



PRESERVING MULTIPLE-USE ON FEDERAL LANDS

MULTIPLE-USE ENSURES RESPONSIBLE MANAGEMENT OF AMERICA'S FEDERAL LAND.

The Multiple-Use Yield Sustained Act (MUUSA) of 1960 and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976, requires multiple-use on public lands. This means that every American has a place on public lands – whether a hiker, camper, rancher, or energy producer. Our nation's wide-open spaces are available to be used in numerous ways.

Multiple-use is a key element of modern, responsible public land management. America's public lands are primarily managed by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Multiple-use on public lands is essential to the health and well-being of rural communities and to the tourists who come to enjoy its beauty.

WHAT IS AT RISK?

The West has experienced an explosion of recreation on public lands. This increased use comes with a push from many outdoor industry corporations and interest groups who often activate their stakeholders to promote single-use recreation areas. While these voices are important, these stakeholders are often far removed from federally managed land, and thus are unaware of the importance of grazing and other uses in land management. Valuing the voice of locals when considering land management decisions ensures sustainable outcomes are achieved and rural communities thrive.

WHAT ACTIVITIES ARE INCLUDED IN MULTIPLE USE?

The BLM's definition states managing public land resources for "a variety of uses, such as energy development, livestock grazing, recreation, and timber harvesting, while protecting a wide array of natural, cultural, and historical resources".

	
HIKING	LIVESTOCK GRAZING
	
CAMPING	HUNTING AND FISHING
	
ENERGY	TIMBER HARVESTING

Bottom line: Livestock grazing plays an integral role in federal land management, and no one multiple-use should take precedence over others.



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