

BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior **JUSTIFICATIONS**

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2026

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NOTICE: These budget
justifications are prepared
for the Interior, Environment
and Related Agencies
Appropriations
Subcommittees.



Printed on
Recycled Paper

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	Executive Summary	I-1
II.	Management of Lands and Resources	II-1
	Appropriations Language.....	II-1
	Appropriations Language Citation.....	II-2
	Authorizations	II-3
	Summary of Requirements	II-30
	Activity: Land Resources.....	II-31
	Subactivity: Rangeland Management	II-33
	Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management	II-35
	Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management.....	II-39
	Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management.....	II-41
	Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Recourses	II-43
	Subactivity: Aquatic Recourses	II-45
	Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management	II-47
	Activity: Recreation Management	II-51
	Subactivity: Wilderness Management	II-53
	Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management.....	II-55
	Activity: Energy and Minerals Management.....	II-57
	Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management	II-59
	Subactivity: Oil and Gas Inspection Activities.....	II-61
	Subactivity: Coal Management.....	II-63
	Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources	II-65
	Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management	II-67
	Activity: Realty and Ownership Management.....	II-69
	Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands.....	II-71
	Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management	II-72
	Activity: Communication Site Management	II-75
	Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance.....	II-77
	Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	II-79
	Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	II-83
	Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management.....	II-85

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance.....	II-87
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs	II-89
Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements	II-91
Activity: National Conservation Lands	II-93
Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support.....	II-95
Subactivity: Administrative Support.....	II-99
Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs.....	II-101
Subactivity: Information Technology Management	II-103
Activity: Mining Law Administration	II-105
III. Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance.....	III-1
Appropriations Language.....	III-1
Appropriations Language Citations	III-1
Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	III-1
Activity: Land Acquisition	III-5
Activity: Deferred Maintenance	III-7
IV. Great American Outdoors Act	IV-1
V. Oregon and California Grant Lands.....	V-1
Appropriations Language.....	V-1
Appropriations Language Citations	V-1
Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	V-2
Summary of Requirements	V-6
Appropriation Description	V-7
Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition	V-15
Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	V-17
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations	V-17
Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management.....	V-18
Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	V-23
Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	V-25
VI. Range Improvements.....	VI-1
Appropriations Language.....	VI-1
Appropriations Language Citations	VI-1
Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations.....	VI-2
Appropriation: Range Improvements	VI-5

VII.	Miscellaneous Trust Funds	VII-1
	Appropriations Language.....	VII-1
	Appropriations Language Citations	VII-1
	Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	VII-2
	Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current).....	VII-4
VIII.	Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	VIII-1
	Appropriations Language.....	VIII-1
	Appropriations Language Citations	VIII-1
	Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	VIII-3
	Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)	VIII-5
IX.	Appendices	IX-1
	Appropriations Language.....	IX-1
	Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations	IX-1
	Table of Organization	IX-2
	List of Acronyms	IX-3

This page is left intentionally blank.

Executive Summary

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the Nation's most important energy, mineral, timber, and grazing assets, as well as historic and scenic landscapes and the vast natural resources that endow them. These public lands – totaling approximately 245 million acres found primarily in the West and Alaska – represent roughly one-tenth of the country's surface area. The Bureau also manages approximately one-third of the country's subsurface mineral estate, or about 700 million acres. The surface areas encompass arctic tundra, desert, forest, mountains, and rangeland. No other Federal land management has a mission that matches that of the BLM in scale, scope, and diversity.

The BLM 2026 President's budget advances the Administration's priorities related to Energy Dominance, economic growth, and reducing the cost of living. BLM is committed to facilitating and maximizing development of the Federal surface and subsurface estate managed by BLM pursuant to multiple Executive Orders (EOs) and Secretary's Orders (SOs) aimed at strengthening the country's energy independence and national security and fueling economic growth. This includes support for several Administration priorities, such as to unleash American energy (EO 14154 and SO 3418), unleash Alaska's extraordinary resource potential, (EO 14153), reinvigorate America's clean coal industry (EO 14262), expand American timber production (EO 14225), increase American mineral production, reduce the economic burden on the American public (SO 3419) and reduce wildfire risk on Department of the Interior Federal Land (SO 3372). The 2026 budget will continue efforts to improve and streamline grazing permit and right of way processing to achieve greater efficiencies. The BLM will also significantly increase federal timber harvests on public lands by the end of FY 2026. This initiative supports the One Big Beautiful Bill Act and the President's Executive Order on Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production (EO 14225), which aim to reduce timber supply uncertainty and promote effective forest management.

Established in 1946 with the merger of the U.S. Grazing Service and the General Land Office, the BLM's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. This requires a balanced approach to managing activities such as energy production, livestock grazing, mining, conservation, wildlife habitat management, watershed protection, and outdoor recreation. With direction from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) to manage the public lands for multiple-use and sustained-yield, as well as other key statutes such as the Mineral Leasing Act and the General Mining Law, the BLM can generate revenue, create jobs, conserve natural resources, and improve the quality of life for all Americans, both environmentally and economically. The BLM's balanced management of public lands advances responsible energy development, promotes landscape and aquatic restoration, provides recreation for all, and helps to ensure sustained long-term productivity of America's public lands.

These activities serve as economic engines for State and local governments. Almost \$252 billion in economic output and approximately 1 million jobs were supported by activities undertaken on BLM-managed public lands in Fiscal Year 2023¹. In FY 2023, more than \$10.9 billion was distributed to State

¹ The BLM: Valuing America's Public Lands 2024 [The BLM: Valuing America's Public Lands 2024](#)

and local governments under various revenue-sharing programs, primarily the Mineral Leasing Act and the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands. The 2026 Budget prioritizes American Energy Dominance and economic growth by prioritizing resources to BLM's oil, gas, and coal management programs. This includes encouraging energy exploration and production on Federal lands, expediting the permitting process, and maximizing the development of significant oil and gas resources, particularly in Alaska's National Petroleum Reserve and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge.

More than 120 urban centers and thousands of rural towns are located within 25 miles of lands managed by the BLM, giving the agency a key role in connecting Americans to outdoor opportunities that contribute to and preserve the social fabric of this country, bond families across generations, and help define the rural American West. Public lands are open to use for distinctly American pursuits such as camping, off-highway vehicle riding, sport shooting, mountain biking, river running, hiking, horseback riding, and hunting. A combination of bucket list trips and afternoon outings contributed to the more than 82 million recreation visits to public lands in FY 2023. Outdoor recreation on BLM lands is responsible by itself for approximately \$11.8 billion in economic output and supports approximately 76,000 jobs¹.

We have a historic opportunity and responsibility to put people to work utilizing and enjoying our public lands, unleashing American energy, and building a Bureau of Land Management that is efficient, effective, and responsive to the communities and public we serve. The FY 2026 BLM budget proposes significant investments to help support the President's agenda.

Budget Request Overview

The 2026 budget requests \$827.4 million for Management of Lands and Resources and \$69.3 million for Oregon and California Grants Lands which will allow BLM to continue to play a critical role in achieving the economic prosperity and national energy security goals of the Administration. The budget request supports unleashing American energy and natural resources. The budget will also allow BLM to continue to invest in maintaining and improving the health of Western landscapes.

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report

The Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414) enacted January 3, 2019, requires that Agencies report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency's annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies to include the current target completion date, implementation status, and any discrepancies on closure determinations.

The Department of the Interior leadership takes audit follow-up very seriously and considers our external auditors, to include the Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of the Inspector General, valued partners in not only improving the Department's management and compliance obligations but also enhancing its programmatic and administrative operations. As stewards of taxpayer resources, the Department applies cost-benefit analysis and enterprise risk management principles in implementing audit recommendations. The Department's GAO-IG Act Report will be available at the following link: <https://www.doi.gov/cj>

2026 President's Budget Submission (\$000)

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2024 Actual	2025 Notional [∞]	2026 President's Budget
Management of Lands and Resources	1,294,916	1,294,766	827,385
Offsetting Collections - Mining Law Administration*	[-39,696]	[-39,696]	[-42,696]
Offsetting Collections - Communication Site Management [^]	[-2,000]	[-2,000]	[-2,000]
Offsetting Collections - Oil and Gas Inspection Fees	0	0	0
Management of Lands & Resources	1,294,916	1,294,766	827,385
Oregon and California Grant Lands	115,521	115,521	69,313
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures[‡]	65,123	44,564	35,000
<i>Offsetting Collections*</i>	65,123	44,564	35,000
Total, Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	0	0	0
Total, Current Discretionary	1,410,437	1,410,287	896,698
Land Acquisition	(5,000)	0	0
Total, Land Acquisition	(5,000)	0	0
Range Improvements[◇]	9,430	9,430	9,430
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,430	9,430	9,430
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,414,867	1,419,717	906,128
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion [‡]Δ	26,265	30,000	30,000
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	26,265	30,000	30,000
Total, Current Appropriations	1,441,132	1,449,717	936,128

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Land and Resources Account but offset through collections.

[^]Available budget authority, up to the amount shown, derived from offsetting collections from communication site rental fees.

[‡]Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2024 and 2025; Authority to spend collections appropriated annually; budget authority created when collections are recognized. Collections authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended (43 USC 1735), and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 USC 185).

[◇]Amounts reflect sequesters of 5.7% pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

^Δ Contributed amounts authorized to be collected under Section 307(c) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701).

[∞] Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

2026 President's Budget Submission (\$000) (continued)

Land and Water Conservation Fund, Permanent Appropriations (in \$000)	2024 Actual	2025 Notional [∞]	2026 President's Budget
Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance*	73,877	73,877	24,460
Total, Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance, Permanent Funds	73,877	73,877	24,460

* Permanent amounts are net of sequester and previously available BA.

[∞] Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Management of Lands and Resources

Appropriations Language

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of the Alaska Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$827,385,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027; of which \$33,000,000 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and \$106,676,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, Public Law 92–195, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1331 et seq.), shall remain available until expended: Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations: Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 may be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A)): Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this paragraph, not to exceed \$15,000 may be for official reception and representation expenses.

In addition, \$42,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2026, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$827,385,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

Note.--This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

Appropriations Language Citation

1. *For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau,*

Appropriates funds to implement the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.) for management of the public lands on a multiple use and sustained yield basis and such laws applicable to the management of the public lands.

2. *and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487(16U.S.C.3150(a)),*

The *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act*, P.L. 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)) established the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands. The appropriations language provision allows the funds appropriated under this section to also be used for the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the database with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

3. *\$827,385,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027; of which \$33,000,000 for annual and deferred maintenance and \$106,676,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, Public Law 92-195, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1331 et sec.), shall remain available until expended:*

The language makes the appropriations to the account available for a two-year basis, with an exception for Wild Horse & Burro Management and Annual Maintenance and Deferred Maintenance. Funding for these programs remain available until expended, allowing the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support program operations.

4. *Provided, That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations.*

Provides the BLM with flexibility to allocate these fee revenues to where they are most needed, rather than having their allocation be prescribed by Section 3021 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 113-291). Section 3021 requires that BLM transfer at least 75 percent of the fee revenue collected by a BLM office to the State Office of the State in which the fees are collected. To best ensure timely processing, flexibility to move resources among States and field offices in response to demand and workload shifts and surges is needed.

5. *Provided further, That of the amounts made available under this heading, up to \$1,000,000 shall be made available for the purposes described in section 122(e)(1)(A) of the Department of the*

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, *division G of Public Law 115–31 (43 U.S.C. 1748c(e)(1)(A))*.

This provision allows BLM to provide up to \$1,000,000 of the MLR appropriation amount in direct funding to the BLM Foundation established in P.L. 115-31.

6. *In addition, \$42,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2026,*

This continued provision appropriates the BLM an amount to be offset by revenues generated by a mining claim fees (maintenance fees and location fees) to offset the cost of providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner on public lands managed by the BLM. The 2026 budget increases this amount from \$39,696,000 to \$42,696,000.

7. *so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$827,385,000,*

This is the final budget authority, net of offsetting collections for mining law administration.

8. *and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.*

This continued provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues (actual collections, but not to exceed \$2.0 million) generated by a rental fee on rights-of-way authorizations under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

Authorizations

General Authorizing Legislation – The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which the BLM’s activities are conducted.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 Establishes the BLM.
of 1946, §403

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Outlines functions of the BLM, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple use basis, and requires land-use planning, including public involvement and a continuing inventory of resources. The Act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans
- Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance
- Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes
- Protection of resource values
- Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition
- Compliance with pollution control laws
- Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest
- Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans
- Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria
- Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals
- Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991
- Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest
- Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use
- Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits
- Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities
- Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way
- Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work

Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11):

- Codifies the 26 million acre National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM
- Established one new National Monument in New Mexico
- Established four new National Conservation Areas: two in Utah, one in Colorado, and one in New Mexico
- Added approximately 2 million acres to the National Wilderness Preservation System
- Added approximately 1,000 miles to the National Wild and Scenic River System
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)

Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.

An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)

Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)

Provides national Federal information policy and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information-processing burden for the Federal government and the public.

<i>The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)</i>	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
<i>The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)</i>	Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
<i>The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)</i>	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
<i>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</i>	Requires strategic planning, performance planning and performance reporting as a framework for agencies to communicate progress in achieving their missions.
<i>P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990</i>	Authorizes the BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.
<i>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</i>	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
<i>E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)</i>	Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.
<i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i>	<p>Permanently authorizes and funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Adjusts boundaries of existing Federal land use designations. The act also:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Designates 12 new recreation areas.• Directs off-highway vehicle recreation to newly federally designated areas.• Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.

Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152

The Great American Outdoors Act, which was enacted in 2020, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization (54 U.S.C. 200303) to permanently appropriate full funding (\$900 million a year) for the LWCF.

Specific Authorizing Legislation - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws authorize specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Rangeland Management

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- Research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and,
- Appropriation of \$10 million or 50 percent of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)

Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)

Provides authority to continue the terms and conditions of a grazing permit or lease that has expired until any environmental analysis and documentation has been completed.

***Soil and Water Resources
Conservation Act of 1977
(16 U.S.C. 2001)***

Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.

Public Domain Forest Management

***Healthy Forests
Restoration Act of 2003
(P.L. 108-148) – 16 U.S.C.
6501 et seq.***

Authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on Federal land in wildland-urban interface areas and on certain other Federal lands using expedited procedures.

***Forest Ecosystem Health &
Recovery Fund, or FEHRF
(P.L. 102-381)***

Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the FEHRF to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. This expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated.

***Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-
277, as amended by Public
Law 108-7 and P. L. 113-79***

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

To convey certain property to the City of St. George, Utah, in order to provide for the protection and preservation of certain rare paleontological resources on that property, and for other purposes.

***The Federal Cave Resource
Protection Act of 1988 (16
U.S.C. 4301)***

Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.

<i>The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)</i>	Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.
<i>The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)</i>	Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State, and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.
<i>The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)</i>	Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.
<i>The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)</i>	Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.
<i>The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)</i>	Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-Federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate Tribes within five years.
<i>Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

Wild Horse and Burro Management

<i>Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-195), as amended</i>	The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands, and he may designate and maintain specific ranges on public lands as sanctuaries for their protection and preservation, where the Secretary after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State wherein any such range is proposed and with the Advisory Board
---	---

established in Section 7 of this Act deems such action desirable. The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

For the purpose of furthering knowledge of wild horse and burro population dynamics and their interrelationship with wildlife, forage and water resources, and assisting the Secretary in making his determination as to what constitutes excess animals, the Secretary shall contract for a research study of such animals with such individuals independent of Federal and State government as may be recommended by the National Academy of Sciences for having scientific expertise and special knowledge of wild horse and burro protection, wildlife management and animal husbandry as related to rangeland management.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Based on the information available to him at the time, if the Secretary determines that overpopulation of wild free-roaming horses and burros exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range to achieve appropriate management levels. Such action shall be taken until all excess animals have been removed to restore a thriving natural ecological balance to the range and protect the range from the deterioration associated with overpopulation.^a

The Secretary shall cause such number of additional excess wild free-roaming horses and burros to be humanely captured and removed for private maintenance and care for which he determines an adoption demand exists by qualified individuals, and for which he determines he can assure humane treatment and care (including proper transportation, feeding, and handling).

Wildlife Habitat Management

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)

Establishes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States.

The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715)

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

*and treaties pertaining
thereto*

*The Sikes Act of 1974, as
amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et
seq.)*

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Aquatic Habitat Management

*The Federal Noxious Weed
Act of 1974, as amended (7
U.S.C. 2814)*

Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

*Noxious Weed Control Act
of 2004 (P.L. 108-412)*

Establishes a program to provide assistance through States to eligible weed management entities to control or eradicate harmful, nonnative weeds on public and private lands.

*Carlson-Foley Act of 1968
(42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)*

Authorizes the BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.

*Consolidated
Appropriations Act, 2005
(P.L. 108-447) – including
the authorizations:*

- Watershed Restoration Projects (P.L. 106-291, Section 331, as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 336) – Permits the Colorado State Forest Service to perform watershed restoration and protection services on BLM-managed lands in the State of Colorado when similar and complementary work is being performed on adjacent state lands.
- *Snake River Water Rights Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title X) – Directs the BLM to transfer, at the selection of the Nez Perce Tribe, certain land managed by the BLM in northern Idaho to the Bureau of Indian Affairs to be held in trust for the Tribe. Existing rights and uses on the selected lands remain in effect until the date of expiration of the lease or permit. The fair market value of the parcels of land selected by the Tribe is not to exceed \$7 million.

***Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee,
and Powder River Basin
Water Optimization
Feasibility Study Act of
2001 (P.L. 107-237)***

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River, Malheur River, Owyhee River, and Powder River Basins.

***Colorado River Basin
Salinity Control Act
Amendment of 1984 (43
U.S.C. 1593)***

Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires the BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

***The Clean Air Act of 1990,
as amended (42 U.S.C.
7401, 7642)***

Requires the BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.

***The Clean Water Act of
1987, as amended (33
U.S.C. 1251)***

Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the country's water.

P.L. 107-30

Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM.

Wilderness Management

***Defense Department FY
2006 Authorization Bill
(P.L. 109-63)***

Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.

***Tax Relief and Health Care
Act of 2006***

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

***Otay Mountain Wilderness
Act of 1999***

Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

***Clark County Conservation
of Public Land and Natural
Resources Act of 2002 (P.L.
107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)***

Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.

<i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i>	Designates New Mexico’s Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 107-361</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
<i>Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)</i>	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.
<i>Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)</i>	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
<i>Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)</i>	Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.
<i>The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)</i>	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
<i>The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Establishes the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area in Montana including 13,087 acres of BLM-managed land; withdraws certain lands in the North Fork Federal Lands Withdraw Area from all forms of location, entry, and patent under mining laws and disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing and geothermal leasing; and designates 26,000 acres of land as wilderness.

Recreation Resources Management

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 104-134)

Provides authority to the BLM for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)

Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260)

Extends the current Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) expiration date to October 1, 2022. The current FLREA authority expires on September 30, 2031.

John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)

Codifies the existing McCoy Flats Trail System.

Oil and Gas Management

The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))

Provides the basic mandate under which the BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted Tribal Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)

Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian Tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.

Energy Policy and Conservation Act

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all

<i>Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604)</i>	onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.
<i>The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)</i>	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
<i>The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)</i>	Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.
<i>Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)</i>	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
<i>The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)</i>	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
<i>The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
<i>The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988</i>	Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.
<i>The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)</i>	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</i>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.
<i>Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)</i>	Provides authority for an Internet-based oil and gas leasing program.

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)

Authorizes processing fee for applications for permit to drill (APD) for 2016 through 2026, with collections deposited into and permanently appropriated from the BLM Permit Processing Fund (PPIF), except in years 2016 through 2019 when only 85 percent of APD fee revenues are permanently appropriated. The NDAA also permanently extends the BLM access to the mineral lease rent revenues deposited in the PPIF. Prior to enactment of the NDAA, the BLM access to the PPIF would have expired at the end of 2015, in accordance with Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which created the PPIF. Amends the *Mineral Leasing Act* to provide authority for establish and implement internet leasing for onshore oil and gas leases.

Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97)

Establishes an oil and gas leasing program in the Coastal Plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska.

John S. McCain National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2019 (P.L. 115-232)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Army to continue production and use of the natural gas at Fort Knox in Kentucky in compliance with the Mineral Leasing Act (MLA). The Act also requires the Secretary of the Interior to calculate the value of royalty payments that the State of Kentucky would have received under the MLA for past production and authorizes the disbursement of revenues up to \$49,000 annually to the State.

Coal Management

The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)

Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)

Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.

The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.

*The Act of March 3, 1879,
as amended (43 U.S.C.
31(a))*

Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

Other Mineral Resources

*Mineral Materials Act of
1947 (30 U.S.C. 601)*

Authorizes the BLM to sell sand, gravel, crushed stone, clay and pumice at fair market value and to grant free-use permits to Government agencies and nonprofit organizations, so long as public land resources, the environment and the public are protected.

*The Multiple Surface Use
Act (30 U.S.C. 611)*

Specified that sand, gravel, and certain other minerals were no longer locatable under the General Mining Law of 1872 but were subject to disposal by sale under the *Minerals Materials Act of 1947*.

Alaska Conveyance

*The Alaska Native Claims
Settlement Act of 1971
(ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)*

Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.

*The Alaska Statehood Act,
as amended (48 U.S.C.
Chap. 2 note)*

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

*The Alaska National
Interest Lands
Conservation Act of 1980
(16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)*

Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. The BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers; nine study rivers; one National Conservation Area; one National Recreation Area; and one National Scenic Highway.

*Alaska Native Allotment
Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-
337)*

Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

*Alaska Land Acceleration
Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)*

Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the *Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906*, the *Alaska Native Claims Act*, and the *Alaska Statehood Act*.

<i>43 U.S.C. 2</i>	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.
<i>43 U.S.C. 52</i>	Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.
<i>Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project Boundary Correction Act (P.L. 115-200)</i>	Directs the BLM to issue a patent to the State of Alaska for a tract of land within the boundary of Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project.
<i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i>	Directs the BLM to identify Federal Land administered by the BLM as available Federal land for allotment selection in the State by eligible individuals under the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment.

Cadastral, Lands and Realty

<i>Executive Order 12906</i>	The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. The BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.
<i>Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)</i>	Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.
<i>P.L. 107-374</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.

<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> (SNPLMA); approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM-managed lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i>	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

***Consolidated
Appropriations Act, 2005
(P.L. 108-447) – including
the authorizations:***

- Foundation for Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – Authorizes the transfer of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran's Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities.
- To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 139) – Relinquishes the Federal government's reversionary interest in an abandoned railroad right-of-way in order to clear the cloud on the title of a small parcel of private land.
- *Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act* (P.L. 108-447, Division J, Title VIII) – Gives the BLM authority to collect entrance fees at certain recreation areas for ten years beginning in 2005.

P.L. 107-324

A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.

***T'uf Shur Bien
Preservation Trust Area Act
(P.L. 108-7, Division F,
Title IV)***

Amends FLPMA, Section 316, to require that any corrections to land conveyance documents, which affect the boundaries of land administered by a Federal agency other than the BLM, be made only after consultation with, and the approval of, the head of such other agency.

P.L. 107-371

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.

P.L. 107-350

Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.

P.L. 107-138

Requires the valuation of non-Tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.

P.L. 106-206

Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for

	commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the <i>Southern Nevada Public Lands Act</i> , to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that Congress shall make withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres.
<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.

<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.
<i>Black Hills National Cemetery Boundary Expansion Act (P.L. 115-175)</i>	Transfers administrative jurisdiction of approximately 200 acres of BLM-managed public land to the Department of Veterans Affairs’ National Cemetery Administration for inclusion in the Black Hills National Cemetery in Meade County, South Dakota.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act’s applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Amends FLPMA by adding new provisions regarding vegetation management, facility inspection, and operation and maintenance activities within electric transmission and distribution facility rights-of-way. The new provisions aim to enhance the reliability of the electrical grid and reduce the threat of wildfire by minimizing the need for case-by-case approvals of vegetation management activities. The Act requires the Department to generate guidance; allows ROW grant-holders (utilities) to develop maintenance plans that include timelines; allows for some activities to be undertaken without prior Departmental approval; excludes some actions from environmental review; limits liability in certain instances; and establishes new training requirements for departmental personnel.

Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)

Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)

Authorizes the EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.

Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))

Amendment to the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.

The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)

Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and State emergency response organizations and the public.

The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)

Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)

Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.

National Conservation Lands

The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91- 476) (16 U.S.C. 460y)

Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Establishes the California Desert Conservation Area.

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)

Establishes the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.

National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 Amendment (P.L. 101-628)

Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (P.L. 101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)

Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103- 64) (16 USC 460iii)

Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of

	the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the BLM, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.
<i>An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)</i>	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
<i>An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)</i>	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.
<i>An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho (P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)</i>	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple use purposes.
<i>Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (P.L. 106-76 & 108-128)</i>	Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. P.L. 108-128 amends the boundaries or the National Conservation Area.
<i>Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 & P.L. 107-63) (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)</i>	Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)

Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.

Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)

Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)

Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)

Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

Establishes the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the BLM Director.

Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000

Establishes the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM and the NPS. The BLM shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000

Establishes the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000

Establishes the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.

<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designates certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorized the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
<i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</i>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
<i>Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)</i>	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8803 of 2012</i>	Establishes the Fort Ord National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8946 of 2013</i>	Establishes the Rio del Norte National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8947</i>	Establishes the San Juan Islands National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9131</i>	Establishes the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9297</i>	Establishes the Basin and Range National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9298</i>	Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31)</i>	Adjusts the boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) in Idaho to accommodate rights-of-way associated with the Gateway West transmission project.

<i>Presidential Proclamation 9558</i>	Modifies the Bears Ears National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 10285</i>	Restored the original boundary of Bears Ears National Monument as of December 3, 2017, and the approximately 11,200 acres added by Proclamation 9681, encompassing approximately 1.36 million acres.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9682</i>	Modifies the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 10286</i>	Restored the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to its size and boundaries as they existed prior to December 4, 2017.

Mining Law Administration

<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)</i>	Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with the BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.
<i>The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 120, (30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)</i>	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</i>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.
<i>The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)</i>	Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)

Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for mining law administration program operations.

The 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)

Provides that funds shall be available to the BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.

The 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277)

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.

The 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-63)

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.

Other Authorizations

The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)

Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.

Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)

Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a Tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.

Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)

Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.

P.L. 109-127

Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Summary of Requirements

Bureau of Land Management Management of Lands and Resources (\$000)

ACCOUNT NAME	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Management of Lands and Resources			
Land Resources	279,424	279,424	183,613
Wildlife Habitat Management & Aquatic Resources	198,897	198,897	62,957
Recreation Management	72,047	72,047	26,800
Energy & Minerals Management			
Oil & Gas Management	102,473	102,473	112,720
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,386	48,386	53,225
Oil & Gas Offsetting Collections			0
Coal Management	15,945	18,945	17,540
Other Mineral Resources	12,927	17,927	9,049
Renewable Energy	39,344	19,344	0
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	219,075	207,075	192,534
Realty & Ownership Management	87,488	99,488	72,076
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000	2,000
Offsetting Collections	-2,000	-2,000	(2,000)
Total, Communication Site Management	0	0	0
Resource Protection & Maintenance	149,000	153,500	107,601
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	55,000	55,000	33,000
Mining Law Administration			
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	42,696
Offsetting Collections	-39,696	-39,696	(42,696)
Total, Mining Law Administration	0	0	0
Workforce & Organizational Support	174,700	174,700	133,804
National Conservation Lands	59,135	54,635	15,000
Total, Management of Lands & Resources w/o Supplemental	1,294,766	1,294,766	827,385
<i>Congressionally Directed Spending (American Relief Act, 2025 (P.L. 118-158))</i>	150	0	0
Total, Management of Lands & Resources w/o Supplemental	1,294,916	1,294,766	827,385

1 Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity: Land Resources

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Land Resources			
Activity Total	279,424	279,424	183,613

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity Description

The Land Resources activity includes forestry, rangeland management (including grazing permits and timber resources), and wild horse and burro management, programs that are essential to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) mission. These activities manage for landscape health, as required under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Sec 302, to include healthy forests, stable and productive soils, healthy rangeland ecosystems and native plant seeds that are critical for restoration.

Funding for these programs supports staff that develop and implement program policy, carry out resource management projects, and maintain vital partnerships at all levels within the BLM to support multiple uses of public lands. Management activities emphasize on-the-ground actions that measurably improve land health and sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain local economies throughout the West.

Managing the Public Lands

The FY 2026 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve conservation, restoration, and sustained yield priorities. The BLM supports local economies and jobs through its management of healthy forests and native plant communities, stable and productive soils, rangelands, wildlife and fish habitat, and non-renewable resources. The Department estimates that \$9.96 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing, and timber programs of the Bureau.¹

¹ “The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2022” <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report-2022>

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

Focus on Highest Priorities – BLM is statutorily required to administer public land grazing. Mission critical work, focused on highest priorities, would include processing grazing transfers, annual grazing applications and billing, temporary authorizations, compliance inspections, and renewed permits/leases under the Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) 402(c) or other appropriations act authority.

Program Overview

The Rangeland Management Program guides management of rangelands through grazing management, vegetation treatments, soil management, and rangeland health, as well as inventorying, controlling, and managing noxious weeds and invasive species.

The primary statutory authorities guiding the BLM's Rangeland Management Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended; FLPMA; and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*, as amended. The *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA), and *Archaeological Resources Protection Act* provide significant guidance for how the Rangeland Management program is implemented. Coordination of management of weeds and invasive species on public lands is authorized by the *Plant Protection Act of 2000*; Section 15 of the *Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974*; the *Carlson-Foley Act of 1968*; the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019*; and E.O. 13112 of February 3, 1999, on Invasive Species, as amended by E.O. 13751,

Grazing – Grazing administration includes processing, issuing, and overseeing compliance of grazing permits and leases. The BLM administers about 18,000 grazing permits and leases on nearly 155 million acres of public land in nearly 22,000 grazing allotments. Grazing permits are generally issued for 10 years, based on a preference right of renewal, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2024, the BLM permitted 12.3 million animal unit months (AUMs), as established by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA) 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 one month. The grazing fee in 2025 is \$1.35 per AUM. While the number of AUMs sold each year remains relatively steady, annual variations in use occur due to factors such as drought, wildfire, market conditions, and restoration projects. In FY 2026, about 1,255 grazing permits are scheduled to expire. As of April 2025, the BLM had 11,108 permits issued under FLPMA 402(c) with 6,628 fully processed permits. To fully process a grazing permit the BLM must complete, at a minimum NEPA and Environmental Species Act (ESA) Section 7 compliance.

Invasive Species – Management of noxious weeds and other invasive species improves rangeland health, helping to prevent wildfire by reducing fuels build-up, and improving landscape connectivity and function. Also, by decreasing invasive vegetation in public waterways, the BLM improves wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation opportunities for the public. In FY 2026, the BLM will focus noxious and invasive weeds management on areas where it can make the most progress toward bureau and Department goals and can most effectively leverage regular appropriations.

Soil Management – The BLM partners with other Federal agencies, such as the Natural Resources Conservation Service, and academic institutions for cooperative soil surveys to understand soil type distribution, properties, and responses to various uses. The BLM also uses these data to develop ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type, amount, and distribution of vegetation. This provides key information to land managers for reclamation and rehabilitation, and to improve rangeland health and productivity.



Rangeland Health – The BLM will enhance its processes for conducting land health assessments in priority landscapes. Land health assessments can inform decision-making such as making changes in livestock management, identifying priority landscapes for restoration, and informing the development of restoration plans. Limited data collections may be completed for high priority projects, using BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) strategy. Use of consistent, comparable, and common indicators, consistent methods, and an unbiased sampling framework allows for analyses that are repeatable and

comparable across regions and time intervals for legally defensible decisions.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

Focus on Highest Priorities – The BLM will continue its focus on the highest priorities of the Public Domain (PD) Forest Management program driven by Executive Order 14225 on the Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production, addressing fire risk to communities, infrastructure, and high-risk ecosystems, while meeting statutory obligations for forest management.

Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 56 million acres of forests and woodlands in the PD across 12 Western States, including Alaska. The suppression of natural fire from forest ecosystems has led to overly dense conditions that are susceptible to high severity fire and insect epidemics in many forest types on BLM-managed lands. To address these challenges, the BLM uses best available science in restoring resilience through various silvicultural treatments to modify structure and composition. The BLM also identifies forests and woodlands affected by tree mortality from severe wildfire, insect epidemics, and drought that need reforestation to restore forest ecosystems. Foresters use appropriate tree species adapted to local conditions. The BLM uses various tools to implement these activities including working with States, counties, and Tribal Nations through Good Neighbor Authority. In FY 2026, the BLM will seek opportunities to strengthen government-to-government relations with Tribal Nations through the Tribal Forest Protection Act.

PD Forest Management has four primary performance metrics. *Restoration through sales* consists of acres of forest and woodland treatments that are designed to enhance resilience to disturbances such as fire, insect, disease, and drought, as well as restoring ecosystem functions and habitat. *Forest development* consists of acres of silvicultural activities designed to enhance the productivity and sustainability of forests and woodlands such as reforestation, pre-commercial thinning, insect and disease control, wildfire fuels management, and prescribed burning. *Vegetative permits* provide the public with a wide variety of forest and other vegetative materials for personal and commercial use. The BLM sells over 25,000 permits annually for products such as Christmas trees, fuelwood, pine nuts, mushrooms and other edibles, and native plant materials for restoration. PD Forest Management manages for long-term productivity and sustainable harvest of these products. Permit areas are often developed to also achieve forest health goals such as fire resilience thinning. *Forest inventory* consists of collecting and maintaining an inventory of forest and woodland resources and the status and condition of those resources. Furthermore, by the end of FY 2026, BLM aims to increase federal timber harvests on public lands, raising the volume target of timber offered to 45 million board feet, a significant increase of 22 million board feet compared to FY 2024. This effort will support the One Big Beautiful Bill Act and the President’s Executive Order on Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production, which calls for decreasing timber supply uncertainty and facilitating sound forest management.

Stewardship Contracting Special Exhibit for Fiscal Year 2024**Background**

This special exhibit addresses requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 (as amended, 16 U.S.C 6591c): The BLM shall report annually to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Natural Resources and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives on:

1. The status of development, execution, and administration of contracts under subsection (b), which states, “The Chief and the Director, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs”;
2. The specific accomplishments that have resulted; and
3. The role of local communities in development of agreements or contract plans.

Overview

Stewardship contracting is a special authority that the BLM uses to perform treatments to achieve the land management goals described in the authorizing statute. Land management goals include:

1. Road and trail maintenance or obliteration to restore or maintain water quality.
2. Soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values.
3. Setting of prescribed fires to improve the composition, structure, condition, and health of stands or to improve wildlife habitat.
4. Removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forest stands, reduce fire hazards, or achieve other land management objectives.
5. Watershed restoration and maintenance.
6. Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat.
7. Control of noxious and exotic weeds and reestablishing native plant species.

Projects that meet at least one of these goals and that meet local and rural community needs qualify to become a stewardship project. The benefits of using stewardship authority include the following: the BLM can offset the cost of restoration treatments by using the value of those forest products removed as a byproduct of the treatment; the BLM can retain excess revenue from forest products sold and use it to fund future stewardship projects; and the BLM can enter into contract terms up to 20 years. Absent stewardship contracting, many forest treatments that BLM does to enhance resilience to wildfire, insects, disease, and drought would have to use two separate processes: one to sell forest products through a timber sale and another to procure restoration treatment services through a contract, which would significantly increase administrative costs.

Specific Accomplishments

The BLM developed and awarded 20 stewardship contracts and agreements for restoration treatments on 9,132 acres during fiscal years 2020-2024. The total value of the service work provided during this period

was \$3,196,748. The harvest of forest products that were byproducts of the land health treatments reduced the appropriated funds needed to complete that service work by \$683,943 (Table 1).

Table 1. BLM Stewardship Accomplishments

Fiscal Year	Contracts and Agreements Executed	Acres Under Contracts and Agreements	Service Cost*	Product Value*
2020	7	5,646	\$557,705	\$57,559
2021	2	853	\$82,050	\$11,390
2022	4	653	\$986,515	\$203,663
2023	5	1,569	\$919,578	\$166,073
2024	2	411	\$650,900	\$245,258
Total	20	9,132	\$3,196,748	\$683,943

*Service and product values include modifications executed in the current fiscal year to contracts that were awarded in the current year and prior fiscal years.

The BLM has implemented stewardship contracting projects in 13 States (Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming) since 2003. The volume of timber offered under stewardship contracts and agreements during fiscal years 2020-2024 was 10.1 million board feet (MMBF) (Table 2). This is an important economic driver in many rural communities. The primary product captured in the stewardship biomass figure is wood chips used to generate energy.

Table 2. Product Volume Offered Under Stewardship Contracts and Agreements

Fiscal Year	Sawtimber MMBF*	Biomass Tons (Includes Fuelwood)*
2020	2.0	7,760
2021	0.6	-958**
2022	2.2	4,277
2023	4.5	2,435
2024	0.8	3,098
Total	10.1	16,612

* Table values include modifications executed in the current fiscal year to contracts that were awarded in the current year and prior fiscal years.

** Negative value due to cancellation of unfinished contract resulting in negative modification.

Status of Development, Execution, and Administration

The BLM's use of stewardship has been most effective for forest development treatments, fire risk reduction thinning in forested wildland urban interface, and restoration of fire resilient stand structure, which often entail the harvest of commercial and pre-commercial timber as well as fuels treatment simultaneously. Most of these treatments are a net cost to the BLM. Forest health and fire-resilience

thinning projects that harvest primarily commercial timber are typically conducted using timber sales under the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund. Given that most BLM stewardship projects are a net cost, the use of stewardship is dependent upon funding from the PD or Oregon and California O&C Forest Management programs.

The BLM continues to develop policies and guidance to improve the execution of the contracting process, including updates to the stewardship manual to incorporate changes from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141). These changes include increasing the contract term from 10 to 20 years for projects in areas that are in Fire Regime Groups I, II, or III. In addition, P.L. 115-141 authorized a preferential award to a contractor that would, as a part of the contract, promote innovative use of forest products, including cross-laminated timber.

Activity: Land Resources**Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management****Justification of 2026 Program Change**

When carried out in response to federal undertakings, cultural resources activities may be funded by the benefiting subactivity of the program supporting the undertaking. This includes compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to support energy and mineral development. The 2026 budget does not request dedicated funding for Cultural Resources Management, to allow for the bureau to focus on energy and minerals development and land-use optimization.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Land Resources**Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management****Justification of 2026 Program Change**

The majority of this budget will be allocated to the care and maintenance of animals currently housed in off-range corrals and pastures, with a strategic focus on reducing the overall cost for off-range management. At the start FY 2026, it is projected that nearly 85,000 excess animals - removed from public lands - will be held in these facilities. The BLM will reduce the number of animals in off-range holding by prioritizing the expansion of large-scale placement and sales initiatives. The BLM will enhance its activities to make animals available through the Online Corral (virtual animal placement) and will focus in-person private care placement events on existing corrals and public pastures.

The BLM will continue to manage wild horse and burro herds experiencing exponential growth on public lands. Gathers or removals conducted during FY 2026 will be conducted by existing BLM personnel. The on-range population is projected to exceed approximately 95,000 WH&Bs by the end of the fiscal year.

The BLM will continue public engagement by enhancing outreach, recruiting local volunteers and organizations to assist in range and herd monitoring and management, and encouraging partnerships to increase ecotourism.

The BLM is committed to transparency in all facets of the WH&B Program. This includes providing public viewing opportunities during gather operations and at holding facilities without compromising the safety of staff, members of the public, or the animals. The BLM is also committed to maintaining a proactive public information system that is both accurate and prompt.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. As directed by Congress under the Act, the BLM protects and manages WH&B on 25.6 million acres of Western public rangelands as part of its multiple-use and sustained-yield mission, as called for under FLMPA Sec 302. The primary legal obligation under the Act is to achieve and maintain populations of WH&B on public lands at the appropriate management level (AML).

The Act requires the BLM to maintain a thriving natural ecological balance and to remove excess animals when populations exceed AML. As of March 2025, wild horse and burro populations on BLM-managed lands are estimated at 73,130 - nearly three times the AML of 25,556 - with more than 65% of the 175 Herd Management Areas across 10 Western states overpopulated.

Populations are projected to continue growing, doubling approximately every four years due to high reproductive rates, longevity, adaptability and limited natural predation. Overpopulation degrades rangelands, harms wildlife habitat, decreases opportunities for livestock grazing and increases conflicts on private lands and highways.

Under the proposed FY 2026 budget, the BLM will prioritize program operations and focus on reducing the number of animals in off-range holding and removals on range to achieve sustainable herd sizes. The BLM remains committed to meeting its legal responsibilities and working with partners and Congress in management.

Off-Range Management

Off-range components include humanely caring for excess animals removed from public lands in off-range corral and pasture facilities; maximizing the placement of excess animals into private care through adoptions, sales, and transfers at existing off-range corrals and public off-range pastures; continuing previously funded training programs that provide gentled animals to the public for private care; conducting outreach, education, and communication efforts that increase facility-based placements; and partnering with individuals and organizations interested in supporting the BLM to accomplish animal placement goals.

On-Range Management

BLM will continue to build on progress made through previously funded research by testing and monitoring the effectiveness of longer-lasting fertility control methods that have the potential to reduce future costs. The Bureau will also maintain established no-cost partnerships with individuals and organizations that support on-the-ground monitoring and fertility control treatments, maximizing impact through collaborative efforts.

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Recourses

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources			
Activity Total	198,897	198,897	62,957

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity Description

Programs under the Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources Activity protect and enhance biologically diverse and resilient ecosystems across public lands. The Bureau of Land Management protects, conserves, and restores habitats supporting fish, wildlife, plants, and invertebrates, including BLM sensitive² and federally listed threatened and endangered species by: taking actions that benefit species, habitats and populations; inventorying and monitoring plant, fish and wildlife resources; and supporting recreational opportunities such as wildlife viewing, hunting, and fishing. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water efforts that conserve biodiversity, measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations, minimize or avoid impacts from permitted activities, sustain recreational and subsistence uses, and enhance or maintain local economies. These efforts are conducted in coordination and collaboration with State fish and wildlife agencies and other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments and non-governmental partners.

BLM-managed public lands span numerous terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems across a large part of western landscapes, including major portions of American deserts, tundra, and sagebrush biomes. The BLM is also responsible for managing 30 million acres of prairies, 65 million acres of sagebrush, and nearly 30 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. The BLM’s diverse land base includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over 3 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. The Bureau collects water quality data to monitor compliance with the *Clean Water Act*, conducts actions to maintain and improve water quality, and manages BLM-administered water rights and uses in compliance with Federal and State water laws and regulations. The BLM works with partners to implement the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), *Migratory Bird Treaty Act*, *Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act*, *Marine Mammal Protection Act*, and other Federal and State laws protecting species and habitats. Healthy public lands are vital to thousands of species of plants, mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and aquatic organisms, including over 3,000 threatened, endangered, and BLM sensitive species. The BLM uses high quality data to make decisions to bolster the resiliency of a wide variety of species and habitats.

² BLM sensitive species are wildlife, fish, or plant species determined by a BLM State Director to be at-risk on BLM lands.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources

Subactivity: Aquatic Recourses

Justification of 2026 Program Change

Aquatic Resources

The FY 2026 budget for the Aquatic Resources Program is aligned with and focused on streamlining environmental reviews and permitting activities in support of Administration priorities to unleash American energy as outlined in Secretary's Order (SO) 3418 and to reduce the economic burden on the American public (SO 3419), while avoiding or minimizing impacts to fish and wildlife and their habitats (SO 3356).

Program Overview

BLM Aquatic Resources Program supports riparian and wetland areas, aquatic habitats, and water resources for a combination of balanced and diverse uses including the country's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber; fish and wildlife habitat; recreation; and the long-term needs of future generations. Program staff collaborate with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners to implement statutory authorities to guide efficient environmental reviews and permitting actions on public lands; to avoid, minimize, or rectify impacts from permitted uses; to ensure water of suitable quality and quantity is available for beneficial uses; to improve habitat for fish and wildlife; and to control aquatic invasive species.

In 2026 the BLM will coordinate with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners to standardize resource data, tools, and analyses to efficiently and effectively implement the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission. The Aquatic Resources Program will focus on permitted activities in the highest priority regions.

The BLM will support activities that provide essential benefits for people and nature such as water supplies free of invasive species; habitat improvements to reduce wildfire, flood, and drought risk; and recreational and subsistence fishing opportunities on public lands. This includes continued implementation of the following SOs: SO 3347 - *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*; SO 3356 - *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*; and SO 3366 - *Increasing Recreational Opportunities on Lands and Waters Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior*. The following activities will be pursued in compliance with statutory requirements:

Resource Improvements: Where riparian and wetland areas, aquatic habitats, and water resources have been degraded and no longer provide economic, health, and natural resource benefits to local

communities, the Program will work to improve resource conditions. In 2026, the BLM will apply treatments to 806 acres of lake and wetland habitat and 38 miles of stream and riparian areas; undertake 89 lake, wetland, stream, and riparian construction projects; and undertake 29 conservation actions for non-Endangered Species Act species.

Water Availability: The BLM will work to ensure water quality complies with State water quality standards, control or minimize non-point sources of pollution, monitor streamflow and groundwater levels, and coordinate and cooperate with State governments in the administration of water rights. In 2026, the BLM will process 528 water right actions, implement a target salinity control project, and monitor over 22,769 water parameters.

Decision Support: The BLM will inventory, assess, and monitor water resources, riparian and wetland areas, and aquatic habitats to assess water availability and habitat condition in support of land use decisions including energy, timber, and critical mineral development. In 2026, the BLM will inventory over 204 acres of wetlands and over 93 miles of stream and riparian areas, monitor 234 riparian and stream miles and 1,246 acres of lake and wetland habitat; and monitor over 218 species populations.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS): The BLM will work in partnership with Federal, State, Tribal, local governments, and non-governmental partners to prevent and contain the spread of AIS through outreach and education, early detection monitoring, interdiction, and control measures, including rapid response. In 2026, the BLM will provide education and outreach for 67 programs and conduct 1,083 inventories for the presence of AIS.

Recreational and Subsistence Fishing Opportunities: The BLM will work to maintain and improve riparian and instream habitats to benefit fish populations, and to promote recreational and subsistence fishing opportunities that contribute to our country's well-being and economic vitality. In 2026, the BLM will apply treatments to 806 acres of lake and wetland habitat and 38 miles of stream and riparian areas; and undertake 89 lake, wetland, stream, and riparian construction projects.

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources

Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

Justification of 2026 Program Change

Wildlife Habitat Management

The FY 2026 budget will focus on providing support for administration priorities and meeting requirements identified in existing Resource Management Plan (RMPs) and FLPMA, such as monitoring. Wildlife Habitat Management activities will prioritize supporting permitted activities.

Program Overview

The BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management has four distinct program areas: Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species, Sage-Grouse/Sagebrush Conservation, and Plant Conservation and Restoration. Implementation of all programs within the Wildlife Habitat Management is aligned with and focused on streamlining environmental reviews and permitting activities in support of Administration priorities to unleash American energy (SO 3418), expand American timber production (EO 14225), increase American mineral production, and reduce the economic burden on the American public (SO 3419), while avoiding or minimizing impacts to wildlife, native plants, and their habitats (SO 3356) and restoring lands affected by wildfire and reducing wildfire risk (SO 3336 and 3372). The subactivity also enables DOI agencies to treat more acres more effectively by increasing seed availability and lowering the cost of native seed. Increasing the national native seed supply directly supports SO 3372 *Reducing Wildfire Risks on Department of the Interior Land Through Active Management*; and SO 3419 *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis* by creating employment opportunities for American workers. Increasing BLM and DOI access to native seed supports 604 DM-2 Conservation of the Sagebrush Biome; SO 3356 *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting*; and SO 3362 *Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors*.

The Wildlife Habitat Management sub-activity is responsible for maintaining, restoring, conserving, and recovering (i.e., delisting) species and their habitats (including native plant communities) in cooperation with Federal and State fish and wildlife agencies, local governments, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Projects undertaken by field offices benefit wildlife, sage-grouse, native plant, and/or Threatened and Endangered (T&E) and other special status species through improvements to habitat and plant communities, including wildfire restoration, assisting partners with population management, and threat identification and mitigation, including wildfire risk reduction, and drought and invasive species management. The programs also actively work internally and externally to maintain and restore habitat by improving the native seed supply chain, increasing native seed availability, and lowering the cost of native

seed and seedlings so BLM and its partners can treat more acres more effectively.

Management of wildlife, sage-grouse, native plants, and T&E species supports the BLM multiple-use and sustained-yield mission by maintaining functioning ecosystems, improving the health and productivity of connected habitats, and conserving and recovering native species. Further, these programs support the Bureau's efforts to efficiently permit sustainable domestic livestock grazing, timber and mineral production, and energy development, support recreation (including hunting and wildlife viewing), and implement forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, post fire rehabilitation and long-term restoration through streamlined regulatory processes (e.g., NEPA, ESA).

Wildlife Habitat Management implements statutory authorities to address the management of wildlife and priority species resources on public lands for the social and economic well-being of all Americans. BLM-managed lands are vital to thousands of species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates. To provide for the long-term management of wildlife and their habitats, projects are identified that support achieving desired resource objectives for priority species and habitats, as outlined in land use plans. The subactivity is focused on maintaining or enhancing sustainable habitats and populations of native and other desirable wildlife species, including the abundance and distribution of species hunted for subsistence or recreation; and maintaining and/or improving habitat quality and connectivity, including appropriate avoidance or protection of migration corridors and important movement areas. This involves coordination with BLM offices and other programs; Federal, State, and Tribal governments; and non-governmental partners. The BLM's primary partners in wildlife species habitat conservation management include the State fish and wildlife agencies, Tribal governments, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The subactivity also collaborates with other agencies and conservation partners to leverage resources and maximize the benefits to wildlife habitat. To work more efficiently, the BLM uses the latest geospatial data technologies to share wildlife data within BLM and with partners.

In 2026, staff will prioritize support of administration priorities and permitting activities. The BLM will support wildlife inventory on more than 120,000 acres; monitor over 720,000 acres of terrestrial habitats; support restoration projects impacting over 33,600 acres; and support maintenance or restoration on 72 habitat improvement projects. The BLM may also implement up to 360 recovery actions for threatened and endangered species.

To achieve the subactivity objectives, the programs focus on the following:

Landscape Management - Promoting conservation by protecting and restoring ecosystem resilience and landscape intactness, including habitat connectivity; emphasizing multispecies and multistate conservation efforts where appropriate; and ensuring conservation of endemic and localized species and ecosystems.

Increasing the Native Seed Supply - The Plant Conservation and Restoration Program (PCRP) provides national leadership in increasing the native seed supply chain by implementing the National Seed Strategy. Native seed is an essential tool for maintaining sustainable use and yield from native plant communities, stabilizing soils and preventing erosion after wildfire and other natural disasters. Some program activities receive funding from other sources including Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) Burned Area Rehabilitation (BAR) funding.

Proactive Conservation - Section 7(a)(1) is generally regarded as the proactive provision of the Endangered Species Act (ESA), directing all Federal agencies to use their authorities to carry out “programs” to conserve threatened and endangered species. The T&E Program prioritizes ESA section 7(a)(1) to meet Secretarial, Presidential, and Congressional priorities by significantly streamlining ESA section 7 consultation and facilitating deregulation by assisting with delisting and precluding the need to list endangered and threatened species.

Sage-Grouse Conservation, Planning and Implementation - The BLM is an active partner in the conservation of sage-grouse through active sagebrush management and restoration. The Sage-grouse Program coordinates across internal programs to ensure efficient and effective conservation and restoration for the benefit of multiple sagebrush dependent species while supporting strategic development of natural resources that support the American economy. Extensive coordination with external partners is also a key component of this program to promote sagebrush conservation across multiple land ownerships and for management of species that fall under state primacy. The BLM will complete and actively implement the new RMP amendment for the Greater sage-grouse, consistent with the request of State governments, in close coordination with our partners to reverse declines of the species on BLM-administered lands, while considering multiple-use and sustained-yield management and supporting administration priorities.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Recreation Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Recreation Management			
Activity Total	72,047	72,047	26,800

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity connects Americans to the outdoors. It plays a prominent role in achieving the Department’s priorities to build healthy communities and strong economies and ensures that every American has safe access to outdoor recreation. Growing populations in western States are demanding more ways to enjoy the public lands near them. Through the programs under this activity, the Bureau of Land Management informs and engages the public on the many ways to access and enjoy their public lands.

The Recreation Management Activity is divided into two subactivities, Wilderness Management and Recreation Resources Management. Wilderness Management focuses on the protection of identified resource values in Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). This subactivity also includes inventorying lands for wilderness characteristics through the land use planning process in accordance with the Wilderness Act of 1964 and the Federal Land Management Act (FLPMA) Sec. 201(a).

The Recreation Resources Management subactivity supports providing exceptional outdoor recreational opportunities such as Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) use, hunting, fishing, recreational target shooting, mountain biking, and camping. In addition to traditional recreational pursuits, this subactivity seeks to provide for visitor health and safety. Programs and activities supporting this Recreation Resources Management include ensuring and maintaining public access and overall transportation management; providing visitor information and services; and maintaining recreational facilities and infrastructure.

The Recreation Resources Management subactivity also supports trails and rivers including administration for specially designated National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Recreation Trails. Recreation Management staff work with a variety of partners, volunteers, and youth programs, and collaborate with local communities and partners to identify opportunities that support local economies. Lastly, the BLM strives to further improve the permitting processes by implementing Title III of the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences (EXPLORE) Act and streamlining and improving the collection of use fees where they apply.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Wilderness Management**Justification of 2026 Program Change**

The 2026 budget focuses funding on Administration strategic priorities including energy production and land-use optimization and does not request dedicated funding for Wilderness Management.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

Justification of 2026 Program Change

Public lands and BLM’s recreation programs are facing unprecedented demand. In fiscal year 2024, the agency recorded over 80 million visits, representing a 30 percent increase since 2015, with almost a third of that increase occurring since 2020. As pressures to BLM recreation resources continue to climb, the Bureau faces a critical need to advance a transformational shift in recreation management. This work will focus on stabilizing program offerings, and addressing visitor health and safety, while ensuring recreation on BLM-managed public lands continues to offer exceptional and one-of-a-kind recreational experiences.

The 2026 budget will prioritize operational support and exceptional experiences for visitors to public lands recreation sites, areas and trails. By strategically directing resources, the budget will maximize access to safe, healthy and enjoyable outdoor recreation opportunities.

Program Overview

The BLM makes it a priority to provide access to the outdoors and to offer exceptional outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands. The Recreation Resources Management subactivity includes a wide range of activities such as recreation planning, access, visitor safety, scenic resources, travel and transportation management, tourism, interpretation and education, cave management, recreation infrastructure, and maintenance. Through these activities, the BLM strengthens relationships with States, local governments, and Tribal Nations and neighboring communities, supports the creation of recreation-related jobs, and promotes restoration and conservation.

Public lands managed by the BLM provide one-of-a-kind recreational experiences that invite all to share in the enjoyment and stewardship of their public lands and waters. These lands are located near urban centers and local communities, attracting over 80 million visitors annually. The BLM currently provides a wide range of developed and dispersed recreation opportunities that are accessible to the public at low or no cost. These include over 3,400 developed recreation sites and areas, including over 300 sites that take online payments or reservations through Recreation.gov, greatly improving ease of public access. The BLM also administers more than 5,000 permits for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities and provides the public with more than 100,000 miles of paved roads, primitive roads, and trails for motorized and non-motorized activities. Overall, 97 percent of visitors surveyed report satisfaction with BLM staff, services, and programs.³

Please see <https://www.blm.gov/programs/recreation/recreation-programs> for a complete description of the BLM’s Recreation Programs.

³ “Bureau of Land Management, 2024 National Report” Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University, January 2024. <https://s3.wp.wsu.edu/uploads/sites/3019/2025/03/blm-blm24.pdf>

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Energy and Minerals Management			
Oil & Gas Management	102,473	102,473	112,720
Oil & Gas Inspection and Enforcement	48,386	48,386	53,225
Coal Management ^{2/}	15,945	18,945	17,540
Other Mineral Resources Management	12,927	17,927	9,049
Renewable Energy ^{3/}	39,344	*	0
Activity Total	219,075	207,075	192,534

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

2/ The FY 2025 funding level reflects a reallocation of FY 2025 Renewable Energy program to address specific short-term program needs. The FY 2026 request represents a return to the established operational baseline after completion of these temporary activities, and otherwise maintains full Coal Management Program capacity.

3/ Resource levels are not able to be determined at this time.

In addition to the requested current appropriations, permanent funds are also available to support the Oil and Gas Management program as authorized by the *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015*.

Activity Description

The 2026 the Bureau of Land Management budget request funds management of domestic mineral resources and streamlining the permitting process for oil, gas, and geothermal resources on public lands. With this budget, the BLM will focus on the Administration’s priorities to Unleashing American Energy, that includes facilitating the exploration, permitting, and development of critical minerals essential for infrastructure and economic growth. The funding will support initiatives to ensure a reliable and affordable energy supply for American citizens while promoting job creation and bolstering local economies.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Oil & Gas Management	102,473	102,473	112,720
Subactivity Total	102,473	102,473	112,720

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The FY 2026 budget proposes funding for Unleashing Alaska’s Extraordinary Resource potential, ongoing Alaska Legacy Well cleanup, streamlining oil and gas permit approvals, modernizing record systems, and reducing the regulatory burden for entities working on Federal and Indian Lands.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner. The BLM currently has approximately 23.2 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, leased for oil and gas production. In FY 2024, the BLM offered 203 parcels for leasing, covering approximately 93,000 acres. In FY 2024, oil production from Federal onshore lands increased to 600 million barrels, an increase of 16 percent from the FY 2023 total of 516 million barrels. Natural gas production from Federal onshore lands increased to 4.1 trillion cubic feet, an increase of 8 percent from the FY 2023 total 3.8 trillion cubic feet. Oil and Natural Gas contributed to the \$8.1 billion received from Federal onshore lands in FY24.⁴

The BLM’s authority to manage the public’s oil and gas resources in the 48 contiguous States and parts of Alaska comes from two main laws: the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, and the Mineral Leasing for Acquired Lands Act of 1947, as amended. Leasing authority in Alaska comes largely from the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976. While the BLM provides technical assistance to Native American Tribes and mineral owners, the BLM does not lease those minerals. Mineral leasing on Tribal lands is governed by the Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938, and the Bureau for Indian Affairs (BIA) is the authorized agent to lease the minerals on these lands. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act directs the BLM to inspect oil and gas production activities on Federal and Native American lands.

⁴ <https://revenue.data.doi.gov/>

Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015, established the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund, a permanent funding source that provides significant support to BLM's Oil and Gas Program.

APD trends can be found at [Applications for Permits to Drill | Bureau of Land Management](#).

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Inspection Activities

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Oil and Gas Inspection Activities	48,386	48,386	53,225
Subactivity Total	48,386	48,386	53,225

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget will enable BLM to increase the efficiency and reduce the uncertainty for operators when their operations are inspected. This proposal will ensure proper reporting of production from oil and gas operations ultimately ensuring accurate royalty payments to the US Treasury.

Program Overview

The BLM Oil and Gas program is responsible for ensuring safe and responsible development with approximately 95,000 producible wells on public lands in fiscal year 2022. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act directs the BLM to inspect oil and gas production activities on Federal and Native American lands. The BLM has performed over 20,000 inspections annually since fiscal year 2006, and approximately 30,000 annually since fiscal year 2010 on oil and gas properties. These inspections ensure adherence to Federal and Indian laws, regulations, policies, and permit conditions of approval to assure a fair return to U.S. taxpayers and help ensure oil and gas development is conducted in an environmentally-sound manner.

Tables and Charts

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2018 - 2024, and those estimated to be completed for FY 2025 and FY 2026.

Inspections Completed and Estimated¹

	FY2020 Complete	FY2021 Complete	FY2022 Complete	FY2023 Complete	FY2024 Complete	FY2025 Estimate	FY2026 Estimate
Total Production Inspections	5,841	5,213	4,533	4,397	4,389	4,500	5,000
1. Drilling Inspections	655	593	819	882	989	1,000	1,200
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,281	1,280	1,522	1,535	1,347	1,150	1,000
3. Workover Inspections	265	232	195	203	172	200	200
4. Environmental Inspections	19,518	17,345	17,298	13,693	15,425	16,500	17,000
5. Record Verification Inspections	5,085	3,718	3,539	3,083	3,654	3,000	3,200
6. Undesirable Event Inspections	0	185	196	396	229	200	200
7. Alleged Theft Inspections	3	0	2	0	2	0	0
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,279	1,006	2,536	3,740	2,963	2,500	2,500
Total Other Inspections	28,086	24,359	26,107	23,532	24,781	24,550	25,300
Total Inspections	33,927	29,572	30,640	27,929	29,170	29,050	30,300

¹This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

²In 2013, the BLM instituted a risk-based strategy for production inspections. This category consists of wells and leases that meet BLM's high-risk criteria. Based on this strategy, each year's list of required high-risk cases is determined based on the previous year's history. For this reason, the actual quantity of required high-risk inspections cannot be determined until the previous year is complete.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request ^{2/}
Coal Management	15,945	18,945	17,540
Subactivity Total	15,945	18,945	17,540

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

2/ The FY 2025 funding level reflects a reallocation of FY 2025 Renewable Energy program to address specific short-term program needs. The FY 2026 request represents a return to the established operational baseline after completion of these temporary activities and otherwise maintains full Coal Management Program capacity.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The FY 2026 activities will focus on providing support for Administration priorities including coal leasing and revising current RMPs. Coal Management will prioritize supporting coal leasing in the States identified by E.O. 14261 Reinvigorating America’s Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241.

Program Overview

The goal of the Coal Management Program is to provide a fair return to American taxpayers for the use of Federal resources while facilitating responsible energy development. According to the Energy Information Administration (EIA), in FY 2024, coal accounted for approximately 17 percent of the country’s electricity generation. Using EIA production data and Office of Natural Resources Revenue production data calculations, Federal coal leases supplied approximately 3 percent of all U.S. coal production. The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 404,847 acres in 11 States. In FY 2024, coal production from Federal lands totaled 216.7 million tons.

Components

The Coal Management program consists of three primary components: exploration licenses and lease application processing, post lease administration, and inspection and enforcement. Coal lease sales are competitive and ensure the public receives fair market value for coal by determining the pre-sale estimate of its value. The Coal Management program administers and approves post lease actions such as royalty rate reductions, lease suspensions, resource recovery and protection plans, and logical mining unit formation to existing coal leases which ensures the lease is operated in the best interests of the American taxpayer. The Coal Management program is also responsible for monitoring, and inspecting, coal

production reported to the Office of Natural Resource Revenue to ensure accuracy in calculated royalties. The Coal Management program takes appropriate enforcement action when Federal coal is mined without approval or when necessary to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease, license, or other BLM authorizations.

The Coal Management program also processes and approves Native American permit exploration plans, and the BLM approves and processes Native American mining plans, and monitors compliance with the terms of Federal and Native American coal use authorizations. The Coal Management program provides pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by BIA for Native American Tribes and individual Native American mineral owners.

Other Funding Sources

The Coal Management Program is primarily funded through appropriations. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees for processing coal lease applications, lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, and logical mining unit applications. The BLM will continue to charge users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

Improving the Program

The DOI is working to implement and integrate the President's Executive Order 14261 "Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241", Executive Order 14156 "Declaring a National Energy Emergency", and Executive Order 14241 "Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production".

The BLM will also assess changes to the Federal coal leasing program that may be needed to address the President's Executive Orders. These efforts will help ensure that American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of Federal coal resources, that coal miners are able to continue to produce for America's energy needs, and that the BLM is aligned with Administration's broader effort to increase America's domestic minerals production and energy independence.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Other Mineral Resources Management	12,927	17,927	9,049
Subactivity Total	12,927	17,927	9,049

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget will prioritize implementation of Emergency Energy Orders EO 14156—*Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, EO14241—*Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, SO 3419—*Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis* (Implementing Presidential Memorandum “Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis”) and legislative mandates. The Other Mineral Resources subactivity funds two distinct and separate programs: Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Leasable (NEL) Minerals other than Coal.

Program Overview

The overall goal of the Bureau’s Other Mineral Resources subactivity is to meet the demand for leases, contracts, and permits on Federal lands for certain solid leasable minerals other than coal program and rock disposals in the Mineral Material program. This includes ensuring that operations are conducted in accordance with the terms of the lease, contract, or permit, as well as applicable laws and regulations, and meeting the requirements of Executive Orders [14156](#), [14241](#) and Secretarial Order 3419 Action Plan.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to issue permits or leases for oil shale, tar sands, phosphate, potassium, gilsonite, and sodium mineral deposits on public lands, and allows sulfur leasing in Louisiana and New Mexico and asphalt in Oklahoma. The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 further provides for leasing these minerals along with hardrock minerals from federally acquired lands, with the Secretary assuming hardrock mineral leasing responsibilities from the Department of Agriculture under Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, and royalties collected from these leases. In 1982, management of all onshore minerals, except on Indian lands, was transferred to the BLM, which now oversees the Solid Leasable Minerals other than coal program, including leases, permits, mine plans, production verification, operational inspections, and enforcement of relevant laws and regulations. The responsibility of this program includes the Critical Minerals identified by the USGS and placed as the highest priority of EO 14156 as well as leasable solid minerals identified in EO 14241. The program

focuses on the identification and delivery of these minerals which is key for promoting domestic production and National security.

The BLM's Indian Trust responsibilities for Solid Leasable Minerals other than coal program are defined in the memorandum "Onshore Federal and Indian Energy and Mineral Lease Management Standard Operating Procedures."

The general authority for the Mineral Materials Program is the Materials Act of 1947, as amended, complemented by the Multiple Surface Use Act of 1955. The two Acts authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules and regulations and to grant any qualified applicant, by sale or free use, disposal of common variety mineral materials from public lands. The responsibility of this program is to provide foundation material for infrastructure and energy development. Providing fair market value for material accessible to the public is spotlighted in BLM's Action Plans for SO 3419.

Other Funding Sources

Certain elements of both programs are subject to mandatory case-by-case cost recovery fees. The Mineral Materials program is subject to cost recovery, guided by FLPMA limitations, from a material sales applicant to offset the BLM's processing costs in return for the benefit provided to the applicant. Only a few actions require mandatory cost recovery under the Solid Leasable Minerals other than coal program. However, in some offices with large and complicated minerals workloads, lessees voluntarily contribute funds to ensure the BLM can keep pace with their mining plans.

Critical Factors and Trends

The program is administered by a professional staff of geologists, mining engineers, and other resource sciences. The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and production verification processed each year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals and number of discovered trespasses. Increasing demand due to urban interface expansion toward public lands and increased development of energy infrastructure has led to complex issues regarding ownership and disposal of the Federal surface and mineral estates. Split estate lands (private surface, Federal mineral) are points that can result in unintended trespass. BLM is proactive in keeping Fair Market Value determinations current and competitive, ensuring rock supply to meet the Country's infrastructure and energy needs.

Minerals associated with the Solid Leasable Minerals other than Coal program have been placed as the Administration's top priority in the energy emergency declarations, categorized with Critical Minerals and coal. Resource focus will be to meet the demands to permit and authorize these minerals.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Renewable Energy Management	39,344	*	0
Subactivity Total	39,344	*	0

^{1/} Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

* Resource levels not able to be determined at this time.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The FY 2026 budget does not request funding for Renewable Energy Management that facilitates unreliable, intermittent energy and supports Green New Scam technologies. Cost recovery authority is available to offices to process major rights of ways for energy generation and development. The geothermal program is being absorbed elsewhere within BLM; Geothermal program staffing will use cost recovery and fees collected to support program staffing, and project permitting, and Inspectors, and Engineering Techs or National Office staffing will be managed under the Fluid Minerals program.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Realty and Ownership Management			
Activity Total	87,488	99,488	72,076

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity Description

The Realty and Ownership Management activity is composed of two programs focused on the use and administration of BLM-managed public lands: the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program and the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Program.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*, and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959*. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* resolved conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native Corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.

The Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management Program underpins much of the Bureau’s work, providing cadastral survey services important to managing both Federal and private lands, as well as administering authorized uses of the land, including rights-of-way (ROWs) for pipelines, transmission lines, and other uses. The BLM also authorizes uses of the public lands for commercial filming and other purposes and implements changes to land ownership by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes.



BLM employees conducting a cadastral survey on public lands.

The BLM's Cadastral Survey program is one of the oldest and most fundamental functions of the U.S. Government. Originating with the Land Ordinance of 1785, cadastral surveys create, define, mark, and re-establish the boundaries and subdivisions of the public lands of the United States.

The BLM's Cadastral Surveys provide public land managers and the public with information essential to correctly determining ownership rights and privileges and facilitate good land management decisions.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The BLM will continue to fulfill remaining aboriginal and statehood entitlement through transfer of land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. The BLM will prioritize processing pending Native allotment claim applications including those under the Alaska Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment section of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*. In 2026, the BLM plans to complete 600 miles of new field survey and approve 900 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 12 Native allotment certificates, approximately 180,000 acres of aboriginal entitlements, and 360,000 acres of Alaska statehood entitlements.

Program Overview

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. The BLM performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land record review to complete the land patent process, and boundary risk assessments for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

Justification of Program Change

The 2026 budget focuses on the highest priority program activities and workloads including IT analysis, geospatial analysis, and data management for efficient case processing. The BLM will prioritize cadastral services to support priority work, commitments to reimbursable customers, and meeting DOI's fiduciary responsibilities to trust beneficiaries. In addition, the BLM will address high priority work related to land sales, exchanges, acquisitions, and rights of way. Finally, the BLM will implement Secretarial Order 3418 and Executive Order 14154 by completing reviews and modifications as appropriate of administrative withdrawals and implement Secretarial Order 3419 and Presidential Memorandum "Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defending the Cost-of-Living Crises (January 20, 2025)" by developing options and strategies for making lands available for housing.

Program Overview

The Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity is foundational to the BLM's entire land and resource management portfolio of approximately 245 million surface acres and 700 million subsurface acres of land. This critical work includes a wide range of activities inherited in 1946 from the General Land Office and subsequently expanded on in 1976 by FLPMA.

Cadastral surveyors and realty specialists are involved in virtually every aspect of BLM's mission. This includes activities related to cadastral survey, land tenure, ROWs, and energy corridor programs as well as managing the land records and data systems that help administer these programs. It also includes aspects of conventional and renewable energy, mineral development, recreation, resource management planning, grazing, law enforcement, and many other activities. It is crucial that the BLM has a strong team of experienced and well-trained professionals to meet the agency's vast multiple use and sustained yield mission.

Cadastral Survey Program

The BLM conducts official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States, and provides Federal, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Homeland, Indian Trust and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and other Federal and Tribal entities. The BLM uses the Standards for Boundary Evidence to analyze the condition of parcel boundaries and summarizes associated risks to inform decision makers before management activities occur. This information is also used to prioritize official cadastral survey resources.

The BLM is the official keeper of land title records for the Federal Government. Records of each land use authorization, exchange, acquisition, or conveyance are stored and tracked for effective land management. Title records and use authorizations are compiled into official land status records, the Tract Books, Master Title Plats, and Historical Indexes. Accurate land status records help minimize destruction or damage to land and resources by unauthorized uses. These responsibilities as well as the other resource programs within the BLM create a substantial amount of useful geospatial information. The BLM provides a centralized location on BLM's website at the following link (Land Records | Bureau of Land Management (blm.gov)) that allows the public to discover and access BLM's public geospatial data from project, State, and national levels. The BLM also coordinates Federal cadastral survey and land status data standards and geospatial information publication through the Federal Geographic Data Committee, which publishes National Geospatial Data Assets via [GeoPlatform.gov](https://geoplatform.gov).

The BLM Public Land Survey System Dataset is the base layer for most of the GIS information maintained across BLM. Companies, non-profit organizations, and State and local governments use the Public Land Survey System Dataset to map land title and use information at the parcel level. The BLM uses these records to process ROWs, manage land and resources, and for land tenure adjustments, such as clarifying boundaries and formalizing easements. Accurate land boundaries and survey records play an essential role in the cost-effective management of land and resources by providing certainty of location and title.

In addition, the BLM manages the Surface Management Area (SMA) Dataset. The SMA depicts Federal land for the United States and classifies it by Federal managing agency. The SMA Dataset covers the continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Guam, American Samoa, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. Current efforts focus on standardizing the BLM SMA by coordinating with BLM offices, other Federal agencies, and State organizations.

Rights-of-Way (ROW) Program

The BLM manages approximately 120,000 ROW grants. A ROW is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project. Under FLPMA regulations at 43 CFR 2800, ROWs are issued for a variety of uses, including electrical power generation, transmission and distribution systems; broadband and communications facilities; highways, railroads, pipelines (other than oil and gas pipelines); and other facilities or systems which are in the public interest. Mineral Leasing Act ROWs (43 CFR 2880) are issued for oil and natural gas gathering and distribution pipelines and related facilities not included in the mineral lease and for oil and natural gas transmission pipelines and related facilities.

The BLM is prioritizing ROW actions and cadastral services that support and advance the Administration's energy and broadband goals, promote economic development, provide for assessment and recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety. The Bureau is responding to developmental pressures on the electric grid throughout the West by updating transmission corridors to support the Administration's efforts to develop energy and provide the transmission infrastructure to move energy from the point of generation to areas it is needed. The BLM is implementing efficiencies to resolve the backlog of pending and expired energy infrastructure-related ROWs in a timely

manner. As the largest Federal land manager in the West, the BLM plays a key role in planning for broadband development and energy corridors, as well as siting transmission facilities. The BLM is streamlining its environmental review and permitting procedures to improve the designation of existing and future energy corridors in land use plans. Based on recent applications and general industry input, the BLM anticipates that stakeholders will continue to pursue new multi-jurisdictional projects across the West for distributed generation and transmission line upgrades and expansions, and implementation of a national broadband system.

The BLM manages applications for interstate transmission line projects and relies heavily on the skills of highly trained professional teams of senior realty specialists and support staff. Processing and monitoring of ROW projects are funded using cost recovery provisions in the regulations. General program functions such as staff support, training, program coordination, and integration of ROW management into land use planning are supported by program funding. Cost recovery from project proponents is collected where practicable under laws and regulations.

Land Tenure Program

The BLM processes land sales, land acquisitions, land exchanges, Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and conveyances, and land withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. The BLM has the authority to dispose of isolated parcels of land with low resource values that are difficult to manage and acquire lands with high resource values that contribute to the BLM mission. The Recreation and Public Purposes Act authorizes the BLM to lease and convey land to local governments and non-profit organizations for specific public purposes at a discounted rate. In addition, the BLM works closely with the Department of Defense to manage new and existing military land withdrawals.

Other Funding Sources

Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey program is funded by other BLM subactivities and other agencies that benefit from the work.

The BLM also recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring ROW grants on public lands. Although the BLM is authorized to collect cost recovery in certain circumstances, some customers, such as State and local governments, are not subject to cost recovery.

Cost recovery for cadastral services is also collected as appropriate.

Activity: Communication Site Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Communication Site Management			
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000	2,000
Offsetting Collections - Communication Site Management	-2,000	-2,000	-2,000
Activity Total	0	0	0

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) authorizes and administers rights-of-way grants (ROWs) and communication use leases for individual communications uses and develops and maintains communications site management plans for strategic mountaintops and other specially designated locations to proactively support orderly deployment of new or additional wireless broadband and other communications uses across the western United States, including Alaska. The BLM currently administers over 4,000 facilities authorized for separate communication use ROWs located on approximately 1,500 communications sites.

Communications site management functions include development and administration of site management plans, policy development, permitting guidance, program-related training, as well as the acquisition of administrative access to sites, coordination with holders to establish user groups at recommended locations, and processing of those applications where the holder is cost recovery exempt. Funding for this activity is derived from rental receipts collected and deposited into a separate account.

Accomplishing program priority work opens opportunities for broadband providers to locate, co-locate, or construct new facilities rapidly. Broadband includes both wireless and wired broadcast systems. Examples include cellular and internet companies that provide wireless services, and telephone and cable companies that use a wired fiber optic network to provide services to their customers.

The BLM will continue to prioritize and work with the FirstNet Authority to facilitate projects on public lands. The FirstNet mission is to deploy, operate, maintain, and improve the first high-speed, nationwide wireless broadband network dedicated to public safety. This reliable, highly secure, interoperable, and innovative public safety communications platform will bring 21st century tools to public safety agencies and first responders, allowing them to get more information quickly and helping them to make faster and better decisions.

The BLM will prioritize broadband ROW actions that support and advance the Administration’s goals, promote economic development, provide for recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety. The BLM will continue to respond to broadband requests

in a timely manner to help bring affordable, reliable, high-speed broadband to the western United States and Alaska.

As the largest Federal land manager in the country, the BLM plays a leadership role in planning for broadband development. Based on recent applications and general industry input, the BLM anticipates that stakeholders will continue to pursue new multi-jurisdictional projects across the West and implementation of a national broadband system.

Components

The BLM works to prevent unnecessary degradation of public lands by promoting co-location of communication site ROWs considering engineering and technological compatibility, public health and safety, national security, and compliance with authorized land use plans. The BLM also coordinates, to the fullest extent possible, all actions under the program with State and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

Other Funding Sources

Work associated with any communications use authorization is subject to cost recovery, unless the authorization is to a local or State government entity, which is at no cost (43 CFR 2866.14). Cost recovery funds are for work performed to process an application, whereas the funding authorized in this subactivity supports the management of the entire program.

Communications uses on Federal lands are managed by the BLM under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) of 1976. Section 504(g) of FLPMA, 43 U.S.C. § 1764(g), requiring the agency to charge rent for communications uses based on fair market value. The current rental fee schedule is based on nine population strata representing the populations served by communications uses on Federal lands, as depicted by the Ranally Metro Area population rankings published in the 2010 Rand McNally Commercial Atlas and Marketing Guide, the Consumer Price Index and the type of communications uses authorized.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Resource Protection and Maintenance			
Activity Total	149,000	153,500	107,601

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity Description

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity supports the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources on Bureau of Land Management lands through the following programs:

- 1) Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring – The land use planning function is based on Section 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA).
- 2) Resource Protection and Law Enforcement – This program provides for the protection of public lands and the people who use them.
- 3) Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and Hazardous Materials Management (HMM) – The remediation of AML and HMM sites support human health and safety, the environment, and core programs by mitigating AML physical safety and environmental hazards and remediating hazardous material sites on BLM-managed lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes required by National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA), and the FLPMA.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

In 2026, the BLM will focus on the expansion of energy and mineral activities in support of the Administration's priorities, including Secretary's Orders 3416, 3417, and 3418, and Executive Order on Unleashing American Energy, among others. The BLM will also work to increase efficiency of permitting activities for resource uses, including energy development, mining, timber production, and livestock grazing. The BLM will prioritize process efficiencies and program effectiveness, focusing investments in training and systems, to track NEPA process timeframes in the ePlanning platform, and to modernize NEPA analysis workflows. Resource monitoring and decision support efforts will continue to focus on locations and decision processes that address Administration priorities.

Program Overview

The Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring Program supports the creation and implementation of resource management plans (RMPs), which provide for the use of public lands. Resource management land use planning and plan implementation decisions provide for the multiple use and sustained yield management of the roughly 245 million acres of public lands managed by the BLM. FLPMA requires the land use planning process include public involvement and coordination of other Federal government agencies, and State, local, and Tribal governments.

In the 1970s, with the passage of FLPMA and NEPA, systematic land use planning, resource assessment, inventory, monitoring, public collaboration, and mitigation activities began being implemented by the BLM. As required by NEPA, the BLM evaluates the environmental effects of proposed actions and alternatives to make informed decisions. It also helps ensure that Federal agencies promote public engagement in the environmental analysis process.

Land Use Planning

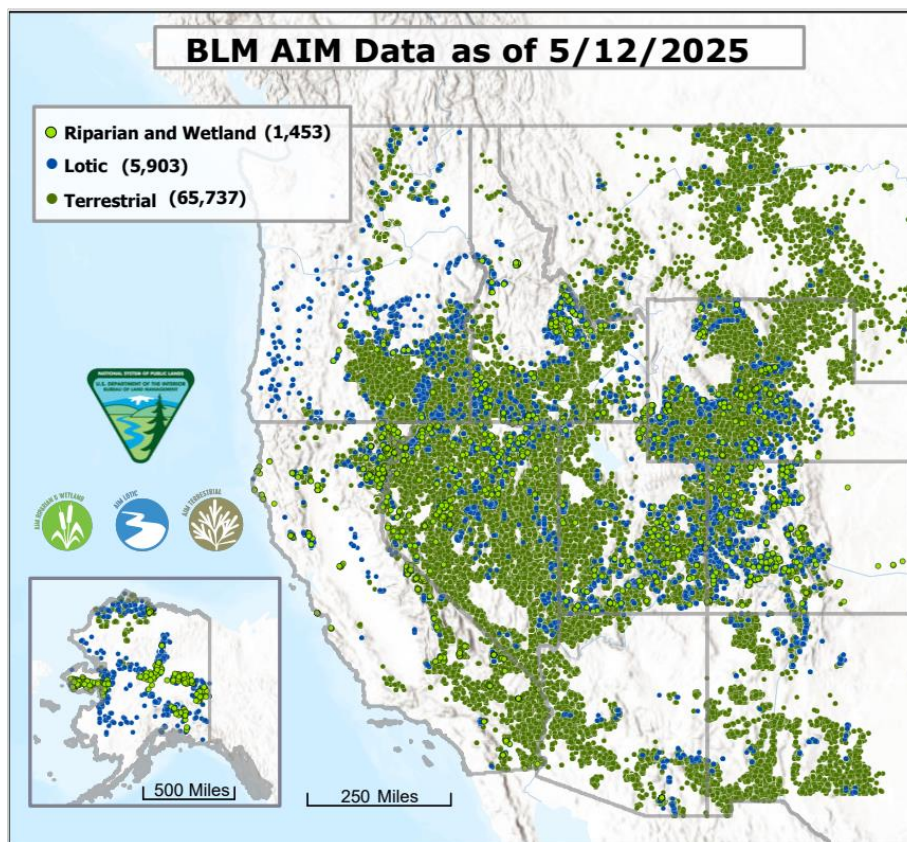
The BLM will prioritize and support new and on-going planning efforts that align with the Administration's priorities.

NEPA

The BLM will conduct transparent and efficient NEPA reviews and implementation in collaboration with DOI's Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance and the Council on Environmental Quality. NEPA analysis is used to support evidence-based decision making and the responsible development of energy on public lands. The BLM will continue its work to streamline the NEPA process through adoption and development of categorical exclusions. The BLM will prioritize making investments in people, training, and systems, to track NEPA process timeframes in the ePlanning platform, and to modernize NEPA analysis workflows.

Resource Assessment and Monitoring

FLPMA (201a) requires BLM to maintain an inventory of resource conditions that is kept current. Many permitting and decision-making processes require the use of this information, including land use planning (FLPMA), environmental impacts analysis (NEPA), livestock grazing (Taylor Grazing Act), wildlife habitat management (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act) and more. The Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) program provides standardized ecological resource data collection and decision support tools for uplands, streams, rivers, and wetlands on public lands across BLM. AIM data inform streamlined energy and mineral permitting and development, along with other permitting processes such as grazing permit renewals. AIM data also address statutory requirements for reporting within habitats, land use planning areas, States and nationally. In FY 2026, BLM will focus on using existing AIM data to accelerate required analyses to achieve Administration priorities and on a more limited basis AIM field data will also be used to generate and refine innovative remote sensing map products that extend insights across landscapes and through time.



Map of cumulative Terrestrial, Lotic, Riparian and Wetland AIM points that have been collected on BLM lands through FY 2024.

For more information on the AIM program, please see www.blm.gov/AIM.

Geospatial

The BLM is committed to the use of geospatial data and tools in support of effective and efficient land management actions. The BLM invests in resources key to the successful use of geospatial technologies, including staffing, training, and systems. Priority initiatives include modernizing the geospatial system, field data collection, enterprise data management, and integration with other technology systems.

Mitigation

The BLM will develop mitigation strategies to offset unavoidable adverse impacts to resources protected by law. The BLM will collaborate with other agencies, partners, programs, and mitigation sponsors to establish compensatory mitigation programs and projects that streamline planning and compliance processes and improve the effectiveness of mitigation outcomes. The BLM will continue to develop tools and provide mitigation guidance and technical assistance to achieve desired mitigation outcomes and efficiently track mitigation efforts.

Socioeconomics

The BLM will develop tools and resources to more robustly and efficiently evaluate how public lands management affects and is affected by people. The focus will be on key metrics and quicker assessment related to BLM visitors, resource users, and communities dependent on or impacted by public lands.

Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR)

The BLM works to build a culture of collaborative practices and skills to support successful stakeholder relationships, public lands stewardship, and strengthen government-to-government relationships with sovereign Tribal Nations. Through mentoring and third-party facilitation, the Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution CADR program enhances BLM's capacity for more effective engagement with external partnerships, with an enhanced commitment to collaboration and negotiation competencies.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget Resource Protection and Law Enforcement activities support the Bureau's priorities of conservation and recreation through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The overall objectives are to provide a safe environment for public land users and employees; to deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities; to resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials; and to ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

Program Overview

The BLM manages a law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas, and establishes interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous Federal, State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands. The BLM also conducts law enforcement activities on public lands near the US border, and emphasizes patrol, enforcement, and investigation actions to reduce damage and theft of public land resources, including mineral materials; archaeological, paleontological, and historic objects; and timber and forest products; as well as to improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget continues the focus on high priority AML and HMM projects to reduce risks to human health and safety and the environment and mitigate the highest priority physical safety hazards and environmental sites, in coordination and cooperation with State, Federal, and Tribal agencies, and other partners. This work includes inventory, regulatory clearances and documentation, mitigation, monitoring, and maintenance of AML and HMM features and sites. The AML program supports EO 14156, SO 3417 (Addressing the National Energy Emergency), and EO 14154, SO 3418 (Unleashing American Energy) through participation in the Federal Mining Dialogue (FMD), the Abandoned Uranium Mine Work Group of the FMD, and the Critical Minerals Subcommittee of the FMD. These groups are working collaboratively to identify potential rare earth and critical mineral deposits and new mining opportunities at BLM-managed AML sites.

Program Overview

The BLM's AML and HMM Programs are responsible for the remediation of both physical and environmental impacts of legacy abandoned mines on public lands and the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of hazardous substance releases. FY 2026 efforts will be focused in the following areas: 1) identification, inventory, remediation, and restoration of legacy AML contaminated features and sites; 2) inventory and mitigation of AML physical safety hazards; 3) identification of AML sites with critical and rare earth mineral potential; 4) response to releases of hazardous substances and petroleum products onto public lands; 5) assessment of environmental conditions prior to acquisition, lease, or disposal of real property; 6) policy development and decision making; and 7) training and development.

FLPMA, CERCLA, NEPA, and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) provide the framework for the AML and HMM programs. In addition, NEPA; Endangered Species Act of 1973; National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended; and Surface Resources Act of 1955 provide applicable standards and requirements that must be observed when addressing AML and HMM sites.

The BLM uses its CERCLA authorities to address environmental contamination at AML and HMM sites. Qualified projects utilize program funds, and where appropriate, apply for funding from the Interior's Central Hazardous Materials Fund and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program. BLM completes NEPA requirements for AML physical safety mitigation projects.

The BLM is committed to build on these programs' history of effective coordination, cooperation, and consultation with Federal, Tribal, State, and local agencies, private landowners, and stakeholder organizations to support job creation. Partnerships are vital to the AML and HMM programs. Activities include the development of agreements with State agencies for abandoned mine closures, cleanup coordination, and the development of joint policies and procedures. Partners assist with discovery, inventory, cultural, and biological work, as well as environmental cleanup actions. In addition, the BLM is

working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers on several AML projects under their Remediation of Abandoned Mine Sites program, and with the Department of Energy to complete the validation and verification process for Defense-related uranium mine sites on BLM-managed lands.

The BLM will continue efforts to complete AML physical safety mitigation efforts and improve environmental quality and compliance. The agency will continue efforts to ensure the highest priority contaminated sites on public lands are identified, inventoried, assessed, ranked, prioritized, funded, and mitigated. The BLM will continue its efforts to employ procedures and utilize innovative/best available scientific investigative techniques, such as Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR), to expedite the identification and inventory of AML physical safety sites and features. The BLM will also develop monitoring plans to evaluate and maintain corrective measures taken at contaminated and physical safety sites to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the remedies.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance			
Activity Total	55,000	55,000	33,000

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity Description

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. These goals align with the Administration and Departmental goals of addressing safety issues and expanding recreation opportunities and public access. To accomplish this, the Bureau of Land Management focuses on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites;
- Performing annual maintenance and lifecycle investments on highest-priority facilities;
- Conducting comprehensive assessments on the physical condition and regulatory compliance for all facilities;
- Implementing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans;
- Improving capabilities to manage facilities maintenance through development of an automated facility asset management system; and
- Implementing property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate levels of investment, and adopt public or commercial benchmarks and best practices.

Within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity, two subactivities contribute to the stewardship of the BLM facilities:

- 1) Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs; and
- 2) Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget supports maintenance on mission critical infrastructure including buildings, bridges, high hazard class dams, and significant hazard class dams.

Program Overview

The goals of these programs are to provide visitor and employee safety and ensure facilities management for select assets. These goals align with the Administration and Departmental priorities of addressing safety issues and optimizing annual operating costs.

Funding provides for emergency and urgent repairs to critical assets, cyclical maintenance to specific high priority asset classifications, and baseline facility condition assessments. In conducting this work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of E.O. 13327, *Federal Real Property Asset Management*. This includes:

- Using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices;
- Employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis;
- Providing appropriate levels of investment;
- Accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and
- Providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.

The BLM uses two industry standard performance measures to assess facilities, bridges, dams, and trails: the Asset Priority Index API and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), which assist in identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed of or require additional annual maintenance. For roads, the BLM uses the industry standard University of Wisconsin Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) method to identify road condition. Based on the PASER condition, the BLM can identify roads that require additional annual maintenance.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures, and high maintenance-level identified bridges, dams, and major trails. The condition assessment identifies deferred maintenance needs and determines the current replacement value of constructed assets. Knowing the estimated cost of deferred maintenance and the replacement value of recreation and administrative sites allows the BLM to use the industry standard FCI as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities.

The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value (FCI = Deferred Maintenance/Current Replacement Value). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital

assets. The general guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. FCI is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

For roads, the BLM uses the PASER methodology to determine the condition of the roads ranging from Excellent to Impassible. The corresponding deferred maintenance is determined based on the road condition and is quantified as a percent of the Current Replacement Value.

The BLM is implementing new National Quality Control and Internal Control Review Programs for the Facility Asset Management System (FAMS). FAMS is the system of record for reporting current replacement value and deferred maintenance on owned assets to the Federal Real Property Profile. The robust Quality Control and Internal Control Review Programs are vital to the accuracy and completion of this reporting requirement.

In addition to funding for the Annual Maintenance and Operations Maintenance Costs Program, the following funding sources are available to for annual maintenance activities for certain facility types:

- Quarters Maintenance funds maintain and repair all employee-occupied quarters from which rental charges are collected.
- Recreation Fee Collection funds augment the annual maintenance of the recreation sites where fees are collected.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget supports Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements funding to repair the highest priority projects in each State.

Program Overview

The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement (DM/CI) Program funds the repair, renovation, replacement, and maintenance of buildings, recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, and other constructed assets within the BLM. The DM/CI program also includes professional engineering services, program oversight, database management, management of environmental and structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections.

The Fiscal Year 2024 reported deferred maintenance and repair (DM&R) estimate is \$6.273 billion. The breakdown by categories includes \$177 million in operational buildings, \$43 million in housing assets, \$410 million in recreational and visitor experience assets, \$5.4 billion in roads and transportation assets, \$276 million in water infrastructure and utility assets, and \$281 thousand across all other assets in the BLM. Additionally, the status for all BLM assets in the estimate is “Active”- Current Mission Need. The BLM does not have any assets in “Inactive”- Future Mission Need, or “Excess” – Report of Excess Submitted or Accepted, Determination to Dispose, Cannot Currently be Disposed, or Surplus.

Asset Category	Current Replacement Value	Repair Needs
Active - Current Mission Need		
Operational Buildings	\$1,068,308,461	\$177,163,227
Housing Assets	\$236,322,527	\$42,578,228
Recreational and Visitor Experience Assets	\$3,201,557,951	\$410,179,837
Transportation Assets	\$27,558,790,027	\$5,366,875,630
Water Infrastructure and Utilities	\$1,277,067,431	\$275,888,666
All Other Assets	\$925,621	\$280,802
Inactive - Future Mission Need		
N/A	-	-
Excess		
N/A	-	-
OVERALL VALUES	\$33,342,972,018	\$6,272,966,392

The overall DM&R estimate for the BLM increased 9.73 percent from the previous year. The BLM made significant changes to how it tracks DM&R. Historically, DM&R was tracked using only Deferred

Maintenance. As of the implementation of the new Investment Categories, BLM now tracks DM&R via multiple work types including Deferred Maintenance, Recapitalization, Replacement, and Divestiture work orders. The new work types came with new cost modeling methods. Additionally, BLM began and is continuing to conduct a comprehensive review of all work orders and is moving to strictly using modeled values to ensure consistency in reporting.

The increase in DM&R for transportation assets is due to the difference in how work orders are modeled and tracked for the majority of assets in this category. Roads make up the largest portion of this category and their condition is obtained using a modified version of the PASER methodology to determine the condition of the roads ranging from excellent to impassable.

The requested funding for deferred maintenance balances the operational needs across the BLM, ensuring that the highest priority mission assets are receiving lifecycle investments, while also ensuring that other critical mission delivery occurs. At the requested funding level for maintenance, inclusive of all sources, the BLM estimates that deferred maintenance and repairs on assets will continue to increase, notwithstanding our focus on addressing critical maintenance requirements. The process of evaluating project submittals and aligning them to the BLM's lifecycle management priorities starts at the State level. Each State Director evaluates their needs in the field and prioritizes their needs against the Department's and Bureau's critical needs. The State submits a project list that aligns to the State DMCI funded amount and that list is added to the cumulative BLM list of all the State submissions. The projects are reviewed by Headquarters and Senior Leadership to ensure that the project aligns to the Department and BLM's critical priority repair needs and added to the Five-Year Lifecycle Investment Plan.

The Five-Year Lifecycle Investment Plan is updated annually using the DOI Lifecycle Investment Planning Guidance. The DOI Lifecycle Investment Planning Guidance uses six work classifications that include Maintenance, Recapitalization, Alteration, Replacement, New Construction and Divestiture. These classifications are used in assessing a project's funding priority and provide instructions on how to evaluate projects using DOI, BLM, and Administration priorities to target funding to the projects with the highest priority, and assets in the worst condition.

Activity: National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Conservation Lands

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
National Conservation Lands			
Activity Total	59,135	54,635	15,000

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of 2026 Program Change

The 2026 budget focuses efforts on providing protection and proper management of lands with these designations. Priority will be placed on providing funding to all National Monuments and National Conservation Areas for public safety and conservation, protection, and restoration of the resources, objects and values identified in designating language. Funding is prioritized for operational support for the highest priority sites that may include selected visitor centers, trailheads, campgrounds, roads and trails, and recreational facilities like restrooms or picnic areas. The budget does not request dedicated funding for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Program Overview

The National Conservation Lands budget activity includes National Monuments and National Conservation Areas as well as National Scenic and Historic Trails. National Conservation Lands represent some of the Nation’s most spectacular landscapes. They provide sites for important scientific research; protection of water quality and watersheds; compatible recreational opportunities; outstanding ecological, scenic, and cultural resources; and environmental education and stewardship opportunities. They also serve as unifying and essential links for ecological diversity, critical habitat, animal migrations, and public access across the West that are crucial to the country’s efforts to conserve, protect, and restore our natural resources.

National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations (NMs/NCAs):

The BLM’s National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and Similar Designations Program encompasses over 15.5 million acres, and includes 31 National Monuments, 19 National Conservation Areas, three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one Forest Reserve, and one National Scenic Area. Designated by Congress or Presidential proclamation, these sites are managed to conserve, protect, and restore America’s natural and cultural heritage while providing for compatible uses including numerous recreation opportunities. They are places where families connect to the outdoors through recreation, self-exploration, and participation in visitor programs.

An estimated 12 million visitors each year come to NMs/NCAs, providing significant economic benefits to surrounding communities by promoting tourism, the service industry, and jobs. The BLM is improving

visitor use data collection and analysis methods to evaluate the demand impacts and benefits of the NMs/NCAs on tourism, the service industry, and job creation in surrounding communities.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Workforce and Organizational Support Activity Total	174,700	174,700	133,804

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Activity Description

Workforce and Organizational Support funds activities for the entire Bureau of Land Management that are not directly tied to a specific program, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, procurement and agreements, and information technology management.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Public Law 118-42, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2024, requires disclosure of program assessments used to support Government-wide, Departmental, or agency initiatives or general operations in annual budget justifications to Congress.

DISCLOSURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

SEC. 403. The amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund charges, from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.

Each year the BLM prepares a Section 403 report to identify the amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves, or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities, and subactivities that support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations be presented in annual budget justifications.

The BLM funds the costs described in the Section 403 chart below through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support) and program assessments. For 2026, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$319.9 million as shown in the table below.

<i>\$000</i>	2024 Actual	2025 CR	2026 President's Budget
Administrative Support	56,000	56,000	39,200
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	92,000	92,000	64,400
IT Management	26,700	26,700	30,204
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	174,700	174,700	133,804
National Assessments	53,199	54,238	59,710
State/Regional Assessments	133,912	132,330	126,347
Subtotal, Assessments	187,111	186,568	186,057
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	361,811	361,268	319,861

[†]Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2025 and 2026

Direct Appropriations – In 2026, the BLM will use the \$133.8 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 403 in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureau-wide Fixed Costs, and IT Management.

Program Assessments – In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed to support operations, the BLM assesses its programs at both the national and State-office levels. These assessments provide about 58 percent of the BLM's total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2026 are \$186.1 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, BLM's Executive Leadership Team, and the Information Technology Investment Board.

National Assessments pay for administrative support, Bureau-wide program activities, and information technology programs, many of which are mandated, and fixed costs assessed by the Department through the DOI Working Capital Fund. These initiatives benefit all programs or all employees and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program. In most cases, national program assessments are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels and include approximately \$1.0 million for the Bureau's Priority Fund, which is used to assist field offices and programs with high-priority, unplanned, or unfunded needs that arise during the fiscal year.

State (Regional) Assessments pay costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, programs within a State fund staff salaries for support services. In most cases, these costs are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels, historical costs, and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The DOI manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, BLM focus areas, and DOI requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and the BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services.

Working Capital Fund (\$000)			
	2024 Actual	2025 Estimate	2026 Estimate
Central Bill	41,100	40,855	41,463
Direct Bill	22,186	21,980	23,707
Subtotal, Working Capital Fund	63,286	62,835	65,170

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget requests funding for administrative support required to achieve BLM's mission needs. The 2026 budget supports the Administration's priority to streamline government and will continue efforts to unify and optimize common administrative and support functions and services across the Department to increase effectiveness and efficiency and promote innovation and cost savings.

Program Overview

This program funds administrative programs and business services that support the overall mission of the BLM efficiently and effectively. Business services provided include communications, legislative affairs, public affairs, and regulatory affairs; human capital; budget development and execution; performance management; financial and internal controls; facilities management; audit follow up; procurement and contracting services; and records management, among other functions. Starting in mid-2025 DOI has undertaken a Business Function Unification to include the types of support provided in this description. The program broadly supports the entire organization in the accomplishment of the Administration's priorities and objectives.

The functions of this program are key components in the Bureau's drive to promote efficiency. The BLM continues to work diligently to ensure it has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. Funding supporting various human capital and resource programs is critical for recruiting, filling, and retaining positions required to fulfill the BLM's mission, as directed in Executive Order 14170, "Reforming the Federal Hiring Process and Restoring Merit to Government Service".

The BLM measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of the *Government Performance and Results Act* (GPRA), and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with Interior's Strategic Plan.

The BLM continues to maintain its outstanding record of financial management. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management and access to financial data in real time fosters Bureau-wide fiscal accountability. Improved processes and communications with program offices has resulted in successful audits and internal control programs, supporting Executive Order 14249, "Protecting America's Bank Account Against Fraud, Waste, and Abuse".

Direct appropriations do not fully cover the cost of this support and therefore funds are assessed from other program activities as a supplement. In addition, these funds are used to support the overhead cost of States, Centers, and the BLM Headquarter Offices.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget reflects adjustments to support the Administration's efficient use of taxpayer dollars, and shrink the Federal real estate footprint to eliminate unused and wasteful Federal office space. The budget supports efforts to implement the Utilizing Space Efficiently and Improving Technologies Act ("USE IT Act"), which directs federal agencies to monitor and report occupancy data in public buildings and offices leased by the government.

Program Overview

The Bureau-wide Fixed Costs subactivity supports a variety of WCF bills administered by the Department as well as space leasing needs. Bureau-wide Fixed Costs funds also address security needs, fires, hurricanes, and other emergencies that affect BLM facilities.

The Departmental WCF are fixed costs billed by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:

- *Central Bill* – Mandatory shared services provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices.
- *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee-for-service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.

The Space Management program portion of the Bureau-wide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings. Through the Space Management program, the BLM continues efforts to reduce the building footprint of current lease obligations by using funds to support co-location of facilities and/or moves to newer, more energy-efficient buildings.

In addition to the WCF bills and the space leasing costs, the Bureau-wide Fixed Costs subactivity supports:

- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program, which is funded through an agreement within DOI, with BLM reimbursing the Department for Radio Security services and support. Through this arrangement, DOI develops and provides security policies, guidelines, processes, and standards on behalf of the program. In addition, the LMR security program identifies capabilities for change and configuration management, system assessments, continuous monitoring, and threat identification, mitigation, and reporting.
- The Federal Personnel Payroll System, which monitors the costs of using and maintaining the BLM personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component, which assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, including base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.

- Unemployment Insurance Costs, which are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- Workers Compensation , which, as requested, covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by P.L. 94-273.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Technology Management

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The 2026 budget supports program efforts to implement Executive Order 14243 “Stopping Waste, Fraud, and Abuse by Eliminating Information Silos” by promoting inter-agency data sharing and removing unnecessary barriers to accessing government data; BLM will continue implementation of the *Federal Information Technology Acquisition Reform Act* (FITARA) plan as required by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). The Bureau will improve upon the Capital Planning and Investment Control processes to review and evaluate BLM’s IT investments and expenditures with the goal of creating greater efficiencies and cost-savings.

Program Overview

The Information Management and Technology (IMT) Program supports BLM investments in information management and information technology (IT) planning, policy, operations, IT infrastructure, records management, IT security, enterprise data management, enterprise architecture, and IT asset management. The IT Management subactivity assists the management of the BLM Capital Planning and Investment Control process, including Departmental and government-wide policy and implementation for priorities such as IT Security, Zero Trust Architecture, and more.

The BLM operates programs and services in accordance with the *Clinger Cohen Act of 1996*, the *Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act*, and the policies and guidance established by the DOI Chief Information Officer. The BLM uses internal collaborative management and dynamic approaches to respond to national needs and priorities while lowering costs.

In FY 2026, the BLM will continue with implementation of BLM’s IT Strategic Plan, whose goals include building strategic customer partnerships, enhancing IT capabilities through innovation, and maintaining a skilled, collaborative, and flexible IT workforce. In addition, the plan calls for improving IT management and planning, providing efficient, effective, and secure IT services, and managing records, data, and information as a business asset.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Mining Law Administration

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Mining Law Administration			
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	42,696
Offsetting Collections - Mining Law Administration	-39,696	-39,696	-42,696
Activity Total	0	0	0

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

Mining Law Administration

The FY 2026 efforts are focused on implementation of the President’s emergency energy and mineral production orders, legislative mandates for permitting locatable mineral operations, including those for critical minerals.

Program Overview

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for facilitating public access to locatable mineral resources while preventing unnecessary and undue degradation. Locatable minerals are some of the minerals developed in the country and are governed by the *General Mining Law of 1872*. Locatable mineral deposits include metallic minerals (precious and base) such as copper, gold, and silver, and certain nonmetallic minerals such as industrial minerals, gypsum, and gemstones. To provide access to these mineral resources, the BLM records mining claims, collects location and annual maintenance fees, and processes notices and plans of operations for exploration and mining. Reclamation plans and financial guarantees are required to ensure reclamation meets the requirements of Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) Section 302(b). The BLM inspects operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations and may also take enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of an operation have been violated. Finally, the BLM is responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

The Administration is leading efforts to ensure a “reliable, diversified, and affordable supply of energy and minerals, including critical minerals, to drive our Nation's manufacturing, transportation, agriculture, and defense industries, and to sustain the basics of modern life and military preparedness.” In January 2025, Executive Order (EO) 14154, *Unleashing American Energy*, was signed, encouraging the energy exploration and production of Federal lands and to be a leader in producing and processing non-fuel minerals. In response to EO 14154, Secretary Burgum signed Secretarial Order (SO) 3418 *Unleashing*

American Energy. Both EO 14154 and SO 3418 raise concerns about the availability of critical mineral resources in the U.S. Specifically, SO 3418 requires the Department to review and revise any undue burdens on domestic mining. Along with EO 14154, Executive Order 14156, *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, was signed. Executive Order 14156 requires the Department of the Interior to seek alternative Arrangements for National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) Compliance when permitting critical minerals as defined at 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)(3), coal, uranium, gold, copper, operations on public lands. The Council on Environmental Quality authorized the Department's proposed alternative arrangements in April 2025. Executive Order 14241, *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production* (March 2025), was signed as part of the strategy for expediting domestic mineral production. This EO requires the BLM to identify mining operations that could be expediently approved. It also requires the BLM to identify lands for priority mineral production in addition to lands that are suitable for mineral development.

Program Purpose

The BLM is responsible for managing location, exploration, and development of locatable minerals on public lands under the *General Mining Law of 1872* and FLPMA.

Activities authorized by the *General Mining Law of 1872* are regulated by 43 CFR, Subparts 3802 – Exploration and Mining, Wilderness Review Program; 3809 – Surface Management Regulations; and 3814 – Disposal of Reserved Minerals under the *Stock Raising Homestead Act*. The intent of the regulations is to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of the land where locatable mineral exploration and mineral development operations are occurring or are proposed to occur. Operators are required to perform concurrent reclamation while operating, and must complete reclamation of all disturbed areas at the earliest feasible time (43 CFR 3809.420(b)(3)).

The BLM collects three fees that fund the operations of this program: maintenance fees, location fees, and processing fees. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee (currently \$200) for each mining claim in lieu of performing assessment work.⁵ Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently \$49) when locating any new mining claims.⁶ A processing fee (currently \$25) has been required since 2003.⁷ The BLM is required by statute to adjust the maintenance and location fees every five years, or more frequently if determined reasonable by BLM, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. BLM would exercise discretion to adjust fees more frequently than the five-year requirement during significant economic conditions such as a sudden rise in inflation or a devaluation of the dollar that would substantially impact the adequacy of current fee levels. Maintenance and location fees were last increased in 2024 and are due to be adjusted in 2029. Processing fees are adjusted annually.

Components

The BLM is responsible for reviewing and processing notices and plans of operation, including coordinating with resource specialists and applicable State or Federal agencies; verifying reclamation cost estimates; conducting field inspections to ensure compliance; and ensuring that required enforcement actions are

⁵ P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379

⁶ P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 USC 28f-k

⁷ 68 FR 61045

implemented and monitored. The BLM is also responsible for adjudicating mining claims and associated filings. The BLM State offices record new mining claims and site filings and collect associated mining claim maintenance fees. In addition, State offices ensure all annual maintenance fees and maintenance fee waivers for small miners are processed and automated records are timely updated.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy and provides for a domestic supply of minerals needed for multiple purposes. The BLM is experiencing an increased workload including for processing notices and plans of operations and conducting inspections. The BLM is developing strategies to improve permitting and the review process related to developing and enhancing access to mineral resources, particularly critical minerals, required to facilitate domestic mineral production to the maximum possible extent.

Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration Program is primarily funded through this subactivity, in which the appropriation is offset by maintenance and location fees. Since 1994, Congress, through its appropriations acts, has tied Mining Law Administration funding to revenue collected by the program. The funds made available by Congress are reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation. The BLM has regularly collected more funds than are required to fund the Program and sends the additional money to the United States Treasury General Fund.

Under 43 USC 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the collected processing fees from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case-by-case basis, for proposed mining operating plans that require an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity examinations or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands), or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations), on a case-by case basis.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance

Appropriations Language

This account does not require annual appropriations language due to permanent appropriation authorized by the *Great American Outdoors Act*, P.L. 116-152 (GAOA). However, Section 200303(c)(1) of GAOA includes a statutory requirement for the Department to submit an allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) funding to Congress as part of the annual budget process.

Appropriations Language Citations

Starting in 2021, pursuant to the GAOA, Federal land acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent LWCF funding.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Provides authority for acquisition (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).

Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (P.L. 106-248)

Provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to Federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.” The *Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2010* (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July 2011. FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in Title III-Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Reauthorization, Section 301, Public Law No. 115-141.

***Land and Water
Conservation Fund Act
of 1965, as amended (16
U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.)***

Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to public lands and waters for the benefit of present and future citizens.

***Wild and Scenic Rivers
Act of 1968, as amended
(16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)***

Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable federally- owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in *The National Trails System Act of 1968*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.).

***Wilderness Act of 1964
(16
U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)***

Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

***National Trails System
Act of 1968, as amended
(16
U.S.C. 1241-1249)***

Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.

***Consolidated
Appropriations
Act, 2018 (P.L.
115-141)***

Permanently reauthorizes the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) and broadened the Act's applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.

Other

Other acts such as, the *King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); *San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act*, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); *Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992* (P.L. 102-584); *Utah School Lands Act* (P.L. 103-93); *Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000* (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and *California Desert Protection Act of 1994* (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.

***Great American
Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-
152***

The *Great American Outdoors Act*, which was enacted in 2020, amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund authorization (54 U.S.C. 200303) to permanently appropriate full funding (\$900 million a year) for the LWCF.

Activity: Land Acquisition and Deferred Maintenance

Summary of Requirements

Land and Water Conservation Fund Programs for Bureau of Land Management Net Budget Authority⁽¹⁾

(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Subactivity/Program Element	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1,3}	2026 Request
Land Acquisition			
Projects	35,850	35,850	-
Recreational Access	20,500	20,500	-
Emergency, Inholding, and Hardship	9,000	9,000	4,642
Acquisition Management	8,527	8,527	2,558
Subtotal, Land Acquisition ⁽²⁾	73,877	73,877	7,200
Deferred Maintenance			
Deferred Maintenance	-	-	17,260
Subtotal, Deferred Maintenance ⁽²⁾	-	-	17,260
Total, LWCF Account Funding (Net Budget Authority)	73,877	73,877	24,460

⁽¹⁾ Bureau line item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and pop-up adjustments. All permanent LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% across all programs. After FY 2022, amounts sequestered from LWCF programs become available for obligation ("Pop-Up") in subsequent years.

⁽²⁾ Subtotals may not appear to add correctly due to rounding of sequester adjustments.

⁽³⁾ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the "Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025" (P.L. 119-4) to revise spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Program Overview

The LWCF was established by Congress in 1964 to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The LWCF also provides for grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. The Department of the Interior's 2026 budget proposes a new program for LWCF that supports investments in facilities and deferred maintenance to improve public access to recreation.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports a nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. The Fund receives revenue from offshore oil and gas development to support outdoor recreation and conservation of natural, cultural, and historic resources across the country. Every State and almost every county in the country has benefited from the LWCF since its establishment.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing these important programs, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service. The GAOA amended the LWCF Act to make LWCF funding permanent and LWCF funding is provided through a mandatory account. GAOA requires the President's annual budget submission to Congress to include a proposed allocation of LWCF funding by account, program, and project for consideration as part of the annual budget process. Mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of 5.7%. Beginning in FY 2022, sequestered amounts become available, or "pop up," in the following year. Unless otherwise indicated, amounts referenced in this section reflect the Net Budget Authority that would be available for the BLM to execute after sequestration adjustments.

Activity Description

The Federal Land Acquisition funding amounts are shown in Net Budget Authority, the amount needed to execute after sequester reductions and pop-up adjustments.

2026 BLM Summary Table

(Dollars)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
2026 New Budget Authority	21,473,809
2026 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	(1,224,007)
2026 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2025)	4,210,198
2026 Net Budget Authority	24,460,000

The table below presents the proposed allocation of LWCF 2026 BLM funds.

Bureau of Land Management

Allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund 2026

Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Account/Activity/Project	Amount
Land Acquisition	
Acquisition Management	2,558,000
Inholding, Emergencies, & Hardships	4,642,000
Total, Federal Land Acquisition	7,200,000
Deferred Maintenance	
Deferred Maintenance (New)	17,260,000
Bureau LWCF Total (Net Budget Authority)	24,460,000

Activity: Land Acquisition

Program Overview

The BLM is authorized to acquire non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as providing opportunities for recreation access, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, providing connectivity between landscapes for migration corridors, as well as restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries, and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM uses LWCF monies for Project Allocation, Recreational Access, Inholdings/Emergencies and Hardships, and Acquisition Management.

Projects – The LWCF funds allow the BLM to acquire land that supports the Administration’s priorities to increase access to public lands, enhance recreational opportunities, reduce financial costs of management and access, ease public burden, and support the economies of local communities.

Recreational Access – Recreational Access funds are used to acquire land or access easements through private lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands.

Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings – The Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings Program allows BLM to increase access to public lands, enhance recreational opportunities, reduce financial costs of management and access, ease public burden, and support the economies of local communities. by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Emergency, Hardship, and Inholding purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and provides opportunities to reduce the financial cost of managing adjacent public lands. Additionally, the ability to bridge the gap between an appropriation and the appraised fair market value is also imperative to the Program.

Acquisition Management – The Acquisition Management Program allows the BLM to execute the due diligence and other necessary tasks to acquire land through the LWCF. This includes title research and title corrections, appraisal, appraisal review, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and stakeholders.

Processing costs typically vary by project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors.

Program Purpose

The BLM’s authority to acquire land comes from: *FLPMA* (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Reauthorization (FLTFA)* in the *2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 115-141, Sec. 301 of Title III); the *National Trails System Act of 1968*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249); the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.); the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968*, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.); and the *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the funds in this account, the BLM uses funding from other sources, such as the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* and other land sale authorizations, to support land acquisition activities. FLTFA provides funding that can be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and fund the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Justification of 2026 Program Change

In FY 2026 BLM will focus acquisition on high-priority inholdings that create a burden to the public.

Activity: Deferred Maintenance

Program Overview

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) was established by Congress in 1964 to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The Department of the Interior’s 2026 budget proposes a new program for LWCF that supports investments in facilities and deferred maintenance to improve public access to recreation.

Justification of 2026 Program Change

The 2026 budget request for Deferred Maintenance is \$17,260,000. This is a new program for 2026.

LWCF Deferred Maintenance Program

The LWCF Deferred Maintenance program will complement the GAOA National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program established in 2021. LWCF funds will support investments in facilities and deferred maintenance that improve public access to recreation. With increasing visitation to public lands and tens of thousands of aging assets, funding to maintain the infrastructure that visitors, volunteers, and employees rely on to access and enjoy public lands is more important than ever. Interior looks forward to sharing program and project details at a later date following the budget release.

This page is left intentionally blank.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund

Great American Outdoors Act

Program Overview

The *Great American Outdoors Act* (GAOA) is historic legislation that combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior's important missions, ranging from operating Bureau of Indian Education schools to the care and maintenance of America's national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to address the Department of the Interior's (DOI's) deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires investment prioritization, consistent with lifecycle investment plans and a sound program execution and management strategy. DOI is responsible for administering and implementing GAOA's National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) program, which is shared with the U.S. Forest Service. For FYs 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to \$1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF for projects that address deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, and alternative or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. The annual funding is allocated to the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Education, and the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

Across the initial five years of funding, GAOA LRF has had a transformative impact in addressing critical infrastructure needs and is expected to address roughly \$5.9 billion of deferred maintenance and repairs on nearly 4,000 Department of the Interior assets across the country. Yet much work remains, and the BLM strongly supports the reauthorization of the LRF as part of the 2026 President's Budget. The budget proposes to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for an additional five years at the current funding level of 50 percent of qualified energy development revenues from the preceding fiscal year, up to \$1.9 billion annually. Reauthorization will allow BLM to continue utilizing life-cycle efficient methods to address priority deferred maintenance needs through infrastructure repair, replacement, and divestiture. Infrastructure investments under a reauthorized fund will enhance operational efficiency and public safety, improve service delivery, reduce liabilities associated with deferred maintenance, and ensure that facilities on public lands meet the needs of visitors and communities.

FY 2025 Accomplishments

The BLM has identified priority projects across 13 Western States, Virginia, and Florida to address the DM&R backlog and to make the greatest impact for the visiting public. The FY 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024

and 2025 GAOA projects target repairs to buildings and various structures including visitor centers and administrative facilities to maintain visitor, employee, and volunteer safety. Additionally, the projects target repairs to water utility systems—including water wells, septic and wastewater systems—and dams, to ensure health and safety for users of facilities managed by the BLM. GAOA projects also address repairs to recreation assets including campgrounds, picnic areas, lighthouses, and trails to improve recreation access and provide a safe and enjoyable experience to the visiting public, as well as repairs to transportation assets including roads, culverts, and parking lots to provide safe access and travel across BLM-managed public lands.

LRF Project Spotlight: BLM completed the Carbella Boat Ramp Repair in 2024. The Carbella Boat Ramp on the Yellowstone River in Montana serves as a take-out for Yankee Jim Canyon whitewater rafters and a popular put-in for anglers fishing for the Yellowstone’s famous trout. By replacing the boat ramp, this project reduces the maintenance burden and assures vital recreation and fishing access on this pristine stretch of the Yellowstone River.



Carbella Boat Ramp Repair

Over the past year, the BLM continues to make meaningful improvements to priority assets across the portfolio. As of the completion of the second quarter of FY 2025, over 56 percent of the FY 2021-2024 projects are in construction, substantially completed, or completed, while 34 percent of the FY 2021-2024 projects are developing through the pre-construction phases. With 67 projects either substantially complete or complete, the BLM is experiencing the benefits that GAOA investments are making to enhance key mission functions.

LRF Project Spotlight: As a leader in wildland fire management, the BLM continues to invest in repair, renovations, and replacements of facilities that play a critical role in wildland fire mitigation and suppression. The recent completion of the Burns Junction Fire Station project in eastern Oregon repaired the drinking water system and replaced the barracks providing safe quarters to improve wildland firefighter preparedness.



Burns Junction Fire Station

LRF Project Spotlight: Recently, the BLM substantially completed the Chimney Rock Repair and Renovation project performing much needed repairs to the Chimney Rock Campground located across the river from its namesake butte. The project repaired the entire campground, including the roads and parking areas, and established campsites compliant with American with Disabilities Act. As the only site along the wild and scenic Crooked River that provides water, the project replaced the drinking water well to assure safe drinking water to the visiting public. Additionally, the project repaired picnic shelters, kiosks, and replaced the double vault restroom.



Chimney Rock Repair and Renovation

Performing priority deferred maintenance and repairs on a broad cross-section of assets maximizes the impact of GAOA across the BLM. For information about the BLM's ongoing implementation and benefits of the GAOA LRF projects, visit the BLM's GAOA website: <https://www.blm.gov/gaoa>, or to view the FY 2021 through 2025 Project Data Sheets, visit the DOI GAOA LRF website: <https://www.doi.gov/gaoa>.

Reauthorization and 2026 Project List

The budget proposes to reauthorize the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund for an additional five years, maintaining the current funding level of 50 percent of qualified energy development revenues from the preceding fiscal year, up to \$1.9 billion annually. Investments made under this reauthorized fund will not only enhance operational efficiency and public safety but also improve service delivery, reduce liabilities associated with deferred maintenance, and ensure that facilities on public lands adequately serve both visitors and communities. Additionally, these investments will significantly benefit recreational assets and access, promoting a more enjoyable experience for all visitors. Interior looks forward to sharing the fiscal year 2026 LRF project list and project data sheets at a later date, following the budget release.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Oregon and California Grant Lands

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$69,313,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937, as amended (43 U.S.C. 2605).

Note.--This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

Appropriations Language Citations

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resource and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands,

This language provides authority to use appropriated funds provided for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to carry out the mission of the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands program to ensure sustainable development of timber and resources. Oregon and California Grant Lands include original O&C Grant lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands, and public domain lands in western Oregon. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public. Activities focus on forest management (including thinning and production), watershed health, wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement, recreation opportunities, cultural resources protection, and infrastructure maintenance.

- *on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,*

The BLM manages resources on public domain in western Oregon under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA); however, lands suitable for forest management are included in the sustained-yield calculation. Activities conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), managed with USFS funds, and do not receive funding under this appropriation. The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act.

- *and on adjacent rights-of-way and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands;*

The O&C appropriation supports the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.

- ***\$69,313,000 to remain available until expended:***

This language provides authority to use \$69,313,000 in appropriated funds to carry out the mission of the program. The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation.

- ***Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 USC 2605).***

This language provides authority for the BLM to retain and transfer to the Treasury 25 percent of the total receipts that would otherwise be paid to O&C counties. This 25 percent would otherwise be due to the counties in accordance with 43 USC 2605(b) since the Treasury has been fully reimbursed for the expenditures which were charged against the Oregon and California land-grant fund. The net effect of this language is that the O&C counties and the Treasury each receive 50 percent of the total receipts generated from O&C lands.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 USC 2601)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested O&C grant lands and reconveyed CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 USC 1701 et seq.,

As amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the country's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the *Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970*.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act(cont.)

Applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701 note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and Coos Bay Wagon Road Act, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)

Relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 USC 594)

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)

Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.

P.L. 110-28

Provides one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program

Provides an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the CBWR counties through fiscal year 2011.

P.L. 112-141 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21st Century Act (MAP-21)

Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 113-40 – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013

Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 114-10 - Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015

Provides an extension of two years (2014 and 2015) of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

P.L. 115-141 Vehicle for Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2018 – Title IV

Provides Secure Rural School payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.

Public Land Order 5490

Dated February 12, 1975, reserves all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested O&C Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed CBWR Grant Lands.

P.L. 116-94 – Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 - Title III

P.L. 116-94 authorizes Secure Rural School payments for 2019 and 2020.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206)

Authorizes conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund, (FEHRF; P.L. 102-381)

Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 USC 2605 and 43 USC 2601 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 *Interior Appropriations Act* (Public Law 102-381). The 2026 President's budget proposes to extend or remove the sunset on the authority to release from competing vegetation and density control treatments in P.L. 111-88.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds (P.L. 104-134 - Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996.)

Establishes initial funds for the USFS and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. The legislation directs that 75 percent of the subsequent pipeline fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the pipeline funds be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

Stewardship Contracting (Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79)

Authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

***Western Oregon Tribal
Fairness Act (P.L. 115-103)***

Conveyed 32,261 acres of Federal lands in western Oregon, including O&C grant lands, to the Cow Creek and Confederated Tribes of the Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw Indians and reclassifies lands from public domain to O&C grant lands of equal acreage and condition in the amount of O&C lands conveyed to the Tribes.

***Infrastructure Investment
and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)***

Reauthorized the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be made in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

Summary of Requirements

Oregon & California Grant Lands (Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Western Oregon Resources Management	101,325	101,325	60,796
Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,887	1,887	1,132
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	11,123	11,123	6,674
Construction & Acquisition	369	369	221
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	817	817	490
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	115,521	115,521	69,313

1 Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriation Description

The O&C Grant Lands appropriation provides for the management of 2.4 million acres in western Oregon of revested O&C Railroad grant lands, re-conveyed CBWR grant lands, and intermingled public domain lands. The BLM manages these lands for timber production under the principle of sustained yield while concurrently meeting other statutory requirements including the *Endangered Species Act* (ESA), the *Clean Water Act*, and FLPMA. A large part of the O&C Program is focused on forest health and conserving fish and wildlife habitat while also providing a sustainable timber harvest as statutorily mandated by the 1937 O&C Act.

The O&C Grant Lands account provides for forest management in western Oregon by planning, preparing, offering, administering, and monitoring timber sales, while maintaining the health and sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, restoration, and increasing fire resiliency. The BLM's activities also help manage a diverse array of interrelated and interdependent resources, including soil, water, air, riparian, fish, wildlife, cultural, and recreation resources. The BLM also maintains and improves facilities and roads; acquires access via easements and rights-of-way; maintains information technology and resource data; and manages National Monuments.

The five budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMPs) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- ***Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition*** provides for the necessary acquisition of easements and road-use agreements to facilitate timber sale and administrative site access for general resource management purposes and for monitoring and timber-haul fee collection on government-controlled roads in accordance with the terms of the road-use agreements.
- ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, maintenance shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs and provide for the commercial haul of both private and government timber over government-controlled roads. Road maintenance activities help to increase user safety, protect capital investments of transportation infrastructure, and reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest.
- ***Western Oregon Resources Management*** provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering, and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the health and sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, forest development, and forest restoration techniques; provides recreational opportunities; manages and monitors fish and wildlife habitat and rangeland resources; and maintains or improves soil, water, and air quality.
- ***Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems*** provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of automated data support systems and spatial data systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management, and for developing and analyzing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans. The integration of spatial data systems in the management of O&C lands has contributed substantially to efficiencies in the program.

- *Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas* provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar congressionally designated areas in western Oregon.

The table below shows the acreage of BLM lands managed with O&C Grant Lands appropriations funding. U.S. Forest Service managed O&C lands are included for context.

Acres of O&C Lands in Western Oregon	
(acres)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,247
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	207,110
Total – BLM	2,365,904
U.S. Forest Service-Managed O&C Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,399

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two permanent appropriations, the *Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund* and the *Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund*, are available for use.

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the USFS and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline” and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Annual Pipeline Fund deposits vary because of fluctuations in timber market conditions and purchasers opting on which year to harvest their one to four-year timber sale contracts. A balance at the end of the year allows continued use of the Pipeline Fund to meet the annual objective of rebuilding and maintaining the timber-sale pipeline and providing and maintaining recreation opportunities.

Furthermore, western Oregon utilizes the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund to fund forest management activities to improve forest health, salvage dead and dying timber, and reforest areas that have been salvaged in accordance 43 USC 1736a.

Management History of Oregon and California Grant Lands

Pre-1990. Prior to the 1990s, the BLM annually offered a sustained yield harvest level of approximately 1.2 billion board feet while generating \$100 million-\$200 million in timber sale receipts. In the late 1970s, USFS researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the Northern Spotted Owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. In 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the Northern Spotted Owl as threatened under the ESA, citing loss of old-growth habitat. Beginning in 1992, the BLM began preparing amendments to its land use plans to incorporate this new information.

1994 Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) (1994-2016). The 1993 Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment report released in 1993 led to the development of the 1994 Northwest Forest Plan and associated Resource Management Plans that BLM finalized in 1995. Numerous court challenges and issues connected with the 1995 plans resulted in two additional planning efforts, which were finalized in 2008 and 2016. The Northern Spotted Owl recovery plan did not preclude active forest management to increase stand resiliency, reduce hazardous fuels, promote ecological diversity, and meet conservation goals. The plan was incorporated into out-year timber sale plans as the Bureau implemented the RMPs.

2016 Western Oregon RMPs. The BLM signed Records of Decision for the Western Oregon RMPs on August 5, 2016, culminating a four-year effort by the BLM to incorporate the Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Rule (2012) as well as new science, policies, and new technology. The RMPs provide sustainable management and conservation of western Oregon's BLM-managed natural resources while supporting local communities. The BLM incorporated lessons learned from 20 years of implementation experience and monitoring results into the 2016 RMPs. Key aspects of the 2016 RMPs include the following:

RMP Volume Estimates: At full RMP implementation level, the BLM estimates the total timber volume offered would average 278 million board feet (MMBF) per year for the first decade of implementation. This timber volume represents both 205 MMBF of annual sustained-yield timber, allowable sale quantity (ASQ) that would be offered from "Harvest Land Base" lands, and 73 MMBF of timber that could be offered as a by-product of forest health and habitat restoration treatments from "Reserve" non-ASQ land allocations. The declared 205 MMBF from Harvest Land Base lands is volume the BLM will strive to offer under the 1937 O&C Act annually within the annual variance of +/- 40 percent established in the new RMPs. Timber from the Reserves is expected to vary from year-to-year based on restoration treatments completed in each year.

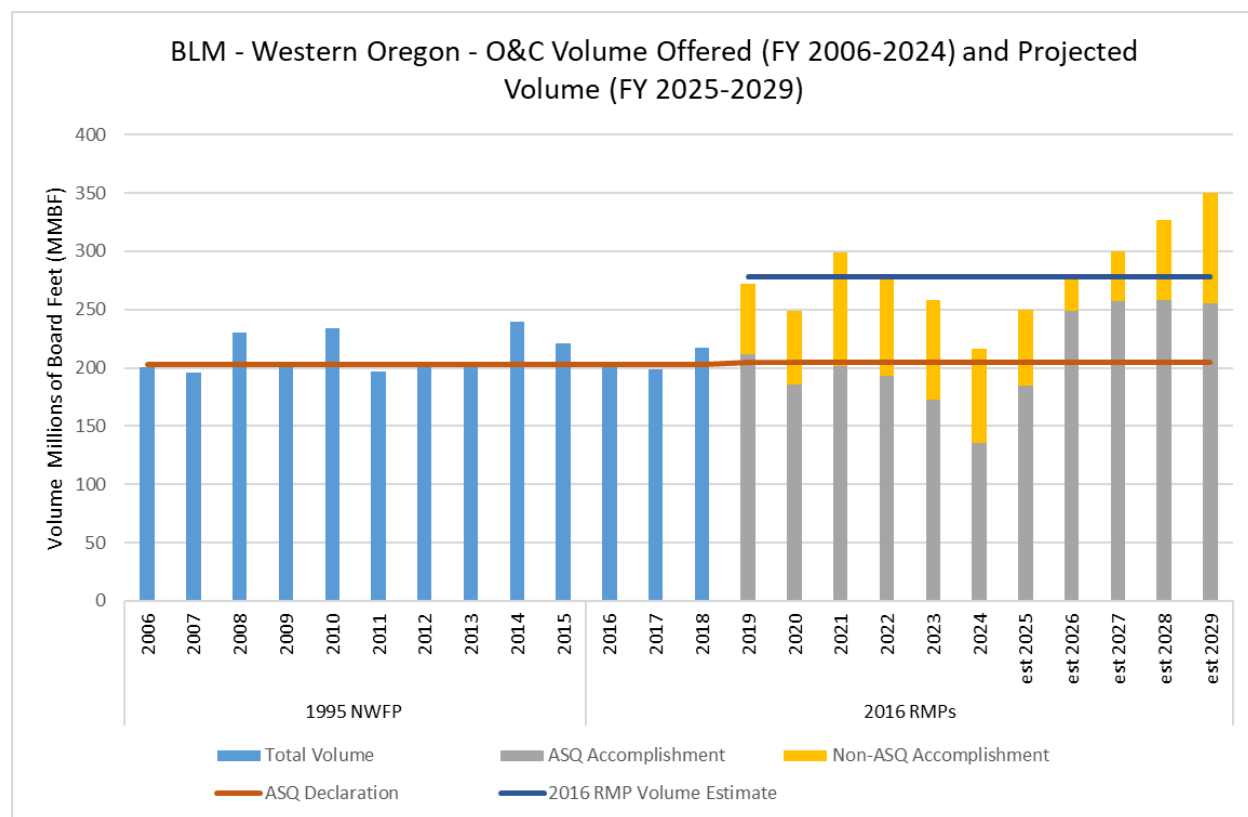
RMP Receipts Estimates: At the full implementation level, total O&C timber sale receipts are projected to be approximately \$50-\$55 million,⁸ and the eighteen O&C counties' share of those receipts are projected to be \$26 million (approximately 50 percent of the total).

The O&C grant lands have had a long history of forest management to promote the sustained yield of timber harvest and generate revenue for the eighteen western Oregon O&C counties. Fuels management and fire salvage has been an important component of forest management in order to reduce risk to communities, ecosystems, infrastructure, and growing stock and to recover value in fire-damaged timber. The 2016 RMPs promote salvage of fire damaged timber in areas designated for sustained-yield timber production and where needed to protect infrastructure.

Historic and Projected Timber Volumes

The historic and projected timber targets displayed below are from the BLM-managed lands in western Oregon since 2006. The estimated projected targets shown below are based upon the targets identified for EO 14225 and supported in the RMPs. Offered volume in any one year is generally a result of the previous years' appropriations; therefore, the FY 2026 appropriation would primarily be used to develop FY 2027 sale plans.

⁸ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695



ASQ Volume – Declared Sustainable Annual Allowable Sale Quantity from the Harvest Land Base

Non-ASQ Volume – Volume removed from the “Reserve” Land Use Allocations

ASQ/Non-ASQ Offered and Estimated Volumes from the 2016 FEIS RMPs

BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY TARGETS & TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED¹ (Public Land Statistic Data)					
Fiscal Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target	Total Volume Offered (MMBF)	Volume of Offered Timber Sold (MMBF)	Volume of Timber Sold from Previous Fiscal Years' Offerings² (MMBF)	Total Sold Volume (MMBF)
2013	203	204.9	-	-	-
2014	203	239.5	-	-	-
2015	203	221.4	-	-	-
2016	203	203.4	-	-	-
2017	205	198.3	-	-	-
2018	205	217.6	-	-	-
2019	205	272.0	250.0	34.6	284.6
2020	205	248.9	228.1	6.6	234.7
2021	205	298.8	295.8	22.7	318.5
2022	205	279.3	271.8	none	271.8
2023	205	259.2	253.0	7.5	260.5
2024	205	219.2	219.2	-	219.2
2025 est.	205	250.0	-	-	-
2026 est.	205	280.0	-	-	-
¹ Offered volume amounts may differ from previous publications. Adjustments to previous years' data are made following review and consolidation of paper and electronic timber-sale records. Includes ASQ and non-ASQ volume offered. Total Volume Sold was not included in Public Land Statistics data until FY 2019. ² Offered volume is only credited once at the initial offered date, therefore any unsold volume that is reoffered and subsequently sold in another fiscal year is captured in this column. Note: Starting in 2017, the ASQ target changed per 2016 RMPs					

O&C Performance - Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C county payments from the harvest of timber on BLM managed O&C lands and controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. In addition, the BLM derives receipts from CBWR and public domain lands in western Oregon.

The timber salvage receipts jumped in 2022 and 2023 compared to prior years due to salvage activity in areas affected by 2020 wildfires (see table below). There continues to be high levels of demand for dimension lumber and wood panels, and this is reflected in the prices the BLM is receiving for offered sales. Receipt estimates are determined by the timing of harvest activity across a three-year contract operating window.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of \$'s)							
	Proceeds of sales (timber receipts)							
COLLECTIONS	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	638	663	772	1,243	213	849	866	600
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,463	482	72	2,781	2,037	4,587	2,358	2,000
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	497	117	329	63	240	0	93	50
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	30,843	32,309	42,527	38,195	30,508	38,825	38,825	30,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	4,110	7,500	7,865	12,652	31,459	40,233	11,294	15,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	4,145	2,646	3,467	3,968	3,109	4,162	2,378	3,000
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	2,257	3,110	574	658	1,147	595	4,233	600
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	263	259	381	720	8	8	0	200
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	67	0	183	55	0	0	10	0
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-4	150	0	1	0	16	0	1
Total	44,279	47,236	56,170	60,336	68,721	89,260	61,591	51,451

History of Payments to the Eighteen O&C Counties

Federal management of timber on O&C lands began in 1938. Appropriations for management of O&C lands were limited to the Federal share of receipts. From 1938 to 1951, total revenues from the O&C Lands were \$30 million, and the counties received \$15 million. The balance was retained by the Federal Government as reimbursement for sums it had paid to the private owners upon revestment of the lands in 1916, and also for the Federal government's payment of property taxes owed by the private owners at the time of revestment. Reimbursement was also made for additional payments that had been made by the Federal Government between 1916 and 1937 in lieu of property taxes while final disposition of the lands was being sorted out.

In 1953 and thereafter, the O&C counties voluntarily invested a portion of their receipts into road construction and maintenance, recreational facilities, reforestation, forest protection including fire suppression, and general maintenance and operating expenses. By 1960, the counties were reinvesting one-third of their receipts. For the next 22 years, the counties received 50 percent of total receipts and voluntarily invested the other 25 percent to which they were otherwise entitled. In 1982, in order to eliminate the uncertainty caused by basing the appropriation on a percentage of receipts for the management of O&C lands, Congress established the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation as a direct, definite appropriation, no longer dependent on the amount of receipts collected. That appropriation included a proviso requiring the additional 25 percent of O&C receipts to be deposited to the General Fund, which has been enacted annually since that time.

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels in the late 1980s and early 1990s. As a result, the traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937*, USC 43 2605 (50 Stat. 876, Title II), were replaced first by the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* (P.L.103-66), which provided "safety net payments" for the counties from 1993-2000. Then in 2000, Congress repealed the safety net payments and passed the *Secure Rural School and Community Self-*

Determination Act (P.L. 106-393), which provided fiscal stability and predictability to the O&C counties. The authority for Secure Rural Schools payments to counties has been periodically extended, as described below.

Below is a table of payments made to the O&C and CBWR counties since 2000, including:

Payment to Western Oregon Counties (Million \$) [†]			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0.0	0.0	0.0
2002	108.7	0.9	109.6
2003	109.6	0.9	110.5
2004	110.9	0.9	111.8
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.4
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013 ^{††}	37.7	0.3	38.0
2014	39.3	0.3	39.6
2015	37.9	0.3	38.2
2016	35.3	0.3	35.6
2017 ^{†††}	18.8	0.3	19.1
2018 [*]	32.2	0.3	32.5
2019	29.9	0.2	30.1
2020	28.2	0.2	28.4
2021	25.3	0.2	25.5
2022	30.8	0.2	31.0
2023	30.3	0.3	30.6
2024	27.4	0.3	27.7
[†] Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made			
^{††} BLM made 94.9 percent of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration.			
^{†††} SRS legislation expired. In 2017, BLM made O&C and CBWR payments based upon 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR calculations.			
[*] The 2018 payment was both an O&C/CBWR payment and SRS make-up payment.			

- Under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393), the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund; or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands; and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000* provided that, for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted annually for inflation.

- Public Law 110-28, extended the payments for one additional year for 2007.

- Public Law 110-343, signed in October 2008, extended the Secure Rural Schools payments for three years for 2008-2010. In addition, it stipulated “transition” payments with a declining percentage of the 2006 payment; the payment for 2008 was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment for 2009 was 81 percent, and the payment for 2010 was 73 percent.

- Public Law 112-141 extended the Secure Rural School payments once again for 2011 and 2012. Payment calculations used several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

- Public Law 113-40 extended the payments for 2013 using the 2011 calculations.

- Public Law 114-10 extended the payments for

2014 and 2015 using the 2011 calculations.

- Public Law 115-141 provided Secure Rural School payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 (omitting 2016) using the same calculation formula as previous extensions. The fiscal year 2017 payment (paid in fiscal year 2018) was in two parts: an O&C and CBWR payment using the O&C

receipts formula and a Secure Rural School make-up payment based on the Secure Rural School formula.

- Public Law 116-94, the *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020*, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2019 and 2020, to be made in FY 2020 and FY 2021.
- Public Law 117-58, the *Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act*, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for fiscal years 2021 through 2023 with payments to be made in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

Since the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*, the BLM has worked collaboratively with the western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees to review over 1,000 restoration projects and implement over 600 of them, totaling over \$43.0 million of Title II funds.

Since 2001, more than \$1.2 billion of Secure Rural School payments have been made to the O&C counties and \$10.9 million to the CBWR counties. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Construction & Acquisition			
Activity Total	369	369	221

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of Program Change

BLM will continue to pursue legal access to certain isolated parcels of BLM managed lands for sustained yield management of timber resources to support EO 14225 *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production* and SO 3419 *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Acquisition Program uses appropriated funds to acquire and protect access to public lands in western Oregon, providing access to BLM timber sales and other activities associated with managing O&C grant lands. Most of the O&C grant lands exist in a “checkerboard” ownership pattern where sections alternate between private and Federal ownership requiring a high degree of coordination among landowners to maintain access for administrative and commercial purposes. The BLM also administers existing grants, easements, and rights-of-way on O&C grant lands through renewal and rent collections. The BLM will continue to work toward gaining access to BLM isolated parcels to fulfill its management obligations under the O&C Act and FLPMA, and to administer the reciprocal needs of adjacent landowners.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Annual Maintenance & Operations			
Activity Total	11,123	11,123	6,674

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of Program Change

The BLM will conduct annual maintenance on transportation network and other facilities in western Oregon.

Program Overview

The Annual Maintenance and Operations Program maintains the BLM’s investment in the transportation network, preserves public safety, minimizing environmental impacts (especially related to water quality and soil erosion), and provides for functional utilities and other services at visitor and administrative sites supporting O&C grant-land management.

The BLM-managed roads serve commercial, administrative, and local government functions. They also serve users by providing for private commercial timber haul, emergency response routes, and access to private, local, Tribal, State, and Federal lands. This includes a system of 14,200 miles of roads, including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways, 324 miles of trails, along with related structures including 410 bridges, 586 major culverts, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems.

Most O&C roads and trails used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or “fee roads,” are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance.

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by user-fee collections. Eighteen of the 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program. The BLM continues to target the highest priority maintenance needs of facilities and transportation infrastructure, particularly those with the greatest public exposure and use. Annual maintenance and operation of the transportation system is aligned to support timber sale preparation and harvest activities and to facilitate hunting, fishing, and recreational access.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional ^{1/}	2026 Request
Western Oregon Resources Management			
Activity Total	101,325	101,325	60,796

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of Program Changes

The BLM Western Oregon Resources Management program will focus on implementation of EO 14225 Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production and implementation of the 2016 RMPs.

Program Overview

One of the primary responsibilities and workloads of the Resources Management budget activity is providing for the management, maintenance, and enhancement of forests on the O&C Grant lands, the CBWR Grant lands, and Public Domain lands within western Oregon, including activities directly related to reforestation and forest development to ensure replacement of growing stock for long-term sustained yield of forest lands. Forest management follows the management action/direction outlined in the western Oregon RMPs. The RMPs include a four-year analysis that incorporates the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, management of the BLM special status species, updated riparian and aquatic protection guidance, sustainable forest management direction, increased recreational opportunities, and critical analysis of other multiple resources.

The BLM will also support forest health and resiliency of fire-prone forest types through reforestation and non-commercial fuels treatments. The BLM will continue to look for efficiencies in streamlining the administrative review process with the strategy and objective of resolving project level issues early in the planning process to assure timber sale offering targets are met.

Within the framework of the ESA, the Clean Water Act, the O&C Act, and in alignment with the guiding principles of the RMP, the program provides a sustainable source of timber, protects watersheds, and contributes to conservation, restoration, species recovery, and economic stability. The BLM develops forest management projects using landscape and watershed approaches to determine the suite of treatment and restoration activities. Work continues in coordination with FWS and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) to implement active forest management prescriptions and terrestrial and aquatic restoration activities.

The components of forest management include:

- Forest landscape planning and project-level NEPA development;
- Sales of timber and other forest and vegetative products;

- Forest inventory and monitoring;
- Trespass prevention and investigation;
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements;
- Maintenance and restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure;
- Resolving appeals and litigation; and
- Maintenance and development of the national Forest Resource Information System (FRIS) databases to assure data integrity. FRIS will be undergoing a modernization effort expected to continue through FY 2026. The modernization effort will improve system security, consolidate and streamline workflows, and reduce long-term operations and maintenance costs.

The Resources Management budget activity also supports reforestation, intermediate stand management, and forest resiliency treatments in young forest stands in western Oregon. This program provides for forest restoration and sustainable and permanent forest production through active management to achieve resilient and productive watersheds. The focus areas for reforestation and forest development include:

- Forest regeneration and restoration activities of commercial and non-commercial forest lands that establish young stands and restore habitat in riparian and other reserve areas;
- Intermediate stand management activities in younger- growth forests that promote forest growth, resiliency, value enhancement, fuel hazard reduction, and structure development to provide for future timber harvest, biomass utilization, habitat conservation needs, and fire recovery;
- Treatments to control the spread of forest pathogens and destructive insects;
- Forest monitoring and adaptive management assessments that inform active forest management to achieve stand objectives and provide for the sustainable harvest of timber;
- Invasive and noxious weed management;
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and consolidation of data storage and retrieval capabilities to facilitate reporting and integration with other programs; and
- Cooperative research on developing technologies and management activities with other Federal and State resource management agencies and universities.

In accordance with the direction of the western Oregon RMPs, reforestation and forest development activities are critical in:

- Assuring that a sustainable level of timber can be offered from Harvest Land Base lands to meet the 1937 O&C Act. The activities assure that harvested areas are promptly and successfully reforested after harvest and younger and intermediate stands are managed to meet the growth rates modeled and projected in the Final Environmental Impact Statements.
- Assuring that Reserve designated lands (Late Successional and Riparian Reserves) are managed to meet the various conservation objectives for which they are intended.
- Assuring that all treatments maintain or increase the resiliency of western Oregon forestlands and woodlands to catastrophic disturbances like fire, insects, diseases, and drought.
- Assuring that landscape-level planning and project-level NEPA compliance work is integrated into and analyzes the full suite of reforestation and forest development treatments and restoration needs in the analysis areas to assure sustainable forest production.

The BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved and uses the following strategies to improve collaboration and increase resource management efficiency:

- Employing emerging technologies such as Light and Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide

- better and more cost-effective information for decision makers;
- Implementing the full suite of forest management prescriptions provided in the new RMPs to meet management objectives;
- Utilizing various modeling, monitoring, and analysis tools to assure compliance with RMPs;
- Implementing intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass, reduce hazardous fuels, improve forest health, and enhance growth in young growth stands, achieving multiple resource objectives;
- Working with the USFS, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor the invasive pathogen causing sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone; and,
- Improving efficiencies, and where appropriate, taking advantage of Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities.

The Resources Management activity also supports four areas critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon: rangeland management; recreation management; aquatic habitat management; and wildlife habitat management. To support forest management activities and sustained yield harvest, surveys are needed for project clearance, ESA consultation, and analysis for environmental assessments. Surveys include Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet, and there are several aquatic species on O&C lands that are classified as threatened, endangered, or sensitive.

The BLM is required to monitor various terrestrial and aquatic populations and formally consult with FWS and NMFS at the project level in order to manage for sustained-yield timber. The BLM works with the USFS to evaluate species distributions and population characteristics for interagency Special Status Species programs. The BLM also applies the concept of Service First and skill sharing to facilitate an interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering creates efficiencies and decreases the cost of program administration. The BLM evaluates watershed conditions affecting forest productivity and interrelated and interdependent effects of vegetation management on other resources including soil, water, and air quality. The BLM is tasked with managing soil stabilization, resiliency, and productivity; reducing impacts from invasive species on riparian and upland habitat; promoting upland forest and rangeland resiliency; and managing habitat for sensitive species.

The BLM manages developed recreation sites, dispersed recreation areas, off-highway areas, and back-country byways, among other recreation resources. Approximately 8 million visitors per year use western Oregon lands for recreation. The BLM monitors recreation activity on approximately 30,000 acres per year and issues approximately 190 special recreation permits per year. Recreation sites on BLM lands use the Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004 to collect fees to offset operations and maintenance costs. Western Oregon collects approximately \$1.5 million from the recreation fee program. In addition, the Recreation Program can utilize up to 25% of revenues deposited to the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund to improve and maintain recreation resources.

The BLM ensures that projects are in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (1966), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (1979), the Historic Sites Act (1935), the Antiquities Act (1906), the Archaeological Data Preservation Act (1974), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978), Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites (1996), and the BLM-State Historic Preservation Officers Protocol Agreement (1998). This activity provides support for intergovernmental agreements and liaison activities with local western Oregon Tribes.

Grazing in western Oregon is small relative to the other O&C program activities. The BLM manages 132 leases in total. The BLM evaluates and renews approximately 1 to 5 leases per year.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

Subactivity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional^{1/}	2026 Request
Info. & Resource Data Systems			
Activity Total	1,887	1,887	1,132

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The BLM will maintain spatial data systems that help to improve analysis of resources in western Oregon.

Program Overview

The BLM provides a formalized data framework to integrate data across all programs, resources, and activities in western Oregon. The BLM creates data standards to ensure data collected and used to support decisions are consistent across all administrative units. It also creates analytical tools and data structures to support the specific needs of O&C programs which may differ from Bureau-wide requirements. The BLM coordinates with other Federal, State, and private partners to collect and deliver spatial data for both public and internal use. The BLM makes data available externally through modern web GIS tools. Standard map templates are available to the public for ease of use and quick access to recreation opportunities or other resource information.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

	2024 Actual	2025 Notional^{1/}	2026 Request
NMs & NCAs			
Activity Total	817	817	490

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Justification of 2026 Program Changes

The BLM will provide recreational, interpretive, and scientific support to users of the National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Areas (NCA) in western Oregon.

Program Overview

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas managed in the National Conservation Lands system include the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area located on the central coast near Newport, Oregon.

Program Priorities

In support of the National Conservation Land goals, the BLM will focus on the following issues:

- Restoration – The Cascade Siskiyou National Monument is severely affected by an altered fire regime and is in need of forest treatments to reduce the threat of active crown fire and catastrophic loss of forest cover.
- Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs – Inventories define the critical resource values representative of each unit’s uniqueness, and the information provided is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.
- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management – Unmanaged recreation use continues to impact resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- Visitor and Community Education – Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM’s balanced resource mission.
- Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility – Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archaeological, paleontological, and

biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archaeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archaeological and paleontological resources.

- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities – The BLM supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting.

Range Improvements

Appropriations Language

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1751), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315m) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

Note.—This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

Appropriations Language Citations

- *For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751),*

The language provides authority for the Secretary to direct on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements to Federal rangelands, including seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

- *notwithstanding any other Act,*

The provisions of this language supersede any other provision of law.

- *sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315(b), 315(m))*

Section 3 of the *Taylor Grazing Act* concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within the grazing districts established under the Act. Receipts from grazing on section 3 lands are distributed three ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects, 37.5 percent remains in the U.S. Treasury, and 12.5 percent is returned to the State.

Section 15 of the *Taylor Grazing Act* concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district boundaries. The receipts from grazing on section 15 public lands are distributed two ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects and 50 percent is returned to the State.

- *and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law,*

The *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937* authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase low production, privately owned farmlands. These lands were later transferred to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the

Taylor Grazing Act.

- ***but not less than \$10,000,000,***

If grazing receipts are less than \$10.0 million, the balance of the \$10.0 million appropriation comes from the General Fund.

- ***to remain available until expended:***

The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements, and purchases.

- ***Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.***

The provision limits the amount of funding in this appropriation that can be used for administrative expenses to \$600,000.

Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations

Section 401 of Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1751), as Amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905),

Provides that 50 percent of all monies received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act* (43 U.S.C. 315) and the Act of August 28, 1937 (U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including but not limited to seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishes a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937)

Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al.

Provides that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act* is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the DOI for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the *Taylor Grazing Act*.

30 U.S.C. 355

Provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947* shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this Act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)

Provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts

Provides that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for the BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985* and the *Budget Enforcement Act of 1990*, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Range Improvements
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2024 Actual	2025 Notional	2026 Request
Range Improvements, Current Mandatory Federal Funds	9,430	9,430	9,430

Appropriation: Range Improvements

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Range Improvement appropriation functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct, maintain, or reconstruct on-the-ground projects such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, water developments, weed control, and seeding/reseeding projects. The BLM also supports activities that build and maintain livestock infrastructure that have co-benefits for wildlife, such as guzzlers, which collect drinking water, or pipelines and stock tanks, which can help to maintain riparian health.

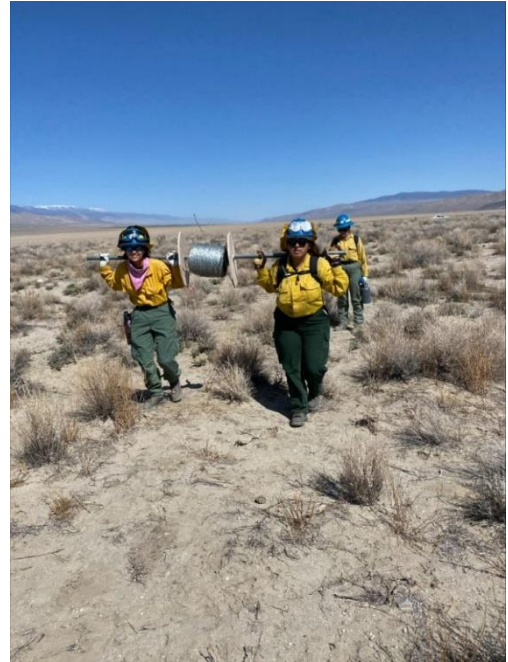
Program Purpose

Fifty percent of grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement account. In 1934, the Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish a fund using a portion of the grazing fee receipts specifically for projects designed to improve the conditions of public lands. Initially, the funds were used to develop water sites, distribute water, and build livestock management facilities such as fences, cattleguards, and corrals. After 1976, use of the funds for wildlife habitat improvements and weed management increased, and in 1978, Congress authorized a minimum of \$10 million in annual funding for the program.

The primary legislation authorizing the Range Improvement Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended, FLPMA, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. The Taylor Grazing Act and FLPMA authorized the use of 50 percent of the collected grazing fee for funding projects to improve condition of public rangelands. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act established a formula for annually calculating the grazing fee and provided for \$10 million per annum or 50 percent of the collected grazing fee, whichever is greater, to be used to fund range improvements, including structures and treatments. The 2025 Federal grazing fee (the 2025 Grazing Fee Year covers March 1, 2025, through February 28, 2026) is \$1.35 per animal unit month for public lands administered by the BLM and \$1.35 per head month for lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Since 2019, the public land grazing fee has been \$1.35. These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program.

Components

These funds are used to improve land health and range resource conditions. Examples of projects include treating noxious invasive species (see photo), constructing livestock management structures such as fencing and water developments to improve distribution, or seeding areas dominated by invasive species. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where receipts are collected. This funding remains available until expended and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands that are not achieving land health standards. Areas identified through land health evaluations as not meeting land health standards are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition (including areas invaded by noxious and invasive weeds or other invasive species), or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion. Healthy landscapes across the West are at risk from more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency and intensity, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range Improvements funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address infrastructure needs or noxious weed treatments in changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species.



Fire crew building an enclosure to help treat
Russian Thistle
California Desert District

Other Funding Sources

Range improvement projects are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees, and other partners. Range Improvements funds can also be used to supplement emergency stabilization funds. Emergency stabilization funds are restricted to projects that stabilize the soil and water resources after an emergency event (such as a wildfire). Range Improvements funds are used to purchase additional seed varieties, which are intended to improve wildlife habitat or vegetation composition and can be applied in the same treatment as the emergency stabilization seeding. This increases cost effectiveness and improves the probability of success by reducing the number of times a treatment site is disturbed.

Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Appropriations Language

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1737), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended.

Note.--This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

Appropriations Language Citations

1. *In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws,*

In addition to the amounts provided under other statutes for the BLM operations and activities.

2. *here is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1737),*

This appropriation consists of both current and permanent funds. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by the *Federal Land Policy Management Act* (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on federally controlled or intermingled lands.

3. *and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)),*

The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act* and under authority of various land survey acts.

4. *to remain available until expended.*

The language makes the funds available without fiscal year limitation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

Trust Funds Authorizations and Appropriation Language Citations

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds:

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)

Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.

The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11, Repealed by FLMA, (43 U.S.C. 355)

Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

43 U.S.C. 759

Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.

31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)

Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.

48 Stat. 1224-36

Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds:

43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))

Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.

The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321

Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)

Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009

Provides that a project to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a state government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

Summary of Requirements for Bureau of Land Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2024 Actual	2025 Notional	2026 Request
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion	26,265	30,000	30,000

1/ Resource levels included are estimates. The President reserves his authority under the “Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025” (P.L. 119-4) to revise 2025 spending within the amounts provided by Congress.

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)

Activity Description

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- ***Conveyance of Omitted Lands*** – This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement. Omitted lands refers to the BLM process of transferring federally owned lands that were not included in original surveys, or were previously not surveyed, to qualified applicants, such as states, local governments, or private occupants.
- ***Resource Development, Protection, and Management – FLPMA*** – According to the FLPMA, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for resource development, protection, and management; conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and conducting cadastral surveys.
- ***Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles*** – Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license (“Green Sticker”) fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. The BLM requests these funds from the State of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.
- ***Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation – Sikes Act*** – The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management, and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- ***Rights-of-Way*** – This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing right-of-way grants requested by them.

Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

Appropriations Language

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, Public Law 94-579, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act, as amended (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary of the Interior to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

Note.--This account is operating under the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (Division A of Public Law 119-4).

Appropriations Language Citations

- *For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources,*

This language provides authority to recover costs associated with the processing of documents related to rights-of-way (ROW) and energy and minerals authorizations required to dispose of public lands and resources. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project.

- *for costs of providing copies of official public land documents,*

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs associated with providing copies of public land documents.

- *for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations,*

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring construction, operation and termination of facilities.

- *and for rehabilitation of damaged property,*

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

- *such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C.1701 et seq.),*

This language authorizes the BLM to collect amounts for activities authorized by FLPMA.

- *and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185),*

This language authorizes the Secretary to issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

- *to remain available until expended:*

The language makes the funds deposited into the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

- *Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)),*

This provision authorizes the BLM to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. This language also authorizes the Secretary to issue a refund of the amount in excess of the cost of doing work to be made from applicable funds.

- *shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action:*

This language authorizes the Secretary to use funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate public lands that were damaged by a developer or purchaser even if the funds collected were not for damages on those exact lands.

- *Provided further, that any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.*

If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)

Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (P.L. 93-153) (30 U.S.C. 185)

Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)

Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)

Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures
(Dollars in Thousands)

ACCOUNT NAME	2024 Actual	2025 Notional	2026 Request
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures (Gross)	65,123	44,564	35,000
Offsetting Collections	-65,123	-44,564	-35,000
Total, Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	0	0	0

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

Program Overview

Rights-of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to rights-of-way (ROW), and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by the BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-of-Way Processing – ROW processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which includes the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity.

The BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act* (MLA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). Processing fees for ROWs are determined by a fee schedule for minor category cost recovery ROWs (those that require up to 64 Federal work hours). Processing fees for ROWs determined to be major category ROWs (those that require greater than 64 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2024, the BLM's average cost to process a ROW application determined to be a major category was approximately \$107,000 and will likely increase due to the increasing number of complex and controversial major project applications including pipelines, solar arrays, battery storage, datacenter, pumped-hydro storage, and electricity transmission lines. As such, the BLM anticipates average costs increasing by 15 percent in 2025. Twenty percent of the BLM's ROW applications are for major category projects. The BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

Approximately 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category, usually short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. In 2023, processing costs for minor category ROW applications averaged \$3,000; in 2024, BLM estimates an average of \$3,200. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application. In 2024, the BLM updated federal regulations to enhance its recovery of reasonable costs to process ROW applications and land use permits. Approximately 10 percent of the ROW projects are for roads and other infrastructure for local or State government agencies for which the BLM collects no cost recovery funds.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted by law from cost recovery, such as States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 123,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public lands.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery – The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005, to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new fees to cover the BLM’s costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees included costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. The BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the *Independent Offices Appropriation Act*, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of FLPMA; OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

Recreation Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. The Bureau uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by BLM personnel as outlined in 43 C.F.R. 2930-1, *Permits for Recreation on Public Lands*, and H-2930-1, *Recreation Permit Administration Handbook*. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2026, the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The Bureau administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process that often increases the adoption fee above the base fee of \$125 per horse or burro. On an occasional basis in special circumstances, the \$125 adoption fee is lowered to a minimum of \$25. Adoption fees are used to defray part of the costs of the adoption program.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under FLPMA, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. This also includes collections received pursuant to settlements for damages from trespass incidents (e.g., wildfires). If excess funding exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below:

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and number of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist’s report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.

- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating, and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM to use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This work typically involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for news programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits that are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and ROW, serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing and for responding to *Freedom of Information Act* requests.

In summary, the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures Program supports a variety of projects, both refundable and non-refundable, short-term and long-term. Receipts in the long-term projects, some up to 30 years, may carry large balances as the funds are drawn down. These large balances do not represent inefficiencies – work continues throughout the lifetime of the project and the funds must remain available during the entire period.

This page is left intentionally blank.

Appendices

Appropriations Language

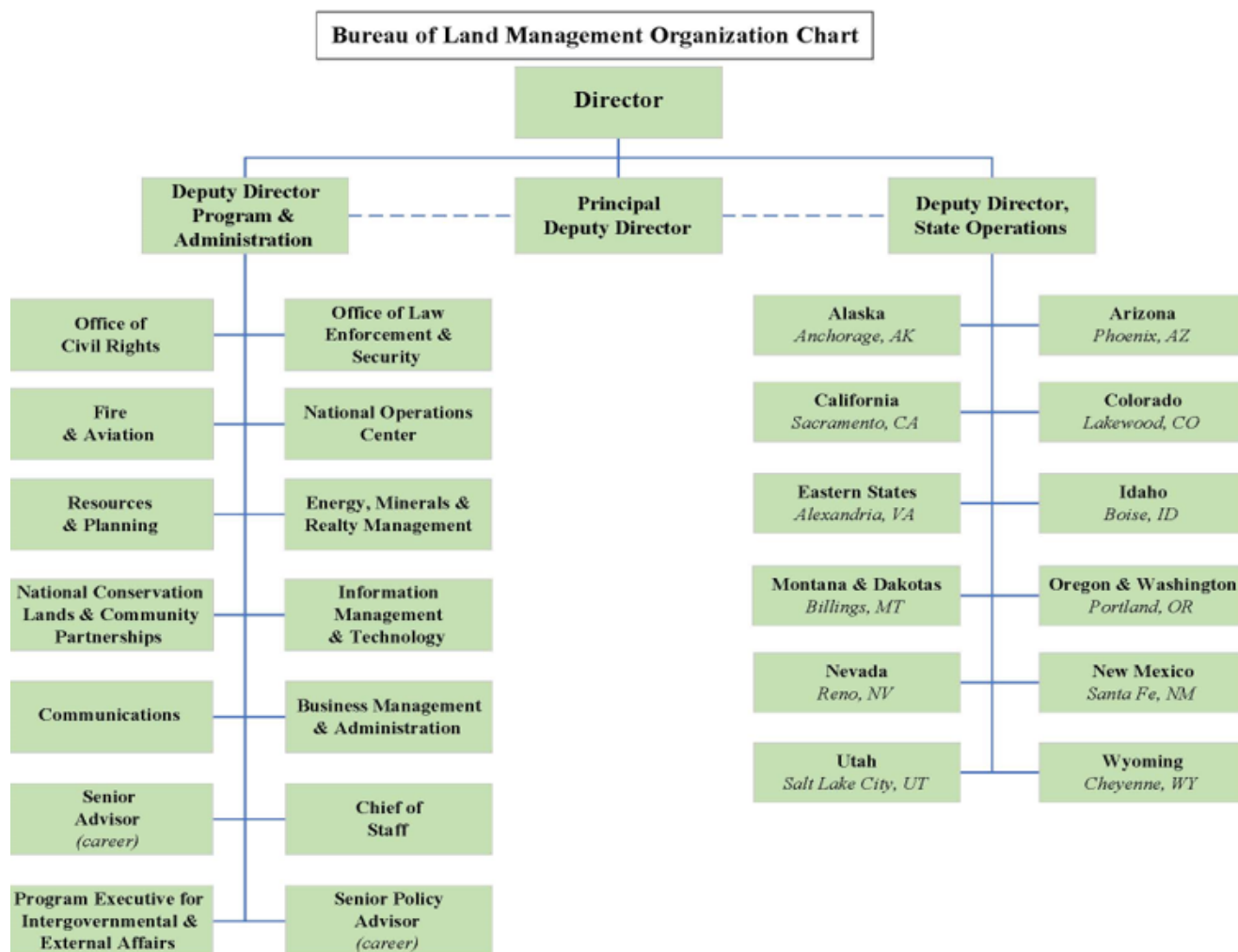
The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements, and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: Provided, That notwithstanding section 501 of title 44, United States Code, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: Provided further, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

44 U.S.C. 501

Provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Table of Organization



List of Acronyms

ADEC.....	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AFMSS.....	Automated Fluid Minerals Support System
AHM.....	Aquatic Habitat Management
AIM.....	Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy
AML.....	Appropriate Management Levels
AML.....	Abandoned Mine Lands
AML/HMM.....	Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management
ANCSA.....	<i>Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971</i>
AOGCC.....	Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
APD.....	Applications to Permit for Drill
APP&R.....	Annual Performance Plan and Report
ARPA.....	<i>Archaeological Resource Protection Act</i>
ASQ.....	Allowable Sale Quantity
AUM.....	Animal Unit Month
BLM.....	Bureau of Land Management
BIA.....	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BPI.....	Budget and Performance Integration
BY.....	Budget Year
CADR.....	Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution
CBWR.....	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CEQ.....	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA.....	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</i>
CFR.....	Comprehensive Facility Review
CHF.....	Central Hazardous Materials Fund

CIRI.....	Cook Inlet Region Inc
CLP.....	Collaborative Landscape Planning
CPIC.....	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CSNM.....	Cascade Siskiyou National Monument
DM.....	Deferred Maintenance
DoD.....	Department of Defense
DOE.....	Department of Energy
DOI.....	Department of the Interior
EGIS.....	Enterprise Geospatial Information System
EOY.....	End of Year
ESA.....	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>
EMS.....	Environmental Management System
ESD.....	Ecological Site Descriptions
FBMS.....	Financial and Business Management System
FCI.....	Facilities Condition Index
FEHRF.....	Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund
FLPMA.....	<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</i>
FLTFA.....	<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i>
FOGRMA.....	<i>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act</i>
FPPS.....	Federal Personnel Payroll System
FRIS.....	Forest Resource Information System
FWS.....	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY.....	Fiscal Year
GAOA.....	Great American Outdoors Act
GAO.....	Government Accountability Office
GCDB.....	Geographic Coordinate Data Base

GIS.....	Geographic Information System
GLO.....	General Land Office Automated Records System
GPRA.....	<i>Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, and GPRA Modernization Act of 2010</i>
GRSG.....	Greater Sage-Grouse
GSA.....	General Services Administration
HL.....	Healthy Landscapes
HMA.....	Herd Management Area
HSA.....	<i>Helium Stewardship Act of 2013</i>
HMM.....	Hazardous Materials Management
I&E.....	Inspection & Enforcement
IOAA.....	<i>Independent Office Appropriation Act</i>
IT.....	Information Technology
LMR.....	Land Mobile Radio
LUP.....	Land-Use Planning
LWCF.....	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MOP.....	Maintenance Operation Plans
MMBF.....	Million Board Feet
MTS.....	Mineral Tracking System
NAGPRA.....	<i>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</i>
NCA.....	National Conservation Area
NCL.....	National Conservation Lands
NDAA.....	<i>National Defense Authorization Act</i>
NEPA.....	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>
NFLSS.....	National Fluid Lease Sale System
NFWF.....	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization

NHPA.....	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i>
NM.....	National Monument
NMFS.....	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPLD.....	National Public Lands Day
NPR-A.....	National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska
NPS.....	National Park Service
NRDA.....	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NWFP.....	Northwest Forest Plan
O&C.....	Oregon and California
O&M.....	Operation and Maintenance
OHV.....	Off-Highway Vehicles
OIG.....	Office of the Inspector General
OM&R.....	Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement
OMB.....	Office of Management and Budget
ONRR.....	Office of the Natural Resources Revenue
OPM.....	Office of Personnel Management
PD.....	Public Domain
PEIS.....	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PG.....	Priority Goals
PI.....	Performance Improvement
PL.....	Public Law
PLSS.....	Public Land Survey System
PPIF.....	Permit Processing Improvement Fund
PRPA.....	<i>Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009</i>
RMP.....	Resource Management Plans
ROW.....	Rights-of-Way

ROD.....	Record of Decision
SNPLMA.....	<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i>
SRS.....	Secure Rural Schools
T&E.....	Threatened and Endangered
USFS.....	United States Forest Service
USGS.....	United States Geological Survey
WCF.....	Working Capital Fund
WHB.....	Wild Horse and Burro
WSA.....	Wilderness Study Area
WSR.....	Wild and Scenic Rivers