



The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2019

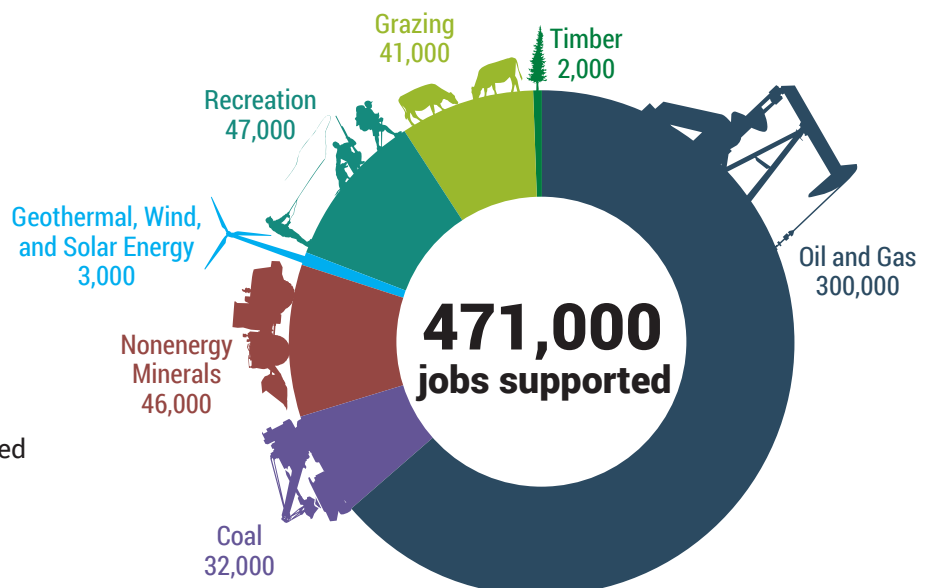
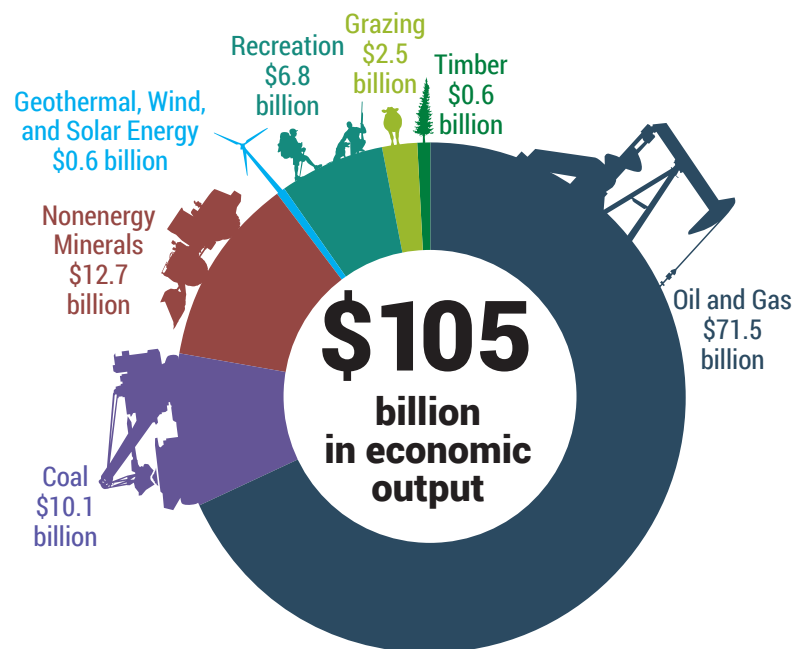
The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages 1 in every 10 acres of land in the United States, working with partners to promote multiple uses of those lands through shared conservation stewardship. The BLM also manages a large portion of the nation's minerals, facilitating energy and mineral development opportunities that create jobs, help support local communities, and increase America's energy and mineral independence. BLM-managed public lands and minerals, some of which are considered critical to national security and economic growth, occur in a variety of landscapes, including forests, mountains, rangelands, arctic tundra, and deserts. The Department of the Interior and the BLM are committed to keeping public landscapes healthy and productive, to sustainably developing our nation's energy and natural resources, and to effectively managing border landscapes to keep America safe.

In fiscal year 2018, the BLM continued to promote opportunities for coal, oil, and gas exploration and development on nearly 26 million acres of land; to modernize our infrastructure; and to reduce burdensome regulations. Through balanced and environmentally sound management, the BLM develops these resources while maintaining healthy ecosystems, ensuring access for enhanced recreational opportunities, and preserving cultural resources and iconic landscapes.

In fiscal year 2018, the diverse activities authorized on BLM-managed lands generated \$105 billion in economic output across the country. This economic activity supported 471,000 jobs and contributed substantial revenue to the U.S. Treasury and state governments, mostly through royalties on minerals.

Economic Contributions from BLM-Managed Lands

Fiscal Year 2018



Benefits of Public Lands

Lands managed by the BLM provide a wide range of benefits to families and communities across the United States. These include the economic opportunity and stability associated with the jobs and economic output supported by activities on BLM-managed lands. Many other values stem from having access to our nation's natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources.



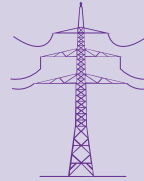
Infrastructure

BLM-managed lands contain important infrastructure that supports energy, power, telecommunications, and transportation networks across the country.

1,500
broadband
communications
sites on
BLM-managed
public lands



5,000
miles of energy
corridors for power
transmission



Approximately **354,000** miles of
pipelines on BLM-managed lands



608 pipelines authorized

Prevention and Protection Against Wildfire

The BLM's fire and aviation program carries out a broad range of actions to protect the public, natural landscapes, wildlife habitat, recreational areas, and other values and resources. These actions include fire suppression, preparedness, prediction, vegetative fuels management, prescribed fire, community assistance and protection, and fire prevention education. Other actions include targeted grazing, which helps reduce fuels and associated fire risk.

392
total aircraft or
other infrastructure



2,920 total fire personnel



738,000
acres of
vegetation treatments



One targeted grazing program
for the Soda Fuels Break Zone in Idaho



1,682
public fire prevention/
education events



Recreation Access

Recreation activities provide an important contribution to local economies, but the economic markets do not fully reflect the benefits of recreation access. Public lands support recreation opportunities for both local residents and visitors, who may derive social, health, and other benefits from participating in new and traditional activities.

7,187,000
hunting participants



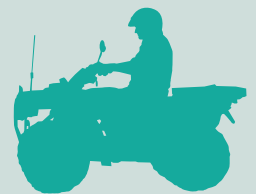
5,926,000
fishing participants



130,000
miles of
fishable rivers
and streams



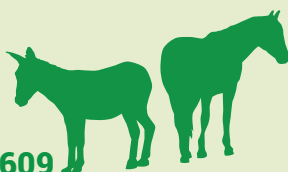
124
off-highway
vehicle areas



Other Nonmarket Benefits

Some benefits provided by public lands can be challenging to quantify in economic terms. Recreational opportunities, cultural resources, visual beauty, environmental health, and educational efforts go far beyond what economic markets valuations reveal.

4,609
wild horses and burros
found good homes



347
paleontological
resource permits issued



5.5 million
participants in interpretive or
educational programs



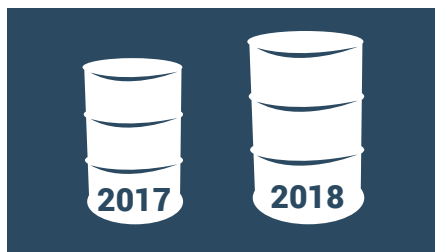
30,900 volunteers and
980,000 hours of work



protected
habitat for **430**
threatened or
endangered species



Economic Sectors



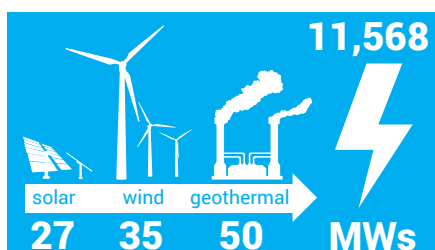
Oil and gas: The BLM currently has more than 25 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, leased for onshore oil and gas production. In fiscal year 2018, the BLM offered nearly 13 million acres for leasing. Federal onshore oil production increased to 214.1 million barrels of oil during fiscal year 2018, compared to 174 million barrels in fiscal year 2017, due to the BLM's implementation of energy priorities.



Coal: The BLM administers coal leases encompassing approximately 459,000 acres in 12 states. Coal continues to be a critical source of energy in the United States. In fiscal year 2018, coal production from federal lands decreased 8 percent to a total of 308.8 million tons, compared to the 2017 total of 333.5 million tons. This figure represents about 40 percent of the total 766.9 million tons produced in the United States from federal, Indian, and state lands during fiscal year 2018.



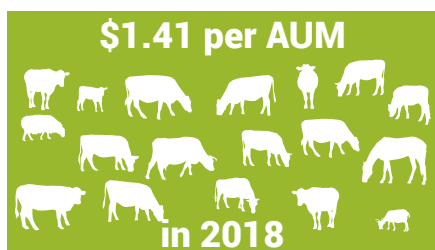
Nonenergy minerals: The BLM issues leases for minerals used for purposes other than energy production. Federal lands contain minerals such as potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite, components used in fertilizers, glass, and paper. They also contain saleable mineral materials, including sand, gravel, dirt, and rock, and locatable hard rock minerals, such as copper and gold. In fiscal year 2018, nonenergy minerals produced from federal lands were valued at \$88,796,497.



Geothermal, solar, wind: The BLM has approved 111 renewable energy projects, including 27 solar projects (1 in fiscal year 2018), 35 wind projects, and 50 geothermal projects. Combined, they represent a total of 11,568 megawatts of capacity.



Recreation: The public lands managed by the BLM offer more recreational opportunities than lands managed by any other federal agency, with over 99 percent available for recreation with no fee. Lands used for recreational activities also contribute significantly to local economies. In fiscal year 2018, BLM lands received nearly 68 million recreation-related visits, an increase of about 1 percent over the previous year.



Grazing: In 2018, 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. The grazing fee in 2018 was \$1.41 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.

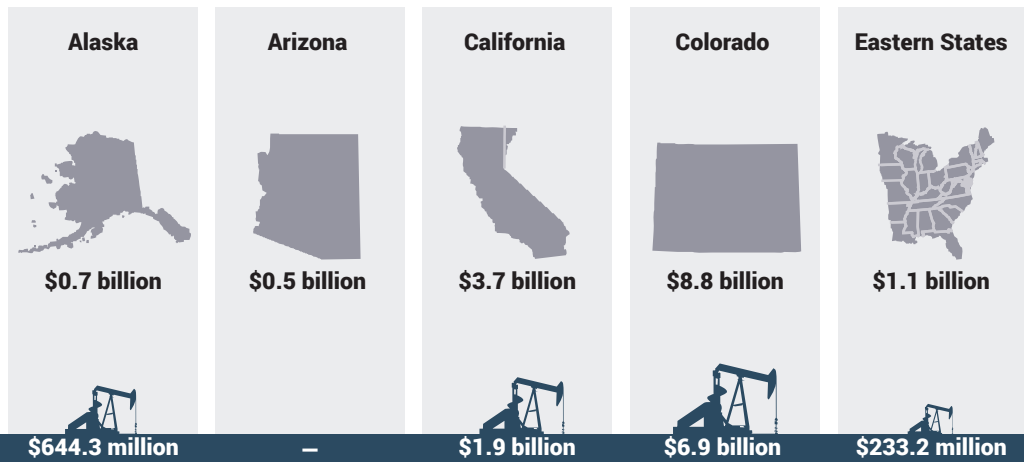


Timber: One-fourth of the 245 million acres of lands managed by the BLM are forest ecosystems, spread across 13 western states, including Alaska. Through responsible management of these lands, the BLM ensures the health and resilience of the nation's public forest lands as well as the availability of traditional forest products, such as timber. In 2018, the BLM offered 246.2 million board feet of timber for sale, up from 224.9 million board feet in 2017.

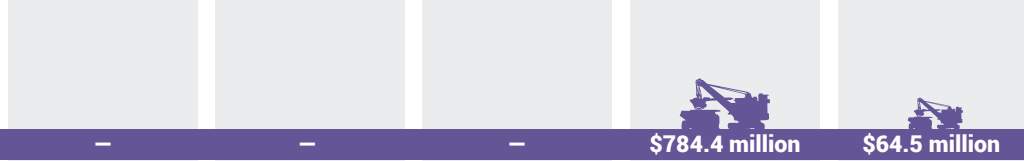
Total Economic Output and Jobs for Fiscal Year 2018

National Totals*

Oil and Gas:



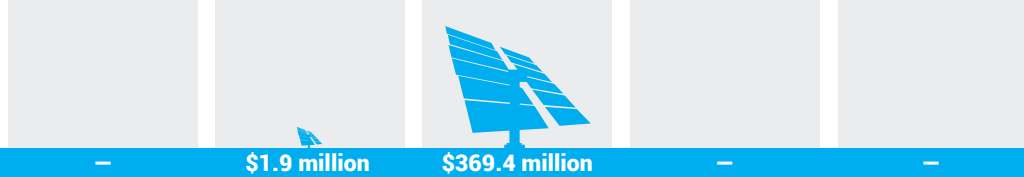
Coal:



Nonenergy Minerals:



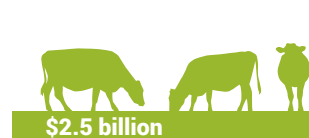
Geothermal, Wind, and Solar:



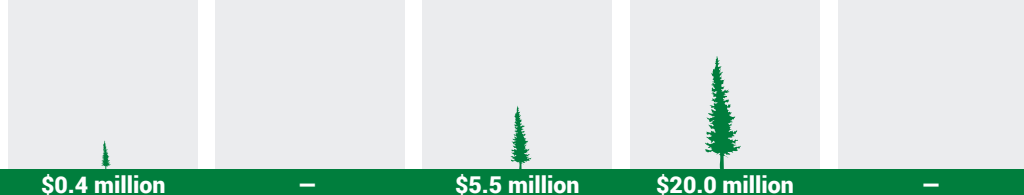
Recreation:



Grazing:



Timber:**

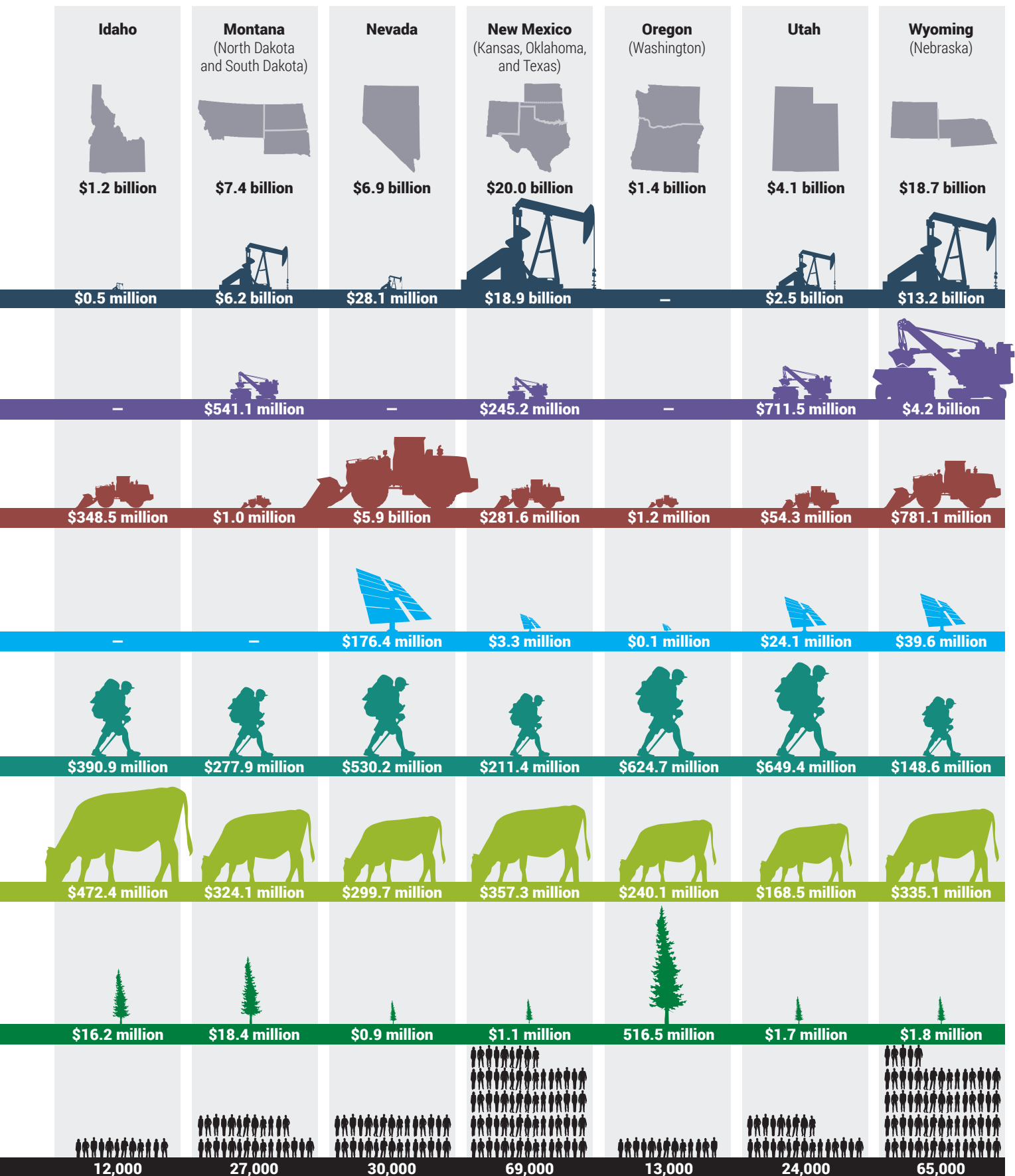


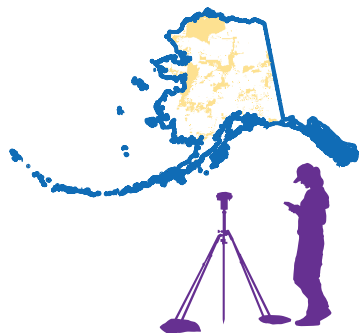
Jobs:



* National totals may differ from the sum of individual state numbers because they take into account activity across state borders and average industry productivity across states.

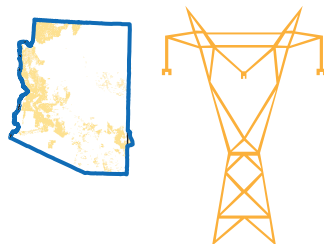
** The economic output associated with fuelwood harvest was overestimated in previous years due to a data conversion error. The economic output reported here is based on correct fiscal year 2018 harvest data. As a result, reductions in economic output reported for some states in fiscal year 2018 may appear greater than they actually were.





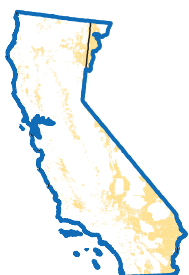
Alaska

BLM Alaska manages the largest land conveyance program in the nation. In FY 2018, the BLM patented 841,299 acres to Alaska Native corporations, 11 acres to Native allotments, and proposed or issued patents on 1,116,256 acres to the State of Alaska.



Arizona

The 500-kilovolt Sun Valley to Morgan transmission line, completed in FY 2018, traverses 8 miles of BLM-managed lands under a right-of-way issued by the Hassayampa Field Office. This line completed an extra-high voltage transmission loop around the metro Phoenix area and improved energy reliability for utility customers.



California

The Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through more than 180 miles of BLM-managed public lands in California, hosting thousands of visitors each year and supporting many rural communities. The BLM collaborates with the U.S. Forest Service and the Pacific Crest Trail Association to manage the trail, supporting more than 2,600 volunteer hours for trail maintenance in FY 2018.



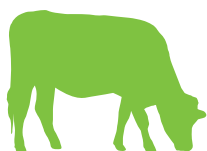
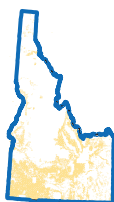
Colorado

In FY 2018, the BLM issued 783 special recreation permits to businesses, organizations, and individuals to allow commercial, competitive, and organized group recreational use on specific public land and related waters.



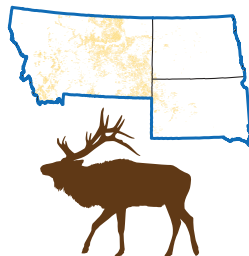
Eastern States

The BLM leases more than 30,000 acres of mineral estate underlying the Doe Run Mining Complex in southern Missouri, which is the largest hard rock royalty generator in the country. In FY 2018, it produced \$9 million in government royalties and \$12.6 million in annual income taxes for the state government, while employing 1,209 people.



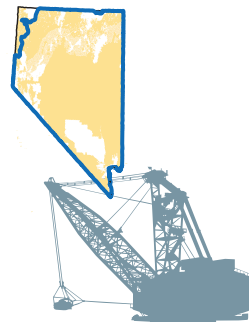
Idaho

BLM's Burley Field Office in Idaho renewed livestock grazing permits on 21 allotments known as the Berger Allotments, allowing year-round flexibility to graze. This flexibility enables the 18 Berger Allotment permit holders to respond rapidly to environmental and operational needs and to adhere to their business plans more easily.



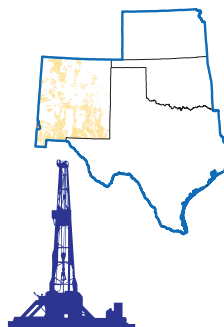
Montana

The BLM worked with the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation to acquire nearly 1,000 acres of prime wildlife habitat in the Little Sheep Creek watershed in FY 2018. This acquisition, using the Land and Water Conservation Fund, improved access to 2,600 acres of adjacent public lands in southwest Montana.



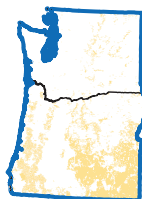
Nevada

BLM Nevada administers 200,000 active mining claims, which is half of the BLM's nationwide total, 292 approved active mining plans of operation, and \$2.8 billion in reclamation bonds. In FY 2018, this activity provided \$5.8 billion in economic output.



New Mexico

In FY 2018, BLM New Mexico held three oil and gas lease sales, generating more than \$1 billion. The September 2018 sale brought in more than \$972 million and broke all previous records for the BLM. Forty-eight percent of the revenue from lease sales goes to the state where the activity occurs, while the rest goes to the U.S. Treasury.



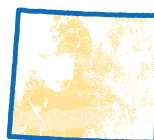
Oregon/Washington

In 2018, the BLM began accelerating its timber strategy by 2 years, offering more than 217 million board feet. This effort supported or maintained 1,896 local jobs and contributed \$516.5 million to the local economy.



Utah

In FY 2018, BLM-managed public lands in Utah received 8.8 million visits, many from people who came to see geologic points of interest and participate in rock hounding activities. The BLM collaborated with the Utah Geological Society to make geologic information easily accessible to the public and to its partners in industry.



Wyoming

The BLM's Lander Field Office and the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality collaborated with middle school students and other partners to plant 1,200 sagebrush seedlings over 2 days at a reclaimed uranium mine site east of Riverton, Wyoming. The multiyear project aims to restore a natural sagebrush steppe environment on previously reclaimed mine lands where sagebrush was not reestablished.