Wildlife Habitat

BLM-managed lands provide vital habitat for thousands of wildlife species. The BLM works closely with state and local agencies, tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private landowners to identify habitat priorities and enhance progress toward meeting management objectives. The BLM manages more than 500 wildlife species on public lands. Habitat management includes the development of habitat projects, creating and improving wildlife access, and implementing public land use plans. Some of the new designations include:

- Completed 162 game and wildlife range and migration corridors, and 19 riparian and wetland projects in FY 2019.
- Created 52,000 miles of wildlife habitat corridors for 36-year partnerships with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation.
- Treated or improved 201,772 acres of grasslands and shrublands and established or restored 89 miles of roads in key wildlife habitat areas in FY 2019.
- Increased the availability of native seed resources for habitat restoration to support healthy and robust populations of butterflies, birds, and other wildlife as well as diversified and productive food and healthy wildlifers.

Recreation Access

Public lands support recreation activities for millions of people and visitors, who may desire social, cultural, and historical benefits as they participate in new and traditional activities.

- The John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act, passed in March 2019, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to manage lands designated by Congress for the purpose of increased access to recreational opportunities. The Act directs that public lands be managed sustainably for a variety of uses ranging from conventional and renewable energy, livestock grazing, mining, wildlife conservation, and watershed protection to hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation.
- The BLM’s Conservation Lands program supports enhanced natural resource conditions on BLM-managed lands through management activities that improve or maintain the status of ecological features, cultural resources and iconic landscapes.
- In FY 2019, the Tres Rios Field Office in Colorado completed the grand opening of two new trails and 6 miles of new trails at Pinion Hills, one of the BLM’s top mountain biking sites. The trails are designed to help complete an additional 12 miles of this trail system, located in the Center Special Recreation Management Area.
- In FY 2019, the Tres Rios Field Office, BLM Nevada administered the most active geothermal program in the nation, with 272 active leases totaling more than a half million acres.

Other Nonmarket Benefits

Some benefits provided by public lands can be challenged by quantifying in economic terms. Recreation opportunities, cultural resources, visual, beauty, environmental, and aesthetic values, and the current and potential ecosystems’ value are invaluable.

- In fiscal year 2019, the diverse activities authorized on BLM-managed lands generated $511 billion in economic output across the country.
- The economic activity supported nearly 480,000 jobs and contributed substantial revenue to the U.S. Treasury and state governments, mostly through royalties on minerals.

As steward for much of America’s public lands, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the nation’s most historic and scenic landscapes, as well as vast natural resources. BLM lands encompass 10 percent of the nation’s surface and approximately 30 percent of its subsurface mineral resources. The BLM’s Congressional mandated multiple-use mission directs that public lands be managed for a variety of uses ranging from conventional and renewable energy, livestock grazing, mining, wildlife conservation, and watershed protection to hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation. The BLM advances partnerships by implementing comprehensive and integrated management strategies throughout all federal public lands. BLM land use plans focus on the best use of the land while maintaining natural resources and providing for enhanced recreational opportunities, and preserving cultural resources and iconic landscapes.

Economic Contributions from BLM-Managed Lands

Fiscal Year 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>BLM-managed land</th>
<th>$111 billion in economic output</th>
<th>$2.1 billion in federal revenue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>nearly 498,000 jobs supported</td>
<td>$900 million</td>
<td>$1.1 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Idaho       | 142 parcels consisting of 384,369 acres of the Interior in September 2019, offering 10 percent of the nation’s surface and approximately 30 percent of its subsurface mineral resources. The BLM’s Congressional mandated multiple-use mission directs that public lands be managed for a variety of uses ranging from conventional and renewable energy, livestock grazing, mining, wildlife conservation, and watershed protection to hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation. The BLM advances partnerships by implementing comprehensive and integrated management strategies throughout all federal public lands. BLM land use plans focus on the best use of the land while maintaining natural resources and providing for enhanced recreational opportunities, and preserving cultural resources and iconic landscapes. As steward for much of America’s public lands, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the nation’s most historic and scenic landscapes, as well as vast natural resources. BLM lands encompass 10 percent of the nation’s surface and approximately 30 percent of its subsurface mineral resources. The BLM’s Congressional mandated multiple-use mission directs that public lands be managed for a variety of uses ranging from conventional and renewable energy, livestock grazing, mining, wildlife conservation, and watershed protection to hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation. The BLM advances partnerships by implementing comprehensive and integrated management strategies throughout all federal public lands. BLM land use plans focus on the best use of the land while maintaining natural resources and providing for enhanced recreational opportunities, and preserving cultural resources and iconic landscapes.
Some benefits provided by public lands can be challenging to quantify in economic terms. Recreational opportunities, cultural traditional activities, as they participate in new and social, health, and other benefits agencies, tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private Land access to our nation’s natural, recreational, and cultural resources. 

BLM-managed lands provide vital habitat for thousands of wildlife species. These lands contribute more than $75.8 billion in economic output across the country. This economic activity supported nearly 498,000 jobs and contributed substantial revenue to the U.S. Treasury and state governments, mostly through royalties on minerals.

In fiscal year 2019, the BLM continued to promote opportunities for solar and wind exploration and development on more than 20 million acres of land, to assist in the development of renewable energy and to promote prudent use of public lands. Through balanced and environmentally sound management, the BLM develops these resources while maintaining healthy ecosystems, ensuring access for enhanced recreational opportunities, and protecting cultural resources and iconic landscapes.

In fiscal year 2019, the diverse activities authorized on BLM-managed lands generated $111 billion in economic output across the country. This economic activity supported nearly 498,000 jobs and contributed substantial revenue to the U.S. Treasury and state governments, mostly through royalties on minerals.

As steward for much of America’s public lands, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the nation’s most historic and scenic landscapes, as well as vast natural resources. These lands encompass more than 10 million acres of wilderness, 17 new wilderness areas, on public lands in eight states, and protected more than 1,160 miles of designated scenic and recreational areas.

The BLM: A Sound Investment

**Economic Contributions from BLM-Managed Lands**

**Fiscal Year 2019**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Economic Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Federal, tribal, and state jobs</td>
<td>More than 498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total direct economic output</td>
<td>More than $111 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total output supported</td>
<td>More than 498,000 jobs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total federal, tribal, and state revenue</td>
<td>More than $111 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Geothermal, Solar, and Wind Energy**

- **Geothermal:**
  - BLM approved 711,000 acres for potential geothermal development.
  - Provided more than $1 million in revenue to the federal government.

- **Wind and Solar Energy:**
  - Approved 1,007,000 acres for wind and solar energy development.
  - Provided more than $11 billion in revenue to the federal government.

**Oil and Gas**

- **Oil and Gas Leasing:**
  - Approved 2,400,000 acres for oil and gas leasing.
  - Provided more than $2 billion in revenue to the federal government.

- **Oil and Gas Development:**
  - Approved 1,160,000 acres for oil and gas development.
  - Provided more than $11 billion in revenue to the federal government.

**Recreation**

- **Recreation Areas:**
  - Approved 3,160,000 acres for recreation development.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

- **Recreation Access:**
  - Provided access to more than 10 million acres of federal mineral estate.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

**Wildlife**

- **Wildlife Habitat:**
  - Provided habitat for more than 10 million acres of wildlife.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

- **Wildlife Recovery:**
  - Treated or improved more than 1,160,000 acres of wildlife habitat.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

**Other Nonmarket Benefits**

- **Water and Hydroelectric Power:**
  - Provided more than 10 million acres of water and hydroelectric power.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

- **Cultural Heritage:**
  - Provided more than 10 million acres of cultural heritage.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

**Other Nonmarket Benefits**

- **Water and Hydroelectric Power:**
  - Provided more than 10 million acres of water and hydroelectric power.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

- **Cultural Heritage:**
  - Provided more than 10 million acres of cultural heritage.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

**BLM-Administered Land**

- **BLM-Administered Land:**
  - Provided more than 10 million acres of BLM-Administered land.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.

**BLM Administrative Boundaries**

- **BLM Administrative Boundaries:**
  - Provided more than 10 million acres of BLM Administrative Boundaries.
  - Provided more than $1 billion in revenue to the federal government.
Economic Sectors

**Oil and gas:** The BLM currently has more than 26.4 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, licensed for oil and gas production. In fiscal year 2019, the BLM offered 2,726 parcels and more than 5.6 million acres for leasing. Federal onshore oil production increased to 302.4 million barrels of oil during fiscal year 2019, compared to 290 million barrels in fiscal year 2018, due to the BLM’s implementation of energy priorities.

**Coal:** The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 253,837 acres in seven states. Coal continues to be a critical source of energy in the United States. In fiscal year 2019, coal production from federal lands increased 2 percent to a total of 308.9 million tons, compared to the 2018 total of 302.4 million tons. This figure represents about 4 percent of the total 7.52 billion tons produced in the United States from federal, Indian, and state lands during fiscal year 2019.

**Nonenergy minerals:** The BLM issues leases for minerals used for purposes other than energy production. Federal lands contain minerals such as potash, phosphorus, sodium, and gilsonite, components used in fertilizers, glass, and paper. They also contain valuable mineral materials, including sand, gravel, stone, clay, and locatable hard rock minerals, such as copper and gold. In fiscal year 2019, nonenergy minerals produced from federal lands resulted in royalty and other payments of $11.2 billion.

**Geothermal, solar, wind:** The BLM has approved 29 solar projects (2 in fiscal year 2019) and 35 wind projects. Combined, approved onshore energy and solar energy projects represent a total of 1,617 megawatts of capacity. In addition, there are 49 currently operating geothermal power plants with federal interest that have an installed capacity of 2,471 MW and a 2018 capacity factor (the ratio of actual output to maximum possible output for the same time period) of 73%.

**Recreation:** The public lands managed by the BLM offer more recreational opportunities than lands managed by any other federal agency, with over 98 percent of BLM recreation acres available for recreation, with no fees. Lands used for recreational activities also contribute significantly to local economies. In fiscal year 2019, BLM lands received nearly 71 million recreation-related visits, an increase of about 4 percent over the previous year.

**Grazing:** In 2019, the BLM permitted 12.3 million animal unit months (AUMs) for ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, on public lands. An AUM is the amount of forage needed to feed a cow and calf, or the equivalent, for 1 month. This grazing fee in 2019 was $1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs sold each year remains relatively steady, annual variations in sales occur due to factors such as drought, wildfire, market conditions, and restoration projects.

**Timber:** Twenty percent of the 245 million acres of lands managed by the BLM are forest ecosystems, spread across 13 western states, including Alaska. Through responsible management of these lands, the BLM ensures the health and resilience of the nation’s public forest lands as well as the availability of traditional forest products, such as timber. In 2019, the BLM offered 303 million board feet of timber for sale, up from 246 million board feet in 2018.

**Nonenergy Minerals:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Value, $</td>
<td>8.7 billion</td>
<td>5.5 billion</td>
<td>5.6 billion</td>
<td>5.3 billion</td>
<td>1.3 billion</td>
<td>1.3 billion</td>
<td>22.6 billion</td>
<td>8.1 billion</td>
<td>7.1 billion</td>
<td>50.5 billion</td>
<td>4.6 billion</td>
<td>1.4 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payments, $</td>
<td>1.4 billion</td>
<td>61.1 million</td>
<td>32.7 million</td>
<td>46.2 million</td>
<td>8.1 million</td>
<td>13.7 million</td>
<td>48.1 million</td>
<td>1.9 million</td>
<td>299.3 million</td>
<td>1.9 million</td>
<td>932.0 million</td>
<td>72.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jobs</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>6,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
<td>38,000</td>
<td>5,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>29,000</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>79,000</td>
<td>13,000</td>
<td>62,000</td>
<td>24,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Totals</td>
<td>$603.0 million — $1.8 billion</td>
<td>$6.3 billion</td>
<td>$368.0 million — $32.2 million</td>
<td>$7.9 billion</td>
<td>$21.5 billion — $12.3 billion</td>
<td>$2.2 billion</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Economic Sectors

**Oil and Gas:** The BLM currently has more than 26.4 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, involved in onshore oil and gas production. In fiscal year 2019, the BLM offered 2,726 parcels and more than 5.6 million acres for leasing. Federal onshore oil production increased to 206 million barrels of oil during fiscal year 2019, compared to 219 million barrels in fiscal year 2018, due to the BLM’s implementation of energy priorities.

**Coal:** The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 253,837 acres in seven states. Coal continues to be a critical source of energy in the United States. In fiscal year 2019, coal production from federal lands increased 2 percent to a total of 302.4 million tons, compared to the 2018 total of 308.9 million tons. This figure represents about 41 percent of the total 732.9 million tons produced in the United States from federal, Indian, and state lands during fiscal year 2019.

**Nonenergy Minerals:** The BLM issues leases for minerals used for purposes other than energy production. Federal lands contain minerals such as potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite, components used in fertilizers, glass, and paper. They also contain valuable mineral materials, including sand, gravel, dirt, and rock, and locatable hard rock minerals, such as copper and gold. In fiscal year 2019, nonenergy minerals produced from federal lands resulted in royalty and other payments of $112.1 million.

**Grazing:** In 2019, the BLM permitted 12.3 million animal unit months (AUM) for ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, on public lands. An AUM is the amount of forage needed to feed a cow and calf, or the equivalent, for 1 month. The grazing fee in 2019 was $1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs sold each year remains relatively steady, annual variations in use occur due to factors such as drought, wildfire, market conditions, and restoration projects.

**Timber:** Twenty percent of the 245 million acres of lands managed by the BLM are forest ecosystems, spread across 13 western states, including Alaska. Through responsible management of these lands, the BLM ensures the health and resilience of the nation’s public forest lands as well as the availability of traditional forest products, such as timber. In 2019, the BLM offered 303 million board feet of timber for sale, up from 246 million board feet in 2018.

### Total Economic Output and Jobs for Fiscal Year 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Totals</th>
<th>Oil and Gas</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
<th>Recreation</th>
<th>Grazing</th>
<th>Timber</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
<td>2019</td>
<td>2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.7 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.8 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7.7 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$3.1 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8.6 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Net Revenue</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.3 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.4 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4.6 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$1.1 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$4.5 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of Projects</strong></td>
<td><strong>998</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>6,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Jobs</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>10,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,000</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of AUM</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,726</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,726</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,726</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,726</strong></td>
<td><strong>2,726</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue by State</strong></td>
<td><strong>$603.0 million — $1.8 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$6.3 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$368.0 million — $32.2 million</strong></td>
<td><strong>$7.9 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$21.5 billion — $12.3 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Revenue by Mineral</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.7 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$0.5 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$5.4 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$8.0 billion</strong></td>
<td><strong>$9.7 billion</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Key Data

- **Grazing:** The BLM administers grazing on nearly 71 million acres of public lands to support ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, on public lands. In 2019, the BLM permitted 12.3 million AUMs for these activities.
- **Timber:** The BLM manages about 25 million acres of national forests, which are used to produce timber and other nonenergy minerals, such as sand, gravel, and rock. In 2019, the BLM offered 303 million board feet of timber for sale, up from 246 million in 2018.
- **Energy Production:** Federal onshore oil production increased to 206 million barrels of oil in 2019, compared to 219 million barrels in 2018, due to the BLM’s implementation of energy priorities.
- **Coal Production:** Federal coal production increased 2 percent to a total of 302.4 million tons in 2019, compared to 308.9 million tons in 2018. This figure represents about 41 percent of the total 732.9 million tons produced in the United States from federal, Indian, and state lands during fiscal year 2019.
- **Nonenergy Minerals:** The BLM issues leases for minerals used for purposes other than energy production. Federal lands contain minerals such as potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite, components used in fertilizers, glass, and paper. They also contain valuable mineral materials, including sand, gravel, dirt, and rock, and locatable hard rock minerals, such as copper and gold. In fiscal year 2019, nonenergy minerals produced from federal lands resulted in royalty and other payments of $112.1 million.

### Additional Information

- **Grazing Fee:** In 2019, the grazing fee was $1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs sold each year remains relatively steady, annual variations in use occur due to factors such as drought, wildfire, market conditions, and restoration projects.
- **Timber Offerings:** In 2019, the BLM offered 303 million board feet of timber for sale, up from 246 million board feet in 2018.
- **Public Lands:** The public lands managed by the BLM offer more recreational opportunities than lands managed by any other federal agency, with 98 percent of BLM recreation acres available for recreation with no fees. Lands used for recreational activities also contribute significantly to local economies. In fiscal year 2019, BLM lands received nearly 71 million recreation-related visits, an increase of about 4 percent over the previous year.

### States

- **Alaska**
- **Arizona**
- **California**
- **Colorado**
- **Eastern States**
- **Idaho**
- **Montana (North Dakota and South Dakota)**
- **Nevada**
- **New Mexico (Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas)**
- **Oregon (Washington)**
- **Utah**
- **Wyoming (North Dakota)**

### Note

*The actual values may differ from the sum of individual state numbers because they take into account activity across state borders and average industry production across states.*
Economic Sectors

Oil and gas: The BLM currently has more than 26.4 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, licensed for oil and gas production. In fiscal year 2019, the BLM offered 2,726 parcels and more than 5.6 million acres for leasing. Federal onshore oil production increased to 302.4 million barrels of oil during fiscal year 2019, compared to 290 million barrels in fiscal year 2018, due to the BLM’s implementation of energy priorities.

Coal: The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 253,837 acres in seven states. Coal continues to be a critical source of energy in the United States. In fiscal year 2019, coal production from federal lands increased 2 percent to a total of 303 million board feet, compared to the 2018 total of 308.9 million board feet. This figure represents about 4 percent of the total 732.9 million tons produced in the United States from federal, Indian, and state lands during fiscal year 2019.

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Geothermal, solar, wind: The BLM has approved 21 solar projects (2 in fiscal year 2019) and 31 wind projects. Combined, approved renewable energy and solar energy projects represent a total of 6,417 megawatts of capacity. In addition, there are 49 currently operating geothermal power plants with federal interest that have an installed capacity of 2,471 MW and a 2018 capacity factor (the ratio of actual output to maximum possible output for the same time period) of 73%.

Nonenergy minerals:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Potash</td>
<td>$75.8 billion</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phosphate</td>
<td>$21.5 billion</td>
<td>49,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sodium</td>
<td>$7.9 billion</td>
<td>19,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilsonite</td>
<td>$136.5 million</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other minerals</td>
<td>$672.3 million</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Oils and Gas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Revenue</th>
<th>Jobs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>$0.7 billion</td>
<td>498,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>$0.5 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>$0.4 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>$0.6 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eastern States</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$1.3 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana (North Dakota and South Dakota)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>$0.1 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico (Utah, Colorado, and Arizona)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon (Washington)</td>
<td>$22.6 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>$1.4 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming (Wyoming)</td>
<td>$17.8 billion</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Economic Output and Jobs for Fiscal Year 2019

Recreation: The public lands managed by the BLM offer more recreational opportunities that lands managed by any other federal agency, with over 98 percent of BLM recreation acres available for recreation with no fees. Lands used for recreational activities also contribute significantly to local economies. In fiscal year 2019, BLM lands received nearly 71 million recreation-related visits, an increase of about 4 percent over the previous year.

Grazing: In 2019, the BLM permitted 12.3 million animal unit months (AUMs) for ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, on public lands. An AUM is the amount of forage needed to feed a cow and calf, or the equivalent, for 1 month. This grazing is in 2019 was $1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs sold each year remains relatively steady, annual variations in use occur due to factors such as drought, wildlife, market conditions, and restoration projects.

Timber: Twenty percent of the 245 million acres of lands managed by the BLM are forest ecosystems, spread across 13 western states, including Alaska. Through responsible management of these lands, the BLM ensures the health and resilience of the nation’s public forest lands as well as the availability of traditional forest products, such as timber. In 2019, the BLM offered 303 million board feet of timber for sale, up from 246 million board feet in 2018.
Wildlife Habitat
BLM-managed lands provide vital habitat for thousands of wildlife species. The BLM works closely with local fish and wildlife agencies, tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private landowners to identify habitat priorities and enhance progress toward management objectives. The BLM:

- Supported agencies, tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private landowners to identify habitat priorities and enhance progress toward management objectives. The BLM:

- Increased the availability of native plants for habitat restoration to support healthy and robust populations of flowers, butterflies, and other wildlife.

- Treated or improved 201,772 acres of prairie grass and shrublands and established or restored 850 miles of roads to improve wildlife habitat for big game in FY 2019.

- furry.

- Implemented 1,716 recovery actions for listed species to aid in the establishment, delisting, depleting, or extirpation of listing of species.

- Increased the availability of native plants for habitat restoration to support healthy and robust populations of flowers, butterflies, and other wildlife.

- Treated or improved 201,772 acres of prairie grass and shrublands and established or restored 850 miles of roads to improve wildlife habitat for big game in FY 2019.

- BLM-managed lands provide vital habitat for thousands of wildlife species. The BLM works closely with local fish and wildlife agencies, tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private landowners to identify habitat priorities and enhance progress toward management objectives. The BLM:

- Supported agencies, tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private landowners to identify habitat priorities and enhance progress toward management objectives. The BLM:

- Increased the availability of native plants for habitat restoration to support healthy and robust populations of flowers, butterflies, and other wildlife.

- Treated or improved 201,772 acres of prairie grass and shrublands and established or restored 850 miles of roads to improve wildlife habitat for big game in FY 2019.

- BLM-managed lands provide vital habitat for thousands of wildlife species. The BLM works closely with local fish and wildlife agencies, tribal organizations, conservation groups, and private landowners to identify habitat priorities and enhance progress toward management objectives. The BLM:

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