



Public Rewards from Public Lands

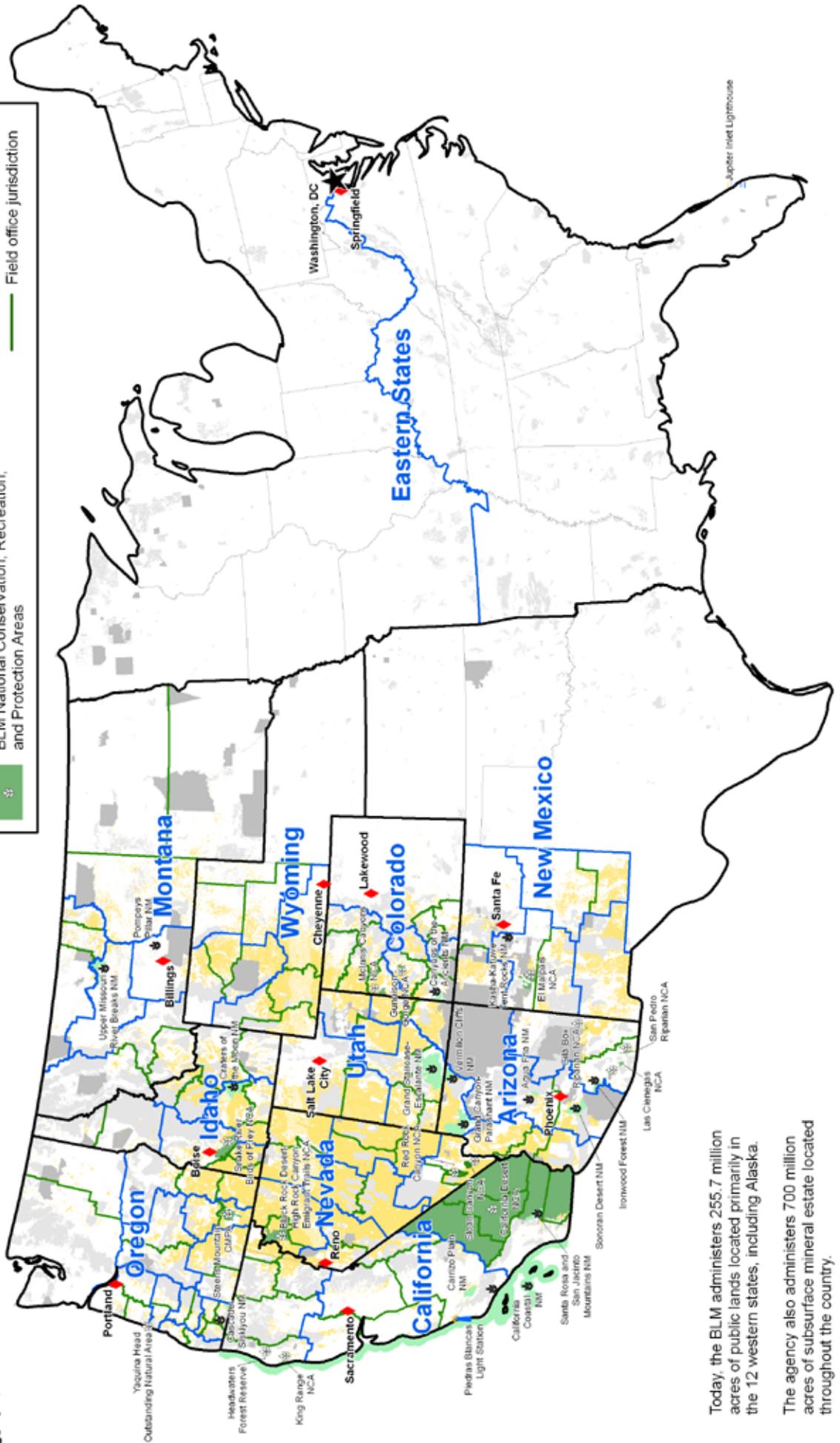
New Mexico 2007-2008
Including Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas



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

Introduction

The BLM has one of the most challenging and complex missions of any federal agency: *to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.* While it may be lesser known than some of its sister agencies, the BLM offers some of the most exciting and unique opportunities to enhance the quality of life for all citizens through the balanced stewardship of the National System of Public Lands.

The Bureau is responsible for carrying out a variety of programs for the management and conservation of resources on 256 million surface acres as well as 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate. These public lands make up about 13 percent of the total land surface of the United States and more than 40 percent of all land managed by the federal government, making the agency the nation's largest land manager. As detailed in these pages, the country derives significant economic benefits from the revenues generated by these lands as well as diverse recreational opportunities on some of the most magnificent landscapes across the country.

The figures presented here demonstrate at the national and state levels how the BLM manages these lands to guard their health, diversity, and splendor while continuing to oversee a range of uses that is as broad as it is impressive. The job of balancing this mix of resources and uses grows more complex each year as the West's population growth creates new pressures and heightens existing management challenges. However, the Bureau succeeds by being one of the top revenue-generating agencies in the federal government, while continuing to meet the increasing demands of a more urbanized West.

These public lands produce vast amounts of coal, oil, natural gas, wind power, and geothermal energy that help the nation reduce its dependence on foreign supplies. Technological advances enable energy producers to operate on the public lands in ways that are more environmentally sound than ever before, extracting these resources more efficiently while lessening the effects on the land.

In addition to energy production, under its multiple-use mandate issued by Congress in 1976, the BLM permits livestock grazing and commercial timber production on the public lands. It also manages rangelands and facilities for

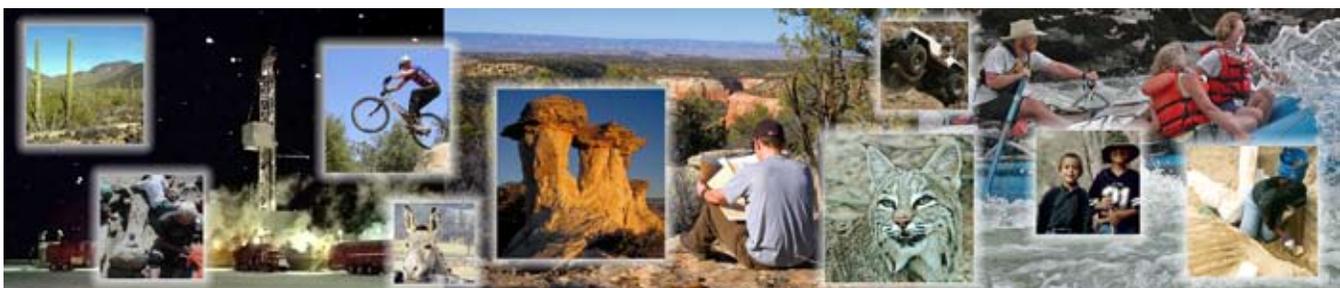
wild horses and burros. Through appropriations from funds for management of lands and resources and the Oregon and California grant lands, the agency collects receipts from harvested timber, including salvage.

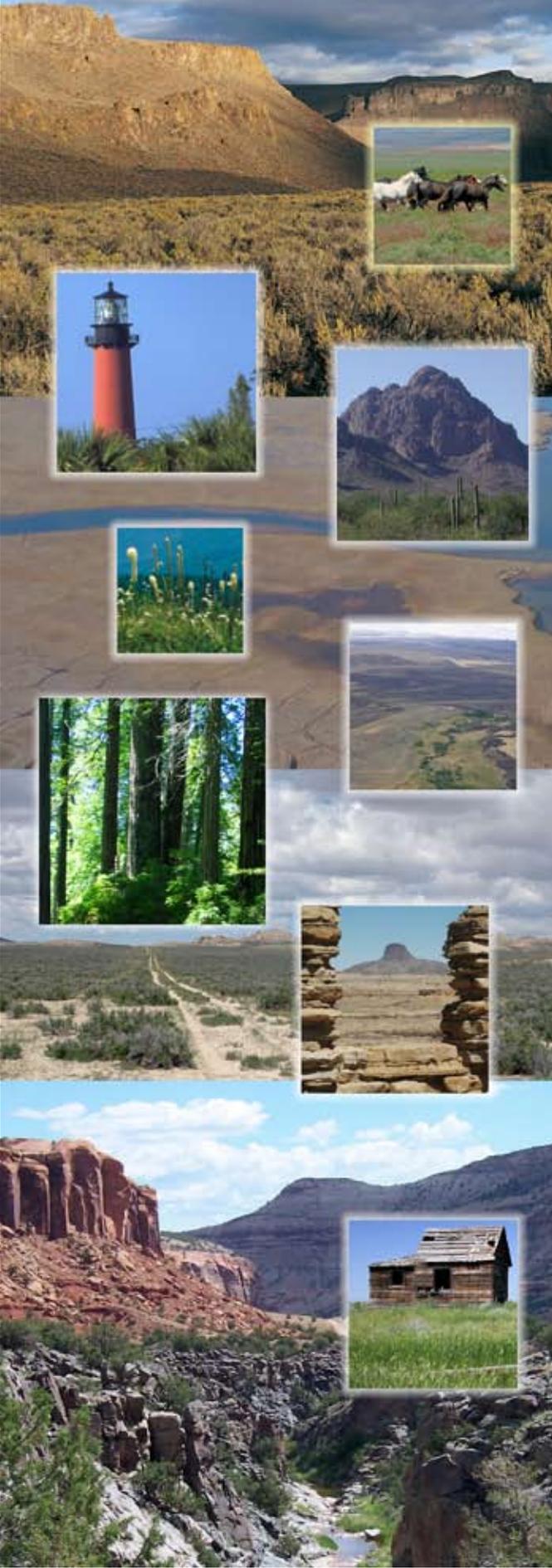
Vast and varied, the BLM public lands offer more diverse recreational activities than those of any other federal agency and provide the largest acreage available for unparalleled leisure opportunities. Recreation is one of the agency's premier programs and it is also vital to the local economy in many communities across the West. The statistics provided here reflect how millions of Americans enjoy the public lands for many kinds of recreational experiences and the economic benefits derived from these activities.

Within this multiple-use context, the BLM manages some lands with an emphasis on conservation. Its National Landscape Conservation System includes some of the Bureau's foremost landscapes. These areas include national monuments, national conservation areas, wilderness areas and wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, and national historic and scenic trails.

The agency has repeatedly shown that the public lands can accommodate energy production, recreation, and open space, while carrying out an array of conservation programs such as protecting threatened or endangered species, restoring valuable riparian habitat, and preserving historical and paleontological resources. The Bureau also provides essential services that protect the public, such as wildfire management and law enforcement.

What started out as the "land nobody wanted" in our country's pioneer days today represents a priceless legacy and long-term investment for the American people. When the BLM first opened its doors more than 60 years ago, the focus was on a handful of programs: range, cadastral surveying, minerals, and lands. Today, the agency employs recreation specialists, wildlife biologists, computer specialists, archaeologists, and others who represent the evolving needs and desires of our society. This publication represents the faithful work of these employees who are well prepared to care for this remarkable legacy through their dedication to our country's public lands.





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 Totatonten 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

New Mexico State Office

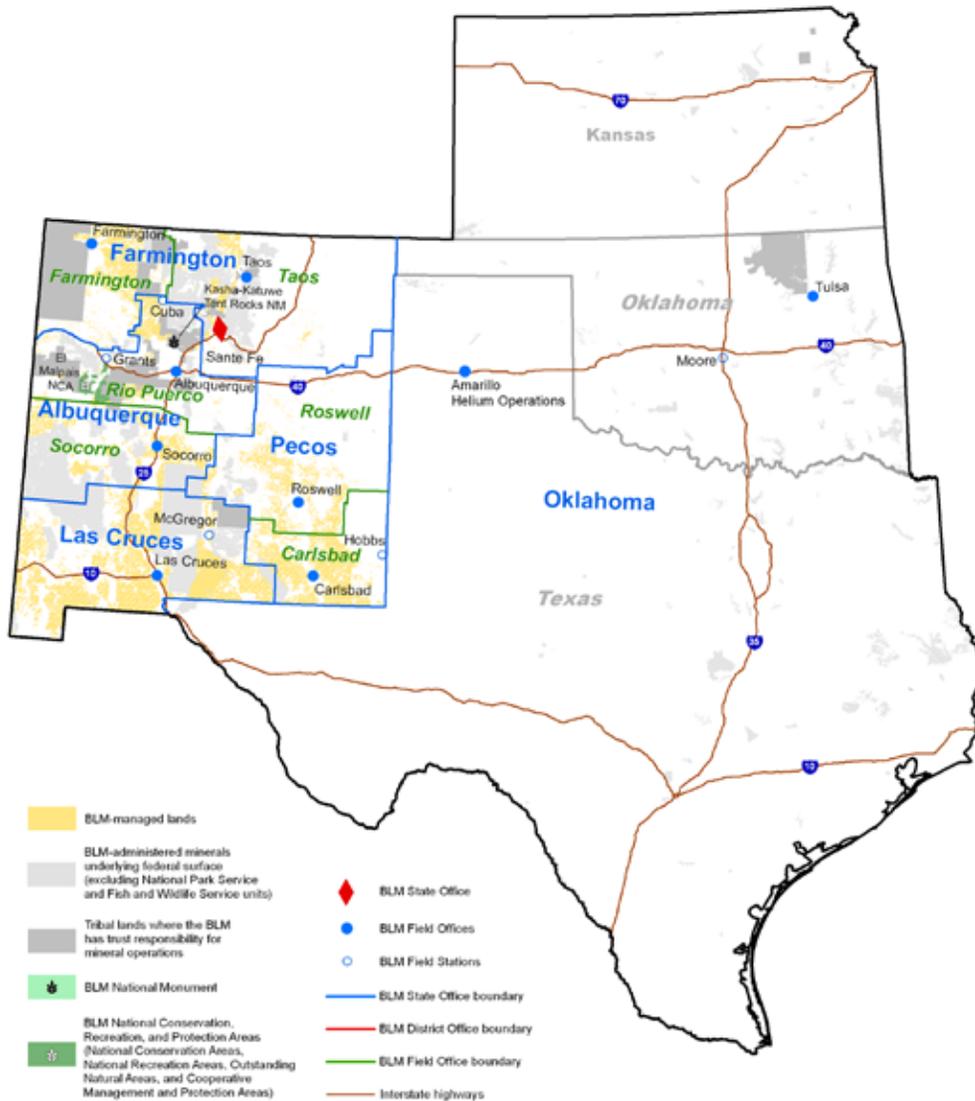
1474 Rodeo Road
 Santa Fe, NM 87505
 505-438-7400
www.blm.gov/nm/st/en.html

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

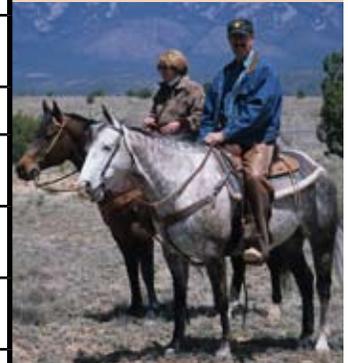
Management of Land and Resources	\$63,221
Land Acquisition	\$214,352
Range Improvements	\$1,798,022
Construction and Access	\$5,005,405
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$33,852
Helium Operations	\$183,201,096
Wildland Fire Preparedness	\$10,068,679
Wildland Fire Operations	\$8,470,055
TOTAL	\$208,854,682



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

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 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 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 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 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 Dittert Site, 45 minutes from Grants, New Mexico, contains Anasazi ruins dated between about A.D. 950 and 1150.
(Inset) Viewing wildlife, like this bobcat, is a favorite recreational activity of New Mexico residents and visitors, but it must be done from a safe distance with the help of binoculars, a spotting scope, or a camera with a telephoto lens.

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