clean New Mexico" to combat illegal dumping throughout New Mexico. The effort differs from existing education and prevention programs in that it is "blind" in terms of land ownership; it addresses dumping across the state and combines the efforts of all land-managing agencies with local governments and jurisdictions.



Antelope roam the northeastern part of New Mexico.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	12,029
	boating - nonmotorized	75,254
	camping and picnicking	347,900
	driving for pleasure	153,821
	fishing	102,087
	hunting	270,093
	interpretation, education, and nature study	239,887
	nonmotorized travel	326,489
	off-highway vehicle travel	159,586
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	80
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	13,464
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	200,210
	swimming and other water-based activities	8,401
	winter/nonmotorized activities	112
	unspecified	2,038
TOTAL		1,911,451
Recreation Fee Program	projects	28
	funds collected	421,172

Public Land Treasures

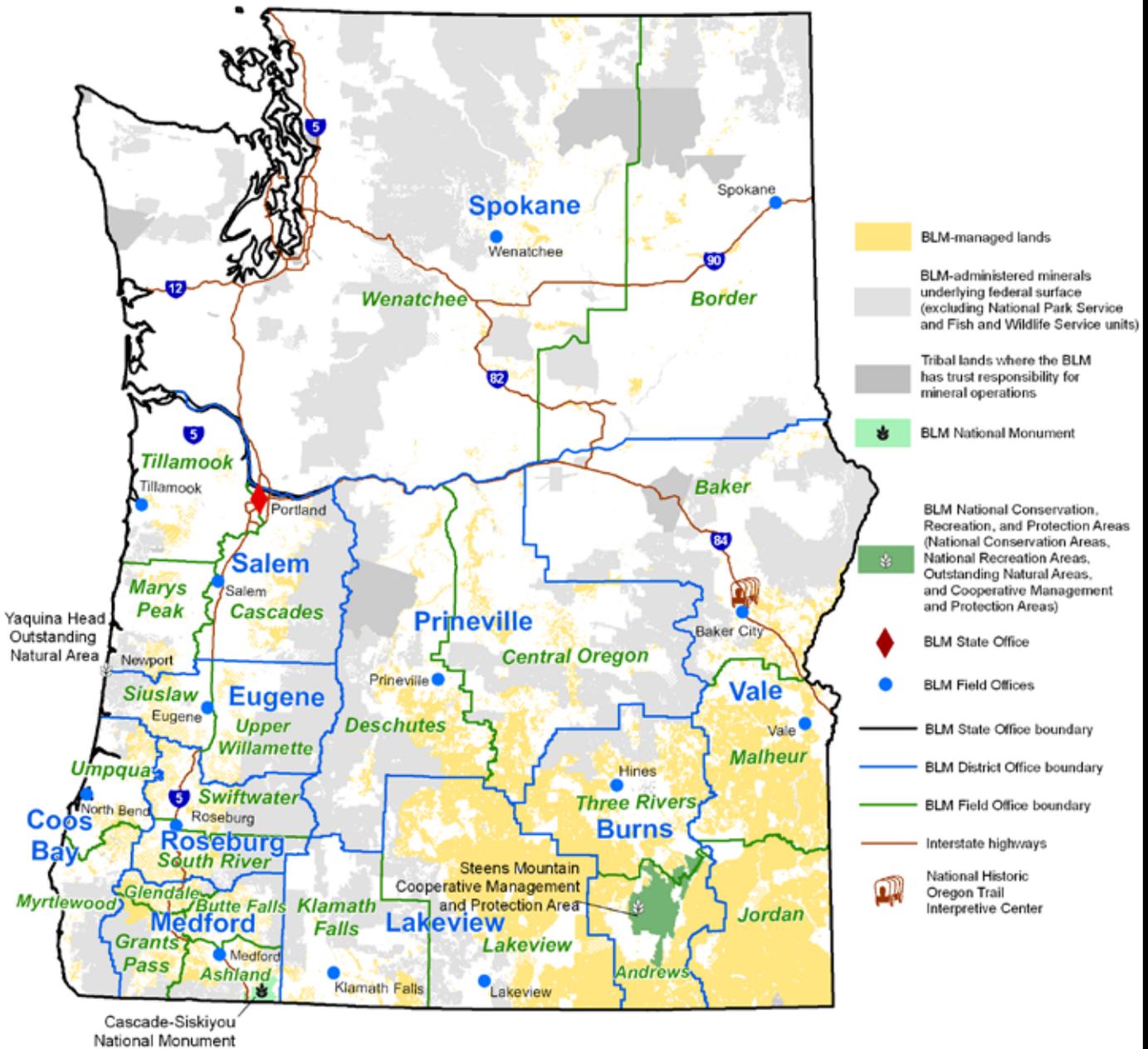
National Monuments	monuments	1
	acres	4,124
Cultural Resources	properties	546
	acres inventoried	46,154
Wild and Scenic Rivers	rivers	2
	miles	71
	acres	22,720
Wilderness Areas	areas	4
	acres	151,190
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	57
	acres	953,087
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	1
	acres	227,100
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	149
	acres	590,727
National Historic Trails	trails	2
	miles	156
National Recreation Trails	trails	6
	miles	36.3
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	192
National Natural Landmarks	areas	6
	BLM acres	9,927

Oregon State Office

333 S.W. 1st Avenue
 Portland, OR 97204
 503-808-6001
www.blm.gov/or/st/en.html

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
 419,729 acres of surface land
 12.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage mentioned above)
 2.6 million acres of tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations



Oregon

including Washington

The magnificent expanse of land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in the Pacific Northwest begins where the mighty Columbia River crosses from Canada into northeastern Washington and ends at the lush headwaters of the Chetco River near California. Across this region unfolds a rich tapestry of diverse lands that provides boundless enjoyment, escape, employment, and enterprise.

Visitors to the 16.5 million acres of public land in Oregon and Washington are welcomed by a range of climates, exceptional natural landscapes, vital wildlife habitats, and countless recreational opportunities. In Oregon, the BLM administers 16.1 million acres, approximately 25 percent of the land in the state, and in Washington State, the BLM manages an additional 419,729 acres. The combined subsurface mineral responsibility for both states totals more than 46 million acres.

Resources

The Cascade Mountain Range separates the distinct eastern and western lands of the Pacific Northwest. Rain falls gently on western Oregon's valleys where rainforests, wetlands, rivers, and coastal beaches on BLM-managed lands form a distinctive checkerboard ownership pattern as designated under the Oregon and California Revested Lands Sustained Yield Management Act of 1937 (O&C Lands Act) and are managed as timberlands. The O&C lands offer rich habitat for fish and wildlife; a variety of forest products such as timber, ferns, mushrooms, and bear grass; and an abundance of recreational opportunities. Further north, in Washington State, seasonal wildflowers adorn the shores of Lopez Island in Puget Sound where diverse wildlife species from orca whales to eagles nurture their young.

East of the Cascade Mountain Range, the public lands consist of high desert terrain where breathtaking plateaus are covered with juniper, sagebrush, and prairie grasses. Wild horses, elk, birds, other wildlife, and livestock find shelter and forage here. The unique Kiger mustangs run free at Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in southeast Oregon, a unit of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System that provides unparalleled recreation, solitude, wildlife viewing, exploration of history, scientific research, and a wide range of traditional uses. Visitors journey from around the world to experience eastern Oregon's wild and scenic rivers, stunning canyons, and mountain vistas.

Interpretive facilities throughout Oregon and Washington help travelers understand and appreciate the BLM's cultural and natural resources. The National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center near Baker City showcases America's historic westward migration and the early industries of the

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,127,010
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,346,284
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$808,145
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$1,268,509
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,016,988
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$914,315
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$28,899,583
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$2,240,109
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$12,210
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$2,386,805
TOTAL	\$41,019,958

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Oregon/Washington

Grazing Fees	\$171,672
Proceeds of Sales	\$100,505
Timber Receipts	
Public Domain	\$1,686,572
Oregon and California (O&C) Land Grant Fund	\$110,872,793
Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Fund	\$995,359
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$558,123
TOTAL	\$114,385,024

BLM Investment in Oregon/Washington

Management of Land and Resources	\$58,548
Land Acquisition	\$1,375,889
Range Improvements	\$831,572
Construction and Access	\$11,967,353
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0
Management of O&C Lands	\$113,629,850
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$37,075,920
Wildland Fire Operations	\$58,104,524
TOTAL	\$223,043,656



Visitors to Mount Horeb are treated to spectacular views of the Cascade Range.



The John Day Wild and Scenic River is nationally known for its smallmouth bass and steelhead.



Hiking is one of the best ways to explore the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument's ecological diversity.

Oregon Territory. Educational programs from Yaquina Head on the Oregon coast to Cascade Streamwatch near Mount Hood allow students to experience firsthand the complex ecosystems of the Northwest.

Uses

The Pacific Northwest has an excellent potential for mining and oil and gas lease activity. The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that the Columbia Basin of south-central Washington and north-central Oregon may hold 1 trillion cubic feet of oil and gas reserves. The USGS has identified a number of other small gas fields throughout BLM lands as well. With rising gas prices and improvements in extraction technology, interest in the exploration and development of these potential oil and gas reserves will grow significantly in the future.

Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	1,555
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,061,695
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	216,437
Coal Production	producing leases	2
	million tons produced	–
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	232
	cubic yards produced	168,216
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	22
	plans of operation reviewed	3
Rights-of-Way	granted	67
Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	2,092
	animals taken off range	358
	number of animals adopted	156
Wild Burros	estimated current population	15
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	1



The BLM manages 2.5 million acres of forests and woodlands in Oregon and Washington.

The entire nation benefits from the Pacific Northwest's renewable resources, including timber, rangelands, and energy. Public lands in Oregon and Washington are a primary source of timber and wood products that are the building blocks of homes, cities, and commerce. The BLM's grazing management program focuses on retaining healthy and productive landscapes, and permit renewals include considerations such as prescribed burning, wildfire rehabilitation, fencing, water developments, juniper management, weed control, and implementation of planned grazing systems. Interest in renewable energy sources such as geothermal, wind, and biomass on Oregon and Washington public lands continues to increase.

Scores of outdoor activities in the Northwest attract both local residents and visitors from around the globe. Across Oregon and Washington, 488 recreation sites received over 8.3 million recreation visits from bicyclists, backpackers, hunters, photographers, rafters, and a myriad of avid adventurers. The BLM has developed a number of camping, hiking, and picnic sites for year-round use. Visitors also enjoy other activities ranging from bird watching and off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation to wind surfing and hang gliding. Additionally, the popularity of geocaching—high-tech outdoor treasure hunting—has grown rapidly in recent years.

Planning

The O&C Lands Act requires the BLM to manage lands in western Oregon for a sustained yield of products that contributes to the economic stability of local communities and for multiple-use benefits such as a permanent source of timber supply, protection of watersheds, regulation of streamflows, and recreational facilities. In recent years, the BLM began updating its six western Oregon resource management plans (RMPs) by engaging 4 federal agencies, 10 state agencies, and 17 western Oregon counties as formal cooperators to help frame and shape the analysis and alternatives. The Coquille Tribe—whose own ancestral forest is subject to the management of surrounding federal lands—has participated on the planning project's steering committee. The BLM's planning effort will shape forestry management for the next several decades.

Other existing planning efforts focus on energy, wilderness, vegetation, OHV recreation, riparian management, and updates to other BLM plans. In eastern Oregon, the John Day Basin RMP is nearly halfway complete with the draft alternatives and effects in development. And scoping to review the RMP for the Baker Resource Area has begun.

Through a new public planning process, entitled "Vegetation Treatments Using Herbicides on BLM Lands in Oregon Environmental Impact Statement," the BLM is reviewing its use of herbicides in Oregon. Current standards and practices limit the BLM in Oregon to using 4 of the 18 herbicides approved for BLM lands, but the new public review will consider the environmental impact of incorporating additional approved herbicidal types and

quantities into the existing vegetation management program. The outcome of this effort will take into account both the human and ecological risk assessments as well as the unique characteristics of the state's environment and its inhabitants. And through a wider use of available herbicides that are more target-specific and effective at controlling noxious weeds and invasive plants, the BLM expects to slow the spread of harmful vegetation while restoring ecosystem health and watershed functions in Oregon.

Partnerships

In southeast Oregon, the Five Creeks Rangeland Restoration Project, a part of the Healthy Lands Initiative, is addressing juniper encroachment and displacement of sagebrush and other native habitat on more than 73,000 acres of public and private lands. Through a concerted partnership among the State of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, local soil and water conservation districts, adjoining private landowners, conservation groups, the Harney County Community Wildfire Protection Planning Committee, and BLM permittees, approximately 70 percent of this area will be restored using methods such as thinning, cutting, and controlled burning over the next 6 years. Successful completion of the project will reduce soil erosion, enhance water quality, increase woody vegetation for bank stability, and add shade for improved riparian condition. Forage competition caused by the juniper invasion will be reduced for wildlife, livestock, and wild horses, dramatically improving the lives of native fish, mule deer, elk, and sage-grouse.

The BLM is collaborating with the States of Oregon and Washington to remove contaminated sediments and reduce acid drainage at abandoned mines to enrich fisheries habitats. The BLM has also teamed up with private landowners, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to implement a diverse and integrated weed management strategy that includes herbicidal treatments, prescribed fire, livestock grazing, and water management to battle noxious weeds, invasive plants, and other weeds that have infested approximately 6.4 million acres of BLM lands across Oregon and Washington. The infestation is growing at a rate of 10–15 percent per year. In addition, the BLM regularly teams up with eager volunteers in Oregon and Washington who contribute more than 280,000 hours, worth nearly \$4.5 million annually.

The BLM in Oregon and Washington boasts a wide variety of programs and initiatives that provide a keen focus on good stewardship of the public lands entrusted to its care. Alongside local partners, cooperating agencies, and active volunteers, the BLM is committed to ensuring that the spectacular views, abundant fish and wildlife habitats, productive timberlands, thrilling recreational opportunities, functional rangelands, and healthy watersheds will be nourished so that they thrive for generations to come.

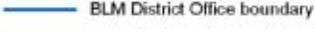
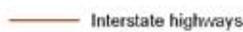
Estimated Recreation Use		
National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	140,500
	boating - nonmotorized	244,430
	camping and picnicking	2,855,948
	driving for pleasure	543,419
	fishing	486,320
	hunting	832,673
	interpretation, education, and nature study	605,245
	nonmotorized travel	556,186
	off-highway vehicle travel	349,318
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	4,723
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	8,377
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	411,391
	swimming and other water-based activities	111,544
	winter/nonmotorized activities	47,489
	unspecified	234
TOTAL		7,197,797
Recreation Fee Program	projects	72
	funds collected	2,346,284
Public Land Treasures		
National Monuments	monuments	1
	acres	52,947
Cultural Resources	properties	293
	acres inventoried	55,506
Wild and Scenic Rivers	rivers	23
	miles	802
	acres	256,656
Wilderness Areas	areas	5
	acres	193,863
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	98
	acres	2,343,280
National Conservation, Recreation and Protection Areas	areas	2
	acres	428,256
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	197
	acres	910,532
National Historic Trails	trails	2
	miles	24
National Recreation Trails	trails	4
	miles	215.0
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	44
National Natural Landmarks	areas	7
	BLM acres	7,323

Utah State Office

440 West 200 South, Suite 500
 Salt Lake City, Utah 84101
 801-539-4001
www.blm.gov/ut/st/en.html

22.8 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



- | | | |
|--|---|--|
|  BLM-managed lands |  BLM National Monument |  BLM State Office boundary |
|  BLM-administered minerals underlying federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units) |  BLM State Office |  BLM District Office boundary |
|  Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations |  BLM Field Offices |  BLM Field Office boundary |
| |  BLM Field Stations |  Interstate highways |

Utah

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 22.8 million acres of public lands in Utah, representing about 43 percent of the state's land. 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.

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.

The BLM's first national monument is located on public lands in Utah. Situated in beautiful red-rock country, the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (GSENM) 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.

Resources

In Utah, more than 2,543 wild horses roam freely within 20 herd management areas, and 195 wild burros roam in two of those areas. The areas range from 32,000 to 256,000 acres, and populations within the areas vary from 25 to more than 400 animals. The BLM and U.S. Forest Service strive to preserve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship in these areas. Each year, BLM Utah invites and encourages the public to provide good homes for these living legends through the Adopt-A-Horse or -Burro Program. In fiscal year 2007, 280 animals were adopted by qualified applicants within the state. The horses and burros available for adoption can be viewed at holding facilities in Herriman and Delta, Utah. A partnership between BLM Utah and the Central Utah Correctional Facility in Gunnison, Utah, gives prison inmates the opportunity to gentle and care for excess wild horses, rearing the horses for adoption.

The GSENM contains one of the highest concentrations of dinosaur fossils found anywhere in the world, and numerous species have been discovered since the monument's creation in 1996. These world-class, fossil-rich sites contain one of the most continuous records of Late Cretaceous terrestrial life. Significant fossils include mollusks, turtles, crocodylians, lizards, fishes, mammals, and dinosaurs. In July 2007, while searching for a dinosaur nesting site in an area of the Kaiparowitz Plateau where egg shells had been found, a GSENM paleontologist and two Geological Society of America interns came across a trail of bone fragments coming out of

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,074,362
Recreation and Use Fees	\$2,602,644
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$930,052
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$845,886
Sale of Land and Materials	\$663,139
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$3,470
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$433,453
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$269,661,471
TOTAL	\$276,214,477

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Utah

Grazing Fees	\$134,295
Proceeds of Sales	\$26,664
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$3,470
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$135,429,658
TOTAL	\$135,594,087

BLM Investment in Utah

Management of Land and Resources	\$58,548
Land Acquisition	\$672,545
Range Improvements	\$529,293
Construction and Access	\$4,382,384
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$136,665
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$18,586,353
Wildland Fire Operations	\$48,111,262
TOTAL	\$72,477,050



Utah rock art has been described by *National Geographic* magazine as a "wilderness Louvre, a world-class outdoor art museum."

The Moab Field Office maintains 22 campgrounds, many of which are located close to Arches National Park along the Colorado River.



The Onaqui Mountains herd of wild horses roams on BLM lands near Dugway.

a bank. Some of the fragments had very distinct “pits” that are only found in one type of animal—a crocodile. Those fragments belonged to a “super” croc, a more than 30-foot-long killing machine with a 4-foot-long head. It had rows of jagged teeth that rivaled the mighty T-Rex, making the super croc the ultimate freshwater predator. This discovery, and every new find at the GSENM, helps develop a more complete picture of what the world looked like during the Cretaceous period 75 million years ago.

After only 3 weeks of excavation, at least four long-necked sauropods, two carnivorous dinosaurs, and a possible herbivorous Stegosaurus were found at the Hanksville-Burpee Quarry in southeastern Utah. The site is 145-150 million years old. Located in a preserved river channel, the quarry contains the fossilized remains of multiple dinosaur skeletons, animal burrows, and large fossilized tree trunks.

The Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry is home to one of the most impressive and fascinating collections of dinosaur fossils worldwide. The quarry has a unique concentration of meat-eating allosaurs as well as signs and remains of a number of different dinosaurs. More than 12,000 bones

have been excavated from the quarry. A great number of these bones, more than from any other single deposit, are on exhibit in about 65 museums worldwide. The visitor center, which was the BLM’s first, was originally dedicated in 1968 and was then renovated and expanded to include several interpretive displays in 2006. The design team for the renovation project won a Department of the Interior Environmental Achievement Award. The project also received a Federal Energy Management Award for Renewable Energy.

Uses

Recreation use in Utah continues to increase, with visitation at events and activities routinely achieving records. Utah recreation sites are national focal points for trail use, mountain biking, climbing, river running, hiking, camping, and back-country use. Recreation is a growing and important socioeconomic base for many communities in Utah. For example, nearly 60 percent of the entire Moab economy is based directly on recreation and tourism, 45 percent of the jobs in Moab are recreation or tourism related, and 45 Moab recreation businesses depend directly on public land to sustain their livelihood. Utah’s recreation program helps to support sustainable economic growth, assists with diversifying and stabilizing local communities, sustains domestic tourism, provides valuable community amenities and attracts businesses, and protects sensitive resources that improve the quality of life for both residents and visitors.

In 2007, BLM Utah had more than 6.7 million visitors to recreation sites, which included more than 700,000 visitors to the national monument. BLM Utah also collected more than \$2.6 million in recreation fees and issued 62,351 special recreation permits and 45,345 recreation use permits during fiscal year (FY) 2007.

In addition to its surface acres, BLM Utah manages energy resources on 35.2 million subsurface acres. Energy production on Utah’s public lands plays a vital role in meeting the energy demands of the region. Utah is a net exporter of both coal and natural gas energy. Last year, Utah produced 24.3 million tons of coal, which is approximately enough coal to meet the annual home electrical needs of over 14 million citizens and the annual home heating needs of over 10 million citizens. Utah also produced 385 billion cubic feet of natural gas. Historically energy-producing areas are located on the eastern side of the state, and other areas in the state are showing new and renewed promise for potential reserves. In FY 2007, reported royalty revenues totaled \$269,661,471 (of which about one-half went back to the State of Utah).

BLM Utah was recently honored by the Green Building Council for two energy-efficient building projects. Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design Awards were received for both the Escalante Interagency Visitor Center and the Gateway Office. These green buildings embody a design intent on balancing environmental responsiveness, resource efficiency, and cultural and community sensitivity.

Commercial Use Activity		
Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	1,496
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,224,207
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	2,993
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	582
	acres in producing status	1,014,474
	wells capable of production	4,702
Geothermal Production	producing leases	4
	gigawatt hours (GWh) of energy	158
Coal Production	producing leases	75
	million tons produced	14
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	1,238
	cubic yards produced	558,204
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	67,369
	number of leases	66
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	40
	plans of operation reviewed	6
Rights-of-Way	granted	92
Wild Horse and Burro Program		
Wild Horses	estimated current population	2,543
	animals taken off range	312
	number of animals adopted	246
Wild Burros	estimated current population	195
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	34

Planning

BLM Utah recently completed six resource management plans for approximately 11 million acres of public land. The plans will serve as a blueprint to guide the use and protection of these lands. Issues of particular interest in the plans include: minerals and energy resources, grazing management, recreation, off-highway vehicle management, cultural resources, and special designations such as areas of critical environmental concern, wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness characteristics.

Partnerships

The BLM greatly appreciates the energy and enthusiasm of the many volunteers who contribute their time and experience to the public lands in Utah in a number of areas: fish and wildlife, recreation, rangelands, geology, energy and minerals, archeology, history, watersheds, public information, wild horses and burros, engineering and surveying, and planning. In FY 2007, 1,100 volunteers donated 74,424 hours of work valued at \$1,452,012. For the past 3 years, BLM Utah volunteers have won “Making A Difference” National Volunteer Awards for their exemplary service.

Under the Healthy Lands Initiative, a number of agencies and organizations have come together to form the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (Utah PCD). Utah PCD is leading the way in using a common sense, holistic approach to conservation and development, looking at entire watersheds rather than individual pieces. Since 2004, the partnership has completed project work on nearly 1 million acres. Utah PCD serves as a clearinghouse to coordinate and share participants’ conservation concerns and priorities and discuss and implement solutions. Through this landmark partnership, Utah has become the prototype for implementing landscape-level restoration.

One of Utah PCD’s most recent tasks was to design and implement stabilization actions across an entire burned area regardless of land ownership. Utah PCD, along with county commissioners and private landowners, conducted postfire rehabilitation activities on 160,467 acres (more than 250 square miles) of land. More than 1.5 million pounds of seed, consisting of both native and nonnative species, such as western wheatgrass, Indian ricegrass, bottlebrush, sand dropseed, and prostrate kochia, were used at a cost of approximately \$10.7 million. In addition, many noxious weed infestations were treated, 74 miles of burned fence were replaced, 78 new miles of fence were constructed, and 315 sediment basins were developed.



The BLM in Utah recruits volunteers to assist with the completion of unfunded conservation work that would otherwise go undone.



The use of OHVs on public land has grown substantially over the past few years.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	65,359
	boating - nonmotorized	378,088
	camping and picnicking	2,183,602
	driving for pleasure	482,508
	fishing	46,372
	hunting	310,839
	interpretation, education, and nature study	921,831
	nonmotorized travel	1,465,034
	off-highway vehicle travel	648,674
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	4,918
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	8,228
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	271,325
	swimming and other water-based activities	87,343
	winter/nonmotorized activities	7,487
	unspecified	163
TOTAL		6,881,771
Recreation Fee Program	projects	64
	funds collected	2,602,644

Public Land Treasures

National Monuments	monuments	1
	acres	1,870,800
Cultural Resources	properties	1,754
	acres inventoried	145,177
Wilderness Areas	areas	4
	acres	129,120
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	98
	acres	3,207,364
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	59
	acres	1,267,389
National Historic Trails	trails	3
	miles	583
National Recreation Trails	trails	2
	miles	30.4
National Natural Landmarks	areas	3
	BLM acres	33,760

Wyoming State Office

5353 Yellowstone
 Cheyenne, WY 82009
 307-775-6256
www.blm.gov/wy/st/en.html

18.3 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



- BLM-managed lands
- BLM-administered minerals underlying federal surface (excluding National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service units)
- Tribal lands where the BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations
- BLM State Office
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM Field Stations
- BLM State Office boundary
- BLM District Office boundary
- BLM Field Office boundary
- Interstate highways

Wyoming

including Nebraska

Wyoming is famous for its vast open spaces and unique landscapes. It is the ninth largest state in area, consisting of high desert plains, formidable mountains, badlands, and sand dunes. Temperatures can range from more than 100 degrees in the summertime to as low as 30 degrees below zero in the winter. The Cowboy State ranks 50th in U.S. population and is home to many firsts, including the nation's first national park, Yellowstone, and the nation's first national monument, Devils Tower. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has an important task in Wyoming, caring for 18.3 million surface acres and 41.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate located primarily in the western two-thirds of the state.

Resources

Wyoming sits between the northwestern Great Plains, Rocky Mountain, and Great Basin regions, and it contains some of the most unique landscapes and natural resources in the world. Wyoming mostly has a semiarid climate, but it is also home to nearly 2 million acres of wetlands that are important to the state's ecosystem. About 34,739 of these wetland acres are located on BLM public lands. Additionally, 4,497 miles of streams and associated riparian habitat on public lands provide water, food, or shelter for 90 percent of the state's wildlife species at some point during the year. Two of Wyoming's threatened plant species, the Ute lady's tresses and Colorado butterfly plant, rely on riparian habitat for survival. Riparian habitats, along with other landscape characteristics, permit Wyoming to boast the largest single desert elk herd and the largest single-state populations of both sage-grouse and pronghorn antelope.

The state is also rich in culture and history. Prior to the arrival of western culture, several tribes existed in what is now Wyoming: the Ute, Shoshone, Crow, Sioux, Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho, and Mandan-Hidatsa-Arikara. During the 1800s, routes were discovered that allowed pioneers to settle in the West, and today, Wyoming offers opportunities to tour and view original wagon ruts along the historic trails in landscapes that remain much as they were in the 19th century. BLM Wyoming manages more miles of the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails than any other western state. The BLM focuses on maintaining these national treasures to keep this significant piece of American history alive, and in 2002, opened the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in partnership with the City of Casper.

Wyoming also maintains a large population of wild horses and burros, another symbol of Old West culture. Mainly found in southwest Wyoming near Rock Springs and Rawlins, these magnificent creatures roam public lands and are protected under the Wild Free Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. Wild horses are descendants of animals that were

Fiscal Year 2007 Figures

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals

Grazing Fees	\$1,838,850
Recreation and Use Fees	\$197,055
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$2,647,787
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$2,675,165
Sale of Land and Materials	\$1,668,575
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$-10,445
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$1,467,739
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$1,835,311,195
TOTAL	\$1,845,795,921

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Wyoming (including NE)

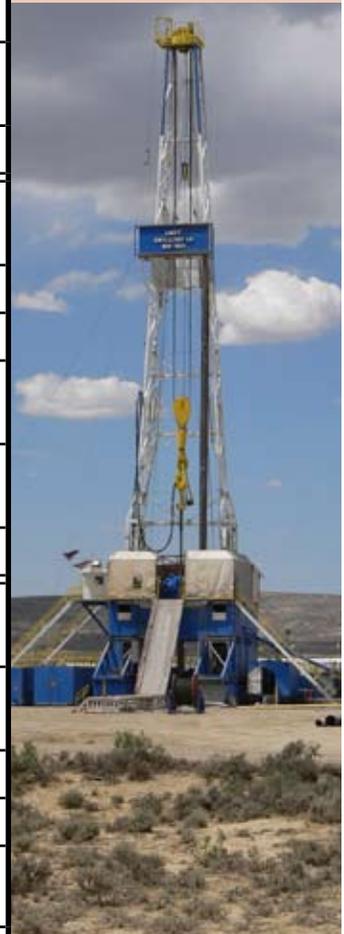
Grazing Fees	\$464,573
Proceeds of Sales	\$66,325
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$-10,445
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$925,261,907
TOTAL	\$925,782,360

BLM Investment in Wyoming (including NE)

Management of Land and Resources	\$69,034
Land Acquisition	\$637,954
Range Improvements	\$1,249,178
Construction and Access	\$5,128,472
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$7,123,138
Wildland Fire Operations	\$6,410,778
TOTAL	\$20,618,554



Prescribed burns can reduce the hazardous buildup of fuels, which lessens the probability of a severe wildfire; remove slash from mechanical vegetation treatments; create small grassy openings in sage grouse habitat; and stop the conversion of productive grasslands into pine and juniper woodlands.



BLM provides information outlining the rights, responsibilities, and opportunities of private surface owners and oil and gas operators in the planning, lease auction, permitting/development, and operations/production phases of the oil and gas program.



The BLM grants rights-of-way for electric power lines, such as these lines west of Casper, to help meet energy needs in the West.

either turned loose or escaped from early Spanish explorers, settlers, ranchers, prospectors, Indian tribes, and the U.S. Cavalry from the 1600s through the Great Depression of the 1930s to more recent times. The estimated 4,000 wild horses in Wyoming are continually monitored by the BLM to accurately determine how many an area can accommodate.

Uses

The diverse landscape and abundant cultural aspects of Wyoming have led to many uses of public lands and benefits to the state's industrial market. Energy development continues to keep Wyoming's economy strong. In 2007, total royalties from energy development amounted to more than \$1 billion, which is shared with the State of Wyoming and is a factor in residents not having to pay state income tax. Wyoming is number one in coal, oil, bentonite, and trona production and number two in natural gas production in onshore energy development on public lands. It is also home to the largest uranium reserves in the United States. These resources are important in meeting the nation's energy demand.

Recreation opportunities abound on BLM-administered public lands in Wyoming. Tourism ranks as the state's second largest industry, and although Wyoming's population is small, millions of tourists and outdoor enthusiasts visit every year. Facilities such as the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center also increase tourism. In the fast-growing West, public lands are especially valuable for recreation, and Wyoming's public lands provide world-class fishing, four-wheeling, sightseeing, river floating, hiking, and hunting. As a result, the number of visitors is on the rise, as is the number of sport utility vehicles, motorcycles, four-wheelers, and mountain bikes.

Agriculture is Wyoming's third largest industry, and grazing is still a major use of public rangelands. More than 3,000 livestock operators in Wyoming depend on public lands for grazing, and the health of these rangelands is vital to their long-term sustainability. Overgrazing, however, can have a negative effect; therefore, the BLM's challenge is to manage grazing at appropriate levels.

Planning

The ability to manage these commercial and recreational uses of public lands would be nearly impossible without elaborate planning. Land use plans and decisions are the basis for every BLM action and are the primary tools for giving the public a voice in BLM's land and resource management programs. The planning process strives to ensure that land use allocation decisions are cooperatively determined to achieve BLM's multiple-use mandate in an environment of increasing scrutiny.

The BLM is currently updating five resource management plans (RMPs) in the Lander, Rawlins, Casper, Kemmerer, and Pinedale Field Offices. Issues driving these planning

Commercial Use Activity

Grazing Permits and Leases	permits and leases	2,814
	animal unit months (AUMs)	1,937,564
Timber Volume Sold	thousand board feet (please note that this used to be collected in cubic feet, but BLM has since made an agreement with industry to use MBF; 1 MBF=1.6 CCF)	7,463
Oil and Gas Leasing	new holes started	2,741
	acres in producing status	3,596,047
	wells capable of production	27,515
Coal Production	producing leases	87
	million tons produced	367
Mineral Materials (Salables)	permits issued	160
	cubic yards produced	3,415,256
Nonenergy Leasables	acres under lease	74,479
	number of leases	60
Exploration and Mining Activity (Locatables)	notices reviewed	35
	plans of operation reviewed	3
Rights-of-Way	granted	408

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horses	estimated current population	4,077
	animals taken off range	1,545
	number of animals adopted	214
Wild Burros	estimated current population	–
	animals taken off range	–
	number of animals adopted	7



BLM activities in Nebraska primarily center around the BLM Wild Horse and Burro Holding Facility at Elm Creek where gathered horses are brought in, rehabilitated if necessary, and offered for adoption to qualified individuals.

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.

If an RMP identifies significant environmental impacts, additional environmental impact statements (EISs) are sometimes required to evaluate the land before development. At present, there are approximately 13 ongoing EISs in Wyoming, including the Pinedale Anticline Project Area EIS, Jonah Infill Drilling Project EIS, Atlantic Rim EIS, and the South Powder River Basin Coal EIS.

Partnerships

The BLM works with cooperating agencies at the local, state, and federal levels that contribute expertise and legal jurisdiction and sometimes share costs for BLM planning and other projects. One example of a positive cooperative effort is the national Healthy Lands Initiative. In Wyoming, \$4.5 million has been set aside for the BLM to implement the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative, a multiagency, science-based effort to study, enhance, and conserve important wildlife habitats in southwest Wyoming while facilitating continued development of the region’s valuable energy resources. Another positive cooperative effort was achieved this past year, recognizing the BLM, Anadarko Petroleum Corporation, Continental Divide Trail Alliance, and State of Wyoming for their years of extensive teamwork in finalizing a land easement from Anadarko to complete a 40-mile portion of the 3,100-mile-long Continental Divide National Scenic Trail.

The BLM also relies on volunteers to accomplish numerous on-the-ground projects. Some of the assignments that volunteers have accomplished include trail work, wildlife monitoring, visitor contact, riparian area restoration, tree planting, mapping, and data input. These cooperative efforts all contribute to the BLM’s ability to manage these public lands for the use and preservation of their world-class natural resources.



The Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDNST) passes through Yellowstone National Park; the Bridger-Teton, Shoshone, and Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests; and public lands managed by BLM Wyoming.



The 3,100-mile long Continental Divide National Scenic Trail traverses some of America’s most spectacular and isolated scenery, offering views unlike any other trail in the world.

Estimated Recreation Use

National Recreation Figures - Visitor Days for FY 07	boating - motorized	9,939
	boating - nonmotorized	107,968
	camping and picnicking	465,437
	driving for pleasure	114,907
	fishing	223,937
	hunting	188,861
	interpretation, education, and nature study	193,403
	nonmotorized travel	173,502
	off-highway vehicle travel	228,128
	snowmobile and other winter motorized	24,077
	specialized motor sports, events, and activities	2,026
	specialized nonmotor sports, events, and activities	91,242
	swimming and other water-based activities	1,431
winter/nonmotorized activities	6,531	
TOTAL	1,831,389	
Recreation Fee Program	projects	14
	funds collected	197,055

Public Land Treasures

Cultural Resources	properties	2,274
	acres inventoried	121,497
Wilderness Study Areas	areas	42
	acres	575,841
Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	areas	38
	acres	696,894
National Historic Trails	trails	5
	miles	1,644
National Recreation Trails	trails	1
	miles	2.0
National Scenic Trails	trails	1
	miles	172
National Natural Landmarks	areas	6
	BLM acres	49,250

Guide to Table Data

Unless otherwise indicated, all collections, payments, and appropriations are for fiscal year 2007, which runs from October 1, 2006 to September 30, 2007.

Financial figures include all state offices. In some instances, they also incorporate the state administrative and program offices, the National Intercity Fire Center, the National Operations Center, the National Training Center, and the headquarters office in Washington, DC.

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 2007 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, and road maintenance, as well as interest charged by the BLM. Also included are wild horse and burro adoption fees.

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 forestlands 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 include 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 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.

Helium Operations: The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, discontinued production and sale of refined helium.

Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses: This figure reflects mineral receipts on 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. The Minerals Management Service collects receipts and makes disbursements.

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to the States:

This section identifies fiscal year 2007 payments made to the states from collections and receipts from activities on BLM-managed land, unless otherwise noted.

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 percent (Taylor Grazing Act Section 3 lands) or 50 percent (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 (including 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.

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 the Minerals Management Service but transferred to BLM for disbursement. These figures reflect payments made in fiscal year 2007 for receipts collected in calendar year 2006.

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. The 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 2007 funds for BLM-managed programs in each state. These amounts are either appropriated, allocated, or obligated funds, and in some cases, may include prior year dollars for uncompleted projects.

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

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

Range Improvements: The Range Improvement Fund 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.

Helium Operations: This amount reflects revenues of the Bureau's helium operations, which include operating and maintaining a helium storage reservoir and pipeline system, providing crude helium gas by contract with private companies, evaluating the nation's helium-bearing gas fields, and providing responsible access to federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

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 Intercity Fire Center in Boise, Idaho.

Wildland Fire Operations: The amounts shown here are dollars obligated in fiscal year 2007. Included in this category are wildland fire suppression, rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction.

Recreation Use on BLM-Managed Land, Fiscal Year 2007:

Visitor Days: One visitor day equals 12 visitor hours at a site or area. For example, a visitor day could be one visitor for 12 hours or 12 visitors for one hour. The information source for the data in this table is the BLM Recreation Management Information System (RMIS) database. The RMIS is an online database for compiling and monitoring key recreational management data for the BLM. The system provides a snapshot of a specific time and therefore the data presented here may not match other recreation use figures published by the BLM.

Recreation Fee Demonstration Program: The Congressionally authorized Recreation Fee Demonstration Program allows the National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. 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 2007:

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: This figure reflects 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 are then available noncompetitively if they fail to receive a competitive bid.

Helium Activity: Such activity involves administering the federal helium reserve, 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 Production: Geothermal electricity is 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 percent for coal mined by surface mining methods or 8 percent 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 operations to ensure accurate reporting of coal production and that maximum economic recovery of the coal resource is being achieved. The primary use of this coal is for generation of electricity.

Mineral Materials (Salables): These are minerals such as common varieties of sand, stone, gravel, pumice, and clay that are not obtainable under the mining or leasing law but that can be obtained through approval of a 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 unapproved 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 unclaimed 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: The President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, designates national monuments 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 because either inholdings have been acquired or some other land exchange has taken place during the year or because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Conservation, Recreation, and Protection Areas: Congress designates these areas to provide for the conservation, use, enjoyment, and enhancement of certain natural, recreational, paleontological, and other resources, including fish and wildlife habitat. This category includes National Outstanding Natural Areas, which are areas of public land that are either Congressionally or administratively designated based on their exceptional, rare, or unusual natural characteristics to provide for the protection, management, and enhancement of their associated natural, educational, or scientific values. 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 because better geographic information system (GIS) mapping of land boundaries has enabled BLM to recalculate the total acres within the unit.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers: Congress or the Secretary of the Interior designates rivers or river sections, under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, to protect their outstanding scenic, recreational, and other values and to preserve them in their free-flowing condition. The law recognizes three classes of rivers: wild, scenic, and recreational.

Wilderness Areas: These areas are 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): These areas are designated by a federal land-management agency (the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, National Park Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) as having wilderness characteristics, thus making them 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 Historic Trails: Designated by Congress under the National Trails System Act of 1968, these extended trails follow 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 Scenic Trails: Designated by Congress, these extended trails offer maximum outdoor recreation potential and provide enjoyment of the various qualities—scientific, historical, natural, and cultural—of the areas through which they 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.

Cultural Resources: This figure represents definite locations of past human activity, occupation, or use identifiable through field inventory (survey), historical documentation, or oral evidence. Archaeological, historic, or architectural sites, structures, or places with important public and scientific uses are included, and definite locations (sites or places) of traditional, cultural, or religious importance to specified social or cultural groups may also be included.

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 Back Country Byways: These are roads under various classifications that can accommodate normal touring cars; high-clearance, four-wheel-drive vehicles; or specialized vehicles such as dirt bikes or trails that are managed to accommodate dirt bike, mountain bike, snowmobile, or ATV use.

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. National recreation trails may be designated 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 Register of Historic Places: Administered by the National Park Service, this is the official list of the nation's historic places worthy of preservation.

National Historic Landmarks: Administered by the National Park Service, these are nationally significant historic places designated by the Secretary of the Interior because they possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating or interpreting the heritage of the United States.

World Heritage Properties: These internationally significant cultural or natural properties meet criteria set forth in a 1972 treaty known as the World Heritage Convention. The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) lists the properties on the basis of nominations by national governments that adhere to the treaty. A world heritage property designation not only supports the conservation of these properties but also enhances their status as tourist destinations. There are more than 500 such properties around the world, including the pyramids of Egypt and the Tower of London. The 22 properties in the United States include the Statue of Liberty, Monticello, Yosemite National Park, and Hawaii Volcanoes National Park.

Globally Important Bird Areas: These areas of public land are exceptionally important or essential for bird conservation. A site is designated when, during at least some part of the year, it contains critical habitat that supports (1) a significant population of an endangered or threatened species; (2) a significant population of a watch list species; (3) a significant population of a species with a limited range; or (4) a significantly large concentration of breeding, migrating, or wintering birds, including waterfowl, seabirds, wading birds, raptors, or land birds.

Herd Management Areas: These geographic areas are managed for wild horses and burros. The BLM is responsible for ensuring that herd sizes are consistent with the land's capacity to support them. Toward that end, the agency monitors range conditions; allocates forage for horses, livestock, and wildlife; and removes excess wild horses and burros from the range to protect public lands from the destructive effects of herd overpopulation.

Significant Caves: Designated under the Federal Caves Resources Protection Act of 1988, these caves have value for scientific, educational, and recreational purposes.

BLM Wild Horse and Burro Program:

Wild Horses and Burros: Unbranded and unclaimed horses or burros roam free on public lands in the Western United States. These animals are protected by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros 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. Populations of wild horses and burros are estimated on February 28, rather than at the end of the fiscal year (September 30), to precede the foaling period in horses.

Adopted Wild Horse or Burro: Wild horses and burros are placed 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 them with humane care. After properly caring for the animal for 1 year, the adopter can apply for title to the animal.

Cover photos, representing each BLM state:

Top of page (clockwise from upper left) – rock formation (UT), seals (CA), ancient ruins (NM), rafting (OR), Vermilion Cliffs (AZ), forest fire (Eastern States), winter landscape (MT), desert tortoise (NV), grasslands (ID), elk (CO), cabin (AK), mountain bike riders (WY).

Left of title (top to bottom) – oil tanker (AK), cactus (AZ), mountain bike jumper (CA), hiker with map (CO), wild burro (Eastern States), rafting (ID), paleontology dig (MT), family of hikers (NV), bobcat (NM), off-highway vehicle (OR), rock formations (UT), and paleontology dig (WY).

Bureau of Land Management
Office of Public Affairs
Mail Stop 406-LS
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

202-452-5125

Internet Address: www.blm.gov/wo/st/en.html

BLM/WO-GI-09-008-1100

Editing, design, and production services provided by the
BLM National Operations Center, Information and Publishing Services Section