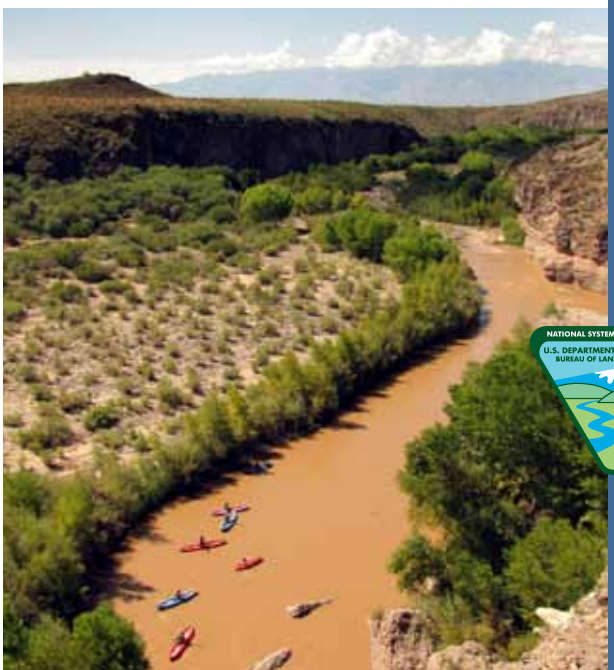
THE BLM
A Sound Investment for America

Did you know that within the Department of the Interior, there's one agency that manages more than 245 million acres of public lands—an area larger than New York, Florida, Minnesota, and California combined?

This same agency also raises more money each year for the American taxpayer from the use of these lands than it spends. In addition, it manages recreational activities, conserves much of our Nation's natural and cultural resources, improves habitat for many species of wildlife and plants, and administers 700 million acres of mineral estate. And it does so with a work force of just 10,000 people.

This is today's Bureau of Land Management (BLM). These public lands, primarily in the West, extend across rangelands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts, and are one of America's greatest assets—both economically and environmentally. In its management of these lands and resources, the BLM strives to balance economic benefits to our Nation with the conservation of precious natural resources. For example, while the BLM authorizes renewable energy production, mineral extraction, timber harvesting, and grazing across the National System of Public Lands, its conservation efforts ensure that our Nation's natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources will be available to future generations of Americans.

The BLM's management of public lands contributed more than $112 billion to the national economy in 2010 and supported more than 500,000 American jobs.



BLM

Investing in Jobs

Taxpayer investment in the BLM yields employment opportunities. The BLM's management of activities on public lands supported an estimated 507,750 American jobs in FY 2010.

	Minerals		Geothermal and Wind Energy		Timber		Grazing		Recreation		Total	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alaska	175	633	0	0	6	10	0	0	324	441	504	1,085
Arizona	0	0	5	7	1	1	100	191	2,908	4,656	3,013	4,855
California	4,473	13,843	399	1,041	110	281	34	71	4,586	7,634	9,602	22,870
Colorado	8,258	22,912	0	0	68	148	194	336	3,264	4,864	11,785	28,260
Eastern States	1,556	5,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	93	1,607	5,331
Idaho	584	1,150	0	0	86	206	212	402	3,944	5,508	4,826	7,266
Kansas	226	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	226	394
Montana	2,623	5,401	0	0	38	83	239	438	2,704	3,757	5,603	9,679
Nebraska	104	179	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	104	179
Nevada	125	221	193	393	22	47	200	352	2,702	4,096	3,242	5,110
New Mexico	25,670	55,213	0	0	13	26	486	842	1,372	1,953	27,541	58,034
North Dakota	3,194	6,308	0	0	0	0	1	2	14	18	3,208	6,328
Oklahoma	506	1,159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	506	1,159
Oregon	0	0	0	0	889	2,736	216	388	4,328	6,811	5,433	9,935
South Dakota	40	57	0	0	9	16	17	28	33	42	99	143
Texas	258	1,269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	1,269
Utah	8,845	24,366	141	192	32	73	360	476	3,520	5,486	12,899	30,592
Washington	0	0	0	0	24	63	21	33	199	307	244	403
Wyoming	44,628	93,093	3	4	35	56	426	623	1,437	1,823	46,528	95,599

Investing in Recreation*

The National System of Public Lands offers more diverse recreational opportunities than are available on lands administered by any other Federal agency, with more than 58 million visits in 2010 to BLM-managed lands and waters.

	Visitors	Direct	Total
Alaska	612,570	28.7	45.7
Arizona	5,581,948	265.6	489.3
California	10,233,635	483.2	983.0
Colorado	6,447,666	304.4	532.0
Eastern States	97,516	4.6	11.0
Idaho	6,348,782	302.1	463.6
Kansas	0	0	0
Montana	4,401,972	207.4	316.3
Nebraska	0	0	0
Nevada	5,971,390	283.6	457.8

	Visitors	Direct	Total
New Mexico	2,371,886	112.7	176.0
North Dakota	20,758	1.0	1.5
Oklahoma	0	0	0
Oregon	7,563,709	357.0	662.4
South Dakota	51,805	2.4	3.5
Texas	0	0	0
Utah	6,089,818	289.7	511.7
Washington	398,308	18.8	34.6
Wyoming	2,451,949	115.7	158.4

* Direct and total impact numbers reflect ($) millions.

Investing in Energy*

The National System of Public Lands yielded $40 billion worth of energy and non-energy minerals in FY 2010. The extraction of these resources and their introduction into the market boosted the American economy by approximately $103 billion.

	Oil and Gas		Coal		Non-Energy Minerals		Geothermal and Wind Energy		Total	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alaska	123.2	206.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	123.2	206.0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	.1	.7	.9	.8	.9
California	1,703.8	3,297.9	0	0	186.3	336.5	103.9	202.2	1,994.0	3,836.6
Colorado	2,930.9	4,856.1	782.7	1,263.2	17.6	26.7	0	0	3,731.1	6,146.0
Eastern States	338.2	738.2	154.2	376.3	4.1	9.4	0	0	496.5	1,123.9
Idaho	0	0	0	0	162.5	236.7	0	0	162.5	236.7
Kansas	51.2	74.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	51.2	74.5
Montana	394.5	582.9	361.6	526.1	0	0	0	0	756.1	1,109.0
Nebraska	23.4	34.9	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.4	34.9
Nevada	28.3	44.0	0	0	0	0	36.9	61.5	65.2	105.5
New Mexico	7,991.7	11,408.3	136.1	197.3	463.7	661.4	0	0	8,591.5	12,267.0
North Dakota	967.7	1,387.2	2.1	3.1	0	0	0	0	969.8	1,390.2
Oklahoma	135.0	211.1	26.7	42.0	0	0	0	0	161.6	253.2
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	9.0	11.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.0	11.4
Texas	208.0	375.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	208.0	375.1
Utah	3,049.5	4,750.1	416.6	694.5	23.6	37.8	16.6	22.5	3,506.2	5,504.9
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	14,199.8	18,949.6	4,820.3	6,416.8	814.2	1,062.9	.5	.6	19,834.7	26,429.8

❊ Table numbers reflect ($) millions.

Investing in Timber and Grazing*

BLM-administered lands yielded $337 million worth of timber, while grazing on BLM lands made possible the introduction of $310 million worth of feed and fiber into the market. Overall, these lands provided $814 million worth of timber-related economic activity and $540 million in grazing-related benefits in FY 2010.

	Timber		Grazing	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
Alaska	1.4	3.0	0	0
Arizona	.1	.3	14.3	27.4
California	20.9	53.7	5.1	11.9
Colorado	13.7	46.6	28.3	53.5
Eastern States	0	0	0	0
Idaho	18.5	35.9	35.8	61.8
Kansas	0	0	0	0
Montana	9.9	19.6	32.9	59.7
Nebraska	0	0	0	0
Nevada	4.1	7.5	34.6	58.1

	Timber		Grazing	
	Direct	Total	Direct	Total
New Mexico	3.2	9.4	70.1	117.3
North Dakota	0	0	.3	.4
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0
Oregon	245.9	595.1	17.5	36.4
South Dakota	1.4	2.5	3.2	5.0
Texas	0	0	0	0
Utah	5.6	15.3	22.0	36.1
Washington	6.6	15.5	1.5	3.2
Wyoming	5.7	9.7	44.7	69.5

❊ Table numbers reflect ($) millions.

What do these numbers mean?

Data in the "Direct" column are an estimate of the BLM's economic contribution to local economies in terms of employment and other economic benefits directly associated with BLM-managed lands and resources. These benefits might be associated with river guides and other recreation outfitters, for example. Data in the "Total" column for each category of BLM activity demonstrate the agency's impacts, including indirect and induced benefits associated with, for instance, companies that manufacture outdoor gear and local service businesses in the gateway communities.

National numbers may be larger than the sum of individual state numbers because the national model takes into account activity across state borders (for example, machinery production in California that supports mining activity in Wyoming). Employment benefits reflect an annual average for full- and part-time private sector jobs. Table totals may not add exactly, owing to rounding. The numbers presented in the report are preliminary and are subject to change based on further review.

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