



1942

Extensive withdrawals of public lands for military and defense use begin, with more than 13 million acres withdrawn in 2 years.

1946

Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is established within the Department of the Interior through the consolidation of the General Land Office and the U.S. Grazing Service.



1940



1953

Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to lease mineral lands more than 3 miles offshore; the BLM assumes responsibility for leasing through competitive sales.

1954

Recreation and Public Purposes Act amends the 1926 act and allows the sale and lease of public lands for other purposes in addition to recreation.

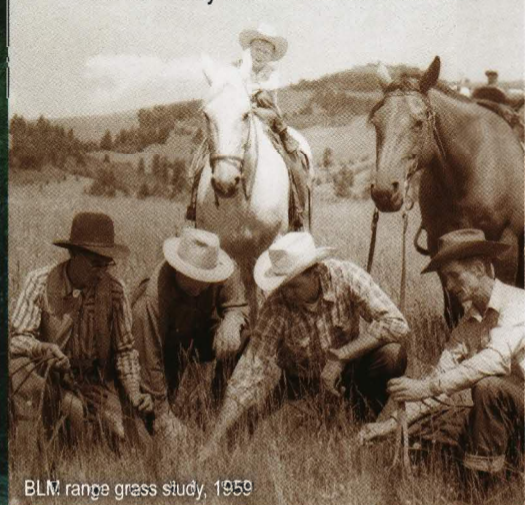
The BLM reorganizes and creates a state office system.

1955

Multiple Surface Use Act withdraws common varieties of minerals from entry as mining claims and allows claim owners to use the surface for mining operation purposes only.

1959

Wild Horse Protection Act prohibits the roundup of wild horses by aircraft and motor vehicles.



BLM range grass study, 1959

1950



Johnny Horizon Cleanup Days near petroglyphs in California, 1969

1960

Public Land Administration Act allows the use of donations and cooperative agreements to improve and better manage public lands.

1964

Public Land Law Review Commission is established to study public land laws and make long-term recommendations for public land use.

Wilderness Act protects undeveloped federal land to preserve its natural condition.

The BLM adopts a new logo.



1965

Land and Water Conservation Fund is established for federal acquisition of outdoor recreation areas.

1966

National Historic Preservation Act expands protection of prehistoric and historic properties.

1968

Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trails System Acts preserve sites with outstanding natural, cultural, scenic, historic, and recreational significance.

Johnny Horizon program promotes public awareness of BLM-administered lands.

1969

National Environmental Policy Act requires federal agencies to assess the impacts of their actions on the environment.

1960



Alaska pipeline

1971

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides for settlement of aboriginal land claims of Alaskan Natives and Native groups; the BLM is tasked with the largest U.S. land transfer effort ever undertaken.

Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act provides for the protection and management of these animals on federal lands.

1973

Endangered Species Act requires the conservation of threatened and endangered plants and animals and the ecosystems upon which they depend.

1975

Energy Policy and Conservation Act addresses energy demands and establishes a strategic petroleum reserve.

1976

Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires that public lands be managed for multiple uses and sustained yield through land use planning.

Management of the National Petroleum Reserve—Alaska is transferred to the BLM.

1977

Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act ensures environmental safeguards for mining and reclamation of mined areas.

Trans Alaska Pipeline System begins transporting oil 800 miles from Alaska's North Slope to the Port of Valdez.

1978

Public Rangelands Improvement Act requires inventory, determination of trends, and improvement of public rangelands.

1979

Archaeological Resources Protection Act requires permits for excavation or removal of these resources from federal lands and provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations.

1970



Wind energy project in Wyoming

1980

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act designates and conserves public lands in Alaska as national parks, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, wilderness, and forests and provides for subsistence use by rural Alaska residents.

Energy Security Act promotes the development of alternative energy sources such as oil shale, synthetic fuel, wind power, and geothermal sources.

The BLM completes its first resource management plan, covering the California Desert Conservation Area, and designates its first areas of critical environmental concern in Utah and California.

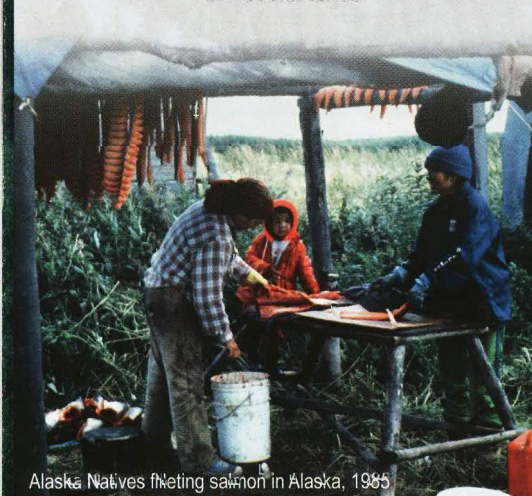
1983

Bear Trap Canyon in southwestern Montana is designated by Congress as BLM's first wilderness area (it later became part of Lee Metcalf Wilderness).

The BLM transfers responsibility for offshore leasing to the Minerals Management Service.

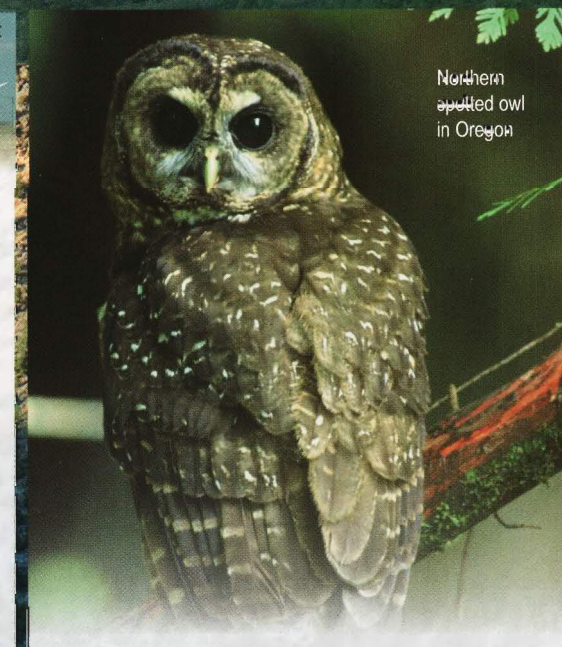
1987

Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act establishes a new leasing system and changes certain operational procedures for onshore resources on federal lands.



Alaska Natives flaking salmon in Alaska, 1985

1980



Northern spotted owl in Oregon

1990

Northern spotted owl is listed as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, leading to an enjoinder of all timber sales on federal lands within its range.

1992

Energy Policy Act increases focus on alternative energy sources, energy efficiency, and reducing the country's reliance on foreign fuel sources.

1993

Presidential summit leads to the development of the Northwest Forest Plan to address human and environmental needs in areas within the northern spotted owl region.

1994

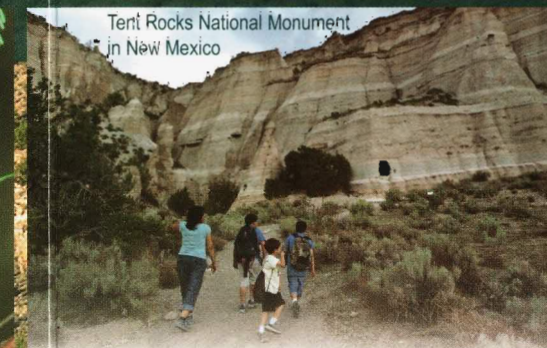
BLM Summit, the first ever gathering of all BLM managers, resulted in the development of a new strategic vision for the BLM.

Rangeland Reform '94 amends grazing regulations and establishes Resource Advisory Councils.

1996

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is designated by Presidential proclamation as BLM's first national monument.

1990



Tent Rocks National Monument in New Mexico

2000

National Landscape Conservation System is established.

Executive Order 13175 mandates consultation and collaboration with tribal officials in developing federal policy that has tribal implications.

2005

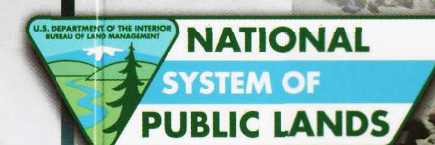
Energy Policy Act ensures energy efficiency and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.

2008

BLM-managed lands are officially designated as the National System of Public Lands.

2009

Omnibus Public Land Management Act authorizes the 26-million-acre National Landscape Conservation System and establishes permit requirements and penalties for unauthorized removal of paleontological resources from federal lands.



Femur bone fossil found on BLM land in Wyoming

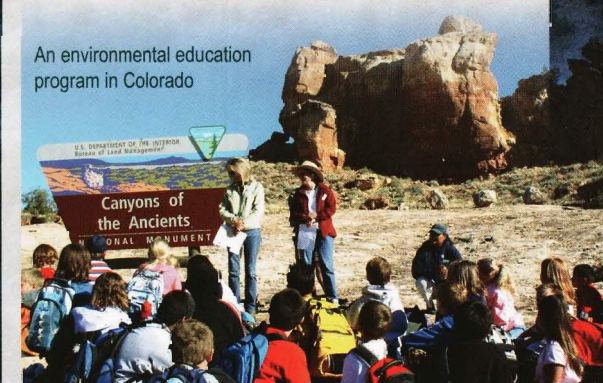
2000



Monitoring trees in Oregon

2012

200th anniversary of the General Land Office and the 150th anniversary of the Homestead Act



An environmental education program in Colorado

Today, the BLM benefits the national economy as well as the economies of local communities. Activities on BLM lands, such as energy production, mineral extraction, timber harvesting, grazing, and recreation, result in jobs and income from goods and services associated with public land resources. In 2010, the BLM's management of public lands contributed more than \$112 billion to the national economy and supported more than 500,000 American jobs.

2010