
Bureau of Land Management Transportation Brochure

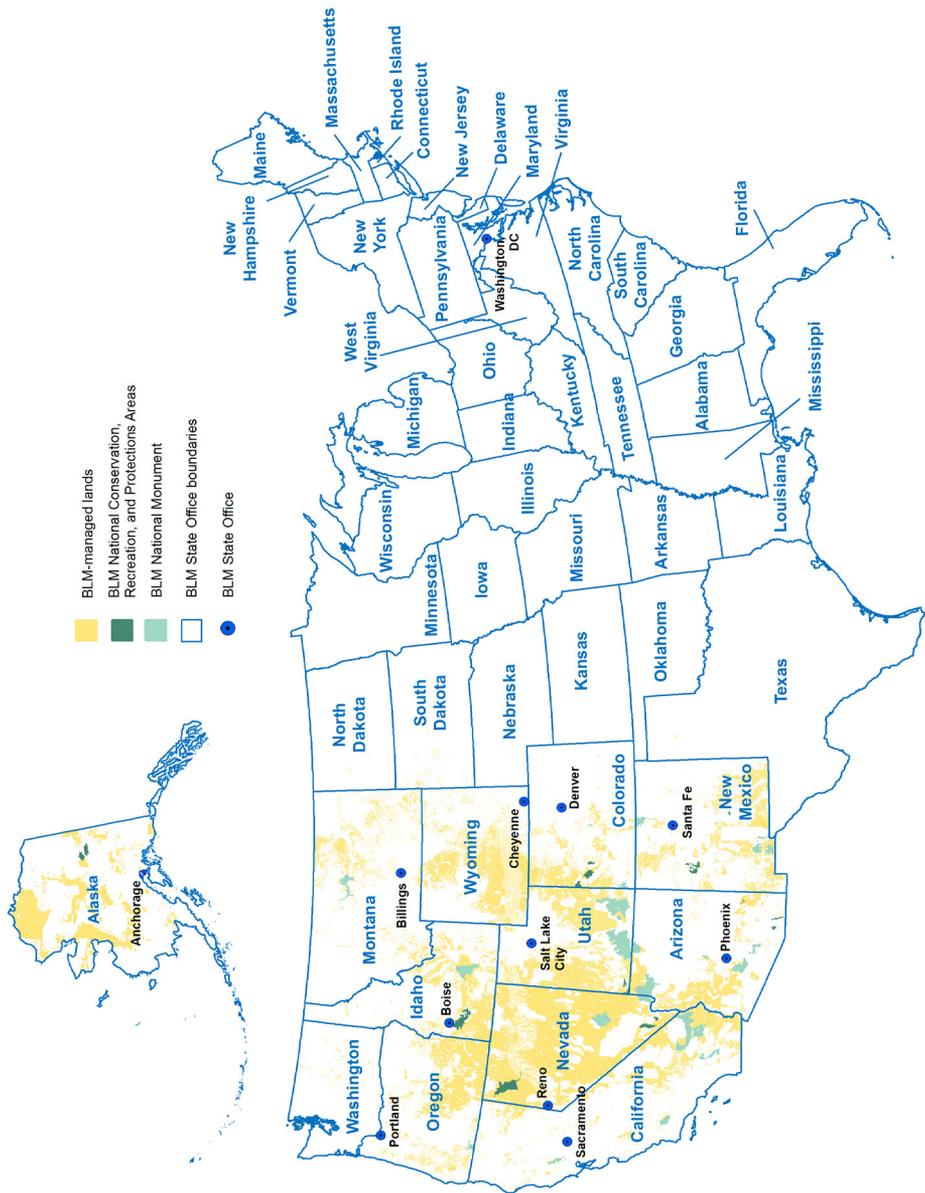


Delta Wild and Scenic River in Alaska (Source: BLM)



U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

February 2018



Map of BLM-managed lands (Source: BLM)

Overview of BLM Transportation Program

For over 70 years, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has been responsible for managing American public lands. Today, the BLM administers more than 245 million surface acres and 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate, most of which lie within the 12 western states.

These lands cover roughly 10 percent of the total area of the United States—an area greater than Texas, Oklahoma, and New England combined—and account for more than 40 percent of all federally managed land, making the BLM the single largest land holder in the country. These lands are used for a wide variety of activities, including resource harvesting and energy production, among others. In addition, the BLM's transportation network is critical in granting access to the land for hunting and fishing and other recreational activities. The BLM transportation system is one of the bureau's most critical assets for accomplishing the BLM's mission of managing public lands for the multiple use and enjoyment of present and future generations. As the American economy and population both grow, these activities increase the value of the BLM transportation system, which provides access to public lands.

Pivotal to the BLM's strategy for managing these lands is maintaining and improving upon the BLM's transportation system—which includes roads, bridges, trails, and related facilities—in a manner that enhances accessibility, connectivity, and safety, while at the same time addressing public needs, preserving ecological functions, and fostering economic development.



The Steese Highway, Alaska (Source: BLM)

The BLM Transportation System

Roads and Highways

The BLM transportation system includes the infrastructure that provides the primary means of access to support recreation and commercial activities on public lands. The BLM has 45,858 miles of roads; nearly 15,000 miles are gravel roads and 2,000 miles are paved roads, while the remainder are natural surface (e.g., dirt) roads. Nearly all were originally built for administrative purposes or resource harvesting, but many are now being used for hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation, which are increasing as demographics change and travel demand grows.

The National Back Country Byway program was developed by the BLM to complement the National Scenic Byways program. As an integral part of the larger Scenic Byway system, Back Country Byways show enthusiasts the best the West has to offer in a trip off the beaten path. Most of these byways are native surface or gravel surfaced roads tracing across vast stretches of land. The BLM recognizes 55 designated National Backcountry Byways totaling 2,952 miles in eleven states.

Bridges

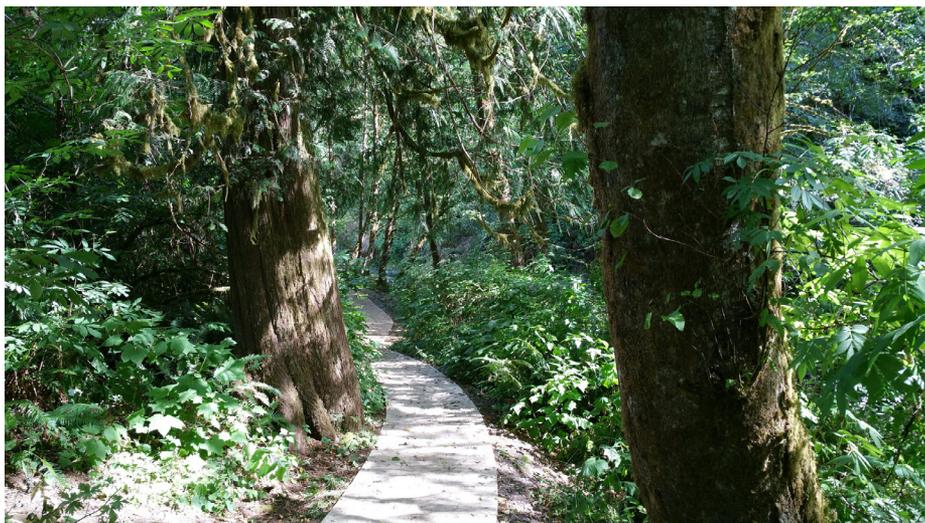
The BLM is responsible for managing 891 bridges, which provides recreational, commercial, and administrative access to economic generating opportunities. The condition of these bridges affects visitor and employee safety as well as emergency response time. As with its roads, the BLM's bridges vary in type, from single-lane timber bridges and foot bridges for trail access to heavy-duty concrete and steel girder bridges.



*Red Rock National Conservation Area, Nevada
(Source: BLM)*

Trails

The BLM manages more than 13,000 miles of historic, scenic, recreational, and multi-use trails, which provide for outdoor recreation needs and encourage public access. The BLM trail system includes congressionally designated National Scenic and National Historic Trails under the National Trails System Act of 1968; these trails are the backbone of the National Trails System, which also includes National Recreation Trails and rail-trail authorities. In addition, BLM's 237 pedestrian bridges provide access along trails, including the National Trails System. The BLM manages more miles of National Historic Trails on-the-ground than any other agency.



Nestucca River, Oregon (Source: BLM)

Funding Programs that Support the BLM Transportation System

BLM Appropriations for Transportation

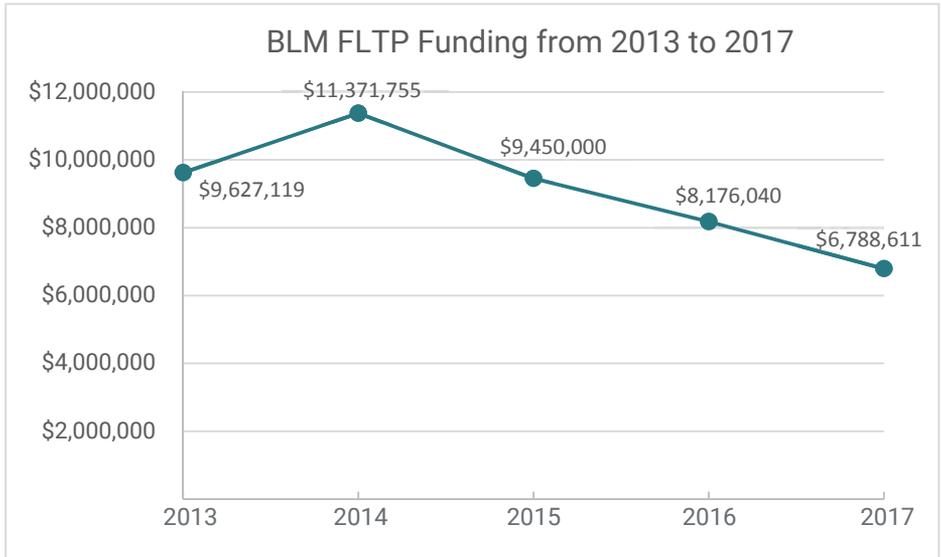
Each fiscal year, Congress appropriates the BLM annual funding for land management, resource management, and many other activities, some of which are used for the BLM's transportation system. The general funding that is used for transportation provides funding for capital projects, operational expenses, annual and deferred maintenance, and other transportation-related costs. From fiscal year 2013 to 2017, BLM used \$137.7 million appropriated by Congress for the BLM transportation network; this funding included \$105.8 million for roads, \$20.5 million for trails, and \$11.5 million for bridges over this 5-year period.

Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP)

In 2012, the Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century (MAP-21) Act established the Federal Lands Transportation Program (FLTP), which provides funding to improve the transportation infrastructure owned and maintained by Federal Land Management Agencies (FLMAs), including the BLM. The Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Office of Federal Lands Highway (FLH) distributes FLTP funding to eligible FLMAs. While FLTP funding is distributed to National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service by statute in annual sums, BLM, US Army Corps of Engineers, Bureau of Reclamation, and other eligible FLMAs submit applications to receive FLTP funding from the Office of the Secretary of Transportation by use of a performance management model.

The BLM manages nearly one-tenth of all the land area in the U.S., with over 45,000 miles of public roads potentially eligible for funding under the FLTP. Of these public roads, the BLM has prioritized approximately 1,150 miles of roads as its initial FLTP Designated Inventory on which it will spend FLTP funds. Between 2013 and 2017, BLM received over \$45 million in FLTP funding. FLTP funding allocated to the BLM increased from \$9.6 million in 2013 to \$11.4 million in 2014, but has seen consistent decline since then; in 2017, BLM FLTP funding was as low as \$6.8 million (see Figure 1). This decline in funding is largely due to the eligibility of additional agencies to receive FLTP funding after passage of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act in 2015. For BLM, it is difficult to perform long-term transportation planning without consistent FLTP funding levels.

Figure 1: BLM FLTP funding from 2013 to 2017



Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP)

The Federal Lands Access Program (FLAP) provides funding to non-federal partners for projects that improve transportation facilities that provide connectivity and access to federal lands. These projects may include roads, bridges, trails, or transit systems that are not federally owned or are maintained by state, county, municipal, tribal, or local governments. BLM transportation networks are, in most cases, interconnected with non-federal owned land and transportation networks; therefore, the FLAP funds are integral in creating strong connections between local communities and improving access to public lands.

Since the establishment of FLAP in 2013, local applicants have benefited from FLAP funds, which help fund the non-federal transportation network that grants access to FLMA

lands. Local applicants have received over \$180 million in FLAP funding for nearly 60 projects that access BLM.

See Table 1.

Year	FLAP Projects Awarded to BLM Partners	FLAP Funding Awarded to BLM Partners
2013	21	\$82,670,336
2014	8	\$18,918,558
2015	7	\$17,363,521
2016	22	\$63,442,689

Table 1: FLAP projects and funding awarded to BLM partners from 2013 to 2016 that improved access to BLM

The Importance of the BLM Transportation System

A well-functioning transportation system is essential for resource harvesting, energy production, and recreation activities that take place on BLM lands. In addition to allowing the BLM to achieve its agency goals—sustaining the health, diversity, and economic vitality of our public lands—transportation enables ongoing contributions to the regional and national economies. With the growing American population, the increase in demand for energy, the growth in recreational activities, and ongoing fire risks, it is expected that the BLM's transportation system will become even more important over time.

- In 2016, nearly 63 million visitor-days were spent on BLM-managed lands: hunting, fishing, camping, picnicking, landscape and wildlife viewing, hiking and backpacking, boating, bicycling, and engaging in motorized recreation.
- The BLM's transportation network is crucial in access to lands for hunting and fishing, as well as many other recreational activities. In 2016, BLM-managed public lands produced \$7 billion in economic output related to recreation.
- In 2016, the economic output of coal, oil and gas, non-energy minerals, geothermal, wind, solar, recreation, grazing, and timber on the public lands amounted to about \$75 billion; BLM-managed public lands supported 372,000 jobs related to oil and gas, coal, minerals, recreation, grazing, etc.
- The BLM's roads, bridges, and trails provide critical access for wildfire mitigation strategies and escape routes for fire crews and the general public.
- The BLM's transportation facilities often provide critical connections for rural communities in terms of economic development, access to recreation, and community spaces.

Transportation Challenges and Issues

- Maintaining the BLM's vast transportation system is difficult, and requires both sound planning and substantial investment. The BLM works with state, county, and local partners, as well as FLH, to plan for, fund, and administer its roads, bridges, trails, and other transportation facilities. However, the BLM's lack of reliable annual transportation funding makes it difficult to make long-term planning and budget decisions. Whereas the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service receive dedicated annual funding, the BLM must compete for FLTP funds with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and Independent Federal Agencies. As a result, the BLM does not have a known, reliable amount of funding from year to year, which would aid longer-term planning and programming decisions.
- As the American population continues to grow, increased demand for access to BLM-managed lands will increase congestion within the BLM transportation system.
- Extensive unmanaged cross-country travel on "open" or unrestricted lands can impact vegetation, soils, air and water quality. As a result, comprehensive transportation management has become a greater priority to the BLM.
- Rising maintenance costs paired with decreasing budgets results in an increase of maintenance that becomes deferred.



Alpine Loop, Colorado (Source: BLM)

Alaska

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	24 miles	\$108,000
Trails	1,246 miles	\$1,711,000
Bridges	16	\$75,000
Total	-	\$1,894,000

FLTP

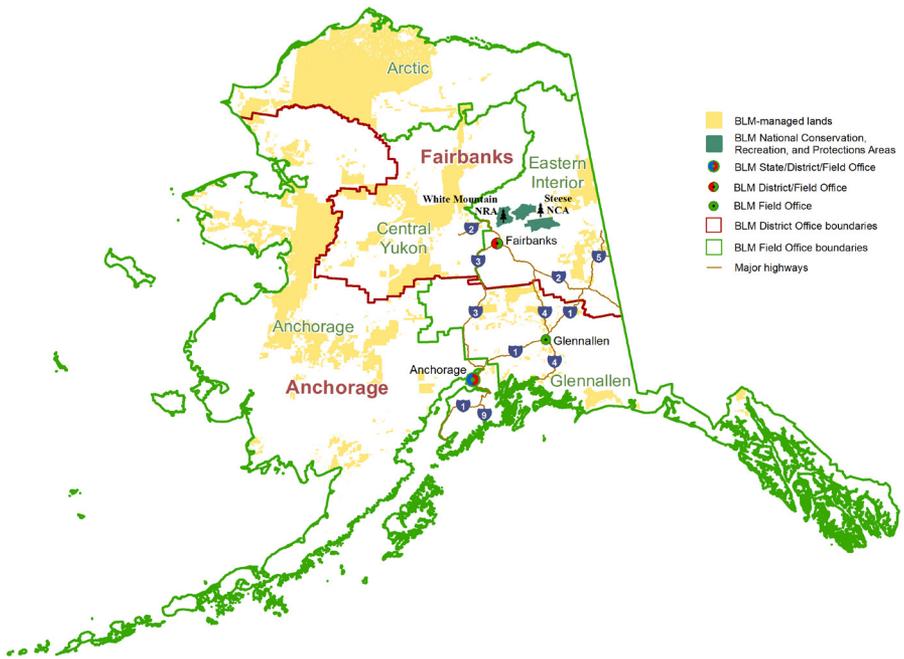
- FLTP Roads in 2016: 18 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$202,000

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 9
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$8.6 million



The Dalton Highway, Alaska (Source: BLM)



Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands in 2016: \$4.6 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$285 million
 - Oil and Gas sector in 2016: \$228 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 1,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 72.2 million acres of surface land
- 237 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 1.2 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 0.5 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 1 unit, 1.2 million acres
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: 6 rivers, 952 miles
- National Historic Trails: 1 trail, 149 miles

Arizona

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	957 miles	\$2,649,000
Trails	619 miles	\$808,000
Bridges	2	\$4,000
Total	-	\$3,461,000

FLTP

- FLTP Roads in 2016: 58 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$4.1 million

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 2
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$18.4 million

Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$6.8 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$506.6 million
 - Recreation in 2016: \$378 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 6,000



The Black Canyon Trail, Arizona (Source: BLM)



BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 12.2 million acres of surface land
- 36 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 20.7 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 3.9 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 8 units, 1.9 million acres
- Wilderness Areas: 47 areas, 1.4 million acres
- Wilderness Study Areas: 2 areas, 64,000 acres
- National Historic Trails: 2 trails, 76 miles

California

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	2,208 miles	\$8,370,000
Trails	2,313 miles	\$5,392,000
Bridges	208	\$5,812,000
Total	-	\$19,574,000

FLTP

- FLTP Roads in 2016: 110 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$10.2 million

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 3
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$22.1 million



The Pacific Crest Trail, California (Source: BLM)



Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$35.8 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$2.9 billion
 - Oil and Gas sector in 2016: \$939 million
 - Recreation in 2016: \$745 million
 - Geothermal, Wind, and Solar sector in 2016: \$633 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 17,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 15.4 million acres of surface land
- 47.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 0.6 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 4.9 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 10 units, 2.2 million acres
- Wilderness Areas: 87 areas, 3.8 million acres
- Wilderness Study Areas: 67 areas, 822,000 acres
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: 8 rivers, 108 miles
- National Historic Trails: 3 trails, 423 miles

Colorado

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	2,609 miles	\$2,483,000
Trails	1,176 miles	\$2,710,000
Bridges	20	\$104,000
Total	-	\$5,297,000

FLTP

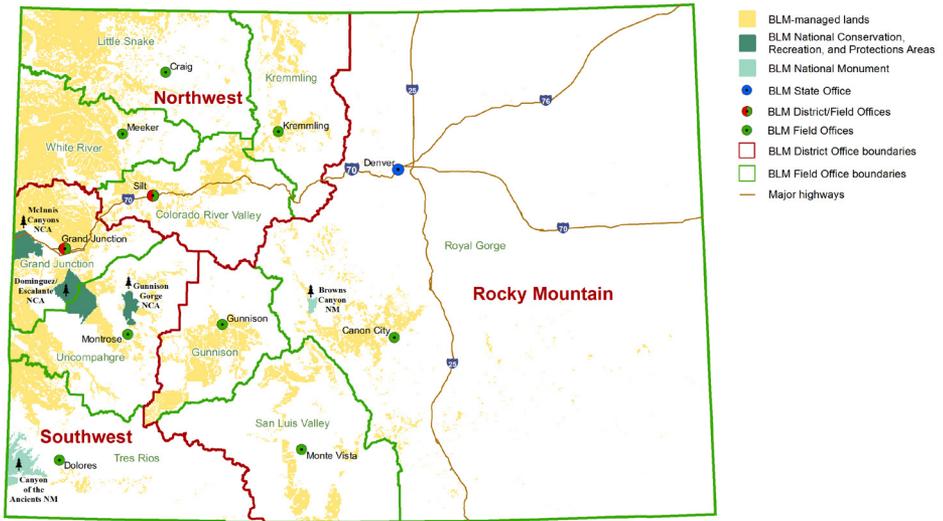
- FLTP Roads in 2016: 17 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$30,000

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 4
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$30.2 million



Browns Canyon, Colorado (Source: BLM)



Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$6.14 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$4.4 billion
 - Oil and Gas Sector in 2016: \$2.9 billion
 - Coal sector in 2016: \$743 million
 - Recreation in 2016: \$591 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 23,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 8.3 million acres of surface land
- 29.3 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 0.8 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 3.7 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 5 units, 583,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas: 5 areas, 206,000 acres
- Wilderness Study Areas: 53 areas, 547,000 acres
- National Historic Trails: 1 trail, 85 miles

Idaho

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	3,569 miles	\$4,357,000
Trails	3,069 miles	\$455,000
Bridges	50	\$947,000
Total	-	\$5,760,000

FLTP

- FLTP Roads in 2016: 7 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$2.1 million

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 3
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$4.3 million



The Lewis and Clark Backcountry Byway, Idaho (Source: BLM)

Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$6 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$1.1 billion
 - Grazing in 2016: \$443 million
 - Recreation in 2016: \$410 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 11,000



BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 11.6 million acres of surface land
- 36.5 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 0.6 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 2.9 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 2 units, 759,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas: 9 areas, 542,000 acres
- National Historic Trails: 4 trails, 439 miles
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: 16 units, 313 miles
- Wilderness Study Areas: 40 areas, 655,500 acres

— Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota —

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
<i>Roads</i>	1,581 miles	\$4,242,000
<i>Trails</i>	305 miles	\$211,000
<i>Bridges</i>	37	\$159,000
<i>Total</i>	-	\$4,612,000

FLTP

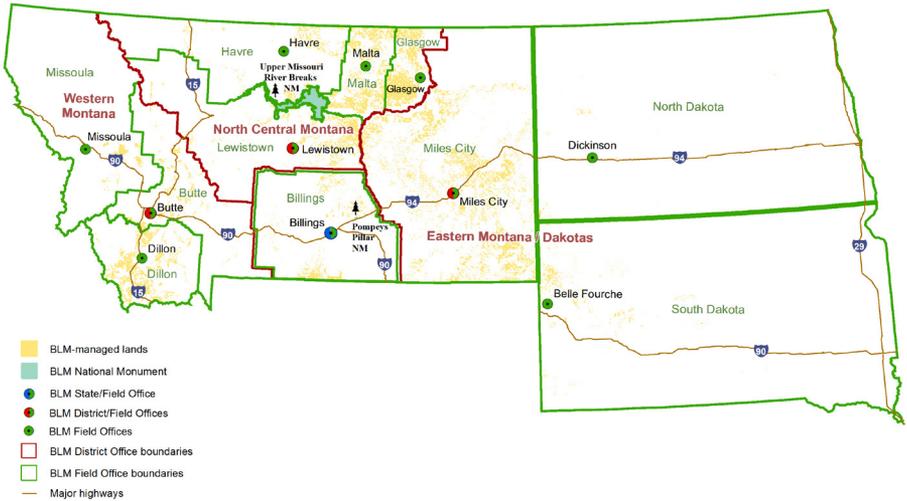
- FLTP Roads in 2016: 42 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$1.8 million

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 11
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$31 million



The Pryor Mountains, Montana (Source: BLM)



Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$5.3 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$4.9 billion
 - Oil and Gas sector in 2016: \$3.8 billion
 - Coal sector in 2016: \$488 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 23,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 8.4 million acres of surface land
- 47.1 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 11.4 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 1.9 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 2 monuments, 377,000 acres
- Wild, Scenic Rivers: 1 river, 149 miles
- Wilderness Areas: 1 area, 6,000 acres
- National Historic Trails: 2 trails, 347 miles
- Wilderness Study Areas: 35 areas, 435,000 acres

New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, Kansas

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	4,160 miles	\$5,001,000
Trails	257 miles	\$230,000
Bridges	4	\$17,000
Total	-	\$5,249,000

FLTP

- FLTP Roads in 2016: 90 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$35,000

FLAP

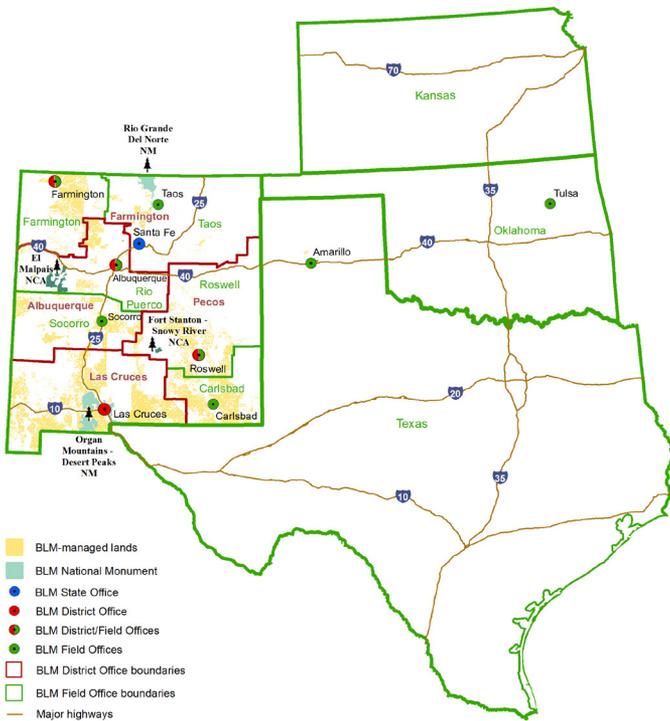
- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 2
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$6.6 million

Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$11.9 million



River Road, New Mexico (Source: BLM)



- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$10.9 billion
 - Oil and Gas sector in 2016: \$9.7 billion
 - Coal sector in 2016: \$361 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 61,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 14.1 million acres of surface land
- 36 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 8.4 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 1.3 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 6 units, 924,000 acres
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: 2 rivers, 72 miles
- National Historic Trails: 2 trail, 156 miles
- Wilderness Study Areas: 57 areas, 960,000 acres

Nevada

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
<i>Roads</i>	5,952 miles	\$4,624,000
<i>Trails</i>	696 miles	\$1,244,000
<i>Bridges</i>	12	\$52,000
<i>Total</i>	-	\$5,920,000

FLTP

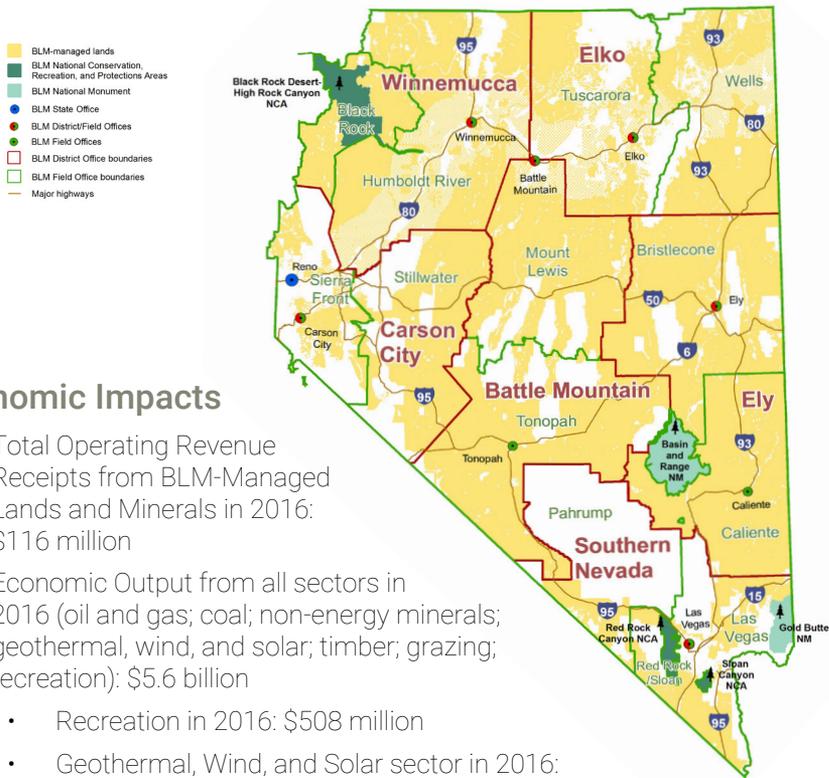
- FLTP Roads in 2016: 118 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$14.9 million

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 3
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$15 million



The Basin and Range National Monument, Nevada (Source: BLM)



Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$116 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$5.6 billion
 - Recreation in 2016: \$508 million
 - Geothermal, Wind, and Solar sector in 2016: \$345 million
 - Grazing in 2016: \$242 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 25,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 47 million acres of surface land
- 58.7 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 1.2 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 3.4 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 5 areas, 2 million acres
- Wilderness Areas: 46 areas, 2.1 million acres
- National Historic Trails: 3 trails, 1,147 miles
- Wilderness Study Areas: 60 areas, 2.5 million acres

Oregon & Washington

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	19,171 miles	\$65,093,000
Trails	1,404 miles	\$6,017,000
Bridges	478	\$2,994,000
Total	-	\$74,103,000

FLTP

- FLTP Roads in 2016: 592 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$10.7 million

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 18
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$27.5 million

Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$53 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$1.5 billion
 - Recreation in 2016: \$630 million
 - Timber in 2016: \$603 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 14,000



Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Oregon
(Source: BLM)



BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 16.5 million acres of surface land
- 46.4 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 3.4 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 4.1 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 4 units, 544,000 acres
- Wilderness Areas: 9 areas, 254,000 acres
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: 25 rivers, 810 miles
- National Historic Trails: 2 trails, 24 miles
- Wilderness Study Areas: 88 areas, 2.7 million acres

Utah

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
Roads	2,861 miles	\$3,196,000
Trails	2,446 miles	\$1,434,000
Bridges	21	\$384,000
Total	-	\$5,014,000

FLTP

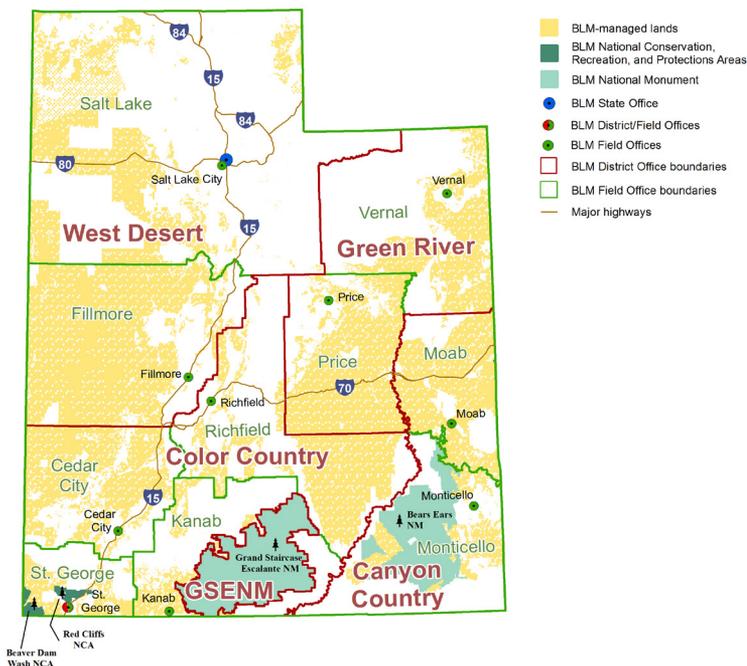
- FLTP Roads in 2016: 58 miles
- FLTP Project Funding (FY2013-2017): \$2.0 million

FLAP

- FLAP Projects Awarded (FY2013-2016): 3
- FLAP Project Funding (FY2013-2016): \$18.7 million



Nine Mile Canyon, Utah (Source: BLM)



Economic Impacts

- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$10.6 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$3.2 billion
 - Oil and Gas sector in 2016: \$1.8 billion
 - Coal sector in 2016: \$642 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 25,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 22.8 million acres of surface land
- 35.2 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 2.3 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 3.4 million
- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: 4 units, 3 million acres
- Wilderness Areas: 18 areas, 260,000 acres
- National Historic Trails: 3 trails, 583 miles
- Wilderness Study Areas: 86 areas, 3 million acres
- Wild and Scenic Rivers: 11 units, 19 miles

Wyoming

BLM Transportation Facility	Quantity	FY2013-2017 BLM Transportation Appropriations
<i>Roads</i>	2,746 miles	\$5,638,000
<i>Trails</i>	44 miles	\$306,000
<i>Bridges</i>	43	\$902,000
<i>Total</i>	-	\$6,846,000

FLTP

- FLTP Roads: 43 miles

Economic Impacts

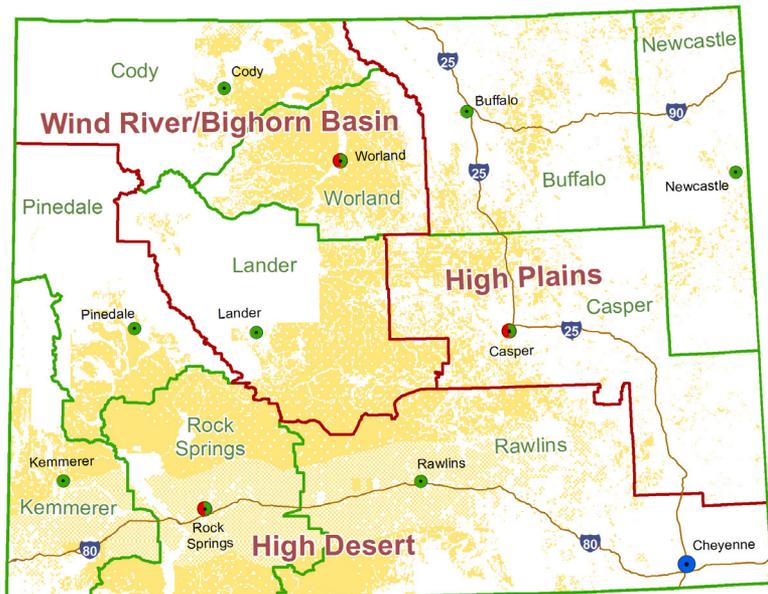
- Total Operating Revenue Receipts from BLM-Managed Lands and Minerals in 2016: \$12.7 million
- Economic Output from all sectors in 2016 (oil and gas; coal; non-energy minerals; geothermal, wind, and solar; timber; grazing; recreation): \$13.9 billion
 - Oil and Gas sector in 2016: \$8.0 billion
 - Coal sector in 2016: \$4.5 billion
 - Non-energy minerals in 2016: \$909 million
 - Jobs supported by economic activity from all sectors in 2016: 52,000

BLM managed lands as of 2016

- 18.4 million acres of surface land
- 41.6 million acres of subsurface mineral estate (including surface acreage)
- 1.9 million acres of tribal lands where BLM has trust responsibility for mineral operations

Public Land Treasures under BLM Stewardship as of 2016

- Recreation Site Visits: 1.5 million
- National Historic Trails: 5 trails, 1,644 miles



- BLM-managed lands
- BLM State Office
- BLM District/Field Offices
- BLM Field Offices
- BLM District Office boundaries
- BLM Field Office boundaries
- Major highways



Beck Lake Mountain Trail, Wyoming (Source: BLM)



The Bureau of Land Management was established in 1946 and is part of the U.S. Department of the Interior. We manage public lands, mostly in the 12 Western states, that encompass more than 245 million acres—an area equivalent to the size of Texas and New England combined—and 700 million acres of subsurface mineral estate.

U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management

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