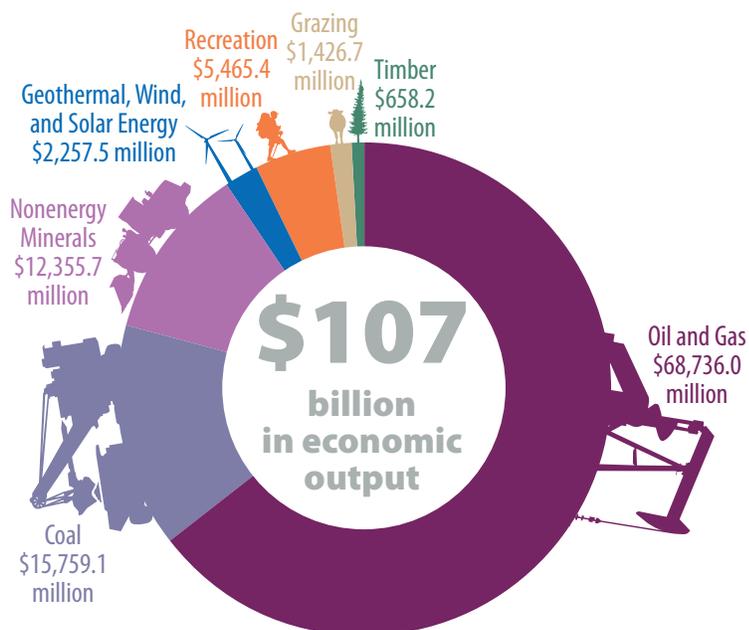
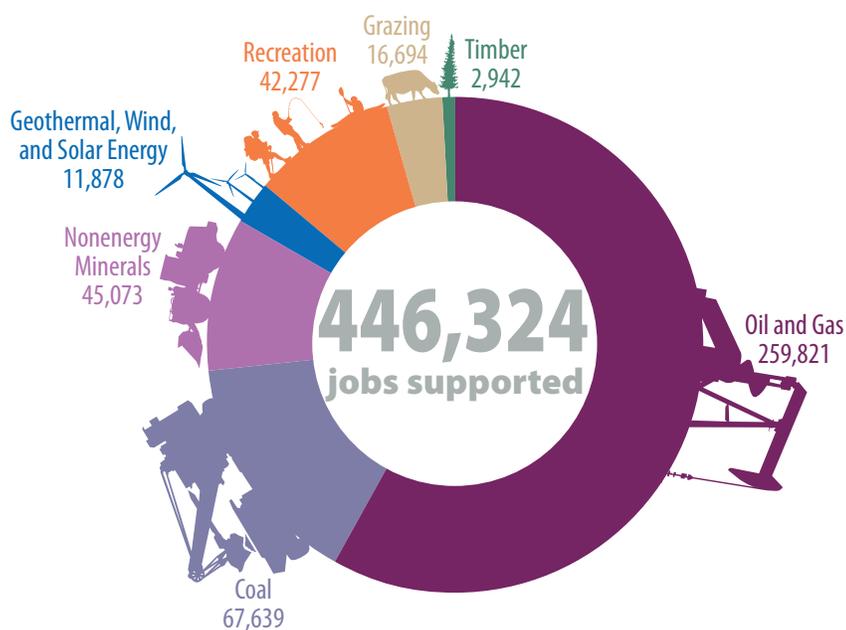


# The BLM: A Sound Investment for America

## 2014

### Economic Contributions from BLM-Managed Lands



Fiscal Year 2013

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administers more than 245 million acres of public land, primarily in the West. These lands encompass rangelands, forests, high mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts and are some of America's greatest assets. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of mineral estate.

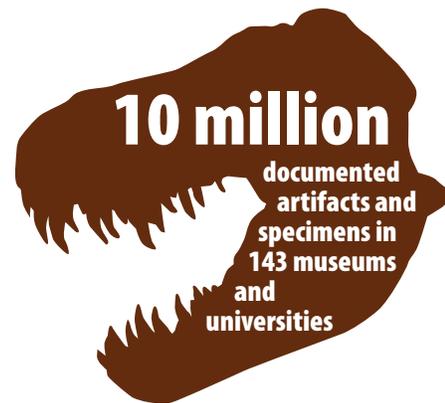
The public lands entrusted to the BLM offer significant benefits to the Nation. The BLM manages these lands to provide energy and mineral resources, recreation opportunities, and grazing and timber resources. The BLM also preserves cultural resources and iconic landscapes and maintains healthy ecosystems that provide clean air, clean water, and habitat for plants and wildlife.

In fiscal year 2013, BLM's management of the public lands supported more than 440,000 jobs and provided \$107 billion in economic output throughout the country, while also contributing revenue to the U.S. Treasury. Additional data are available in the 2013 "U.S. Department of the Interior Economic Report" ([www.interior.gov/ppa](http://www.interior.gov/ppa)).



# Economic Contributions from Restoration Activities

BLM's investment in environmental restoration and monitoring protects public assets, ensures public health and safety, and preserves and enhances essential ecosystem services. These investments contribute to the economy in the same way as other economic sectors. Restoration projects involve spending in a local economy on services such as construction, reseeding, and environmental consulting and maintaining and hiring additional employees to meet project demands.



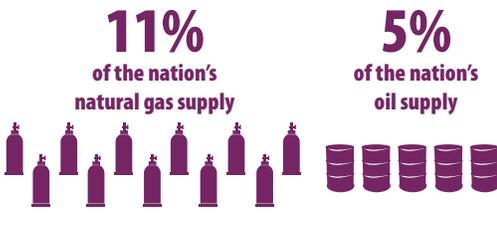
## Nonmarket Benefits from BLM-Managed Lands

Many of the benefits provided by public lands reflect values that are not captured in economic markets and are therefore difficult to identify and quantify. These nonmarket benefits reflect the value that individuals attribute to experiences of the environment, uses of natural resources, or the existence of particular ecological conditions that do not involve market transactions and therefore lack prices. Examples of some important nonmarket benefits sustained by BLM-managed lands include:

- Sustaining healthy wild horse and burro populations, which are valued as an important part of the culture and landscape of the West.
- Providing opportunities for subsistence hunting and fishing.
- Providing recreational opportunities, which are valued beyond cost in terms of the experience enjoyed by the participant.
- Supporting education and scientific research.
- Regulating water quality and quantity.
- Improving air quality and regulating climate.



# Economic Sectors



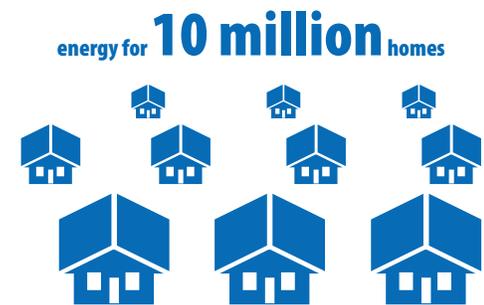
**Oil and Gas:** The BLM leases more than 36 million acres of land, from the eastern states to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, for onshore oil and gas production. Wyoming, New Mexico, and Colorado have the largest number of producing leases. Domestic production from 63,000 federal onshore oil and gas wells accounts for **11 percent** of the nation's natural gas supply and **5 percent** of its oil.



**Coal:** The BLM administers coal leasing on approximately 570 million acres of federal mineral estate, sharing revenues with the states where coal leasing occurs. More than **a third** of the nation's coal comes from federal coal leases, many of which are in Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.



**Nonenergy Minerals:** Mineral materials such as sand, gravel, dirt, and rock used in building and construction are vital to local economies, as are minerals obtained through hard rock mining. The value of hard rock minerals is underestimated because the BLM does not have production data from all the states. Nevada produces the highest volume of mineral materials and also produces more than **75 percent** of the gold in the United States and approximately 6.8 percent of the gold in the world.



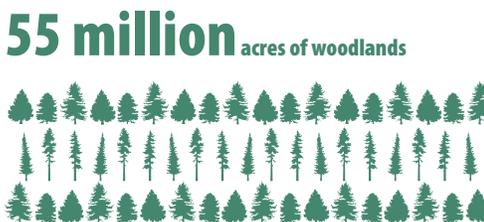
**Geothermal, Wind, and Solar:** BLM lands provide sites for renewable energy projects and for transmission facilities needed to deliver power from those projects to the consumer. BLM's geothermal leases produce more than 40 percent of our country's geothermal energy. The BLM has approved wind energy projects in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming and has proposals for about 70 solar energy projects in Arizona, California, and Nevada. These geothermal, wind, and solar energy projects have the potential to supply power for **10 million** homes.



**Recreation:** People enjoy a wide variety of outdoor adventures on BLM lands. Recreational activities and the landscapes where they occur are vital to the quality of life enjoyed by residents and visitors. They also contribute significantly to local economies. In 2013, there were more than **61 million** recreation visits to BLM lands, with California, Nevada, and Oregon/Washington having 8 million or more visits each.

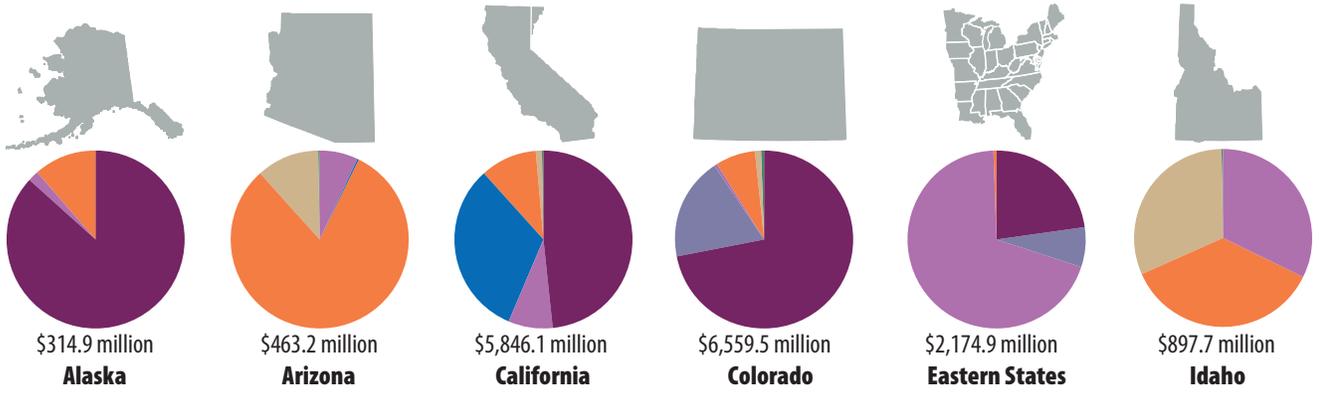


**Grazing:** The BLM manages livestock grazing on **155 million** acres of public lands and administers nearly 18,000 permits and leases held by ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, at least part of the year on more than 21,000 allotments. In 2013, the BLM authorized 7.9 million animal unit months (AUMs).

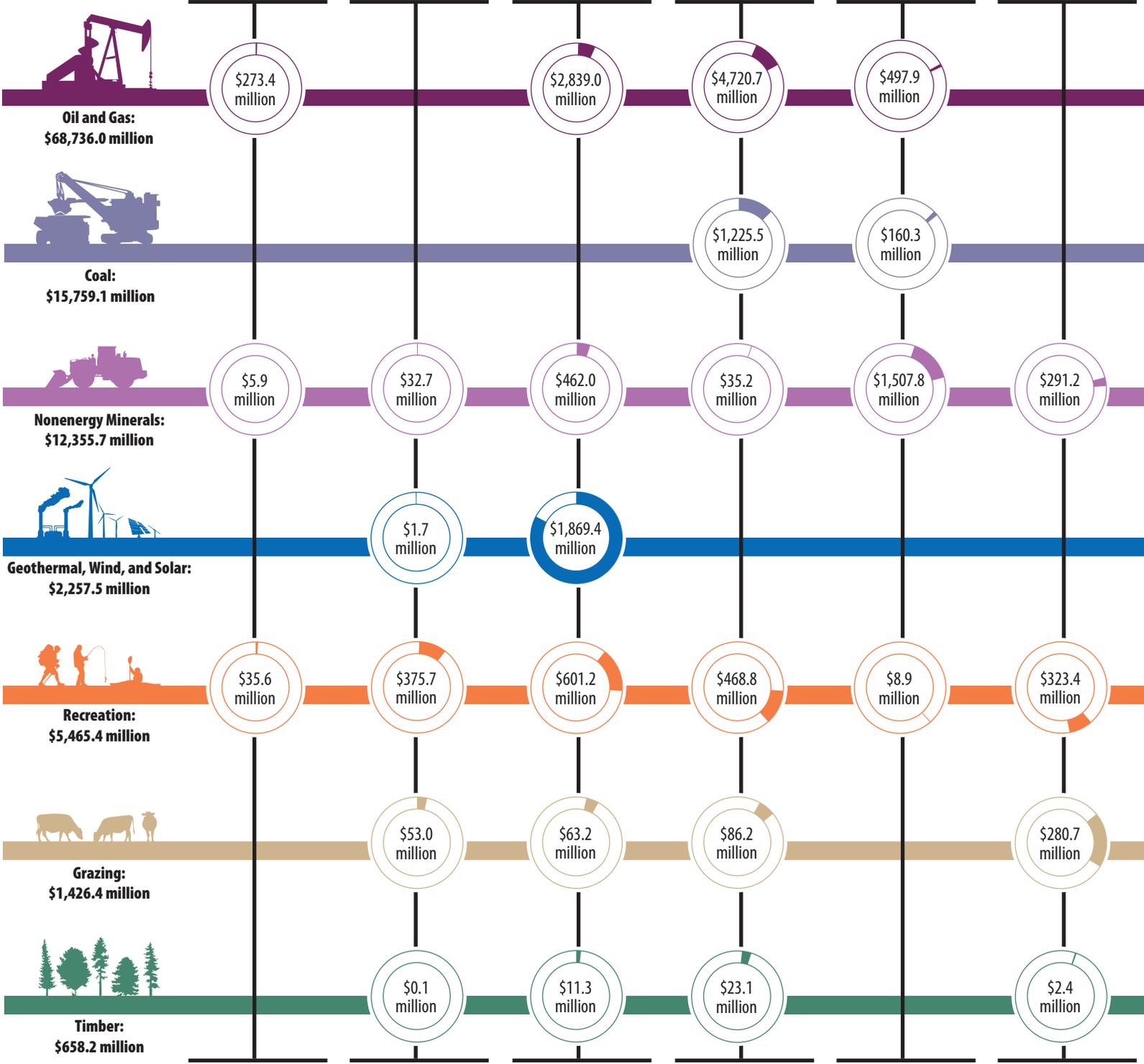


**Timber:** One-fourth of the lands managed by the BLM are forests or woodlands, primarily in the Pacific Northwest. Of these, 11 million acres are commercial forestlands that produce traditional forest products such as lumber, plywood, and paper, and **55 million** acres are woodlands that produce poles, greenery, biomass for energy production, and fuelwood for personal use, as well as high-quality wildlife habitat.

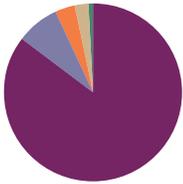
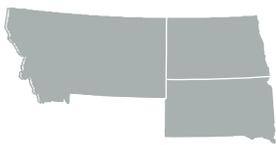
Total Economic Output for Fiscal Year 2013



National Totals\*

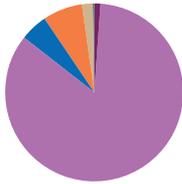


\* National totals may differ from the sum of individual state numbers because they take into account activity across state borders and average industry productivity across states.

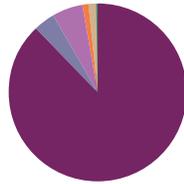


\$8,630.9 million  
**Montana**

(North Dakota and South Dakota)

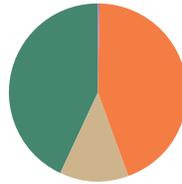


\$6,406.4 million  
**Nevada**



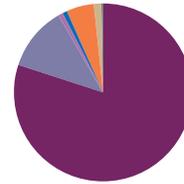
\$13,471.1 million  
**New Mexico**

(Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas)

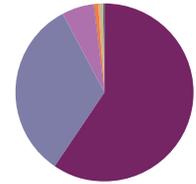


\$1,188.4 million  
**Oregon**

(Washington)



\$8,604.2 million  
**Utah**



\$18,666.0 million  
**Wyoming**

(Nebraska)



\$7,378.8  
million



\$76.9  
million



\$11,831.3  
million



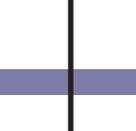
\$6,906.0  
million



\$11,110.2  
million



\$675.5  
million



\$525.2  
million



\$525.2  
million



\$983.0  
million



\$6,113.7  
million



\$1.1  
million



\$5,418.9  
million



\$760.5  
million



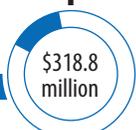
\$4.9  
million



\$83.0  
million



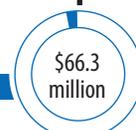
\$1,114.7  
million



\$318.8  
million



\$0.1  
million



\$66.3  
million



\$1.2  
million



\$304.7  
million



\$449.5  
million



\$159.9  
million



\$523.7  
million



\$445.5  
million



\$148.9  
million



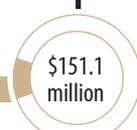
\$205.3  
million



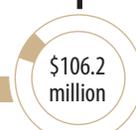
\$135.0  
million



\$172.3  
million



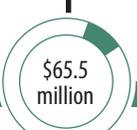
\$151.1  
million



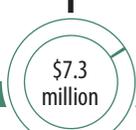
\$106.2  
million



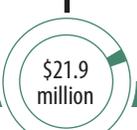
\$173.5  
million



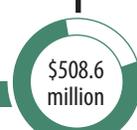
\$65.5  
million



\$7.3  
million



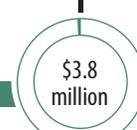
\$21.9  
million



\$508.6  
million



\$14.2  
million



\$3.8  
million

