

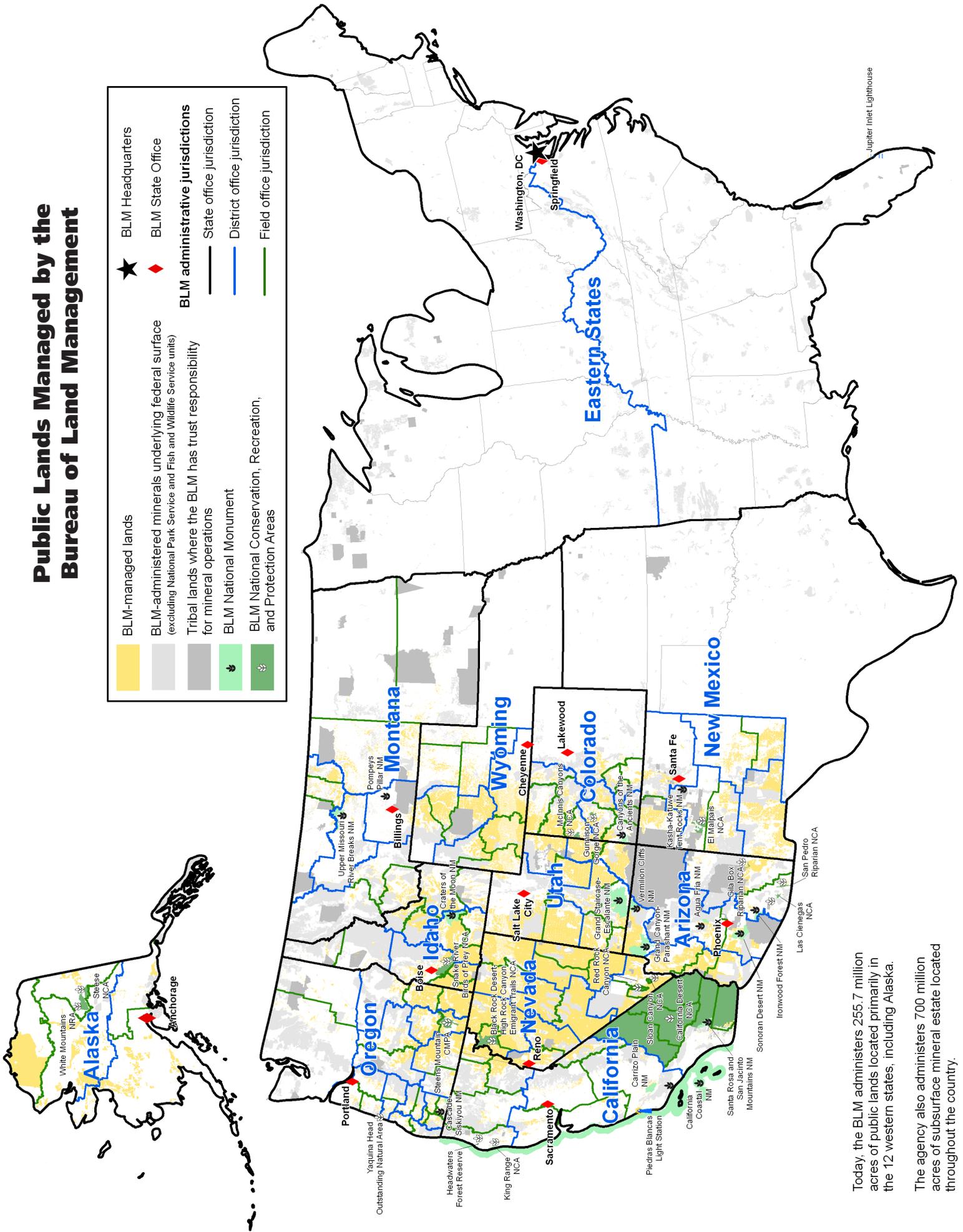


Public Rewards from Public Lands

Alaska 2007-2008



Public Lands Managed by the Bureau of Land Management



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



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

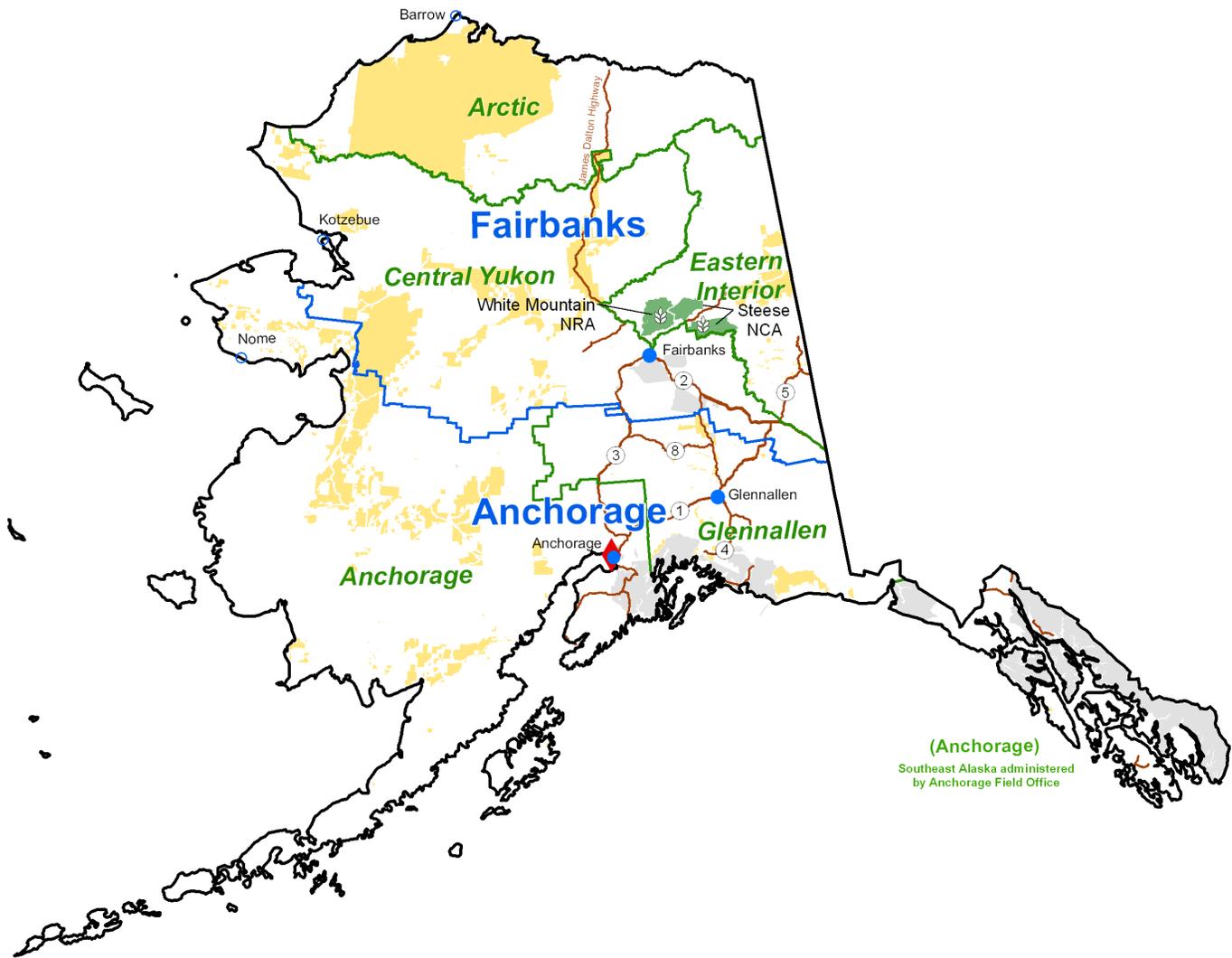
National Monuments (4,807,193 acres in 15 national monuments)	
70,900	acres in Agua Fria National Monument in Arizona
808,747	acres in Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in Arizona
128,398	acres in Ironwood Forest National Monument in Arizona
486,600	acres in Sonoran Desert National Monument in 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

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 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 |

(Anchorage)
 Southeast Alaska administered by Anchorage Field Office

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

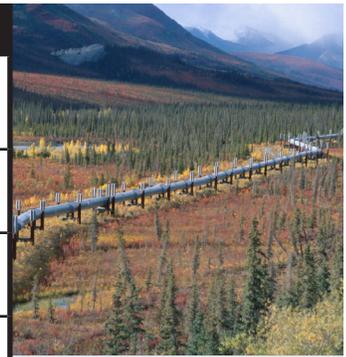
Recreation and Use Fees	\$277,441
FLPMA Rights-of-Way Rent	\$336,744
Miscellaneous Receipts	\$414,386
Sale of Land and Materials	\$318,092
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,350
Mining Claim Holding Fees and Service Charges	\$23,880,679
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$40,833,038
TOTAL	\$66,061,730

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Alaska

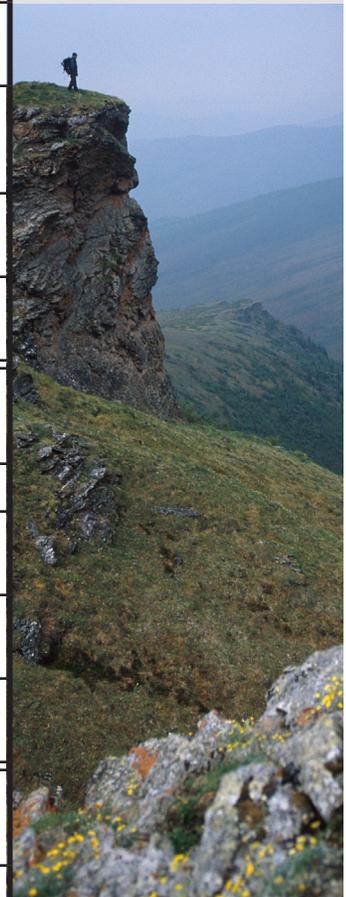
Proceeds of Sales	\$12,778
Timber Receipts - Public Domain	\$1,350
Mineral Royalties, Rents, and Bonuses	\$37,894,989
TOTAL	\$37,909,117

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

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 Intergency 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 Service Charges: These are annual maintenance fees approved by Congress in the Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993. The BLM uses these collections to administer the mining claim holding fee program. Collections that exceed BLM's budget authority go to the U.S. Department of the Treasury. The BLM retains all collections that do not exceed its budget authority.

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 from all federal leases, regardless of surface ownership or management. Revenues are from all federal mineral leases, including leases for coal, geothermal, oil, and gas. This figure includes revenues from oil and gas rights-of-way collected under the Mineral Leasing Act. It also includes receipts from mineral leasing on acquired lands, including national grasslands. 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 Intergency 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 purchase or 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 unreclaimed per calendar year. Notices do not require BLM approval and are ministerial in form. The third, a plan of operations, is filed with the BLM for activities that exceed 5 acres unreclaimed per calendar year. Plans of operations require BLM approval and are subject to the National Environmental Policy Act.

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

Public Land Treasures

National Monument: The President, under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906, designates national monuments that are 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: (top) The Caribou Bluff cabin offers cozy shelter to intrepid travelers in BLM's White Mountains National Recreation Area northwest of Fairbanks, Alaska. (Inset) Drilling operations in Alaska help provide energy resources to meet America's needs.

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