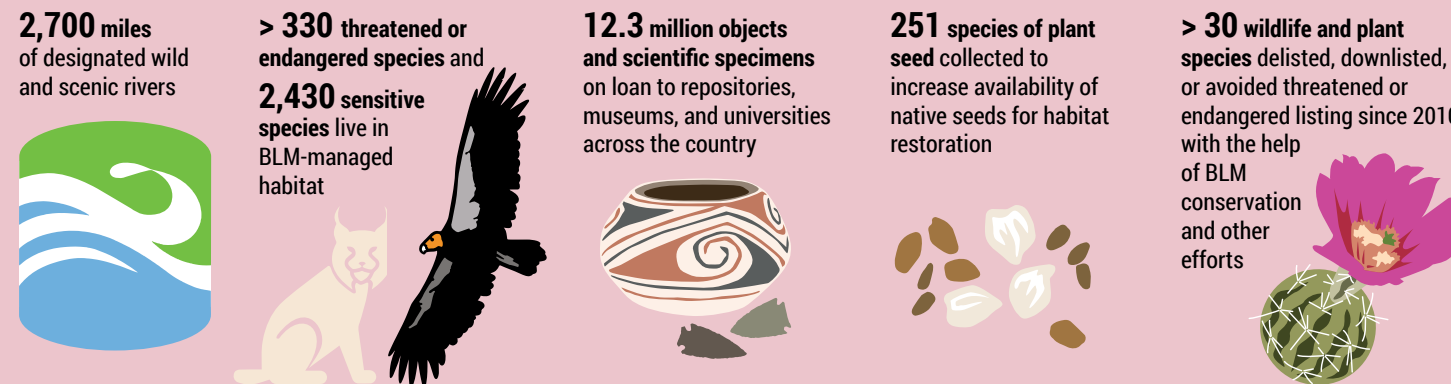


Benefits of Public Lands

In addition to supporting economic vitality, BLM programs and managed lands benefit families and communities across the United States in ways that are not always reflected in economic activity.

Nonmarket Benefits

Many of the benefits provided by BLM-managed lands are difficult to quantify in economic terms. These “nonmarket benefits” reflect the value that the public derives from access to and preservation of our nation’s natural, scenic, recreational, and cultural resources.



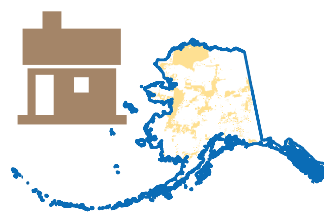
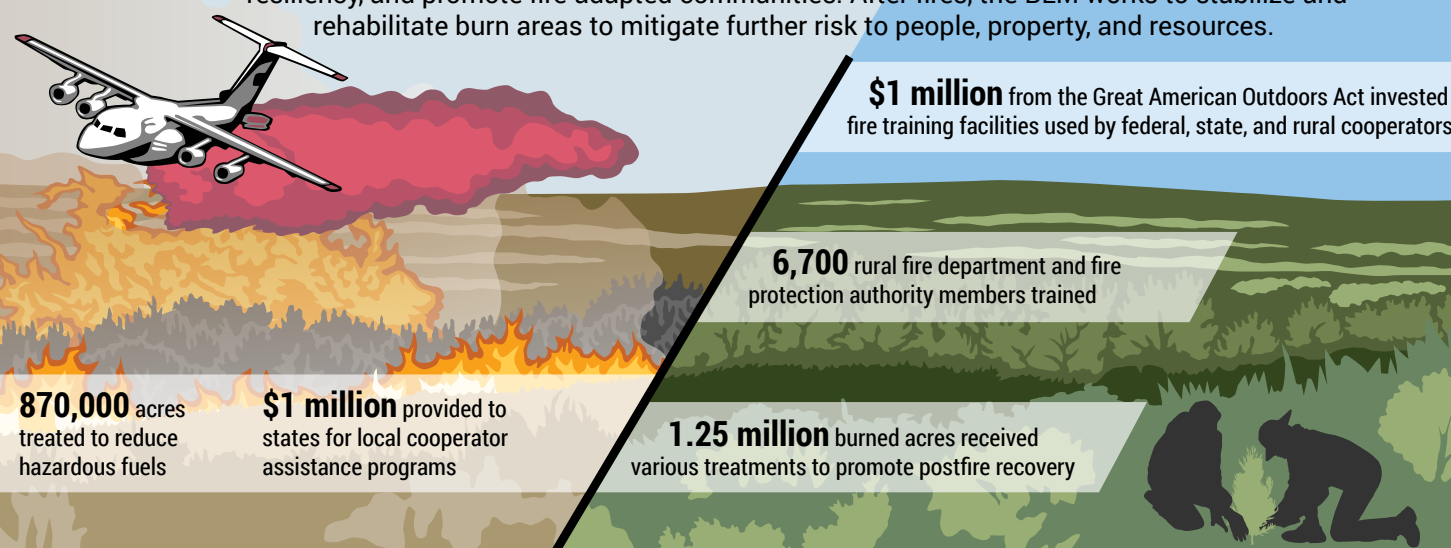
Partnerships

The BLM partners with Tribes and governments, community programs, universities, and national organizations to provide people from all walks of life with opportunities to connect with the natural world. BLM partnerships and engagement programs provide hands-on experiences for professional development, to engage in citizen science, participate in conservation, learn about the histories and cultures tied to public lands, and enhance local recreational opportunities.

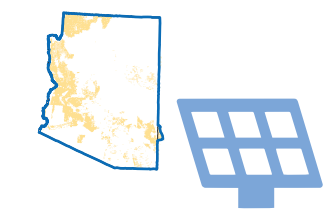


Promoting Fire Resiliency and Recovery

The BLM works with other federal and nonfederal cooperators to reduce wildfire risk, improve wildfire resiliency, and promote fire-adapted communities. After fires, the BLM works to stabilize and rehabilitate burn areas to mitigate further risk to people, property, and resources.



ALASKA: The White Mountains National Recreation Area is the BLM’s only national recreation area, which drew more than 180,000 visitors. The area’s 12 cabins had a 25% occupation rate with 1,309 rental days generating \$32,000 in revenue for maintenance.



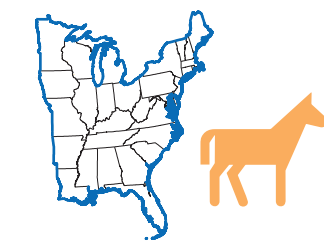
ARIZONA: The BLM approved an amendment request for a right-of-way for a solar energy project that will add battery storage to planned solar energy infrastructure. This project is expected to produce 260 megawatts of electricity and 260 megawatts of energy storage—enough to power 91,000 homes.



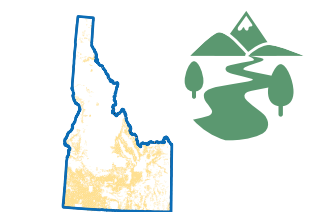
CALIFORNIA: The BLM developed a comprehensive management plan for public lands in the Alabama Hills in Inyo County, fulfilling requirements in the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The BLM works to strike a proper balance for land and resource management, increase public access, and create economic prosperity, while protecting and preserving America’s treasures.



COLORADO: The McInnis Canyons, Dominguez-Escalante, and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Areas engaged local communities through the Colorado Canyons Association to provide more than 4,600 hours of volunteer stewardship, including Leave No Trace visitor outreach, fire rehabilitation, and cleanups. These programs helped promote stewardship of public lands.



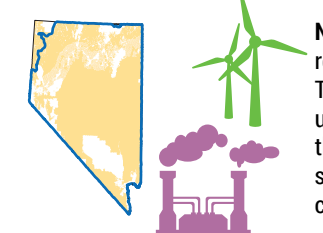
EASTERN STATES: BLM Eastern States placed 2,588 wild horses and burros into private care, which is nearly 35 percent of animals adopted bureauwide. BLM Eastern States also completed more than 1,250 compliance inspections.



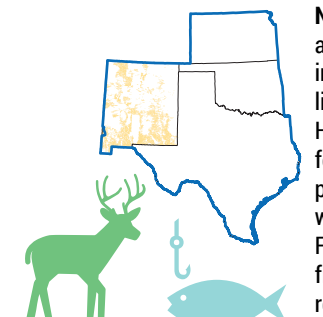
IDAHO: The BLM acquired approximately 650 acres of land in Idaho to preserve open space, enhance outdoor recreation opportunities, and conserve wildlife habitat. This included the 560-acre Healy Toll Road parcel in the Boise foothills. It also included 88.5 acres near Cougar Bay in northern Idaho.



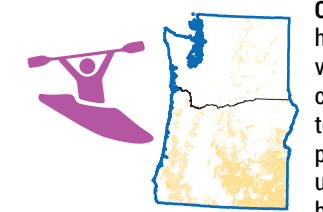
MONTANA/DAKOTAS: The BLM acquired 5,600 acres of land in the Western Montana District, restoring habitat for threatened and endangered species and ensuring proper watershed function for aquatic species. The acquisition also maintains active forestry and fuels programs and continued use of grazing and provides greater access to important areas for Tribal groups.



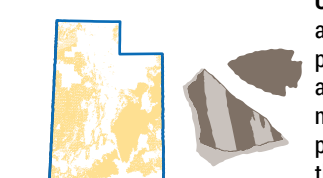
NEVADA: The BLM in Nevada continues to respond to demands for renewable energy. Through FY 2021, the BLM has permitted utility-scale renewable energy projects that include 29 geothermal, 1 wind, and 12 solar energy projects with a total combined capacity of 3,277 megawatts.



NEW MEXICO: To hunt, fish, or trap on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands and waters in the state, a habitat stamp and proper license are required. The New Mexico Habitat Stamp Program raised \$1 million for habitat restoration and conservation projects on federal lands. In partnership with the state Department of Game and Fish, the BLM contributes to the program free digital maps of hunting units and recreational opportunities.



OREGON/WASHINGTON: The BLM hosted nearly 10 million recreational visitors across Oregon and Washington, contributing more than half-a-billion dollars to local economies. BLM public lands promoted health and wellness by offering unique outdoor experiences through hiking, biking, camping, river activities, and more.



UTAH: In Utah, the BLM manages an abundance of cultural resources. The BLM partnered with the State of Utah to form a cultural site stewardship program to monitor 475 cultural resource sites. This program included 146 volunteers, more than 1,500 volunteer hours, and nearly 28,000 donated miles of travel.



WYOMING: Your box of baking soda probably contains trona, which most likely comes from BLM-managed land in Wyoming. Approximately 18 million tons of trona were produced in Wyoming. Trona is used for glass, paper products, laundry detergents, baking soda, and many other everyday items.

All state facts are for FY 2021.

BLM-administered land
BLM administrative boundaries



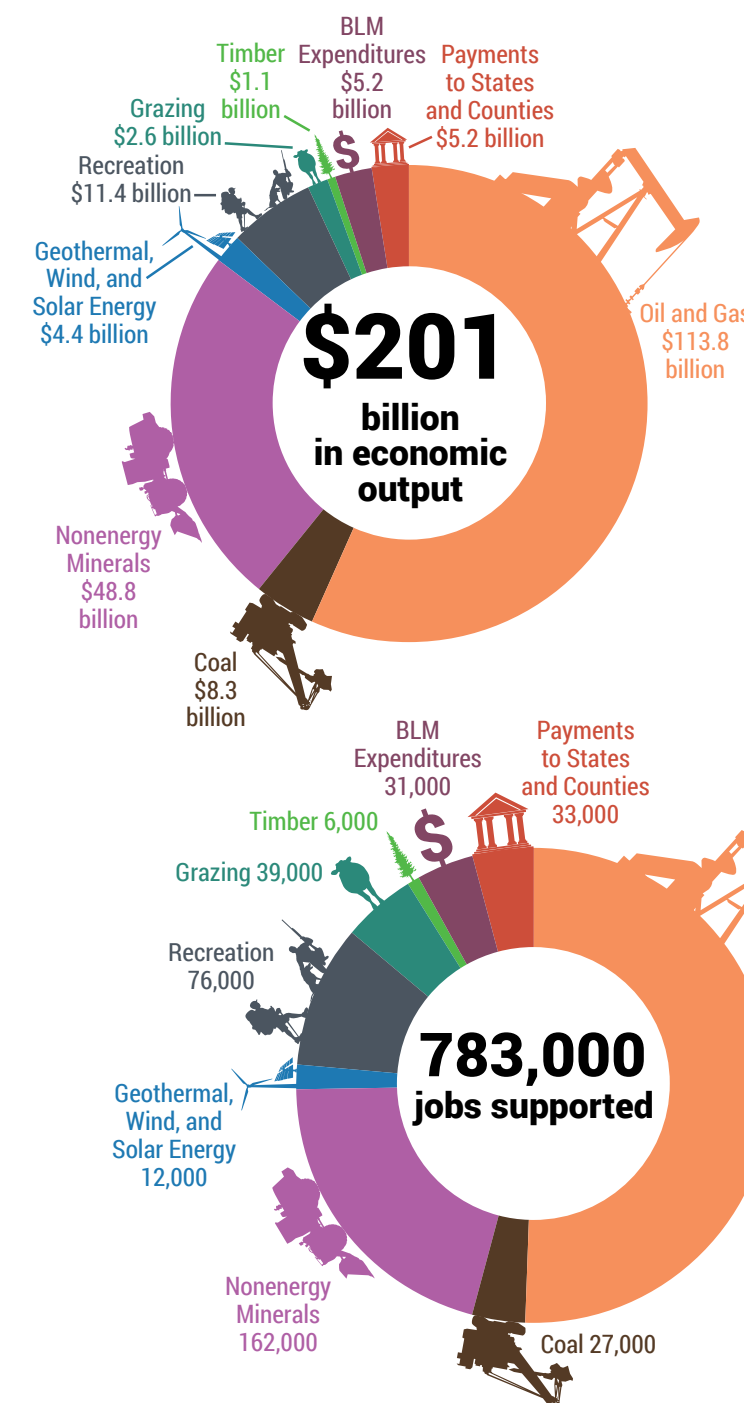
The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2022

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, for the benefit of all Americans. These public lands include rangelands, forests, mountains, arctic tundra, and deserts and encompass 10 percent of the nation’s surface and approximately one-third of its subsurface mineral resources.

The BLM’s balanced management of these lands advances responsible energy policy, promotes restoration, provides recreation for all, and fosters conservation. Billions of dollars and hundreds of thousands of jobs are supported from activities related to the BLM’s land management. This brochure provides a snapshot of how authorized use and management of BLM-administered lands supported \$201 billion in economic output and nearly 783,000 jobs across the country in fiscal year (FY) 2021. These uses also generated substantial revenue for the U.S. Treasury and state governments. In FY 2021, \$2 billion was redistributed to state and local governments for improvement projects and public services under various revenue-sharing programs, including the Taylor Grazing Act, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, Payments in Lieu of Taxes, and the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act.

Economic Contributions from BLM-Managed Lands

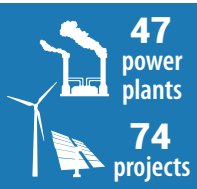
Fiscal Year 2021



Economic Sectors



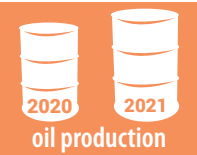
RECREATION: More than 99 percent of BLM-managed lands are available for recreation at no fee to visitors. Lands used for recreational activities attract visitor spending and contribute significantly to local economies. In FY 2021, BLM-managed lands received more than 80 million recreation-related visits, an increase of about 10 percent over the previous year.



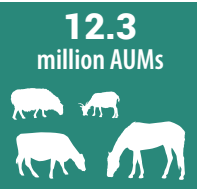
GEOTHERMAL, SOLAR, AND WIND: There are 47 currently operating geothermal power plants with federal interest that have an installed capacity of approximately 2,500 megawatts and an average capacity factor (the ratio of actual output to maximum possible output) of more than 70 percent. Through FY 2021, the BLM has approved 38 solar energy projects with a generation capacity of more than 7,110 megawatts and 36 wind energy projects with a generation capacity of more than 3,000 megawatts.



NONENERGY MINERALS: Federal lands contain leasable minerals such as potash, phosphate, sodium, and gilsonite, components used in fertilizers, glass, and paper. In FY 2021, nonenergy leasable minerals produced from more than 580,000 acres of federal lands brought in royalties and other payments of \$59 million. Federal lands also contain saleable mineral materials, including sand, gravel, soil, and clay. In FY 2021, nonenergy saleable mineral materials produced from federal lands brought in royalties and other payments of \$14.5 million. Federal lands also contain locatable hardrock minerals such as copper and gold. In FY 2021, fees associated with locatable minerals resulted in payments of \$98.7 million. The FY 2021 total revenue received for federal nonenergy minerals was \$172 million.



OIL AND GAS: Currently, the BLM has more than 24.9 million acres of land under lease for oil and gas development and production, from the Eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska. In FY 2021, the BLM offered 418 parcels and more than 1.4 million acres for leasing. Federal onshore oil production increased to 387 million barrels of oil during FY 2021, compared to 331 million barrels in FY 2020.



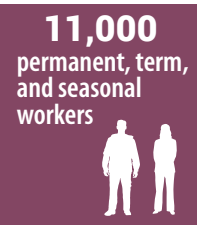
GRAZING: In 2021, the BLM permitted 12.3 million animal unit months (AUMs) for ranchers who graze their livestock, mostly cattle and sheep, on public lands. An AUM is the amount of forage needed to feed a cow and calf, or the equivalent, for 1 month. The grazing fee in 2021 was \$1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs permitted remains relatively steady, annual variations in billed use occur due to factors such as drought, wildfire, market conditions, and restoration projects.



COAL: The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 433,264 acres in 11 states. In FY 2021, coal production from federal lands increased to a total of 258.3 million tons, compared to the 2020 total of 252.9 million tons. This is about 42.9 percent of the total 602.6 million tons produced in the United States from federal, Indian, and state lands in FY 2021.



TIMBER: Twenty percent of the 245 million acres of lands managed by the BLM are forest ecosystems, spread across 13 western states, including Alaska. 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 2021, the BLM offered 327 million board feet of timber under new sale and stewardship contracts. The BLM continues to use stewardship contracts for collaborative projects with local communities and interested organizations to improve, maintain, and restore forest and rangeland health, water quality, and fish and wildlife habitat and to reduce wildfire risk.

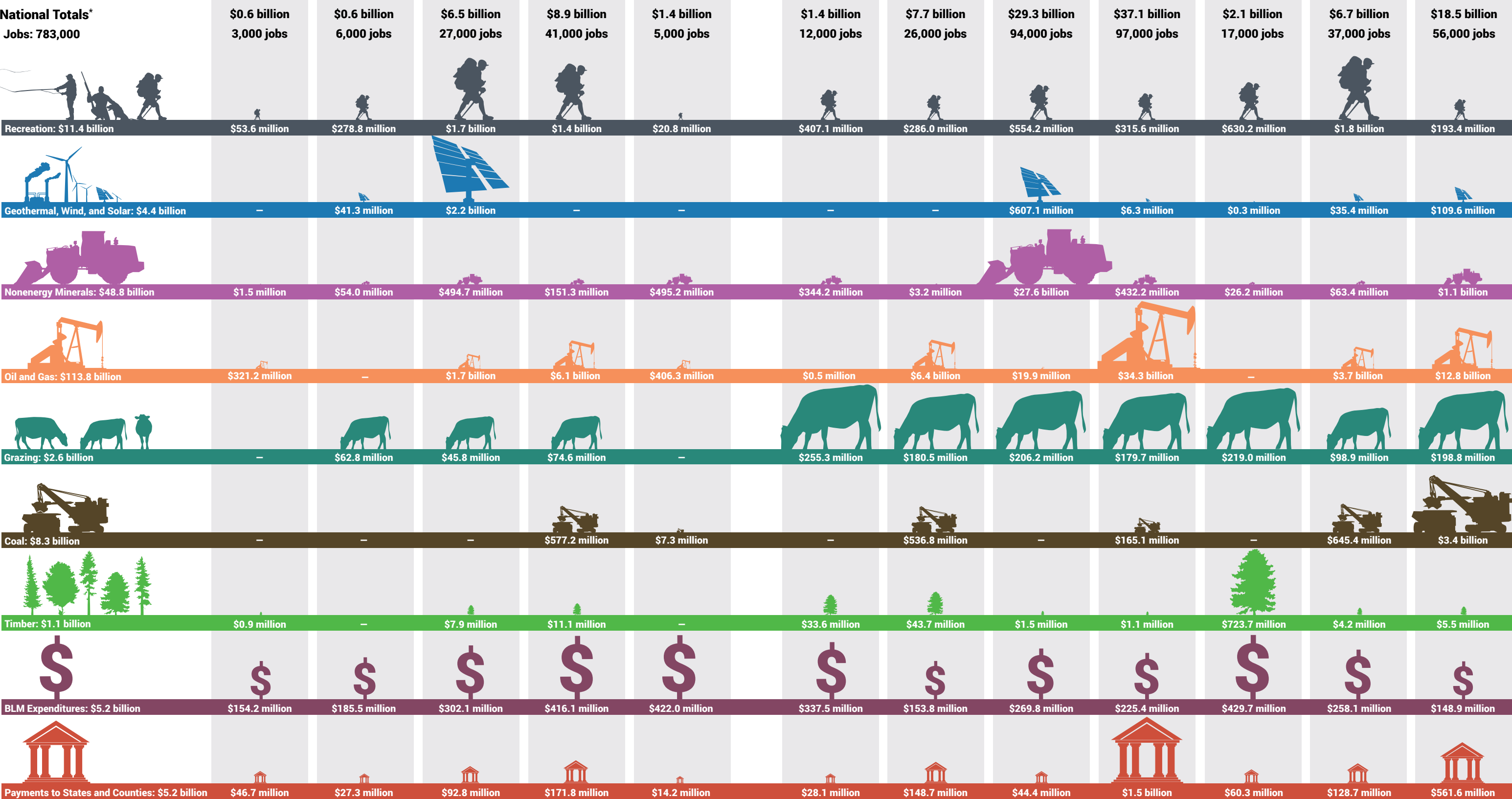


BLM EXPENDITURES: The BLM employed more than 11,000 permanent, term, and seasonal workers in FY 2021 who spent their wages on goods and services in surrounding communities and generated economic activity in 39 states. BLM purchases, including those for supplies, services, construction costs, and program operations, to complete on-the-ground work through contracts and cooperative agreements also generated economic activity in communities. Some nonlabor spending categories, such as fire suppression and all hazard emergency response, were excluded due to differences in the location/year in which accounting and spending occur.



PAYMENTS TO STATES AND COUNTIES: Under certain laws, the BLM makes payments to states and counties that are used to help fund schools, road improvements, infrastructure, and public services within their jurisdictions. In FY 2021, the BLM distributed nearly \$184 million under the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, \$24 million under the Secure Rural Schools program, and \$1.9 billion in minerals revenue.

Total Economic Output and Jobs for Fiscal Year 2021



* 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.