

August 25, 1995

TO GRAZING ACTIVISTS - 1 page

FROM LAHSHA JOHNSTON

I am working with other conservation groups to establish a loose, working coalition to combat the grazing bill in the next month or two. We had a meeting Tuesday, August 15 and talked about strategy and next steps. Our first goal is to expand the number and scope of the groups involved in making noise about the bad effects of the Public Rangeland Management Act, formerly known as the Grazing Act. We also had a meeting August 21 and decided our immediate focus would also be public education and to try to be on the offensive as much as possible.

OUR NEXT MEETING WILL BE **Wednesday, September 6 at 7:00 pm** AT THE WILDERNESS SOCIETY OFFICE IN BOISE AT 413 W. IDAHO ST, NO 102, WHICH IS ON THE SECOND FLOOR. If you live out of town and wish to join us by phone please call me at 343-8153 to make arrangements. I hope to hook up some Sun Valley activists this time.

I am compiling a list with everyone's phone and fax #'s to stay in contact:

Roger Singer- Sierra Club phone 384-1023 no fax
Jeff Barney-Idaho Wildlife Federation phone 388-2221 fax 342-7097
Karl Brooks and John McCarthy- Idaho Conservation League- Boise
phone 345-6933 fax 344-0344
Linn Kincannon- Idaho Conservation League- Ketchum
phone 726-7485 fax 726-1531
Liz Paul- Idaho Rivers United phone 343-7481 fax 343-9376
Pam Marcum- Committee for Idaho's High Desert work phone 884-
7174 fax 884-7497
Dennis Udlinek- Idaho B.A.S.S. (Bass Angler Sportsmens Society)
Federation phone 939-0321
Lahsha Johnston-The Wilderness Society phone 343-8153 fax 343-8184

Also on my activist network are:

John Marvel- Idaho Watersheds Project phone 788-2290 fax 788-4297
Cindy Deacon-Williams- Pacific Rivers Council phone 939-0975
Laird Lucas- Land and Water Fund phone 342-7024
Steve Wolper- ICL board phone 788-1307 fax 788-6140

We want to focus on Sen. Craig's involvement as a co-sponsor of this bill and Sen. Kempthorne is also a co-sponsor. We also want to make sure we do not support Babbit's regulations as a good option for range reform.

FACT SHEET

KICKING RECREATION OFF OUR NATIONAL FORESTS AND PUBLIC LANDS

The "Livestock Grazing Act" (S. 852 and H.R. 1713) recently introduced by Senator Pete Domenici and Rep. Wes Cooley would place livestock grazing above all other uses of National Forests and public lands, including recreation. As originally drafted, the bill targets the public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. However, both the Senate Energy Committee and key House Resource Committee leaders have decided to include our National Forests as well.

Currently, Americans and others make 72 million visits to Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands each year -- to hunt, fish, hike, camp, bicycle, drive or otherwise enjoy the unique features of these lands. And visitation is growing. The value to the economy of recreation on BLM lands far exceeds that of livestock grazing. S. 852 and H.R. 1713 ignore the recreational value of BLM and National Forest lands, and will lead to substantial degradation of those values.

Ending Balance and Multiple Use.

Congress passed the National Forest Management Act and Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 to require that public lands be managed under the principle of multiple use, and to ensure balanced and diverse resource use of National Forest and BLM lands, including recreation and livestock grazing.

The livestock act would radically alter the current management of National Forest and BLM lands from multiple use to "livestock use first and foremost." It would sharply limit the agencies' ability to protect recreational use. While the multiple use principle requires the agencies to weigh the costs and benefits of grazing against recreation and other activities, S. 852 and H.R. 1713 would hamstring Forest Service and BLM protection of:

- * game habitat for hunting
- * fishing streams
- * archaeological sites
- * campgrounds or any other area of scenic, wildlife, or recreational value.

The only conditions BLM could impose in permits would relate to number of livestock and period of use, NOT location of use within an allotment. S. 852, § 136(b). In addition, S. 852 and H.R. 1713 would also undercut sound federal land management by the Forest Service and BLM by:

- * requiring the agency in setting stocking rates to ignore the impacts of

livestock grazing on hunting, fishing, camping, wildlife, water quality, archaeological or any other value except those factors directly related to "range utilization." S. 852, §§ 114(d).

* requiring years -- even decades -- to pass before on-the-ground management practices can be implemented to protect rangeland ecosystems -- even when monitoring shows grazing is causing resource damage.

* making it impossible to halt grazing on an allotment for 15 years or more after a permit expires, even where the grazing harms recreational opportunities, if -- as is often the case -- the permit was pledged as security for a loan. S. 852, § 133.

Excluding recreational interests from rangeland decisions.

These livestock bills would *eliminate any input from hunters, fishermen, or other recreational interests in decision-making* regarding various grazing regimes by:

* excluding such interests from Grazing Advisory Councils; under H.R. 1713 these councils are given authority to make key decisions affecting the public's rangelands (S. 852, §§ 177(b) and (c)); and

* eliminating all public participation at the permit and allotment level by, for example, exempting any grazing decision (except those at the land use plan level) from analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (S. 852, § 121(e)).

OPPOSE THE LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACT.

For additional information, please contact:

Cathy Carlson, National Wildlife Federation, 202/797-6861

Fran Hunt, The Wilderness Society, 202/429-2657

Johanna Wald, Natural Resources Defense Council, 202/624-9343

Ted Zukoski, LAW Fund of the Rockies, 303/444-1188

FACT SHEET

**THE LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACT
STOPS SOUND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT ON
FEDERAL LANDS**

The "Livestock Grazing Act," introduced by Senator Pete Domenici (S. 852) and Rep. Wes Cooley (H.R. 1713) would severely limit the ability of federal land managers to manage and protect wildlife habitat on public lands. As originally drafted, the bill targets the public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. However, both the Senate Energy Committee and key House Resource Committee leaders have decided to include our National Forests as well.

Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands are home to big game, upland game birds, threatened and endangered species, and countless other populations of fish and wildlife. On the federal rangelands in the western United States, riparian ecosystems in particular are oases providing vital habitat for diverse species of fish and wildlife. *Although these habitats represent less than 1 percent of the total acreage of public lands in the 11 western states, they are among the most biologically diverse and important fish and wildlife habitats.*

- * In Arizona and New Mexico 80 percent of all vertebrate wildlife use riparian habitat during part of their lives.
- * In the Great Basin of southeastern Oregon, more than 75 percent of terrestrial wildlife species are dependent upon or use riparian habitats.

Unfortunately, most riparian areas on public lands are degraded due to overgrazing by domestic livestock. The abundance of food, water, and shade which attracts wildlife to these areas also attracts livestock. Livestock congregate in streams, polluting aquatic habitat while overgrazing native vegetation.

- * In a 1990 report the Environmental Protection Agency concluded that "poorly managed livestock grazing is the major cause of degraded riparian habitat on federal rangelands."
- * In fact, over 90 percent of the nearly 900,000 acres of riparian areas on BLM land are in degraded condition due to livestock grazing.

In addition, BLM lands alone harbor 165 species which are federally listed as endangered or threatened as well as many others that are candidates for listing. A significant number of these species have been decimated by livestock grazing. The impacts of grazing on both BLM lands and National Forests include direct loss of habitat (particularly in riparian areas), conversion of good fish and wildlife habitat to less suitable habitat, loss of prey base, transmission of disease, or outright grazing of the endangered species.

* Among the endangered species which depend on public lands are bighorn sheep, Sonoran pronghorn, and black-footed ferret. All have been adversely impacted by livestock grazing.

* The BLM manages habitat for 39 fish species listed as threatened or endangered, including many native trout populations. 31 of these 39 threatened or endangered fish species are harmed by livestock.

* In Idaho, livestock grazing on federal lands disturbs spawning habitat of the endangered Sockeye salmon and threatened Chinook salmon.

The Livestock Grazing Act would preclude the federal land management agencies from taking actions to ensure the restoration of damaged riparian habitats, or to promote the protection of fish and wildlife populations.

* Land managers would be unable to establish terms in the livestock grazing permit to protect fish and wildlife populations or their habitat.

Further, the Livestock Grazing Act establishes that livestock production is the principal goal in the management of the public lands. Livestock grazing would be given a priority despite the impact of grazing on fish and wildlife and their habitat. The available forage could be allocated to livestock under the Livestock Grazing Act, leaving nothing for wildlife.

Our public lands and National Forests need to be managed in a reasonable and balanced manner that integrates fish and wildlife management with livestock grazing and other federal lands uses.

OPPOSE THE LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACT.

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FACT SHEET

**THE LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACT
SACRIFICES GOOD STEWARDSHIP FOR LIVESTOCK**

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are responsible for the management of 461 million acres that belong to the American public and the United States. Under existing law, these agencies must assess the impacts of different uses of the public lands and National Forests on other uses and users, and determine how to balance the competing demands on the resources provided by our federal lands. As originally drafted, the bill targets the public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. However, both the Senate Energy Committee and key House Resource Committee leaders have decided to include our National Forests as well.

The federal lands can support many uses, provided those uses are sustainable and do not destroy the land and its resources. **Abusive livestock grazing practices today are damaging public land resources.**

* According to the Environmental Protection Agency, **streamside or riparian zones are in the worst shape in this century**, due primarily to poor grazing practices.

* The majority of the public lands remain in unsatisfactory ecological condition due to the past century of livestock abuses.

The Livestock Grazing Act, introduced in the U.S. Senate by Sen. Pete Domenici (S. 852) and in the House of Representatives by Rep. Wes Cooley (H.R. 1713) would thwart the federal land managers' efforts to correct environmental problems caused by abusive grazing practices.

* Under the Livestock Grazing Act, it would take years -- possibly even decades -- before the BLM and Forest Service could implement changes in grazing practices because of the obstacles the bill imposes on managers, even when resource damage due to grazing is obviously occurring.

* Years of expensive monitoring would be required before changes in grazing management could even be considered under the Livestock Grazing Act. The agencies do not have the resources to establish monitoring systems throughout the federal rangelands.

* Even when monitoring shows damage is occurring, livestock numbers -- the single most important factor affecting resource damage, according to the Forest Service -- could not be reduced until all reasonable alternatives have been implemented! The BLM has testified that this could delay necessary management changes for over 20 years on a given allotment.

* Even if the hurdles encountered to make changes in grazing practices were overcome, the livestock operator could delay implementation of any change for several years simply by appealing a decision of the land manager.

It is time to put in place a management program that will recognize the current condition of the federal rangelands, and sustain the use of the public land and National Forest resources for all citizens over time.

OPPOSE THE LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACT.

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FACT SHEET

**PROTECT BALANCE ON OUR NATIONAL FORESTS
AND PUBLIC LANDS!**

The "Livestock Grazing Act" (S. 852 and H.R. 1713) introduced by Senator Pete Domenici and Rep. Wes Cooley is a lopsided proposal threatening fair public process and sound management of federal forests and rangelands. As originally drafted, the bill targeted the public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and the National Grasslands managed by the Forest Service. However, the Senate Energy Committee has already included our National Forests as well and the House Resources Committee leaders is poised to follow suit. Enactment of this legislation for either our BLM public lands or National Forests and Grasslands is opposed by wildlife, fishing, conservation, and environmental groups because:

1. **Balanced multiple-use management provides the best longterm stewardship of the public's resources.** By returning rangelands to an era of dominant use for grazing, the bill eliminates the ability of Forest Service and BLM managers to provide balanced management of recreation, wildlife, forage and other ecological and economic resources found on public rangelands. The bill would undermine the public's ability to use federal lands for other purposes. Americans and others, for example, make 72 million visits to BLM lands -- and several hundred million visits to the National Forests -- each year to hunt, fish, hike, camp, bird watch, and otherwise enjoy their unique natural features.
2. **Federal rangelands belong to ALL Americans. The public has an appropriate role to play in the management of these lands.** The "Livestock Grazing Act" creates new roadblocks which severely limit public involvement in federal land decision making. The bill primarily limits "public" participation in the management of the public's rangelands to those within the livestock industry. The bill undercuts the current legal requirement that the agencies inform the public about important agency decisions affecting the management of federal lands.
3. **The bill thwarts longstanding efforts to improve the health of public rangelands and will lead to degradation of key wildlife and fish habitat by overgrazing.** The bill creates a variety of new hurdles for resource managers seeking to monitor, manage, or restore federal range resources.
4. **The bill will cost the American taxpayers millions of dollars every year** through subsidized grazing fees; establishment of unnecessary, unrepresentative, and expensive "advisory councils;" and resource degradation.
5. **The bill undercuts application of the National Environmental Policy Act,** which provides for public participation and sound environmental analysis during federal land management decision making.

The groups actively opposing passage of the "Livestock Grazing Act" (S. 852 and H.R. 1713) include: American Fisheries Society, American Wildlands, Defenders of Wildlife, National Audubon Society, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, LAW Fund of the Rockies, Natural Resources Defense Council, Oregon Natural Resources Council, Pacific Rivers Council, Southern Utah Wilderness Alliance, Colorado Environmental Coalition.

OPPOSE THE LIVESTOCK GRAZING ACT.

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WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF FISH AND WILDLIFE AGENCIES

RESOLUTION

LIVESTOCK GRAZING

WHEREAS, legislation affecting livestock grazing on Federal lands currently under consideration by Congress would vastly change management and public use of public lands; and

WHEREAS, such legislation currently is contained in S-852 and HR-1713; and

WHEREAS, livestock grazing legislation would affect 177 million acres of Bureau of Land Management land, over 3.8 million acres of National Grasslands, and up to 141 million acres of National Forest land scattered throughout the West and Great Plains; and

WHEREAS, serious adverse effects would result from livestock grazing legislation that has any of the following characteristics:

- ✓ Making grazing the dominant use on Federal public lands, over and above other uses such as wildlife and recreation, and grant exclusive powers to private livestock producers which are not available to other citizens;
- ✓ Exempting grazing decisions from the National Environmental Policy Act and studies or assessments that might be required under the Environmental Policy Act and studies or assessments that might be required under the Endangered Species Act, Clean Water Act, and other laws;
- ✓ Reducing or eliminating recreational access for hunters, tourists, hikers, birdwatchers, campers, and other outdoor enthusiasts;
- ✓ Sharply curtailing public participation and the ability of State fish and wildlife agencies to provide input into public lands management decisions affecting wildlife and wildlife habitat;
- ✓ Removing legal constraints which ensure the National Grasslands will remain in public ownership;
- ✓ Serving to rekindle the public lands grazing controversy thus adversely affecting not only public use, but grazing on public lands in general; and

Post-It Brand fax transmittal memo 767

To	K. Brown	From	J. Wolfe
Co.		Co.	DFC

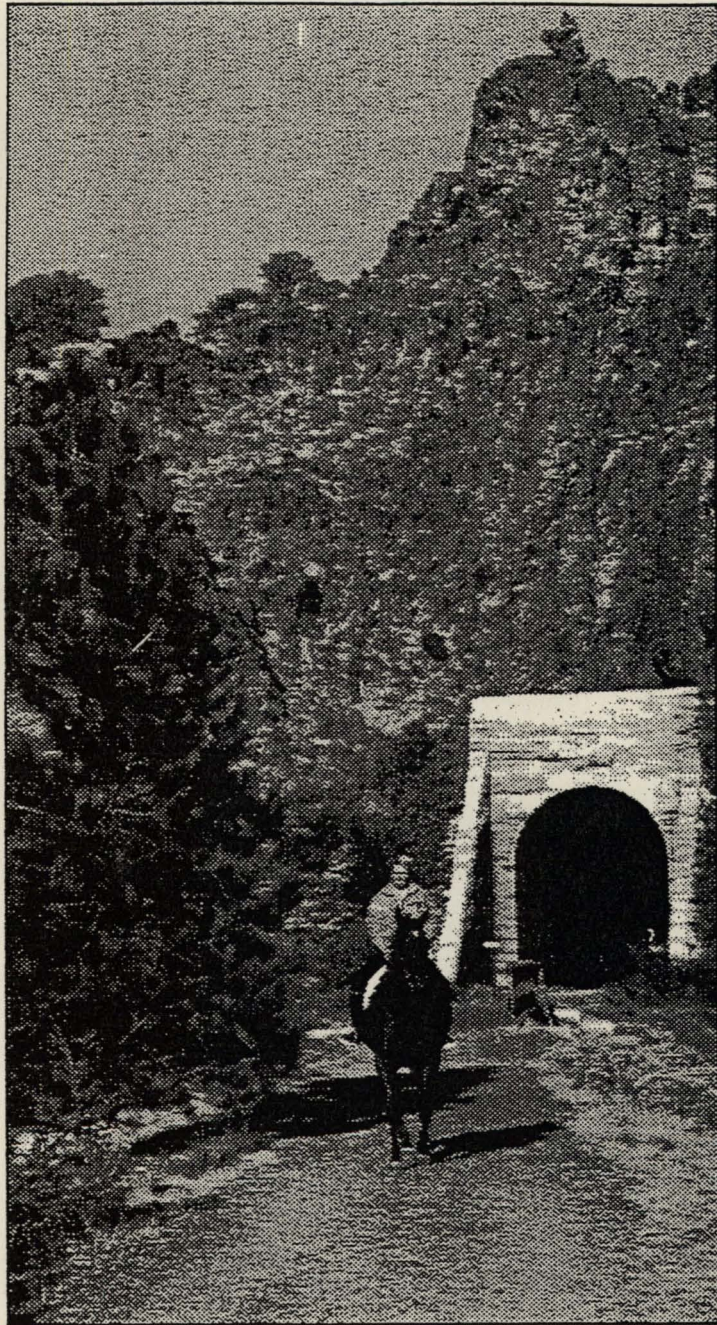
- ✓ Creating a management situation on public lands where public land resources and values would be diminished and precluded from serving the needs of the public.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies urges Congress to oppose any current or future legislation having any of the characteristics listed in this resolution and as embodied in the current version of S-852 and HR-1713; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that should such legislation pass Congress, the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies urges the President to veto the bill.

Adopted in Convention
Big Sky, Montana
July 20, 1995

PUBLIC REWARDS FROM
PUBLIC LANDS



AUGUST
1995



*United States Department of the Interior
The Bureau of Land Management*





U.S. Department of the Interior • Bureau of Land Management • Office of Public Affairs
1849 C Street, N.W. • Washington, DC • 20240-0001



EMBARGOED FOR AM RELEASE
Monday, July 31, 1995

Contact: Celia Boddington
(202) 208-5717

BLM Report Cites Rewards from Public Lands

The Bureau of Land Management today released a report detailing the fundamental role of our public lands and the numerous benefits that all Americans receive from public lands, which are managed by the BLM, an agency of the U.S. Department of the Interior. The report is titled "Public Rewards from Public Lands."

"Our public lands are a national asset, rich in cultural, natural and scenic resources," Acting BLM Director Mike Dombeck said. "We manage these lands for multiple uses, which means that every American benefits. And that's why it is so important that we pass this heritage on to future generations."

"The report issued today by the BLM shows the wide and rich variety of resources that can be found on BLM-managed public lands," Dombeck said. "These resources include livestock forage, energy and minerals, timber, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas, and archaeological and historic sites. Tens of millions of Americans enjoy hunting, fishing, camping, hiking and other recreational activities on the public lands each year."

"Public Rewards from Public Lands" notes that BLM-managed public lands contain one-third of the nation's coal supply, 12.5 trillion cubic feet of proven natural gas reserves, 1.4 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, 170 million acres of rangeland, 48 million acres of forestland, and thousands of recreational, archaeological, historic and cultural sites that are open to the public.

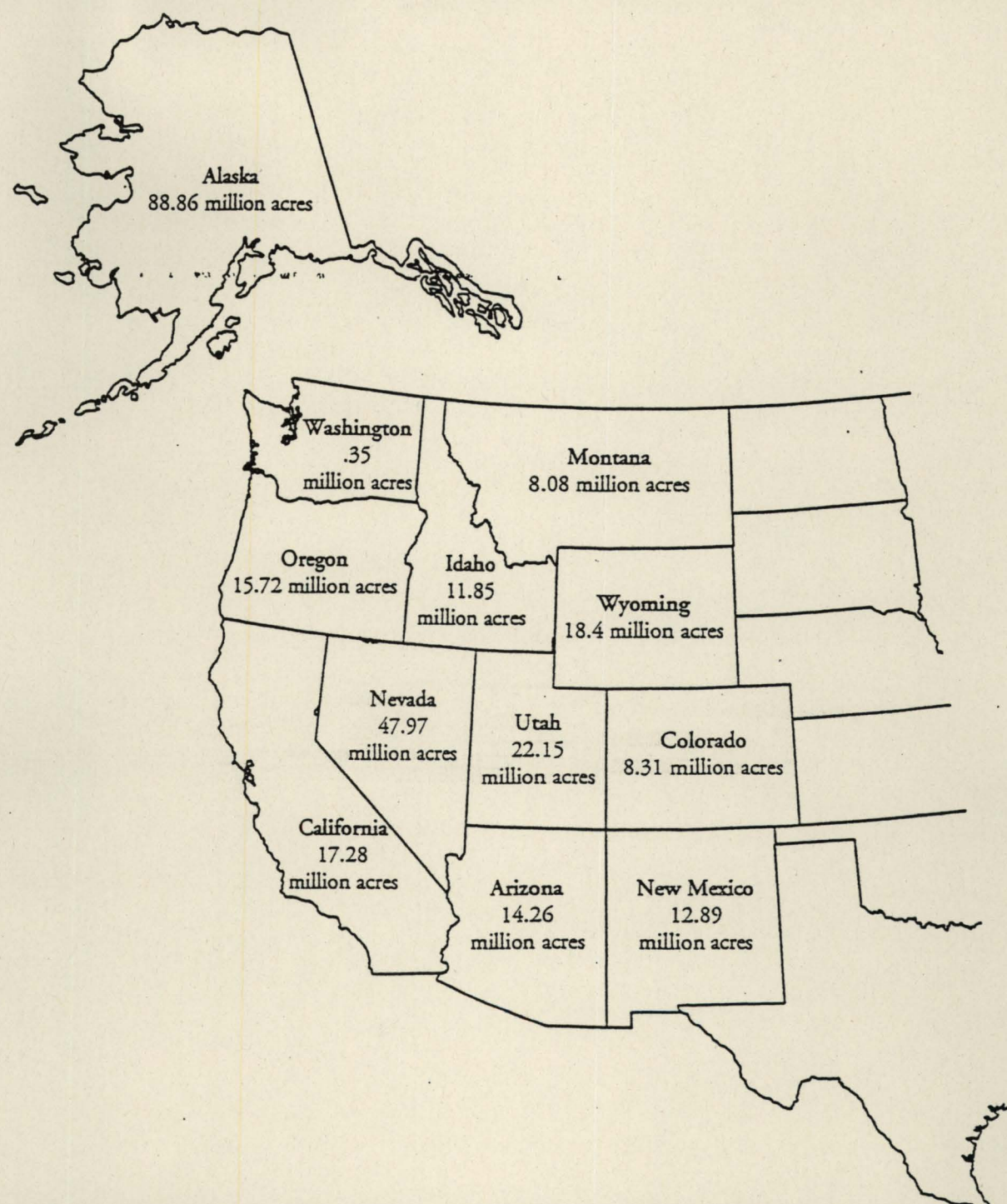
--more--

More than 65 million recreational visits -- for such activities as hunting, fishing, camping and hiking -- occur each year on BLM-managed lands. The various commercial activities that take place on these public lands will generate more than \$1.2 billion for the nation's taxpayers in fiscal year 1996. The estimated value of all future oil, gas and coal royalty receipts from BLM-managed public lands is \$16.4 billion for oil, \$11.3 billion for gas and \$5.4 billion for coal.

Legislation introduced in the 104th Congress would transfer the public domain to individual states. The legislation does not place restrictions on state management of the lands; states could retain or dispose of them. In addition, the legislation does not provide for compensation to the American taxpayers for the loss of revenue from the commercial activities on the public lands, the loss of assets on these lands, or the loss of the land itself.

Among other things, the BLM report points out that states acquiring BLM-managed lands would lose millions of dollars in Federal funds by doing so. In the last fiscal year, the BLM spent the following amounts on programs that benefit states and local governments: \$99.3 million on the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program; \$10 million on range improvements; \$235.7 million on wildland firefighting; \$25.1 million on recreation resource management; and \$53 million on oil and gas leasing.

BLM-MANAGED LANDS¹



¹ This map shows only BLM-managed acres in the 12 Western States. BLM administers a limited amount of surface acreage in selected other States.

Surface Acreage of Land
Managed by the
Bureau of Land Management:
270 million acres.

Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

BLM - M A N A G E D L A N D S

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

Grazing Fees	18,817,000
Recreation & Use Fees	2,062,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	10,591,000
Sale of Land and Materials	79,371,000 ²
Mining Claim Holding Fees	31,404,000
National Grasslands	1,709,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	1,129,376,000
TOTAL	\$1,273,330,000

Direct BLM Financial Transfers:

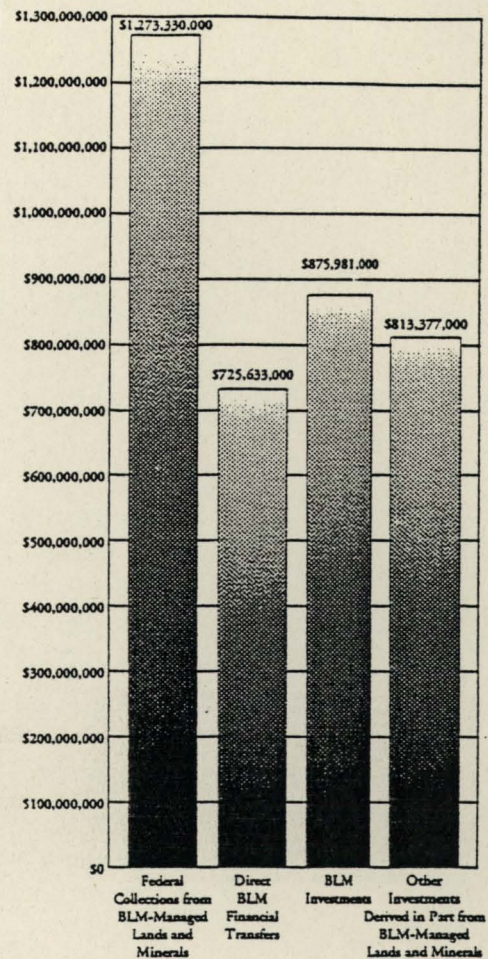
Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	99,333,000
Grazing Fees	3,245,000
Proceeds of Sales	780,000
National Grasslands	537,000
Nevada Land Sales	288,000
Oregon and California Grant Lands	97,642,000
Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands	625,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	523,183,000
TOTAL	\$725,633,000

BLM Investments:

Management of Lands & Resources	599,860,000
Land Acquisition	12,122,000
Range Improvements	10,025,000
Construction and Access	10,467,000
Fire Management/Firefighting ³	
Prescribed Fire/Presuppression	117,143,000
Firefighting and Rehabilitation	116,674,000
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	9,690,000
TOTAL	\$875,981,000

Other Investments Derived in Part from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

Reclamation Fund	\$813,377,000
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² \$70,714 from the sale of timber and \$8,657 from the sale of land and other materials.

³ These figures include appropriations for BLM's allocation to the Department of the Interior's firefighting fund, which is managed by BLM for all DOI agencies.

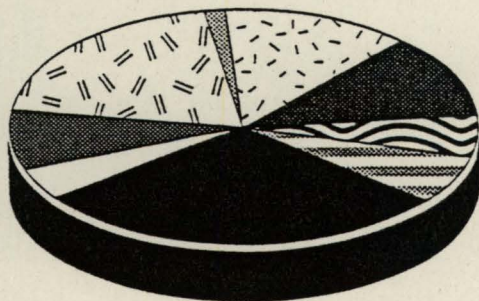
Estimated Value of Future Royalty Receipts:⁴

Oil	\$16.42 billion
Gas	\$11.31 billion
Coal	\$5.44 billion

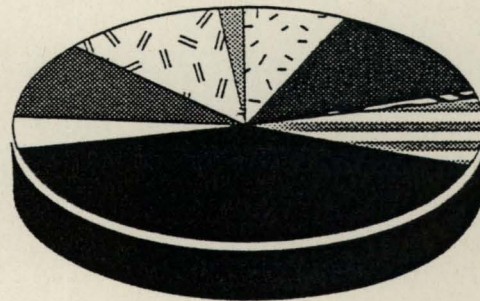
FY94 Recreational Activity on BLM-Managed Lands

Activity	Participants	Hours
Camping	9,138,000	199,405,000
Fishing	4,590,000	21,226,000
Hunting	5,340,000	50,126,000
Photography, Picnicking, etc.	22,824,000	56,162,000
Swimming & Water Skiing	3,555,000	7,554,000
Boating	6,479,000	33,272,000
Motorized Travel	16,035,000	64,095,000
Winter Sports	1,092,000	5,872,000
Hiking, Backpacking, Bicycling, etc.	10,144,000	44,639,000

TOTAL RECREATION VISITS 65 million



Participants



Total Visitor Hours 482 million

Estimated Economic Value of Selected Recreation Visits to BLM-Managed Land:

Wildlife-Associated Recreation	\$680 million
Hunting Trips	\$1.7 billion

⁴ These figures were calculated based on 15-year averages of production and royalty receipts, and known or estimated Federal mineral reserves.

Recreation Features and Opportunities on BLM-Managed Lands:

- 2,000 miles of 33 designated rivers in 5 States in the National Wild and Scenic River System
- 2,500 miles of 9 National Historic Trails
- 500 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails
- 1.7 million acres in 68 National Wilderness Areas; 743 study areas (23 million acres)
- 14 million acres in 8 National Conservation Areas
- 65,000 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area in California
- 80 acres in National Outstanding Natural Area (Yaquina Head, OR)
- 22 cultural sites designated as National Historic Landmarks; 228 sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places; 5 sites have been designated as World Heritage properties
- 43 National Natural Landmarks (600,000 acres)
- 2,381 day use and 16,698 family camp units on 50,000 acres
- 908 developed and 3,047 undeveloped recreation sites
- 355 special and 161 extensive recreation management areas
- 56 visitor centers
- 21 concessions
- 8 long-term visitor areas
- 300 watchable wildlife viewing sites
- 3,000 miles of 62 designated National Back Country Byways in 11 States
- 65,000 miles of roads suitable for highway vehicles; thousands of miles of back country access
- 90.8 million acres open to off-highway vehicular use
- 54.4 million acres open to limited off-highway vehicular use
- 4.1 million acres of lakes and reservoirs; 24 million acres of riparian wetlands
- 156,000 miles of fishable streams and 183,000 miles of riparian streams
- 9,500 miles of floatable rivers along 746 river segments and 533 boating access points
- 350 miles of 21 National Recreation Trails
- 6,000 miles of 787 hiking trails and 5,200 miles of 617 equestrian trails
- 19,000 miles of motorized vehicle trails
- 897 recorded caves and cave systems

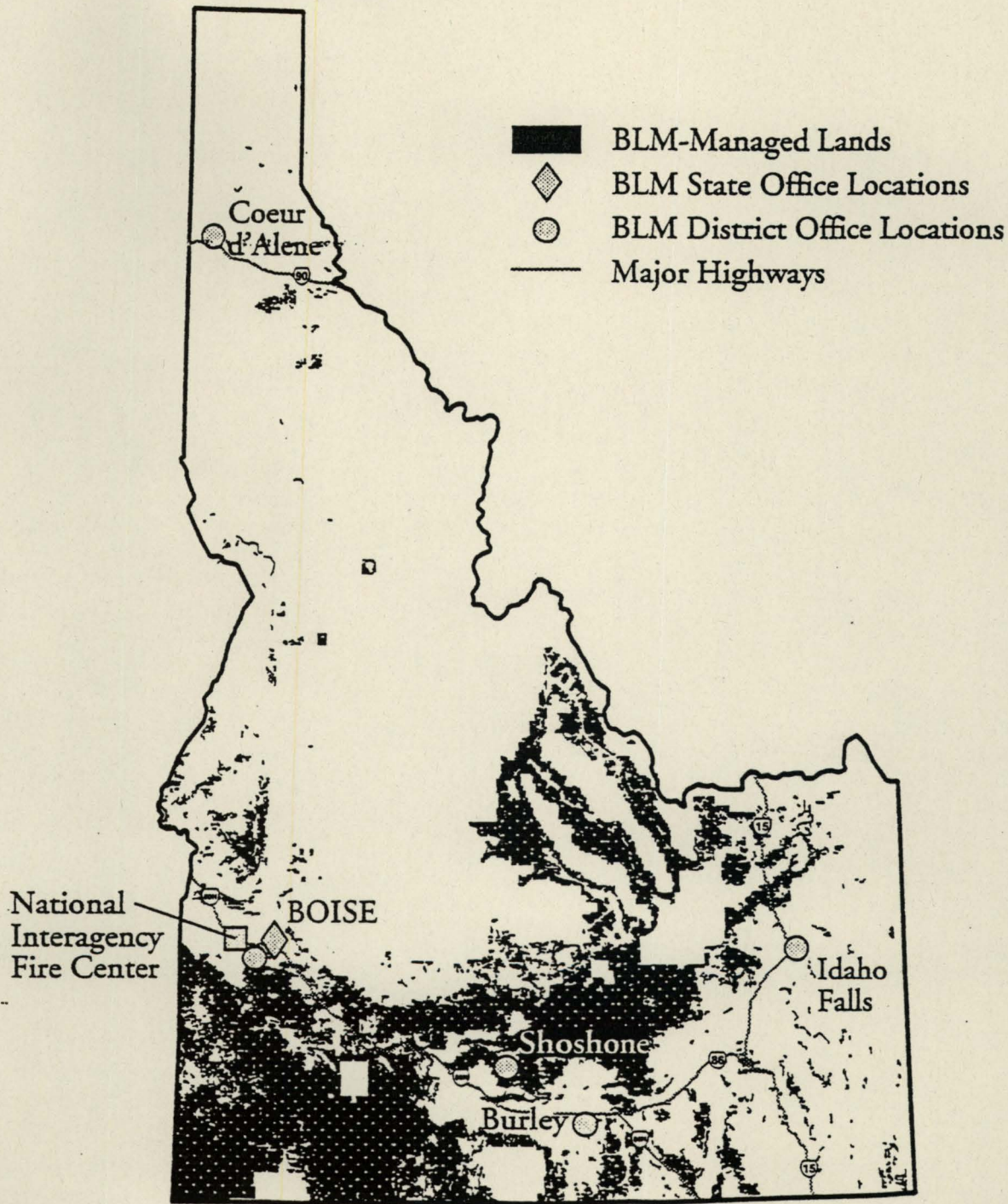


M I S S I O N

The Bureau of Land Management sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.



IDAHO



Surface Acreage of Land
Managed by the
Bureau of Land Management:
11.85 million acres.

Idaho State Office
3380 Americana Terrace
Boise, ID 83706-2500

I D A H O

BLM-managed lands (11.85 million acres) are scattered across Idaho, with the largest concentration located in the southwest corner of the State close to the Oregon, Nevada, and Utah borders. Public lands extend across a variety of terrain, from alpine and timber to cold desert and lava flows.

Visitors and residents alike enjoy numerous recreation opportunities on Idaho's public lands, including world-class hunting and fishing. BLM-managed lands provide public access to lakes and rivers throughout the State. Lake Coeur D'Alene and the Lower Salmon and Clearwater Rivers are located in the north; the desert river canyon lands are found in the southwest; the Snake, Salmon, and Lemhi Rivers, as well as the Great Rift lava flows are in the central part of the state; and the South Fork of the Snake is in the east.

As part of its landscape-based approach to management, BLM-Idaho is participating in several partnerships to ensure that decisions regarding public land use are made in cooperation with interested groups. For example, the South Fork Coalition in Idaho Falls has helped BLM develop management plans for the South Fork, and the Boise Front Coalition assists BLM in planning and managing the heavily used foothills outside the State capital.

By comparison, there are approximately 2.47 million acres of land owned and administered by the State of Idaho. The State manages them for maximum return, and revenues support the school system. Although the State has some developed recreation areas, grazing and timber are the primary uses of State land.

Federal Collections from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

Grazing Fees	2,014,000
Recreation & Use Fees	126,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	467,000
Sale of Land and Materials	681,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees	1,669,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	5,420,000

TOTAL \$10,377,000

Direct BLM Financial Transfers to Idaho:

Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	7,277,000
Grazing Fees	279,000
Proceeds of Sales	29,000
Mineral Royalties, Rents, & Bonuses	2,509,000

TOTAL \$10,094,000

BLM Investment in Idaho:

Management of Lands and Resources	32,788,000
Range Improvements	1,203,000
Construction & Access	120,000
Fire Management/Firefighting	
Prescribed Fire/Presuppression	14,028,000
Firefighting and Rehabilitation	6,760,000
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	317,000

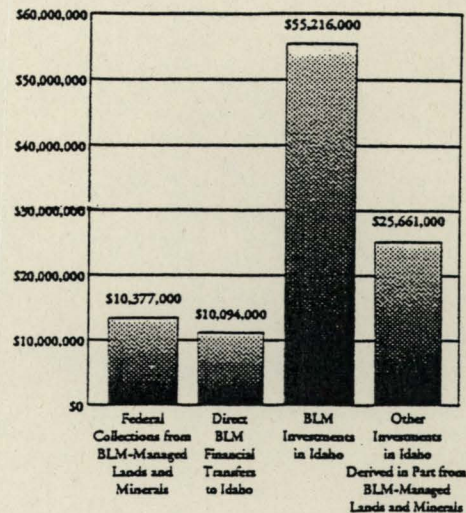
TOTAL \$55,216,000

Other Investments in Idaho Derived in Part from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals:

Reclamation Fund	\$25,661,000
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Allocation of Idaho Share of Federal Mineral Receipt Revenues:

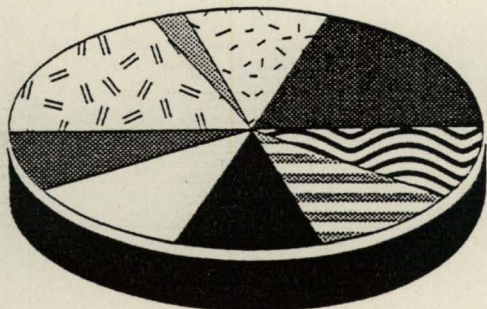
Counties of origin receive 100% of receipts.



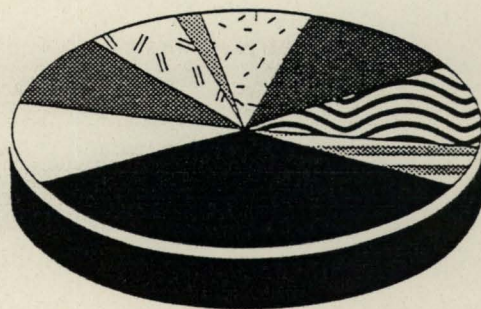
FY94 Recreational Activity on BLM-Managed Land:

Activity	Participants	Hours
Camping	523,000	11,219,000
Fishing	569,000	3,620,000
Hunting	412,000	3,212,000
Photography, Picnicking, etc.	959,000	2,188,000
Swimming & Water Skiing	126,000	493,000
Boating	494,000	2,515,000
Motorized Travel	970,000	3,687,000
Winter Sports	507,000	3,716,000
Hiking, Backpacking, Bicycling, etc.	534,000	1,778,000

TOTAL IDAHO VISITS 4,059,000



Participants



Total Visitor Hours 32,428,000

Estimated Economic Value to Idaho of Selected Recreation Visits to BLM-Managed Land:

Wildlife-Associated Recreation	\$26,612,000
Hunting Trips	\$49,240,000



M I S S I O N

The Bureau of Land Management sustains the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

