



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON  
**NATURAL RESOURCES**  
CHAIRMAN BRUCE WESTERMAN

**To:** Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Republican Members  
**From:** Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations Staff,  
Michelle Lane ([Michelle.Lane@mail.house.gov](mailto:Michelle.Lane@mail.house.gov)) and Lucas Drill  
([Lucas.Drill@mail.house.gov](mailto:Lucas.Drill@mail.house.gov)); x5-0500  
**Date:** Monday, September 8, 2025  
**Subject:** Oversight Hearing titled *“Exploring the Economic Potential of the Golden Age of American Energy Dominance”*

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The Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations will hold an oversight hearing titled *“Exploring the Economic Potential of the Golden Age of American Energy Dominance”* on **Tuesday, September 9, 2025, at 2:15 p.m. in room 1334 Longworth House Office Building.**

Member offices are requested to notify Jace McNaught ([Jace.McNaught@mail.house.gov](mailto:Jace.McNaught@mail.house.gov)) by 4:30 p.m. on Monday, September 8, if their Member intends to participate in the hearing.

**I. KEY MESSAGES**

- Permitted activities on federal lands and waters, such as oil and gas leasing, forestry, grazing, mining, and recreation, generate billions of dollars in federal revenue and sustain vital jobs in gateway communities.
- Federal lands belong to all Americans, not just unelected bureaucrats in Washington, D.C., or environmental non-governmental organizations (NGOs) eager to wage lawfare.
- Responsible use of these lands promotes economic prosperity. Locking up access to America’s federal lands under Biden-era preservationist policies undermined local economies and reduced the ability to support true conservation to our nation’s most valuable spaces.
- After four years of the Biden administration locking up our lands and waters, the time has come to realize the full economic potential of the golden age of American energy and natural resources dominance.

**II. WITNESSES**

- **Ms. Diana Furchtgott-Roth**, Director, Center for Energy, Climate, and Environment and the Herbert and Joyce Morgan Fellow in Energy and Environmental Policy, The Heritage Foundation, Washington, D.C.
- **Mr. Dustin Meyer**, Senior Vice President of Policy, Economics, and Regulatory Affairs, American Petroleum Institute, Washington, D.C.
- **The Honorable Jerry Taylor**, Commissioner, Garfield County, Utah
- **Ms. Autumn Hanna**, Vice President, Taxpayers for Common Sense, Washington, D.C.  
(Minority witness)

### **III. BACKGROUND**

#### ***Introduction***

The federal government owns approximately 640 million acres—about 28 percent—of the 2.27 billion acres of land in the United States.<sup>1</sup> The U.S. Department of the Interior’s (DOI) Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), and National Park Service (NPS), as well as the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) U.S. Forest Service (USFS), manage the large majority of those 640 million acres.<sup>2</sup> The federal government also manages federal waters, which include 12 nautical miles of territorial sea, 24 nautical miles of contiguous zone, and 200 nautical miles of exclusive economic zone.<sup>3</sup> The U.S. exclusive economic zone contains more than 3.4 million square nautical miles of ocean, an area larger than the “combined land of all fifty states.”<sup>4</sup>

Contrary to radical environmentalist opinion, the purpose of the federal government’s land ownership is not to champion preservation and prevent human impact on federally owned lands. Rather, the federal government is tasked with serving as a benevolent and wise steward, balancing for future generations multiple land uses like energy development, livestock grazing, mining, timber harvesting, recreation, and conservation.<sup>5</sup>

Importantly, these multiple uses of federal lands and waters generate revenues that support schools, infrastructure, transportation, national security, defense, and other national, state, and local needs.<sup>6</sup> In fact, myriad federal, state, and local policy priorities, like funding conservation programs, growing rural economies, balancing state and local budgets, and reducing the federal deficit, all rely on money generated by activities on federal lands and in federal waters.

Recognizing this reality, President Trump and Republicans in Congress have worked tirelessly to highlight the importance of funds brought into the U.S. Treasury by oil and gas development, grazing, mining, timber harvesting, and recreation on federal lands and waters. Only by unlocking our federal lands and waters can we truly unleash the golden age of American energy and resource dominance.

#### ***Onshore Oil & Gas***

The United States is rich in natural resources, particularly oil and natural gas.<sup>7</sup> According to the Institute for Energy Research, the United States has 1.66 trillion barrels of technically

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<sup>1</sup> See CONG. RSCH. SERV., R42346, FEDERAL LAND OWNERSHIP: OVERVIEW AND DATA (Feb. 21, 2020), <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R42346.pdf>.

<sup>2</sup> *Id.*

<sup>3</sup> See *U.S. Maritime Limits & Boundaries*, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMIN., <https://nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/data/us-maritime-limits-and-boundaries.html>.

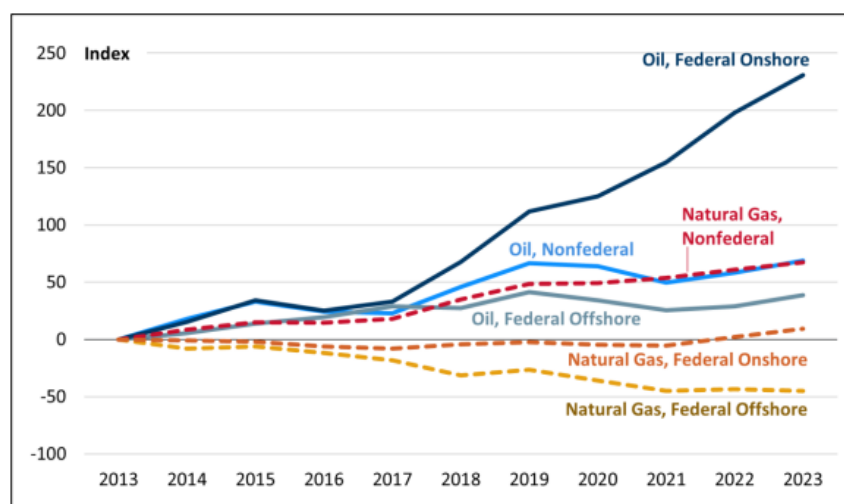
<sup>4</sup> *The United States is an Ocean Nation*, NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMIN., [https://www.gc.noaa.gov/documents/2011/012711\\_gcil\\_maritime\\_eez\\_map.pdf](https://www.gc.noaa.gov/documents/2011/012711_gcil_maritime_eez_map.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> See, e.g., *A Multiple-Use and Sustained Yield Mission*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., <https://www.blm.gov/about/our-mission>.

<sup>6</sup> See CONG. RSCH. SERV., R42346, FEDERAL LAND OWNERSHIP: OVERVIEW AND DATA (Feb. 21, 2020), <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R42346.pdf>.

<sup>7</sup> See Kevin D. Dayaratna, Austin Gae & Mario Loyola, *Time for U.S. Energy Dominance: Unlocking America’s Oil and Gas Potential through Innovation and Policy*, THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION (Jan. 20, 2025), [https://www.heritage.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/BG3888\\_0.pdf](https://www.heritage.org/sites/default/files/2025-01/BG3888_0.pdf).

recoverable oil and 4.03 quadrillion cubic feet of technically recoverable natural gas.<sup>8</sup> Although the federal government owns 61 percent of America's onshore and offshore mineral estate, only 25 percent of domestic oil and 11 percent of domestic natural gas come from federal lands and waters.<sup>9</sup>



Relative changes in crude oil and natural gas production, FY 2013 through FY 2023, as compiled by CRS using data from Energy Information Administration.<sup>10</sup>

Oil and gas exploration and development within the onshore federal estate offers significant revenue opportunities for the United States.<sup>11</sup> Accordingly, on the first day of his second term, President Trump issued a series of executive orders (EOs) and presidential actions emphasizing the need to unleash American energy.<sup>12</sup> These presidential directives instructed agencies to review all existing regulatory barriers to identifying, developing, and using domestic energy resources; declared a national energy emergency enabling acceleration of project approval timelines; reversed Biden administration policies that restricted energy production in Alaska;

<sup>8</sup> See *2024 North American Energy Inventory*, THE INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY RESEARCH (May 2024), <https://www.instituteforenergyresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-North-American-Energy-Inventory.pdf>.

<sup>9</sup> See *Unleashing the Golden Age of American Energy Dominance: Oversight Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Oversight and Investigations of the H. Comm. on Natural Resources*, 109th Cong. (2025) (hearing memorandum), [https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hearing\\_memo\\_-\\_sub\\_on\\_oi\\_ov\\_hrg\\_on\\_energy\\_dominance\\_04.02.25.pdf](https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hearing_memo_-_sub_on_oi_ov_hrg_on_energy_dominance_04.02.25.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> See LEXIE RYAN, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R46537, REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASES ON ONSHORE FEDERAL LANDS (Apr. 23, 2025), [https://www.congress.gov/crs\\_external\\_products/R/PDF/R46537/R46537.7.pdf](https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R46537/R46537.7.pdf). FY 2013 is the base year for this graphic, and values are equivalent to percentages. Energy Information Administration data are reported in calendar years, and to convert data to fiscal years CRS used monthly data.

<sup>11</sup> See KATIE HOOVER, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R43429, FEDERAL LANDS AND RELATED RESOURCES: OVERVIEW AND SELECTED ISSUES FOR THE 118TH CONGRESS (Feb. 24, 2023), <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R43429.pdf>.

<sup>12</sup> See Exec. Order No. 14153, 90 Fed. Reg. 8347 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/29/2025-01955/unleashing-alaskas-extraordinary-resource-potential>; Exec. Order No. 14154, 90 Fed. Reg. 8353 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/29/2025-01956/unleashing-american-energy>; Exec. Order No. 14156, 90 Fed. Reg. 8433 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/29/2025-02003/declaring-a-national-energy-emergency>; Exec. Order No. 14162, 90 Fed. Reg. 8455 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/30/2025-02010/putting-america-first-in-international-environmental-agreements>; Presidential Memorandum on Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis, 90 Fed. Reg. 8245 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/28/2025-01904/delivering-emergency-price-relief-for-american-families-and-defeating-the-cost-of-living-crisis>.

withdrew the United States from the Paris international climate agreement; and directed federal agencies to reduce high costs of living driven by energy prices.<sup>13</sup>

Although oil and natural gas production on federal lands increased between Fiscal Years (FY) 2013 and 2023, areas of production, known as leases in producing status, and the number of leases, including leases that were not producing, remained relatively stable.<sup>14</sup> In FY 2013, BLM administered 23,507 producing oil and natural gas leases, covering a total of 12.6 million acres.<sup>15</sup> In FY 2023, BLM administered 23,641 producing oil and natural gas leases, covering a total of 12.4 million acres.<sup>16</sup> Moreover, onshore natural gas production on federal lands, including tribal lands, increased 9 percent, from 3,863 billion cubic feet (Bcf) in FY 2013 to 4,227 Bcf in FY 2023.<sup>17</sup> In FY 2023, onshore natural gas production on federal lands accounted for 9 percent of total U.S. production.<sup>18</sup>

In FY 2024, rents and royalties from onshore oil and gas totaled approximately \$7.325 billion, comprising the largest revenue category among DOI budget receipts.<sup>19</sup> In FY 2023, revenues from oil and natural gas leases on onshore federal lands totaled \$8.497 billion, making up 93 percent of total federal revenues from all types of energy and mineral leasing on onshore federal lands.<sup>20</sup> These revenues consist of royalties (\$8.370 billion); bonuses (\$97 million); other revenues, including settlement agreements, interest payments, and fees from applications for permits to drill (\$15 million); and rents (\$15 million).<sup>21</sup> Additionally, “[d]isbursements of these revenues for FY2023 include \$3.862 billion to states; \$3.045 billion to the Reclamation Fund; \$14.73 million to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund; and \$850 million to the General Fund of the Treasury.”<sup>22</sup>

### ***Offshore Oil & Gas***

DOI oversees all offshore mineral and energy activities through the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management (BOEM) and the Bureau of Safety and Environmental Enforcement (BSEE). BOEM oversees “all [Outer Continental Shelf] OCS leasing policy and program development issues for oil, gas and other marine minerals.”<sup>23</sup> BSEE’s role in offshore energy is to “develop, implement, and enforce regulations concerning oil, gas, and sulphur exploration, development, and production operations on the Outer Continental Shelf.”<sup>24</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> See *Unleashing the Golden Age of American Energy Dominance: Oversight Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Oversight and Investigations of the H. Comm. on Natural Resources*, 109th Cong. (2025) (hearing memorandum), [https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hearing\\_memo\\_-\\_sub\\_on\\_oi\\_ov\\_hrg\\_on\\_energy\\_dominance\\_04.02.25.pdf](https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hearing_memo_-_sub_on_oi_ov_hrg_on_energy_dominance_04.02.25.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> See LEXIE RYAN, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R46537, REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASES ON ONSHORE FEDERAL LANDS (Apr. 23, 2025), [https://www.congress.gov/crs\\_external\\_products/R/PDF/R46537/R46537.7.pdf](https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R46537/R46537.7.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> See *Public Land Statistics 2013*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT. (July 2014), <https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/pls2013.pdf>.

<sup>16</sup> *Id.*

<sup>17</sup> *Id.*

<sup>18</sup> *Id.*

<sup>19</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> See LEXIE RYAN, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R46537, REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM OIL AND NATURAL GAS LEASES ON ONSHORE FEDERAL LANDS (Apr. 23, 2025), [https://www.congress.gov/crs\\_external\\_products/R/PDF/R46537/R46537.7.pdf](https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R46537/R46537.7.pdf).

<sup>21</sup> *Id.*

<sup>22</sup> *Id.*

<sup>23</sup> *Bureau of Ocean Energy Mgmt.*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, <https://www.boem.gov/>.

<sup>24</sup> *Regulatory Interpretations*, BUREAU OF SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENFORCEMENT, <https://www.bsee.gov/guidance-and-regulations/guidance/regulatory-interpretations>.

The Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act of 1953 (OCSLA) defines the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) “as all submerged lands lying seaward of state coastal waters (3 miles offshore) which are under U.S. jurisdiction.”<sup>25</sup> Under OCSLA, “the Secretary of the Interior is responsible for the administration of mineral exploration and development of the OCS.”<sup>26</sup> Specifically, “[t]he Act empowers the Secretary to grant leases to the highest qualified responsible bidder on the basis of sealed competitive bids and to formulate regulations as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.”<sup>27</sup> OCSLA also stipulates that BOEM “must prepare and maintain forward-looking five-year plans—referred to by BOEM as *national programs* or *five-year programs*—to schedule proposed oil and gas lease sales on the [OCS].”<sup>28</sup>

The Biden administration’s Record of Decision for the 2024-2029 Program, which was only published 18 months after the previous plan expired, specified an effective date of July 1, 2024, creating an unprecedented two-year gap between the 2017-2022 leasing Program and the 2024-2029 Program.<sup>29</sup> This delay eliminated opportunities for offshore oil and gas lease sales in 2023 and 2024 and provided only one opportunity for a sale in 2025, which BOEM previously indicated may not occur as planned due to National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) procedural delays.<sup>30</sup> Additionally, the current five-year plan decreased the number of proposed lease sales from 47 in the first Trump administration to only 3 under the Biden administration.<sup>31</sup> This massive decrease in lease sales under the Biden administration signaled regulatory uncertainty for the nation’s long-term energy strategy.<sup>32</sup>

Fortunately however, under Secretary Burgum’s Secretarial Order, “Unleashing American Energy,” which followed President Trump’s EO of the same name, Agency Assistant Secretaries are directed to “review the 5-year program for offshore oil and gas leasing to assess the need for changes to meet the Nation’s energy goals, consistent with the principles outlined in the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act.”<sup>33</sup>

Over the past 20 years, offshore oil and gas leasing has generated approximately \$129.87 billion in revenue, averaging around \$6.49 billion annually.<sup>34</sup> This substantial income stream is pivotal for both federal and state governments, supporting a wide range of public services, infrastructure

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<sup>25</sup> *OCS Lands Act History*, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT., <https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/leasing/ocs-lands-act-history>; see also 43 U.S.C. §1331.

<sup>26</sup> *OCS Lands Act History*, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT., <https://www.boem.gov/oil-gas-energy/leasing/ocs-lands-act-history>

<sup>27</sup> *Id.*

<sup>28</sup> LAURA B. COMAY, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R44692, FIVE-YEAR OFFSHORE OIL AND GAS LEASING PROGRAM: STATUS AND ISSUES IN BRIEF (Oct. 1, 2024), <https://www.crs.gov/reports/pdf/R44692/R44692.pdf>.

<sup>29</sup> *Record of Decision and Approval of the 2024-2029 National Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program*, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT. (Dec. 14, 2023), <https://www.boem.gov/sites/default/files/documents/oil-gas-energy/Decision-Memo-National-Program-SIGNED.pdf>.

<sup>30</sup> *Briefing for House Natural Resources Committee, Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources Staff*, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT. (Dec. 17, 2024).

<sup>31</sup> See Notice of Availability of the 2019-2024 Draft Proposed Outer Continental Shelf Oil and Gas Leasing Program and Notice of Intent To Prepare a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement, 83 Fed. Reg. 829 (Jan. 8, 2018), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/01/08/2018-00083/notice-of-availability-of-the-2019-2024-draft-proposed-outer-continental-shelf-oil-and-gas-leasing>.

<sup>32</sup> *Id.*

<sup>33</sup> S.O. No. 3418, Unleashing American Energy, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (Feb. 3, 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/document\\_secretarys\\_orders/so-3418-signed.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/document_secretarys_orders/so-3418-signed.pdf); see also, Exec. Order No. 14154, 90 Fed. Reg. 8353 (Jan. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/01/29/2025-01956/unleashing-american-energy>.

<sup>34</sup> See *Natural Resources Revenue Data*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, <https://revenuedata.doi.gov/query-data/?dataType=Revenue>.



projects, and conservation initiatives.<sup>35</sup> The Gulf of America region alone accounts for nearly 14 percent of total U.S. oil production and supports approximately 370,000 jobs.<sup>36</sup> Its reserves include 26.77 billion barrels of oil and 197 trillion cubic feet of gas spread across 1,325 oil and gas fields.<sup>37</sup> The OCS Alaska Region is estimated to contain an average potential of 24 billion barrels of undiscovered, extractable oil, with higher-end estimates indicating that the region's oil resources could exceed 34 billion barrels.<sup>38</sup> The estimated gas potential stands at 126 trillion cubic feet, with the possibility of surpassing 230 trillion cubic feet.<sup>39</sup> Alaska's oil and gas industry supports 69,200 jobs, or 16 percent of the state's total, and \$5.9 billion in wages.<sup>40</sup>

For FY 2024, budget receipts from mineral leasing in the Outer-Continental Shelf totaled approximately \$7.058 billion in accounts receivable.<sup>41</sup>

## ***Grazing***

Approximately 92 percent of the country's 640 million federally owned acres are found in 12 western states, where 45.9 percent of the land is owned by the BLM, USFS, FWS, NPS, DOI, or the Department of Defense (DoD).<sup>42</sup> Because of this, the western United States is blanketed with a checkerboard pattern of federal, state, and private land.

Livestock ranchers in this region are charged fees to allow their livestock to graze on federal lands.<sup>43</sup> During the 2025 Grazing Fee Year (March 1, 2025, through February 28, 2026), the fee for livestock grazing on BLM-administered land is \$1.35 per animal unit month (AUM).<sup>44</sup> An animal unit month or head month, treated as equivalent measures for fee purposes, is the use of public lands by one yearling, cow and her calf, one horse, or five sheep or goats for one month.<sup>45</sup> This formula is based on the market value of forage on the public lands and accounts for market rates for private-land grazing leases, current market prices for beef cattle, and the expected costs of livestock production.<sup>46</sup> The fee applies to nearly 18,000 grazing permits and leases administered by BLM and nearly 6,250 permits administered by USFS.<sup>47</sup> The grazing fees collected by each agency are then divided among the agency, the U.S. Treasury, states, and

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<sup>35</sup> *Id.*

<sup>36</sup> See *Gulf of America*, U.S. ENERGY INFORMATION ADMINISTRATION, [https://www.eia.gov/special/gulf\\_of\\_america/](https://www.eia.gov/special/gulf_of_america/).

<sup>37</sup> See John Filostrat, *BOEM Releases Estimated Oil and Gas Reserves for Gulf of Mexico*, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT. (Sept. 9, 2021), <https://www.boem.gov/newsroom/notes-stakeholders/boem-releases-estimated-oil-and-gas-reserves-gulf-mexico>.

<sup>38</sup> See 1995 Assessment Data for Oil and Gas Potential of Alaska Federal Offshore, BUREAU OF OCEAN ENERGY MGMT., <https://www.boem.gov/about-boem/1995-assessment-data-oil-and-gas-potential-alaska-federal-offshore>.

<sup>39</sup> *Id.*

<sup>40</sup> See Lex Yelverton, *Alaska's oil and gas expected to be huge economic driver over next 5 years*, ALASKA'S NEWS SOURCE (Aug. 31, 2023), <https://www.alaskasnewsresource.com/2023/08/31/alaskas-oil-gas-expected-be-huge-economic-driver-over-next-5-years/>.

<sup>41</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

<sup>42</sup> See CONG. RSCH. SERV., R42346, FEDERAL LAND OWNERSHIP: OVERVIEW AND DATA (Feb. 21, 2020), <https://sgp.fas.org/crs/misc/R42346.pdf>.

<sup>43</sup> See CAROL HARDY VINCENT, CONG. RSCH. SERV., RS21232, GRAZING FEES: OVERVIEW AND ISSUES (Mar. 4, 2019), <https://www.crs.gov/reports/pdf/RS21232/RS21232.pdf>.

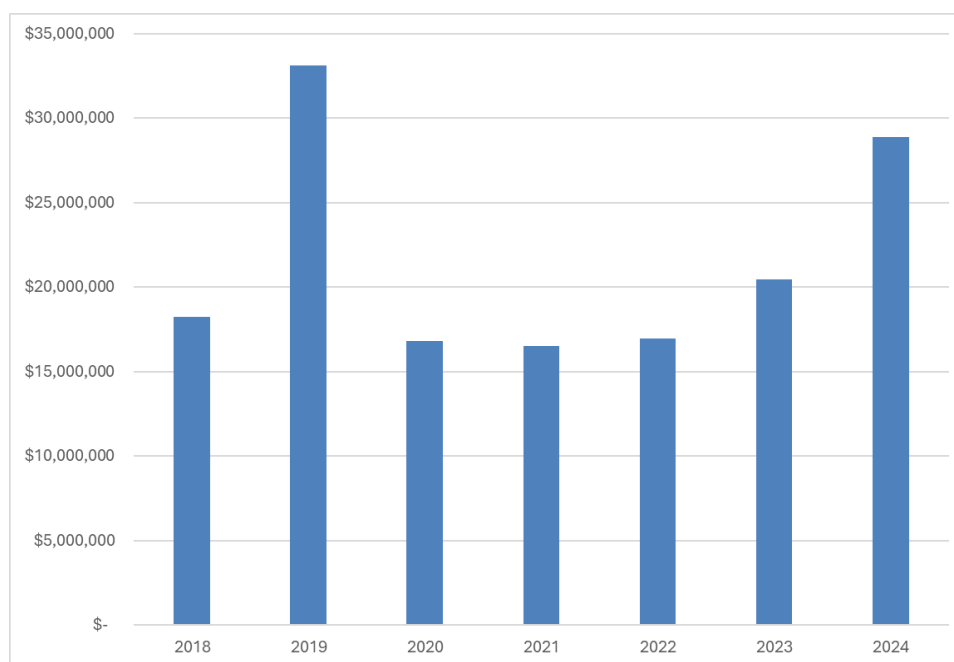
<sup>44</sup> See 2025 Grazing Fee, Surcharge Rates, and Penalty for Unauthorized Grazing Use Rates, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT. (Feb. 13, 2025), <https://www.blm.gov/policy/im2025-019>.

<sup>45</sup> See BLM, USDA Forest Service announce 2025 grazing fees, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT. (Jan. 31, 2025), <https://www.blm.gov/press-release/blm-usda-forest-service-announce-2025-grazing-fees>.

<sup>46</sup> See *Understanding Grazing Fees*, RANGELANDS GATEWAY, <https://rangelandsgateway.org/topics/uses-range-pastureland/understanding-grazing-fees>.

<sup>47</sup> See BLM, USDA Forest Service announce 2025 grazing fees, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT. (Jan. 31, 2025), <https://www.blm.gov/press-release/blm-usda-forest-service-announce-2025-grazing-fees>.

localities.<sup>48</sup> The agency’s revenue portion is “deposited in a range betterment fund in the Treasury and is subject to appropriation by Congress.”<sup>49</sup> The agencies use grazing fee funds for field activities like range rehabilitation and fence construction.<sup>50</sup> BLM and USFS allocate the remaining collections differently among the Treasury, states, and localities.<sup>51</sup>



Revenues from grazing fees, FY 2018 through FY 2024, compiled by Committee staff.<sup>52</sup>

These funds have a significant economic impact on the communities and environments in which the permits are issued. The Federal Grazing Program’s economic contributions total approximately 35,000 jobs, \$693.6 million in labor income, and \$2.7 billion in economic output.<sup>53</sup> For FY 2024, grazing fees totaled \$28.893 million as offsetting receipts in accounts received.<sup>54</sup> Of this money, the Public Rangelands Improvement Act<sup>55</sup> requires the allotment of 50 percent of “grazing fees collected by each agency, or \$10.0 million—whichever is greater—go to a range betterment fund in the Treasury.”<sup>56</sup> BLM’s Rangeland Management Program budget was \$107.8 million for FY 2024.<sup>57</sup> By expanding livestock grazing on public land, BLM and USFS

<sup>48</sup> See CAROL HARDY VINCENT, CONG. RSCH. SERV., RS21232, GRAZING FEES: OVERVIEW AND ISSUES (Mar. 4, 2019), <https://www.crs.gov/reports/pdf/RS21232/RS21232.pdf>.

<sup>49</sup> *Id.*

<sup>50</sup> *Id.*

<sup>51</sup> *Id.*

<sup>52</sup> *Id.*

<sup>53</sup> See *The Bureau of Land Management’s Grazing Program*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., <https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2025-02/BLM-Grazing-Program-Infographic.pdf>.

<sup>54</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

<sup>55</sup> Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, H.R. 10587, 95th Cong. (1978), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/95th-congress/house-bill/10587>.

<sup>56</sup> See CAROL HARDY VINCENT, CONG. RSCH. SERV., RS21232, GRAZING FEES: OVERVIEW AND ISSUES (Mar. 4, 2019), <https://www.crs.gov/reports/pdf/RS21232/RS21232.pdf>.

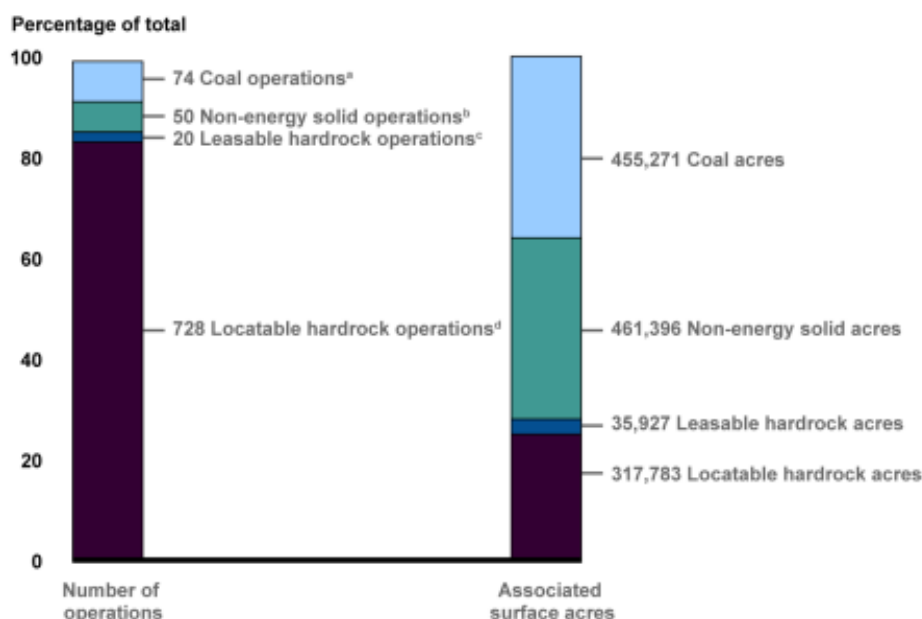
<sup>57</sup> See *The Bureau of Land Management’s Grazing Program*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., <https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2025-02/BLM-Grazing-Program-Infographic.pdf>.

can produce revenue for local communities and the federal government while also maintaining the lands being utilized by American ranchers.<sup>58</sup>

### ***Hardrock Mining and Coal***

Hardrock mining is critical to domestic energy production and national security. Critical and other hardrock minerals are essential to the U.S. economy and are used in applications ranging from everyday household items to advanced defense weapons systems.

In 2024, the U.S. was 100 percent reliant on imports for 12 of the 50 minerals on the critical minerals list and more than 50 percent reliant on imports for 28 of those minerals.<sup>59</sup> President Trump’s EO 14241 highlights the importance to reinvigorate our national mining capacity, as mineral security has proven to be a critical component of national security. By working towards mineral independence, the mining industry can generate even more jobs for Americans and revenue for the federal government.



Number of mine operations authorized to produce minerals and associated surface acres on federal lands, by category of mine operations, as of September 30, 2018.<sup>60</sup>

On March 20, 2025, President Trump signed EO14241, “Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production,” which directed the Secretary of the Interior to “identify and provide the Assistant to the President for Economic Policy and the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs with a list of all Federal lands known to hold mineral deposits and reserves” in order to “prioritize mineral production and mining related purposes as the primary land uses in these areas.”<sup>61</sup> BLM and USFS data showed 872 mine operations authorized to

<sup>58</sup> *Id.*

<sup>59</sup> *Id.*

<sup>60</sup> See *Mining on Federal Lands: More than 800 Operations Authorized to Mine and Total Mineral Production is Unknown*, U.S. GOV. ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (May 28, 2020), <https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-461r.pdf>.

<sup>61</sup> Exec. Order No. 14241, 90 Fed. Reg. 13673 (Mar. 20, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/25/2025-05212/immediate-measures-to-increase-american-mineral-production>.



produce solid minerals on federal lands as of September 30, 2018.<sup>62</sup> Of these mine operations, about 83 percent (728) were authorized to produce locatable hardrock minerals, about 2 percent (20) were authorized to produce leasable hardrock minerals, about 6 percent (50) were authorized to produce non-energy solid minerals, and about 8 percent (74) were authorized to produce coal.<sup>63</sup>

In FY 2024, hardrock mining totaled approximately \$58.96 million in budget receipts.<sup>64</sup> In FY 2018, about half of the 144 authorized leasable operations produced solid minerals and paid about \$550 million in federal royalties, according to agency data.<sup>65</sup> Of these, coal operations accounted for \$481 million of total federal royalties, highlighting the importance of the coal industry as a revenue producer and key component of unleashing American energy.<sup>66</sup>

The United States has the world's largest coal reserves.<sup>67</sup> Whereas oil and gas reserves are found on federal, state, and private lands, coal is almost exclusively located on lands owned by the federal government.<sup>68</sup> Accordingly, "federal policies can more easily impact coal production and consumption," both to America's detriment and advantage, depending on the federal government's policies towards coal.<sup>69</sup>

Mining in the United States generated over 1.2 million jobs and contributed \$194.4 billion to the U.S. economy's gross domestic product (GDP) in 2021 according to a November 2022 report published by the National Mining Association.<sup>70</sup> Coal mining accounted for \$45.8 billion of that annual GDP growth.<sup>71</sup> Further, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) estimates that in 2021, "mineral commodities were transformed into \$3.3 trillion worth of goods and services," which equals "nearly 15% of the total U.S. GDP."<sup>72</sup> The overall value of U.S. mineral production edged up by \$1 billion in 2024 to \$106 billion, according to the USGS's annual Mineral Commodity Summaries.<sup>73</sup>

In FY 2025, the offsetting receipts for coal, which include rents, bonuses, and royalties, are calculated to be approximately \$634.028 million,<sup>74</sup> which contributes to a total estimated value

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<sup>62</sup> See *Mining on Federal Lands: More than 800 Operations Authorized to Mine and Total Mineral Production is Unknown*, U.S. GOV. ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE (May 28, 2020), <https://www.gao.gov/products/gao-20-461r>.

<sup>63</sup> *Id.*

<sup>64</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

<sup>65</sup> *Id.*

<sup>66</sup> *Id.*

<sup>67</sup> See *2024 North American Energy Inventory*, THE INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY RESEARCH (May 2024), <https://www.instituteforenergyresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024-North-American-Energy-Inventory.pdf>.

<sup>68</sup> *Id.*

<sup>69</sup> *Id.*

<sup>70</sup> See *The Economic Contributions of U.S. Mining, 2021*, NATIONAL MINING ASSOCIATION (Nov. 2022), <https://nma.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Economic-Contributions-of-Mining-in-2021.pdf>.

<sup>71</sup> *Id.*

<sup>72</sup> *Id.*

<sup>73</sup> Seth Amgott, *USGS: Value of U.S. Mineral Production Edged Up in 2024*, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (Jan. 31, 2025), <https://www.usgs.gov/news/national-news-release/usgs-value-us-mineral-production-edged-2024>.

<sup>74</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

of \$8.107 billion for onshore energy leasing.<sup>75</sup> The Office of Natural Resources Revenue Data (ONRR) reported that in FY 2024, coal generated \$441.572 million on federal lands.<sup>76</sup>

Coal mining revenues come from a variety of sources. The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 (MLA) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) govern the leasing of mining operations.<sup>77</sup> These statutes require that coal mining operations pay rental fees when conducting business on federal lands, and royalties that are valued at least 12.5 percent of the value of the coal recovered from the leased land.<sup>78</sup> Of the about \$441.572 million that ONRR reported as coming from coal on federal lands, \$420,646,241 came from royalties; \$19,098,567 came from other revenue sources not tied to commodities, leases, or tribal lands; \$1,134,023 came from rental fees; and \$693,280 was paid in bonus, which is the amount paid by the highest bidder.<sup>79</sup>

ONRR forwards half of the royalty funds back to states, which in turn use those funds for road construction, schools, universities, and general funds.<sup>80</sup> Additionally, according to a November 2022 report published by the National Mining Association, mining in the United States generated over 1.2 million jobs and contributed \$194.4 billion to the U.S. economy's GDP in 2021.<sup>81</sup> Coal mining accounted for \$45.8 billion of that annual GDP growth.<sup>82</sup> Further, the USGS estimates that, in 2021, "mineral commodities were transformed into \$3.3 trillion worth of goods and services," which equals "nearly 15% of the total U.S. GDP."<sup>83</sup>

### ***Forestry and Timber***

USFS and BLM manage approximately 76 percent of federal forest areas in the United States,<sup>84</sup> with USFS administering 193 million total acres<sup>85</sup> and BLM managing about 58 million acres of forest and woodlands.<sup>86</sup> Both agencies are responsible for the sale of timber and oversee timber operations on federal lands.<sup>87</sup> Timber activities generate revenue used for conservation, forest management, and other projects. The money generated from timber comes from both permitting fees and timber sales,<sup>88</sup> as well as good neighbor authorities, which are cooperative forest

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<sup>75</sup> *Id.*

<sup>76</sup> See *Natural Resources Revenue Data*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FY 2024), <https://revenuedata.doi.gov/explore/?commodity=Coal&dataType=Revenue&location=NF%2CNA&mapLevel=State&offshoreRegions=false&period=Fiscal%20Year&year=2024>.

<sup>77</sup> See ADAM VANN, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R48130, ENERGY PRODUCTION ON FEDERAL LANDS: LEASING AND AUTHORIZATION (July 19, 2024), [https://www.congress.gov/crs\\_external\\_products/R/PDF/R48130/R48130.2.pdf](https://www.congress.gov/crs_external_products/R/PDF/R48130/R48130.2.pdf).

<sup>78</sup> *Id.*

<sup>79</sup> See *Natural Resources Revenue Data*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (FY 2024), <https://revenuedata.doi.gov/explore/?commodity=Coal&dataType=Revenue&location=NF%2CNA&mapLevel=State&offshoreRegions=false&period=Fiscal%20Year&year=2024>.

<sup>80</sup> See *Fact Sheet: Federal Coal Royalties and their Impact on Western States*, S. COMM. ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES, <https://www.energy.senate.gov/services/files/E3944689-6D71-4328-BBF2-BE7B7CDF58D>.

<sup>81</sup> See *The Economic Contributions of U.S. Mining, 2021*, NATIONAL MINING ASSOCIATION (Nov. 2022), <https://nma.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/Economic-Contributions-of-Mining-in-2021.pdf>.

<sup>82</sup> *Id.*

<sup>83</sup> *Id.*

<sup>84</sup> See ANNE A. RIDDLE, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R45688, TIMBER HARVESTING ON FEDERAL LANDS (Oct. 25, 2022), <https://www.crs.gov/reports/pdf/R45688/R45688.pdf>.

<sup>85</sup> See *Meet the Forest Service*, U.S. FOREST SERVICE, <https://www.fs.usda.gov/about-agency/meet-forest-service>.

<sup>86</sup> See *Forests and Woodlands*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., <https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/forests-and-woodlands>.

<sup>87</sup> See CORINNE R. BLACKFORD AND ANNE A. RIDDLE, CONG. RSCH. SERV., IF12121, SMALL BUSINESS SET-ASIDES FOR FEDERAL TIMBER SALES (May 25, 2022), <https://www.congress.gov/crs-product/IF12121>.

<sup>88</sup> *Id.*

management agreements between the federal government and state governments or local entities.<sup>89</sup>

In 2024, USFS timber generated approximately \$2.557 million in receipts for the treasury.<sup>90</sup> In May 2025, BLM reported approximately \$5.851 million in revenue from a single timber sale in western Oregon.<sup>91</sup> DOI reported that during FY 2024, timber fees collected accounted for \$56.439 million and for FY 2025, DOI estimated that timber fees will reach \$68.500 million.<sup>92</sup>

The money that is collected from timber activities is allocated to a variety of different funds. These include:

<b>Fund</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Statute</b>	<b>Agency</b>
The Stewardship Contracting Fund	This fund is funded with money collected from timber revenue above the cost of stewardship services and is used for other stewardship projects and liability coverage from cancelled sales. <sup>93</sup>	The Healthy Forests Restoration Act <sup>94</sup>	USFS
The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund	This fund utilizes 75 percent of the funding provided by timber to fill each agency's timber sale pipeline, meaning how each agency funds their timber sales, while the remaining 25 percent is used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands. <sup>95</sup>	The Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996	BLM
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	Up to 100 percent of the federal receipts from sales designated as salvage sales are permanently appropriated to BLM to prepare and administer more salvage sales after payments to states and Oregon and California counties.	Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for FY1993	BLM

<sup>89</sup> See *Western State Forestry Agencies: Good Neighbor Authority Activities and Accomplishments*, COUNCIL OF WESTERN STATE FORESTERS (Nov. 2024), <https://www.westernforesters.org/sites/default/files/2024-11/2024GNASynthesis.pdf>.

<sup>90</sup> See *All Services Receipts: Final Receipts Summary Report PNF*, U.S. FOREST SERV. (Sept. 30, 2024), <https://www.fs.usda.gov/payments/asr/2024/asr-04-report.html>.

<sup>91</sup> *BLM Western Oregon Timber Sale Brings in Nearly \$6 Million*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT. (June 2, 2025), <https://www.blm.gov/press-release/blm-western-oregon-timber-sale-brings-nearly-6-million>.

<sup>92</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

<sup>93</sup> See ANNE A. RIDDLE, CONG. RSCH. SERV., R45688, *TIMBER HARVESTING ON FEDERAL LANDS* (Oct. 25, 2022), <https://www.crs.gov/reports/pdf/R45688/R45688.pdf>.

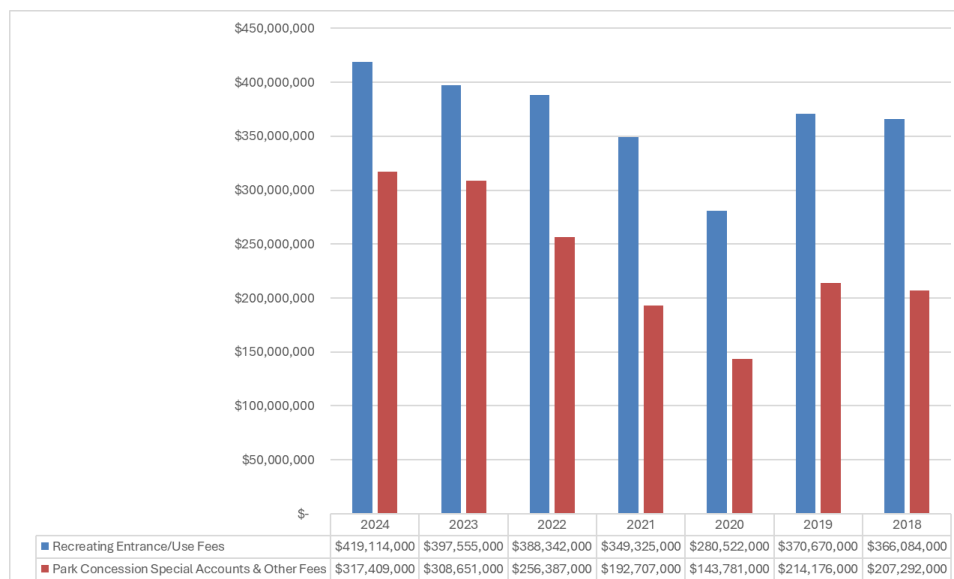
<sup>94</sup> See *Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003*, H.R. 1904, P.L. 108-148, 108th Cong. (2003); see also 16 U.S.C. §6591c.

<sup>95</sup> See *Timber Sales*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., <https://www.blm.gov/programs/natural-resources/forests-and-woodlands/timber-sales>; see also *Budget Justification and Performance Information Fiscal Year 2025*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (Mar. 2024), <https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2024-03/FY25%20Greenbook%20Budget%20Justification%20508.pdf>.

Brush Disposal	USFS determines an amount for each sale above the stumpage price. The money in this fund is used to dispose of brush and debris from harvesting within the sale area.	Act of August 11, 1916; 16 U.S.C. §490.	USFS
Credits for Purchaser-Built Roads	USFS can build required roads for timber operations if the purchaser chooses this option. Roads built for timber operations are permanent.	National Forest Management Act, P.L. 94-588; 16 U.S.C. §472a(i).	USFS

On March 1, 2025, President Trump issued Executive Order 14225, “Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production.”<sup>96</sup> This order directed the Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture to instruct BLM and USFS to issue new guidance to increase timber sales and good neighbor authority agreements, which will in turn create jobs and generate additional revenue.<sup>97</sup>

### ***Recreation***



Revenues from recreation fees, FY 2018 through FY 2024, compiled by Committee staff.<sup>98</sup>

Under the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA), land management agencies like USFS, BLM, and NPS are authorized to collect fees for recreational activities on public lands.<sup>99</sup> According to DOI, in FY 2023, recreation fees collected on public lands brought in \$482.3 million.<sup>100</sup>

<sup>96</sup> See Exec. Order No. 14225, 90 Fed. Reg. 11365 (Mar. 1, 2025), <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2025/03/06/2025-03695/immediate-expansion-of-american-timber-production>.

<sup>97</sup> *Id.*

<sup>98</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26bibentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

<sup>99</sup> *Interagency Recreation Fee Program: Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) Revenues & Obligations*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR, <https://doi.sciencebase.gov/flrea/revenues-and-obligations-2>.

<sup>100</sup> *Id.*

Revenues generated under FLREA are designated to contribute to projects that enhance visitor experiences on public lands. Individual funds are established for facilities maintenance, habitat restoration, visitor services, law enforcement, fee management and reservation services, collection costs, and overhead, all of which are funded primarily through collected fees.<sup>101</sup>

FLREA fees, however, are not the only revenue stream related to public land recreation. According to DOI's FY 2026 Budget in Brief, in 2023, recreational activities within 50 miles of BLM-administered lands generated over \$4.7 billion in visitor spending.<sup>102</sup> Traditional recreational activities on federal public lands include fishing, camping, hunting, shooting, and rock climbing.<sup>103</sup> However, restaurants, shops, and accommodations on federal lands also generate revenue and help support \$1.6 billion in pay for local workers, which ultimately contributed \$11.7 billion in economic output across the U.S. economy due to public land recreation.<sup>104</sup>

### ***Legislative Proposals to Increase Treasury Receipts***

On January 3, 2025, Representative Paul Gosar (R-AZ-09) introduced H.R. 34, the Land and Social Security Optimization Act, or LASSO Act.<sup>105</sup> Under the LASSO Act, 10 percent of all revenue generated by lands under the administrative jurisdiction of DOI, including the OCS, would be deposited into the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund.<sup>106</sup> This trust fund is one of two that help fund Social Security benefits.<sup>107</sup> According to the Congressional Budget Office, the LASSO Act would add \$15 billion to the Social Security fund between 2025 and 2035.<sup>108</sup> Supporting stakeholders have claimed that, “[w]ith the Social Security trust funds due to run out in less than a decade, Representative Gosar’s legislation is timely and essential.”<sup>109</sup> Representative Gosar has calculated that if this bill had been enacted in FY 2023, the Social Security trust fund would have had its shortfall reduced by about \$2 billion dollars.<sup>110</sup>

Beyond the LASSO Act, Republicans on the House Committee on Natural Resources have persistently advanced policies and legislation to help improve America’s land management and increase our revenue streams. These efforts have included legislation like the Lower Energy Costs Act,<sup>111</sup> the Superior National Forest Restoration Act,<sup>112</sup> Alaska’s Right to Produce Act of

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<sup>101</sup> *Id.*

<sup>102</sup> See *Fiscal Year 2026 The Interior Budget in Brief*, U.S. DEPT. OF THE INTERIOR (May 2025), [https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125\\_0.pdf](https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-06/fy26birentire-book508060125_0.pdf).

<sup>103</sup> See *Recreation Activities*, BUREAU OF LAND MGMT., <https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation/recreation-activities>.

<sup>104</sup> *Id.*

<sup>105</sup> See LASSO Act, H.R. 34, 119th Cong. (2025), <https://www.congress.gov/bill/119th-congress/house-bill/34/text/ih>.

<sup>106</sup> See *Gosar Introduces Legislation to Shore Up the Social Security Trust Fund*, CONGRESSMAN PAUL GOSAR (Jan. 3, 2025), <https://gosar.house.gov/news/email/show.aspx?ID=GCQS5TDYT3D3ODGHMQCI665RJ4>.

<sup>107</sup> See *Social Security Trust Fund Data*, SOCIAL SECURITY, <https://www.ssa.gov/OACT/ProgData/funds.html>.

<sup>108</sup> See *House Natural Resources Committee Member Day Hearing*, H. COMM. ON NATURAL RESOURCES (Mar. 14, 2025) (statement of Rep. Paul Gosar), <https://www.congress.gov/119/meeting/house/118253/witnesses/HHRG-119-II00-Wstate-G000565-20250514.pdf>.

<sup>109</sup> See *ALG Supports LASSO Act by U.S. Rep Paul Gosar to Shore Up Social Security*, AMERICANS FOR LIMITED GOVERNMENT (Mar. 28, 2025), <https://getliberty.org/2025/03/alg-supports-lasso-act-by-u-s-rep-paul-gosar-to-shore-up-social-security/>.

<sup>110</sup> *Id.*

<sup>111</sup> See Lower Energy Costs Act, H.R. 1, 118th Cong. (2023); see also *H.R. 1, the Lower Energy Costs Act*, H. COMM. ON NATURAL RESOURCES, <https://naturalresources.house.gov/legislative-priorities/tapp-american-resources-act.htm>.

<sup>112</sup> See Superior National Forest Restoration Act, H.R. 3195, 118th Cong. (2023); see also *House Defends Domestic Energy Production, Multiple Use, and Rural Communities During Lands Week*, H. COMM. ON NATURAL RESOURCES (Apr. 30, 2024), <https://naturalresources.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=415960>.

2023,<sup>113</sup> the Mining Regulatory Clarity Act of 2024, and the BUILDER Act of 2023,<sup>114</sup> which will allow for more domestic mining of critical resources in the United States. H.R. 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act, which was signed into law by President Trump in July 2025, included several provisions to increase domestic production of oil, gas and coal on federal lands,<sup>115</sup> increasing Federal revenues by more than \$16 billion dollars according to the Congressional Budget Office.<sup>116</sup>

In 2020 alone, the oil and gas industry provided 12.3 million American jobs and generated \$1.6 trillion in federal and state tax revenues.<sup>117</sup> If attempts to limit oil and gas production, particularly on federal lands and in federal waters, are allowed to succeed, however, they could shrink the U.S. GDP by \$700 billion, and force U.S. consumers to spend \$19 billion more on energy by 2030.<sup>118</sup>

## ***Conclusion***

President Trump and House Republicans have worked tirelessly to emphasize the importance of revenues generated by oil and gas development, grazing, mining, timber harvesting, and recreation on federal lands and waters. After four years of the Biden administration locking up our lands under a radical policy of preservation for preservation's sake and at the expense of the American taxpayer and their pocketbooks, now is the time to unleash the golden age of American energy and resource dominance by embracing the multiple uses of federally managed lands and waters.

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<sup>113</sup> See Alaska's Right to Produce Act of 2023, H.R. 6285, 118th Cong. (2023); see also *H.R. 6285, the Alaska Right to Produce Act*, H. COMM. ON NATURAL RESOURCES, <https://naturalresources.house.gov/legislative-priorities/h-r-6285-the-alaska-right-to-produce-act.htm>.

<sup>114</sup> See BUILDER Act of 2023, H.R. 1577, 118th Cong. (2023); see also *The BUILDER Act*, H. COMM. ON NATURAL RESOURCES, [https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/builder\\_2021\\_1-pager.pdf](https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/builder_2021_1-pager.pdf); *Republicans Advance Solutions to Ongoing Permitting Challenges*, H. COMM. ON NATURAL RESOURCES (Feb. 28, 2023), <https://naturalresources.house.gov/news/documentsingle.aspx?DocumentID=412837>.

<sup>115</sup> See *House Committee on Natural Resources Reconciliation Provisions*, H. Comm. on Natural Resources (2025), [https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hnr\\_reconciliation2pgr\\_6.17.25.pdf](https://naturalresources.house.gov/uploadedfiles/hnr_reconciliation2pgr_6.17.25.pdf).

<sup>116</sup> See, e.g., *Estimated Budgetary Effects of H.R. 1, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act*, CONG. BUDGET OFFICE (June 4, 2025), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/61461>; *Reconciliation Recommendations of the House Committee on Natural Resources*, CONG. BUDGET OFFICE (May 19, 2025), <https://www.cbo.gov/publication/61415>.

<sup>117</sup> *The Economic Benefits of Oil & Gas*, U.S. DEPT. OF ENERGY (2020), <https://www.energy.gov/articles/economic-impact-oil-and-gas>.

<sup>118</sup> *A Federal Leasing and Development Ban Threatens America's Energy Security and Economic Growth, Undermines Environmental Progress*, AMERICAN PETROLEUM INSTITUTE (2020), <https://www.api.org/news-policy-and-issues/exploration-and-production/federal-leasing-and-development-ban-study>.