BUDGET JUSTIFICATIONS

The United States
Department of the Interior

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2027

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

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Executive Summary

Introduction

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the country's most important energy, mineral, timber, and grazing assets. 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, including minerals under other Federal, private, and State lands. The surface areas encompass arctic tundra, desert, forest, mountains, and rangeland. No other Federal agency has a mission that matches that of the BLM in scale, scope, and diversity.

Established in 1946 with the merger of the U.S. Grazing Service and the General Land Office, the BLM carries out the provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (Public Law 94–579) ensuring public lands are maintained for multiple use and sustained yield for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. This work requires a balanced approach to managing activities such as energy production, livestock grazing, mining, wildlife habitat management, vegetation and fuels management, 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, the BLM generates revenue, creates jobs, and improves the quality of life for all Americans. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, activities on BLM-managed lands generated $245.4 billion in economic output and supported approximately 884,000 jobs. This includes contributions from sectors such as oil and gas, coal, nonenergy minerals, timber, grazing, and recreation. BLM-managed lands and programs significantly contribute to the U.S. Treasury and State governments, with FY 2024 payments to States and counties totaling $9.4 billion. Contributions to the United States Treasury alone generally exceed four times the BLM's annual budget, highlighting the agency's substantial benefit to the Nation.

Overview

The BLM 2027 Budget advances Administration priorities related to Energy Dominance, economic growth, and reducing the cost of living for American families. The BLM is committed to maximizing the development of the Federal surface and subsurface estate pursuant to multiple Executive Orders and Secretary's Orders aimed at strengthening the country's energy independence and national security while fueling economic growth. The 2027 budget continues efforts to streamline grazing permit and right-of-way processing to achieve greater efficiencies and economic prosperity. In addition, the 2027 budget emphasizes timber harvest to support economic growth, forest health and wildfire mitigation. Timber harvest along with forest thinning and post wildfire salvage operations will constitute the foundation of active forest management across the Bureau. Combined these actions will increase resilience and mitigation efforts that aim to limit catastrophic wildfire potential.

The total 2027 discretionary request for BLM is $896.7 million, with 5,836[1] FTEs. This level of funding will allow the BLM to continue to play a critical role in achieving the prosperity, energy, and national security goals of the Administration while also continuing to invest in improving the health of Western landscapes.

Summary Table

2027 President's Budget Submission ($000)

Budget Authority, Current Appropriations	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Change from 2026 Enacted
Management of Lands and Resources	1,294,766	1,260,166	830,900	-429,266
Offsetting Collections:				
Communication Site Mgmt ^	*[-2,000]*	*[-2,000]*	*[-2,000]*	-
*Mining Law Administration**	*[-39,696]*	*[-42,696]*	*[-42,696]*	-
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures‡	*[-47,359]*	*[-35,000]*	*[-41,110]*	*[-6,110]*
Oregon and California Grant Lands	115,521	115,521	65,798	-49,723
Total, Current Discretionary	**1,410,287**	**1,375,687**	**896,698**	**-478,989**
Range Improvements◊	9,430	9,430	9,430	-
Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	**9,430**	**9,430**	**9,430**	**-**
Total, Current Federal Funds	**1,419,717**	**1,385,117**	**906,128**	**-478,989**
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current ‡ ∆	43,532	30,000	30,000	-0
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	**43,532**	**30,000**	**30,000**	**-0**
Total, Current Appropriations	**1,463,249**	**1,415,117**	**936,128**	**-478,989**
American Relief Act (P.L. 118-158)	*58,115*	-	-	-
Total, Current Budget Authority w/ Supplementals¹	**1,521,364**	**1,415,117**	**936,128**	**-478,989**

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

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

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2025 and 2026; 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.

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

Budget Authority, Permanent Appropriations	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Change from 2026 Enacted
Land Acquisition	73,877	66,027	58,877	-7,150
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion	1,086	1,650	1,650	-
Permanent Operating Funds	330,990	241,473	233,651	-7,822

[1] The FTE total reflects all positions supported through both discretionary and mandatory funding sources.

Budget Authority, Permanent Appropriations	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Change from 2026 Enacted
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	30,337	40,587	45,487	+4,900
Helium Fund	52,184	56,500	24,000	-32,500
Offsetting Collections	*-52,184*	*-56,500*	*-24,000*	-
Total, Permanent Funds w/o Supplementals	**436,290**	**349,737**	**339,665**	**-10,072**
Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169)	*-10,919*	-	-	-
Total, Permanent Budget Authority w/ Supplementals[1]	**425,371**	**349,737**	**339,665**	**-10,072**

[1] Supplemental funding reflects amounts made available in the fiscal year, not estimated allocations or obligations.

Employees	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 Request	Change from 2026 Enacted
Current FTE	8,978	7,192	5,039	-2,153
Permanent FTE	760	792	797	+5
Supplemental FTE	7	-	-	-
Total, FTE	**9,745**	**7,984**	**5,836**	**-2,148**

Budget Highlights

The 2027 Budget advances Administration priorities related to Energy Dominance, economic growth, and reducing the cost of living for American families. The BLM is committed to maximizing development of Federal surface and subsurface estate pursuant to multiple Executive Orders (E.O.s) and Secretary's Orders (S.O.s) aimed at strengthening the country's energy independence and national security while also fueling economic growth. The 2027 budget will also continue efforts to streamline grazing permit and right-of-way (ROW) processing to achieve greater efficiencies and economic prosperity.

The Budget requests $197.7 million for the Energy and Minerals Management activity, prioritizing the Administration's commitment to American Energy Dominance and boosting economic growth with substantial resources for the BLM oil, gas, coal and minerals management programs. Increasing domestic energy production will lower energy prices for American families, enhance our national security, and generate vital revenues for the U.S. Treasury and State governments. The Budget supports BLM efforts to implement the President's direction in E.O. 14154 – *Unleashing American Energy* and the Secretary's corresponding S.O. 3418 - *Unleashing American Energy*, by encouraging energy exploration and production on Federal lands and minerals, expediting the permitting process, and reducing burdens on the development of domestic energy resources. The request also supports BLM efforts to implement E.O. 14153 – *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential* and S.O. 3422, - *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential*, to maximize development of the significant oil and gas resources available in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska and the 1002 Area of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Budget invests in Federal coal; an important component of America's energy portfolio that ensures the country has sufficient baseload electricity generation capacity to support our modern economy. The budget also invests in critical minerals that power the country's economy and enhance our national security and in common minerals crucial to developing infrastructure and homes in support of S.O. 3419 - *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis.*

The Land Resources activity requests $192.1 million, with the subactivity Wild Horse and Burro requesting $106.8 million. The Land Resources activity seeks to expand use of appropriate tools to achieve better outcomes for Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) management, and rangeland health. In 2027, the BLM will continue to streamline the grazing permit process to achieve greater efficiencies and improve service to permittees in support of S.O. 3419 - *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis* while simultaneously striving to meet land condition objectives. The BLM will also streamline ROW processing, with an emphasis on ROW actions and cadastral services that advance reliable baseload energy sources and overall economic development.

The budget request of $99.6 million for the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity will fuel development of BLM resource management plans that support Administration priorities including developing energy and infrastructure, ensuring multiple use, evaluating plan effectiveness, and streamlining compliance processes. The BLM law enforcement program's increased budget of $28.6 million will allow it to expand operations and partnerships with Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies to protect National Security and secure the Border. In addition, the Bureau will continue to focus on the highest priority abandoned mine lands and hazardous waste issues, in cooperation with state, Federal, and Tribal agencies and other partners.

The Mining Law Administration request is $42.7 million and is fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees, which exceeded $100 million in fiscal years 2021, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The requested funding for 2027 will support BLM implementation of Administration priorities regarding critical mineral sourcing and supply chains by enhancing BLM capacity for approving mining plans of operation and conducting inspections.

Supporting the Administration's Priorities

The FY 2027 Budget provides support for the Administration's priorities through targeted investments across BLM programs. These investments include funding in the Oil & Gas Management, Oil & Gas Inspections, Other Mineral Resources, Wildland Fire Prevention, Alaska Conveyance, Law Enforcement, Resource Management Planning and Recreation programs. The BLM will continue to improve and expand the onshore Oil & Gas program by streamlining permit processing of Applications for Permits to Drill increasing lease sales, and processing Rights of Ways.

This budget proposes $11.1 million for the Other Minerals Management program which will allow the BLM to expand the domestic supply of sand, gravel, critical minerals, and other minerals produced on public lands that are essential to national security and needed for the construction of affordable housing. The request supports S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and*

Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis, as well as E.O. 14154 – *Unleashing American Energy* and S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy*.

In the Rangeland Management program, the request includes $7.6 million for wildfire risk reduction activities via vegetation management. In collaboration with the DOI U.S. Wildland Fire Service (USWFS), this investment will support vegetation treatments, as well as post-fire long-term restoration, to promote the long-term health and productivity of public lands while reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire. In FY 2027, the Rangeland Management program will use these funds for vegetation work which includes treatments, seeding, planting, herbicide application, and effectiveness monitoring. BLM activities would be leveraged alongside USFWS activities to effectively reduce fuel loads and fire risks. By establishing healthy plant communities, long-term restoration provides improved livestock forage and wildlife habitat and makes subsequent vegetation treatments more effective and safer to implement. This creates a positive feedback loop, where restoration supports vegetation management and vice versa. Furthermore, resilient landscapes buffer against extreme wildfire behavior, safeguarding communities and critical infrastructure from future impacts. Collaborative efforts with Tribal, State, and local governments, private or nonprofit entities, and other Federal agencies will ensure these integrated and preventative actions are implemented consistently across jurisdictions, creating a more cohesive and effective approach to reducing wildfire impacts.

In the *Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands* (O&C) activity, the budget proposes $65.8 million which supports efforts to increase timber production year over year through 2034 as required by the Working Families Tax Cut Act, Public Law 119-21 (P.L. 119-21). Specific actions will include timber sales, intermediate timber stand management, and forest planting and regeneration to meet the production goals of the 1937 O&C Act and the P.L. 119-21. Sustainable forest management from the O&C program supports rural economies and the Administration's goal of addressing the cost-of-living crisis addressed in Secretarial Order 3419.

In the Alaska Conveyance program, the budget proposes $22.1 million which supports efforts to accelerate the conveyance of land entitlements to individuals, ANCSA corporations, and the State of Alaska. Specific actions will include evaluation of withdrawn areas to make additional lands available for energy development and finalizing land conveyances including the Alaska Vietnam Era Veterans Native Allotments as mandated by the John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation Management and Recreation Act.
The budget proposes $55.5 million for the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management program. This request will assist BLM with creating process efficiencies, reducing processing times and eliminating workload backlogs on ROW authorizations needed for oil, gas, and mineral development. This funding will allow for the development of additional tracking and reporting capabilities within the BLM land records systems which will improve accountability and identification of bottle necks in the processes.

The Law Enforcement budget supports a $0.6 million investment for expanding operations and partnerships with Department of Homeland Security (DHS), US Border Patrol, and US Marshals Service for National Security and public safety on and adjacent to the Northern, Southern, and Alaskan borders. These funds will enable the BLM to enhance these partnerships while maintaining our operational and funding tempo for at least eighteen annual joint border operations for Securing America's Border Resources (SABR).

The budget proposes $40.8 million for the Resource Management Planning program which supports efforts to streamline National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) permitting and land use planning. This initiative provides critical support for streamlining NEPA reviews, as well as consistent application of new DOI NEPA procedures across the BLM. At the FY 2027 request level, the funding will continue to operationalize Executive Orders and Secretary's Orders, especially S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy*, focused on advancing needed innovations and technical infrastructure, such as the BLM ePlanning system, to support streamlined NEPA review and other expedited permitting. This funding will also contribute to meeting requirements from the President's Memoranda on Updating Permitting Technology for the 21st Century. This work will also leverage artificial intelligence (AI) to improve field and State office staff abilities to expedite NEPA reviews, as well as improve internal processes for NEPA and related decision-support workflows.

The budget also supports implementation of S.O. 3435 - *Implementation of the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experience (EXPLORE) Act*, with a $1.2 million investment. This investment supports tangible, on-the-ground actions that enhance public access to outdoor recreation. This funding will advance the Bureau's unique stewardship responsibility to showcase the beauty and grandeur of America's public lands while delivering greater access to world-class recreational experiences.

Justification of Mandatory and Legislative Proposals

Following is a list and short description of BLM-specific legislative proposals included in the 2027 President's budget, as well as broader DOI legislative proposals that are also applicable to BLM.

Categorical Exclusion proposals

- **Forest Thinning CX** - This new proposal would provide statutory authority for a categorical exclusion (CX) for forest thinning, allowing BLM to implement forest thinning projects without requiring a full Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement where appropriate. The proposal would authorize forest thinning treatments, excluding methods intended to regenerate entire stands or convert forests to non-forest vegetation. Covered actions include:
  - Cutting, yarding, and removal of commercial and non-commercial timber and small-diameter trees, including chipping/grinding and removal of residual slash.
  - Pile burning or underburning of fuels created by covered actions or existing fuels within or near the treatment area.
  - Seeding or planting to accelerate native species re-establishment.
  - Construction of temporary or limited permanent roads as necessary for the actions.

  The proposal addresses programmatic needs by providing a CX to reduce redundant environmental analysis of forest thinning activities, streamlining treatments while maintaining environmental protections. It supports BLM's longstanding science-based density management practices, protecting forest health and promoting fire resilience.

- **Timber Salvage CX** - This new proposal would establish statutory authority for a categorical exclusion (CX) for timber salvage, allowing BLM to implement salvage harvest projects without requiring a full Environmental Assessment or Environmental Impact Statement where appropriate. The proposal would establish a categorical exclusion (CX) for salvage harvesting of dead and dying trees on BLM-managed lands. It covers cutting, yarding, and removal of trees; burning; seeding or planting; permanent road construction; and temporary roads. This CX is intended to reduce duplicative environmental reviews for salvage harvests, which BLM has routinely conducted with no significant impacts.

- **Sustainable Rangelands CX** – This new proposal would amend statutory authority to allow implementation of a categorical exclusion for integrated vegetation treatments for promoting productive and sustainable rangelands. The proposal establishes authority for covered actions to manage pinyon pine and juniper tree encroachment and other undesirable vegetation such as invasive annual grasses and woody vegetation to promote native rangeland vegetation recovery for wildlife habitat, wild horses and burros, and grazing. Covered actions include cutting, mastication, yarding, piling, prescribed fire (broadcast, jackpot, and pile burning), seeding and planting, removal of cut trees for products, using pesticides/herbicides, and targeted grazing. Excluded activities include cutting old-growth trees. Project design features must include specifications to address erosion control, soil compaction, logging system constraints, seasonal operations, riparian areas, and prescribed burning restrictions. This change supports BLM's rangelands management priorities and helps implement ecological restoration objectives.

- **Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) Insect and Disease Infestation CX** – This new proposal seeks to extend existing statutory authority for a categorical exclusion (CX) for insect and disease infestation treatments to the BLM. The proposal would extend to BLM the categorical exclusion authority for thinning to address declining forest health due to insect or disease infestation, as already authorized for the Forest Service in the Agricultural Act of 2014. This change corrects the omission of BLM from that amendment to HFRA.

- **Healthy Forests Restoration Act (HFRA) Wildfire Resilience CX** – This new proposal ensures parity between the Forest Service and the BLM by extending existing categorical exclusion (CX) authorities under HFRA to BLM lands. Since BLM is already part of HFRA but was inadvertently omitted from the 2018 amendment, this proposal corrects that omission and enables the bureau to efficiently implement wildfire resilience treatments across its jurisdiction. The proposal would extend to BLM the categorical exclusion authority for thinning to promote stands resilient to insects and disease and to reduce the risk or extent of wildfires, as authorized for the Forest Service in the 2018 Farm Bill. This change corrects the omission of BLM from that amendment to HFRA.

Implementation of Approved High Priority Forestry Plans and Projects Including to Mitigate Extreme Fire Risk – This new proposal seeks to authorize the immediate implementation of existing BLM forestry projects and plans, notwithstanding any other provision of law, including NEPA and ESA. The issue addressed is the urgent need to reduce catastrophic wildfire risk in overstocked forests where litigation is preventing timely mitigation. Legislative relief would ensure timely implementation of projects that directly reduce wildfire risk to communities, resources, and landscapes. In addition, this proposal seeks to authorize implementation of forest management under the 2016 Western Oregon RMPs recognizing that the RMPs analyzed in detail the harvest of timber mandated by the O&C Act and provided detailed project design features that can effectively be used as BMPs on implementation without further site specific analysis. This proposal supports the Administration's and Department's wildfire risk reduction priorities and aligns with Executive Orders 14225 – *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production* and 14308 – *Empowering Commonsense Wildfire Prevention and Response* and Secretary's Orders on wildfire resilience.

Expansion of Hazardous Fuels Mitigation Authorities - This new proposal seeks legislative authority to allow the Secretary of the Interior to declare emergencies for hazardous fuels mitigation actions, including targeted grazing, in order to address significant wildfire threats. It requires amending or clarifying existing statutory authorities—particularly provisions related to the National Environmental Policy Act, the National Historic Preservation Act, and the Endangered Species Act. The proposal would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to declare certain actions involving hazardous fuels mitigation, including the use of targeted grazing, to address significant wildland fire threats posed by high fuel loads, or threats to highly-valued ecosystems and critical oil, gas, telecommunications, and electrical infrastructure emergency. This authority is ratified as consistent notwithstanding any other provision of law, including the National Environmental Policy Act, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, and Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act.

Reauthorization of the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) - The Administration proposes to amend PL 111–88 by as well as the related Title IV General Provision by extending the FEHRF authority through FY 2027. The FEHRF authorizes BLM to use funds for forest ecosystem health and recovery activities such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. In addition, the Administration is proposing permanent authorization through the appropriate legislative process.

Stewardship Receipts for O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands (CBWR) - The Administration is considering a proposal to modify how stewardship contracting receipts are distributed under federal law. Such a proposal could amend 16 U.S.C. 6591c(e)(3)(A) to allow a portion of stewardship contracting timber receipts on O&C and CBWR lands to be distributed to counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2621. Currently, stewardship contracting law directs receipts into a special account, preventing county payments under the O&C and CBWR Acts. This potential change could allow county payments and remove the controversy of using stewardship contracting more widely in western Oregon for treatments such as fire resilience thinning.

Working Families Tax Cut Act (P.L. 119-21) 20-year contract county receipts – The Administration is considering a proposal to amend statutory language in Public Law 119-21 regarding county receipt sharing for long-term contracts. Such a proposal could amend subsection (b)(3)(C) of section 50301 of Public Law 119-21 to allow county receipt sharing under 43 U.S.C. 2606 and 43 U.S.C. 2621 for long-term contracts on O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Currently, all monies derived from these contracts must go to the general fund of the Treasury, which can make timber sales controversial. This potential change could allow counties to receive a share of receipts, mitigating controversy and supporting local funding.

Working Families Tax Cut Act (P.L. 119-21) RMP language technical edit – The Administration is considering a proposal to modify statutory language in Public Law 119-21 regarding the applicability of resource management plans to timber sales. Such a proposal could amend subsection (b)(2)(B) of section 50301 of Public Law 119-21 to clarify that timber sales "shall be subject to the applicable resource management plan" without reference to the plan in effect on the date of enactment. This could remove uncertainty about the effect of the provision if the BLM undertakes a resource management plan amendment or revision. Such a change could help provide clarity for implementation of timber sale requirements under the P.L. 119-21.

COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2024 - 2027
($000)

Collection Source	2024 Actual Gross Amount	2025 Actual Gross Amount	2026 Estimated Gross Amount	2027 Estimated Gross Amount
Sale of Public Land and Materials	168,336	143,835	58,000	58,000
Earnings on Investments	87,000	82,036	64,000	64,000
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	17	17	17	17
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	1,889	1,835	1,907	1,900
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	10,915	11,057	11,500	12,000
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	62,429	66,964	70,000	71,000
Recreational Use Fees	31,745	32,263	33,000	34,000
Sale of Helium	479,884	52,184	56,500	24,000
Mining Claim Holding Fees*	100,840	120,114	119,390	120,600
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	65,123	47,359	35,000	41,110
APD Processing Fees**	52,020	50,108	57,825	64,250
Wind and Solar Rents	16,584	22,621	19,500	16,770
Other Collections	155,218	135,535	145,377	140,456
Total	**1,232,000**	**765,925**	**641,016**	**567,083**

* The amounts include Maintenance Fees and location fees.
**The amounts reflect 100 percent of APD fees collected by the BLM. BLM's authority to collect the APD fee expires at the end of FY 2026. The gross amount for FY 2027 is included in the table assuming Congress extends the APD in its current format.

2027 Collections

In 2027, the BLM will directly collect an estimated total of over $567 million in revenue from sources such as the sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and various filing fees. These collections assist State and local governments through shared receipts, support all programs funded from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where certain fees collected can be retained by the BLM.

In addition, the Office of the Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect billions in receipts from energy and mineral activities on BLM-managed lands (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because the ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the Energy Leasing Receipts chapter within the Office of the Secretary Budget Justification.

The amount of revenue expected to come from some sources varies for the reasons described below.

Sales of Public Land and Materials – This category includes receipts from the sale of public land, including Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) sales proceeds, Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA), Lincoln County land sales and the sale of public timber and materials. Excluded from this collection source are the sales of timber and vegetative materials from the public domain land, sale of land and timber and vegetative materials from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land from Land Utilization project lands, sale of land and materials from reclaimed lands (reserved or withdrawn), and sale of town sites and reclamation projects. The Management of Lands and Resources, Permanent Operating Funds, Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters describe the portions allocated to the BLM and how the BLM uses the funds.

Earnings on Investments – Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County –The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and also authorizes the Secretary to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Miscellaneous Filing Fees – Collections in this category are primarily from fees received for filing or recording documents; charges for registration of individuals, firms, or products; and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits under statutory authorities that do not permit the BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands – The ONRR is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts; however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands.* Also, the BLM pays 25 percent of mineral leasing collections on acquired lands to counties where the collections were generated. The BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but transfers these receipts to the ONRR accounts.

Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization Project Lands – This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and Land Utilization Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes mineral leasing and other receipts from Land Utilization Project lands. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act, Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. For more information on the use of these fees see the Range Improvements section.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales**—** This category includes receipts from the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant (CBWR) Lands, Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands and the Stewardship Contracting Fund.

Recreation Use Fees – Recreation use fees are derived from collecting fees on public lands at recreation sites, issuing recreation use permits, and selling Federal recreation passports such as the Golden Eagle and Golden Age passes. These funds are used to improve recreation facility conditions and user services at recreation sites where the fees were generated. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Sales of Helium – The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* required the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 201*3 (HSA), P.L. 113-40.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – Authority to collect these fees was initially enacted in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989,* which provided that fees established by the Secretary of the Interior 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.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when the BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures section. Receipts in this account typically support long-term projects, some up to 30 years, and therefore can carry large balances as the funds are drawn down. These balances do not represent efficiencies; work continues throughout the lifetime of the project and the funds must remain available during the entire period.

Application for Permit to Drill (APD) Fees – The *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015 (NDAA)* provided for a 10-year authorization of APD fees, adjusted each year for inflation, replacing a fee previously established through annual appropriations language. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

Wind and Solar Rents – Collections in this category are annual rentals and capacity fees collected from rights-of-way (ROW) authorizations issued under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, for the granting of solar and wind power production.

Other Collections – Other receipts collected by the BLM are from land rentals for authorized commercial, industrial, and residential purposes; annual rentals from rights-of-way permits (except those issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act*); and from contributions. These consist of funds contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources for projects or work authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act, Taylor Grazing Act, Sikes Act,* and other laws. Additional information on other collections is included in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, Permanent Operating Funds, and Miscellaneous Trust Fund sections.

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)), $830,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028; of which $31,386,000 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and $106,769,000 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 heading, 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 2027, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than $830,900,000, 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.

Appropriations Language Citations

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 the Alaska Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 (16 U.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. ***$830,900,000, to remain available until September 30, 2028; of which $31,386,000 for annual maintenance and deferred maintenance programs and $106,769,000 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:***

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 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)):***

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 2027,***

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 2027 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 $830,900,000,***

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 of 1946, §403	Establishes the BLM.

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 National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM • Established one new National Monument in New Mexico • Established four new National Conversation 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.
The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.

The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)	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.
The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)	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.
The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)	Requires strategic planning, performance planning and performance reporting as a framework for agencies to communicate progress in achieving their missions.
P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990	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.
Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)	Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.
John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)	Permanently authorizes and funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Adjusts boundaries of existing Federal land use designations. The act also: • 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.
The Historic Sites Act (54 U.S.C. 320101 et seq.)	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.
The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq)	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.
The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)	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.
The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)	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.
The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)	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.
Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)	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

Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-195), as amended

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.

The Secretary shall maintain a current inventory of wild free-roaming horses and burros on given areas of the public lands. The purpose of such inventory shall be to: make determinations as to whether and where an overpopulation exists and whether action should be taken to remove excess animals; determine appropriate management levels of wild free-roaming horses and burros on these areas of the public lands; and determine whether appropriate management levels should be achieved by the removal or destruction of excess animals, or other options (such as sterilization, or natural controls on population levels).

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. 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) and treaties pertaining thereto	Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.
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.
Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)	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.
P.L. 107-361	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.
Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.

Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)	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.
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)	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.
Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)	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.
Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experience (EXPLORE) Act (P.L. 118-234)	Improves and expands access to outdoor recreation on federal lands and waters, making it easier for diverse groups (youth, veterans, urban communities to enjoy parks, while also streamlining permits for guides, creating new bike trails, and modernizing infrastructure for activities like climbing and hiking, without harming conservation goals.

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 Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604)	Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all 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.
The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
The Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (P.L. 117-169)	Eliminated noncompetitive oil and gas leasing, established an Expression of Interest filing fee, increased minimum bonus bids, rentals and royalty rates.
The Working Families Tax Cut Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-21)	Restored noncompetitive oil and gas leasing, eliminated the Expression of Interest filing fee, and returned the royalty rate to not less than 12.5%. Required the BLM to offer available lands within 18 months of receipt. Required the BLM to hold replacement sales when the percentage of acreage that does not receive a bid is equal to or greater than 25 percent of the acreage offered.
The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act	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

of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)	designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.
Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988	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.
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.
Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)	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 Working Families Tax Cut Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-21)	Amended the Mineral Leasing Act to reduce the royalty paid on coal from 12.5% to 7% until September 30, 2034.
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*.
43 U.S.C. 2	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.
43 U.S.C. 52	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.
Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project Boundary Correction Act (P.L. 115-200)	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.
John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)	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

Executive Order 12906	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.
Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)	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.
P.L. 107-374	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
P. L. 109-46	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.
P. L. 109-69	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.
P. L. 109-130	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)	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. Section 7(b) of the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, to make certain public lands in Nevada available for affordable housing purposes at less than the appraised fair market value.
Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* (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.
Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)	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.
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)	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.

Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)	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 *Southern Nevada Public Lands Act*, to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)	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.
The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)	Provides that Congress shall make withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres.
The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988	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.
The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))	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.

The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.
Black Hills National Cemetery Boundary Expansion Act (P.L. 115-175)	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.
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.
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)	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 country'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.

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)	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
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)	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.
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)	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple use purposes.
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)	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.
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)	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	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.

U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)	
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.
P.L. 107-213	Re-designates certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)	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.
The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)	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.
The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.
Presidential Proclamation 8803 of 2012	Establishes the Fort Ord National Monument.
Presidential Proclamation 8946 of 2013	Establishes the Rio del Norte National Monument.
Presidential Proclamation 8947	Establishes the San Juan Islands National Monument.
Presidential Proclamation 9131	Establishes the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
Presidential Proclamation 9297	Establishes the Basin and Range National Monument.
Presidential Proclamation 9298	Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31)	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.
Presidential Proclamation 9558	Modifies the Bears Ears National Monument.

Presidential Proclamation 10285	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.
Presidential Proclamation 9682	Modifies the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.
Presidential Proclamation 10286	Restored the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to its size and boundaries as they existed prior to December 4, 2017.

Mining Law Administration

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)	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.
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.)	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.
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 mineral resources and products of the national domain.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)	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	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

Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)	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.

Expiring Authorizations

Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act	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

for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)

(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. The budget proposes to extend this fee authority one year through 2027.

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

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. 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. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the 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 temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act (Section 117) extended this authority again through 2020. Subsequent appropriations bills extended the authority for one year. Most recently, it was extended for another year in the Full-Year Continuing Appropriations and Extensions Act, 2025 (P.L. 119-4). The 2027 President's budget proposes to extend the FEHRF authority through 2027 by amending the related General Provision.

Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Management of Lands and Resources ($000)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual Budget Authority	2025 Actual *FTE*	2026 Enacted Budget Authority	2026 Enacted *FTE*	2027 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2027 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2027 Request Program Changes ($)	2027 Request *FTE Changes (+/-)*	2027 Request Budget Authority	2027 Request *FTE*	Change from 2026 Enacted
Management of Lands and Resources											
Land Resources	279,424	*1,036*	281,452	*1,041*	+170	-	-89,547	*-303*	192,075	*738*	-89,377
Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources	198,897	*759*	198,897	*759*	+129	-	-139,088	*-307*	59,938	*452*	-138,959
Recreation Management	72,047	*381*	72,047	*366*	+38	-	-44,087	*-142*	27,998	*224*	-44,049
Energy and Minerals Management	207,075	*946*	212,089	*909*	+123	-	-14,555	*-12*	197,657	*897*	-14,432
Realty and Ownership Management	99,488	*449*	89,996	*425*	+65	-	-12,524	*-15*	77,537	*410*	-12,459
Communication Site Management	-	*12*	-	*12*	-	-	-	-	-	*12*	-
Resource Protection and Maintenance	153,500	*440*	141,500	*406*	+100	-	-41,957	*-51*	99,643	*355*	-41,857
Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	55,000	*188*	48,560	*184*	+36	-	-17,210	*-25*	31,386	*159*	-17,174
National Conservation Lands	54,635	*316*	59,135	*316*	+28	-	-44,885	*-125*	14,278	*191*	-44,857
Workforce and Organizational Support	174,700	*310*	153,244	*225*	+54	-	-22,910	*-18*	130,388	*207*	-22,856
Mining Law Administration	-	*215*	-	*230*	-	-	-	-	-	*230*	-
Congressionally Directed Spending	-	-	3,246	-	-	-	-3,246	-	-	-	-3,246
Subtotal, Management of Lands and Resources w/o Supplementals	**1,294,766**	***5,052***	**1,260,166**	***4,873***	**+743**	**-**	**-430,009**	***-998***	**830,900**	***3,875***	**-429,266**
Supplemental - American Relief Act (P.L. 118-158)	*58,115*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supplemental - Inflation Reduction Act (P.L. 117-169)	*-10,919*	*7*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rescission of Prior Year BA	*[-10,919]*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Management of Lands and Resources w/ Supplementals[1]	**1,341,962**	***5,059***	**1,260,166**	***4,873***	**+743**	**-**	**-430,009**	***-998***	**830,900**	***3,875***	**-429,266**

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Management of Lands and Resources
Justification of Fixed Costs Changes
(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Element	2026 Enacted Change	2026 Enacted to 2027 Request Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	0	0	Total paid days for FY 2027 is 261 (2088 hours) which is the same number of days as FY 2026. This information is consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
Pay Raise	+9,267	+1,590	The President's Budget for 2027 includes one quarter (October-December 2026) of the 1.0% pay raise for 2026 and 0.0% pay raise for 2027. Pay raises are consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
FERS Employer Contribution Increase	0	-1,993	The estimates reflect adjustments to the employer contribution for FERS and Law Enforcement FERS for FY 2027. This information is consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF)	+531	+917	The estimates reflect Department decisions on the FY 2027 Working Capital Fund Central Bill.
Workers' Compensation Payments	-459	+510	The amount reflects final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental death while on duty. This amount reflects the final Workers Compensation bill for FY 2027 payable to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.
Unemployment Compensation Payments	-276	-479	The amount reflects projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499. This estimate reflects an applied annual inflation factor of 3.0% to the 5-year average of actuals between 2020-2024.
GSA and Non-GSA Rents	-6,947	+198	This estimate reflects the FY 2027 President's Budget Exhibit 54s as submitted. The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These estimates reflect Udall Building rent, Security, Federal Reserve Parking, and Operations and Maintenance, distributed by bureau and office, based upon OFAS provided Udall Building occupancy levels. Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases	0	0	This adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space into Bureau-owned space. During these transitions, bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.
Total, Account 2027 Fixed Costs	**+2,116**	**+743**	

Activity: Land Resources ($000)

Activity: Land Resources (Dollars in Thousands)												
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request							
Activity/ Sub Activity/ Program Element/ Budget Element	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Fixed Costs (+/-)**	**Internal Transfers (+/-)**	**Program Changes ($)**	***Program Changes FTE (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Rangeland Management	106,346	575	107,846	572	+69	0	-29,042	-75	78,873	497	-28,973
Public Domain Forest Management	11,881	*70*	10,381	*76*	+8	0	-3,956	*-33*	6,433	*43*	-3,948
Cultural Resources Management	19,225	*106*	19,225	*108*	0	0	-19,225	*-108*	0	*0*	-19,225
Wild Horse & Burro Management	141,972	*285*	144,000	*285*	+93	0	-37,324	*-87*	106,769	*198*	-37,231
Total, Land Resources[1]	**279,424**	***1,036***	**281,452**	***1,041***	**+170**	**-**	**-89,547**	***-303***	**192,075**	***738***	**-89,377**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

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.

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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 2027 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve goals of E.O. 14225 – *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*, and other 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 $22.4 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 2025" https://www.blm.gov/sites/default/files/docs/2025-12/BLM-A-Sound-Investment-for-America-2025.pdf

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Rangeland Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Rangeland Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Wildland Fire Prevention and Restoration	*+7,590*	*+25*
Focus on highest priorities	*-36,632*	*-100*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-29,042**	**-75**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Wildland Fire Prevention and Restoration (+$7,590,000 / +25 FTE) - The funding will support vegetation treatments and wildfire risk mitigation activities via vegetation management in support of long-term health and productivity of landscapes to prevent wildland fire, improve forage, and restore lands after initial stabilization and rehabilitation. In collaboration with the US Wildland Fire Service (USFWS), this investment, which includes seeding, planting, herbicide application, and effectiveness monitoring, would leverage additional rangeland management funding in concert with USFWS activities to effectively reduce future fuel loads and fire risks. Restoration efforts aim to return western landscapes to a more natural fire regime, where fires burn at lower intensity and severity, minimizing catastrophic outcomes. This reduces the need for costly and dangerous suppression efforts in the future. By establishing healthy plant communities, long-term restoration makes subsequent fuels treatments more effective and safer to implement. This creates a positive feedback loop, where restoration supports vegetation management and vice versa. Furthermore, resilient landscapes, achieved through integrated restoration and fuels management, improve forage for livestock and provide a buffer against extreme wildfire behavior, safeguarding communities and critical infrastructure from future impacts. Collaborative efforts with Tribal, State, and local governments, private or nonprofit entities, and other Federal agencies will ensure these integrated and preventative actions are implemented consistently across jurisdictions, creating a more cohesive and effective approach to reducing wildfire impacts.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-$36,632,000 / -100 FTE) – 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 country's rangelands are an important part of America's natural and economic landscape, but rangeland health is threatened by disjointed Federal management, increasing and unsustainable wild horse and burro populations, invasive species, and other factors. In order to improve rangeland health and the value of grazing allotments for cattle and other livestock, the 2027 Budget supports an interagency Rangeland Health Initiative (RHI). Through the RHI, BLM will collaborate with the US Forest Service and the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service to harness competition, public-private partnerships, and drive coordinated and innovative solutions to rangeland health challenges. These efforts will improve the environmental and economic value of Federally managed and private rangelands, including through improving livestock production and resilience to wildland fire.

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 weeds and invasive species management 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 – *Invasive Species*, as amended by E.O. 13751 – *Safeguarding the Nation From the Impacts of Invasive Species*.

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, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2025, the BLM permitted 12.2 million animal unit months (AUMs) 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 2027, about 1,800 grazing permits are scheduled to expire and emphasis will be placed on permit renewal. As of July 2025, the BLM has 11,094 permits issued under FLPMA 402(c) and 6,651 issued as fully processed permits. In FY 2027, the BLM will focus on accelerating permit renewals and making vacant allotments available to ranchers in support of S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for Families and Defeating the Cost-of Living Crisis*.

Invasive Species – Management of noxious weeds and invasive species improve 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 2027, 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 areas for restoration, and informing the development of treatment and project plans. Limited data collections may be completed for high priority projects, using BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) strategy and other available data. Use of consistent, comparable, and common indicators, consistent methods, and an unbiased sampling framework allows for analyses that are repeatable and comparable across regions as well as for legally defensible decisions. AI will be utilized to speed the land health assessment process.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Public Domain Forest Management
Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-3,956*	*-33*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-3,956**	**-33**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Focus on Highest Priorities (-$3,956,000 / -33 FTE) – The BLM will continue its focus on the highest priorities of the Public Domain (PD) Forest Management program driven by E.O. 14225 – *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, addressing fire risk to communities, infrastructure, and high-risk ecosystems, while meeting statutory obligations for forest management including the timber volume production increases mandated by Section 50301 of the *Working Families Tax Cut Act*.

Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 56 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain (PD) across 12 western States, including Alaska. 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. In addition to these activities, the program supports the cost of conducting NEPA analysis and site surveys such as archaeology that are required prior to approving forest management activities.

Stewardship Contracting Special Exhibit for Fiscal Year 2025

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 (decommissioning) 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 of 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 services through a contract, which would significantly increase administrative costs.

Specific Accomplishments

The BLM developed and awarded 24 stewardship contracts and agreements for restoration treatments on 10,119 acres during fiscal years 2020-2025. The total value of the service work provided during this period was $6,047,987. The harvest of forest products that were byproducts of the land health treatments reduced the appropriated funds needed to complete that service work by $716,841 (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
2025	4	987	$2,851,239	$32,898
Total	**24**	**10,119**	**$6,047,987**	**$716,841**

**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 2020-2025 was 14.3 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
2025	4.2	25,315
Total	**14.3**	**41,927**

** 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 contracting 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.

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

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-19,225*	*-108*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-19,225**	**-108**

Justification of 2027 Program Change

The 2027 budget does not request funding for Cultural Resources Management.

Focus on highest priorities (-$19,225,000 / -108 FTE) - Comprehensive cultural resources management, in compliance with BLM's statutory requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA); the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act (PRPA); the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA); and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) consists of inventory and documentation of resources, permitting investigations, monitoring, protective measures to stabilize and safeguard resources, facilitating access, research, and interpretation, and public outreach. Actions performed directly and indirectly support E.O. 14241 – *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, E.O. 14303 – *Restoring Gold Standard Science*, E.O. 14225 – *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*, E.O. 14154 – *Unleashing American Energy*, E.O. 14156 – *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, and E.O. 14153 – *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential* and S.O. 3417 – *Addressing the National Energy Emergency*, S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy*, and S.O. 3422 – *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential*.

When carried out in response to Federal undertakings or other management actions cultural resources activities may be funded by the benefiting subactivity of the program supporting the action. This includes compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act to support the expansion of mineral, timber, and energy production and develop efficiencies in grazing leases and permit renewals.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Wild Horse and Burro Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-37,324*	*-87*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-37,324**	**-87**

Justification of 2027 Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$37,324,000 / -87 FTE) - Due to the high number of wild horses in long-term holding, much of this budget will be allocated to the care and maintenance of animals currently housed in existing off-range corrals and pastures. However, the BLM will maintain a strategic focus on reducing the overall cost for off-range management by administering fertility control treatments and emphasizing private care placements through adoptions and sales. By FY 2027, it is projected that nearly 70,000 excess animals – removed from overpopulated public lands – will be held in these facilities. The BLM will continue to offer these animals to the public in an effort to 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 more animals available through the Online Corral (virtual animal placement) and will focus in-person private care placement events on existing corrals and public pastures, thus streamlining events. The BLM will ramp up partnership efforts for adoption events to decrease the number of animals in long-term off-range pastures by giving them good private homes and fertility treatment to slow the rate of growth of on range herds. Fertility treatment is part of a long-term solution for managing BLM lands at appropriate management levels for wild horses and burros.

The BLM is statutorily responsible for wild horse and burro herds which continue to experience exponential growth on public lands. Based on current models, the on-range population is projected to exceed 95,000 animals by the end of fiscal year 2027 if gathers are not completed; these population levels are having a devastating impact on rangeland health, impeding the ability of the land to support other productive uses important to the country, such as for livestock grazing.

The BLM will continue public education and engagement through 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 Wild Horse and Burro Program. This includes providing public viewing opportunities at holding facilities without compromising the safety of staff, members of the public, or the animals. In addition, the BLM is also committed to maintaining a proactive public facing information system that provides timely, accurate updates to data related to wild horses and burros removed from public lands.

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 wild horses and burros 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 humanely achieve and maintain populations of wild horses and burros on public lands at the appropriate management level (AML). Litigation that continues to delay gathers and the increasing off-range population of wild horses and burros are contributing to the current resource and budget challenges.

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 high 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 essentially no natural predators. Overpopulation degrades rangelands and important riparian resources, harms wildlife populations and wildlife habitat, decreases opportunities for livestock grazing, and increases conflicts on private lands and highways.

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 capture information from private landowners and members of the public regarding wild horses and burros in areas that pose a safety risk or are in compromising situations. BLM will continue 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. A primary focus will be to establish no-cost partnerships to place animals into private care.

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources ($000)

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management & Aquatic Resources (Dollars in Thousands)											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Fixed Costs (+/-)**	**Internal Transfers (+/-)**	**Program Changes ($)**	***Program Changes FTE (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Aquatic Resources	55,917	269	55,917	269	36	0	-29,358	-77	26,595	192	-29,322
Wildlife Habitat Management	142,980	*490*	142,980	*490*	93	0	-109,730	*-230*	33,343	*260*	-109,637
Total, Wildlife Habitat Management & Aquatic Resources[1]	**198,897**	***759***	**198,897**	***759***	**+129**	**-**	**-139,088**	***-307***	**59,938**	***452***	**-138,959**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

Activity Description

Programs under the Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources Activity implement statutory authorities for the management of fish and wildlife; water resources; and upland and riparian systems. These efforts support balanced and diverse uses of our public lands including the Nation’s need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber; fish and wildlife habitat; recreation; and the long-term needs of future generations. The BLM's wildlife and aquatic resources are diverse and span a large part of western landscapes, including major portions of American deserts, tundra, and sagebrush biomes. The BLM is responsible for managing 30 million acres of prairies, 65 million acres of sagebrush, and nearly 30 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. This diverse land base includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over 3 million acres of lakes and reservoirs

Program staff collaborate with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners to implement actions that benefit species and habitats, ensure clean and reliable water, support permitted uses of public lands, and promote outdoor activities like hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing. This includes actions to inform and streamline NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) consultations, the control and eradication of invasive species, coordinating with State governments in the administration of water rights, monitoring the health of fish and wildlife and their habitats, and restoring damaged or degraded habitat in support of the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission.

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources
Subactivity: Aquatic Resources

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Aquatic Resources

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-29,358*	*-77*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-29,358**	**-77**

Justification of 2027 Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$29,358,000 / -77 FTE) – The FY 2027 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 (S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy*), increase timber harvest (E.O. 14225 – *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*), and reduce the economic burden on the American public (S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*), while avoiding or minimizing impacts to fish and wildlife and their habitats (S.O. 3356 – *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*), engaging in voluntary collaborative conservation to recover America's fish and wildlife populations and improve water quality and availability (E.O. 14313 – *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission*), and using publicly available data to inform decisions (E.O. 14303 – *Restoring Gold Standard Science*).

Aquatic Resources

The FY 2027 budget for the Aquatic Resources Program is aligned with and focused on streamlining environmental reviews and permitting activities in support of Administration priorities and meeting requirements outlined in statutory authorities and BLM Resource Management Plans (RMPs).

Program Overview

The BLM's Aquatic Resources Program implements statutory authorities to support riparian and 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 conduct 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 2027 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; 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 Secretary's Orders: S.O. 3347 – *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*; S.O. 3356 – *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*; and S.O. 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 habitats, aquatic habitats, and water resources have been degraded and no longer provide economic, health, and natural resources benefits to local communities, the Program will work to improve resource conditions. In 2027, the BLM will apply treatments to 766 acres of lakeshore and 36 miles of stream and riparian areas; undertake 85 lake, stream, and riparian construction projects; and undertake 27 management actions for addressing 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 2027, the BLM will process water right actions, implement a target salinity control project, and monitor over 21,630 water parameters.

Decision Support: The BLM will inventory, assess, and monitor water resources, riparian 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 2027, the BLM will inventory 193 acres of lakes and 88 miles of stream and riparian areas; monitor 222 riparian and stream miles and 1,183 acres of lake and wetland habitat; and monitor over 207 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 2027, the BLM will provide education and outreach for 64 programs and conduct 1,028 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 the economic vitality. See specific accomplishments noted above.

Activity: Wildlife Habitat Management and Aquatic Resources
Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Wildlife Habitat Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-109,730*	*-230*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-109,730**	**-230**

Justification of 2027 Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$109,730,000 / -230 FTE) – The FY 2027 budget is aligned with and focused on streamlining environmental reviews and permitting activities in support of Administration priorities to unleash American energy as outlined in S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy* and to reduce the economic burden on the American public (S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*), while avoiding or minimizing impacts to fish and wildlife and their habitats (S.O. 3356 – *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*), restoring lands affected by wildfire and reducing wildfire risk (S.O. 3372 – *Reducing Wildfire Risks on Department of the Interior Land Through Active Management*), and enhancing and improving the quality of big-game winter range and migration corridor habitat on Federal lands (S.O. 3362 – *Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors*). The FY 2027 budget will also focus on meeting requirements identified in existing Resource Management Plan (RMPs) and FLPMA, promoting responsible stewardship of natural resources while driving economic growth, and recovering America's fish and wildlife populations through proactive, voluntary, on-the-ground efforts (E.O. 14313 – *Establishing the President's Make America Beautiful Again Commission*).

Wildlife Habitat Management

The FY 2027 budget will focus on providing support for administration priorities and meeting requirements identified in Resource Management Plan (RMPs) and FLPMA. Wildlife Habitat Management activities will prioritize supporting permitting activities while ensuring sustained yield of habitat and native plant communities.

Program Overview

The BLM's Wildlife Habitat Management has four distinct program areas: Wildlife, Threatened and Endangered Species, Sage-Grouse Management, and Habitat and Plant Restoration working in tandem to Make America Beautiful Again. Implementation of all programs within Wildlife Habitat Management is aligned with and focused on streamlining environmental reviews and permitting activities in support of administration priorities to unleash American energy (E.O. 14154 – *Unleashing American Energy*; S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy*), expand American timber production (E.O. 14225 – *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*), increase American mineral production (E.O. 14241 – *Immediate Measures To Increase American Mineral Production*; S.O. 3436 – *Unlocking Critical and Strategic Minerals from Mine Waste, Cutting Red Tape, and Restoring American Dominance in Strategic Mineral Production*), and reduce the economic burden on the American public (S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*) by unleashing prosperity through deregulation (E.O. 14192 – *Unleashing Prosperity Through Deregulation*; S.O. 3421 – *Achieving Prosperity through Deregulation*). These programs also support S.O. 3347 – *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*; S.O. 3353 – *Greater Sage Grouse-Conservation and Cooperation with Western States*; S.O. 3356 – *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*; S.O. 3362 – *Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors*; S.O. 3366 – *Increasing Recreational Opportunities on Lands and Waters Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior*; and S.O. 3372 – *Reducing Wildfire Risks on Department of the Interior Land Through Active Management.*

The Wildlife, Plant Management & Restoration, Threatened and Endangered (T&E) Species, and Sage-Grouse Management programs also support Department of the Interior strategic goals of positioning our natural resource assets for the future, ensuring our lands provide opportunities for recreation and traditional use, restoring our lands and waters, and protecting our species and natural resources. Additionally, these programs help us to uphold trust and treaty responsibilities with American Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives and provide reliable, valuable science information to our partners, following a Gold Standard in Science. The Wildlife Program ensures habitat quantity and quality (including migration corridors) to support hunting, subsistence, and wildlife viewing. The Plant Management and Restoration Program conserves America's native plant species and restores habitat using native seeds. The T&E Species and Sage-Grouse Management Programs ensure protection, and restoration of America's imperiled species in cooperation with State governments and other Federal agencies to support deregulation. All four programs support fire-resistant landscapes and post-fire rehabilitation of our public lands.

This work is done collaboratively with local communities and States, particularly State fish and wildlife agencies and natural heritage programs. Wildlife Habitat Management implements statutory authorities to address the management of wildlife habitat and T&E species for the social and economic well-being of all Americans. Our public lands are vital to thousands of species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, invertebrates, and plant species.

Projects undertaken on the ground benefit America's wildlife, sage-grouse, native plants, and T&E species through habitat and plant community restoration, wildfire risk reduction and rehabilitation, and managing big game migration corridors. The programs support State governments and other partners with population monitoring, and identify and mitigate threats like wildfire, drought, and invasive species. They 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 our partners can restore more acres more efficiently. In 2027, staff will prioritize support of administration priorities and permitting activities. The BLM will achieve wildlife inventories on more than 100,000 acres; monitor over 700,000 acres of terrestrial habitats; support restoration projects impacting over 300,000 acres; and implement or maintain over 70 habitat improvement projects. The BLM will also complete over 300 recovery actions for threatened and endangered species to promote deregulation.

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

Streamlined Permitting – Continuing to work with the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Marine Fisheries Service, and State fish and wildlife agencies to support the Bureau's efforts to more efficiently and quickly permit sustainable domestic livestock grazing, timber production, mining, and energy development. Finding efficiencies helps the BLM both meet our regulatory requirements and sustained yield while also ensuring economic prosperity.

Wildlife Connectivity – Secretarial Order 3362 "Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors" emphasizes the importance of conserving and improving elk, mule deer, and pronghorn habitat and directs the BLM to "appropriately apply site-specific management activities, as identified in land use plans, site-specific plans, or State Action Plans that conserve or restore habitat necessary to sustain local and regional big game populations." The programs will provide funding to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) and other partners to support BLM, state fish and wildlife agencies, and other partner-led projects that conserve and restore habitats in priority winter ranges and migration corridors for elk, deer, and pronghorn on BLM-managed lands.

Restoring Habitats with Native Seeds – Increasing the native seed supply chain to support fuels reduction, fish and wildlife habitat restoration, and local economies. Native seeds are an essential tool for maintaining native plant communities, stabilizing soils, and preventing erosion after wildfire and other natural disasters.

Making America Beautiful Again – Managing wildlife habitat and native plant communities to promote multiple use and sustained yield helps makes America beautiful again by ensuring healthy fish, wildlife, and plant populations and opportunities for hunting, subsistence, wildlife viewing, and enjoying our country's outdoor heritage. The BLM will continue to promote leadership in American habitat management and restoration in cooperation with our shared stewardship partners.

Activity: Recreation Management ($000)

Activity: Recreation Resources Management (Dollars in Thousands)											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes ($)	*Program Changes FTE (+/-)*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Change from 2026 Enacted
Wilderness Management	14,447	76	18,447	81	0	0	-18,447	-81	0	0	-18,447
Recreation Resources Management	57,600	*305*	53,600	*285*	+38	0	-25,640	*-61*	27,998	*224*	-25,602
Total, Recreation Resources Management[1]	**72,047**	***381***	**72,047**	***366***	**+38**	**-**	**-44,087**	***-142***	**27,998**	***224***	**-44,049**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

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 wilderness character in Congressionally designated Wilderness Areas and identified resource values in 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 Policy and 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 subactivity 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 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.

Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Wilderness Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Wilderness Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-18,447*	*-81*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-18,447**	**-81**

Justification of 2027 Program Change

The 2027 budget does not request funding for Wilderness Management.

Focus on highest Priorities (-$18,447,000 / -81 FTE) - The 2027 budget focuses funding on Administration strategic priorities including energy production and land-use optimization and does not request dedicated funding for Wilderness Management.

Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Recreation Resources Management
Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Recreation Infrastructure, Access Improvements, and Permitting Modernization	*-25,640*	*-61*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-25,640**	**-61**

Justification of 2027 Program Change

Recreation Infrastructure, Access Improvements, and Permitting Modernization (-$25,640,000 / -61 FTE) – The FY 2027 budget will support implementation of S.O. 3435 – *Implementation of the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences Act*, which operationalizes the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experience (EXPLORE) Act through tangible, on-the-ground actions that enhance public access to outdoor recreation. This will advance the Bureau's unique stewardship responsibility to showcase the beauty and grandeur of America's public lands while delivering greater access to world-class recreational experiences. It also supports delivery on three of the five Key Implementation Areas outlined in S.O. 3435 – *Implementation of the Expanding Public Lands Outdoor Recreation Experiences Act*: 1) Sec. 5.b. Outdoor Recreation and Infrastructure (Title I) – up to $500,000 to initiate and complete resource inventories, including recreational access inventories of roads and trails for adoption into the Bureau's authorized route portfolio. This funding will also support planning and construction of motorized, mountain biking, hiking, and horse trails, as well as other implementation actions such as climbing guidance, filming permits, and broadband connectivity. 2) Sec. 5.c. Access Improvements (Title II) – up to $500,000 to design, construct, or improve accessibility at BLM recreation sites. This includes enhancements for people with disabilities, support for military and veterans' outdoor recreation programs, initiatives to promote youth access to public lands, and efforts to leverage volunteer engagement. 3) Sec. 5.d. Recreation Permitting Modernization (Title III) – up to $160,000 to implement changes to special recreation permitting required by the EXPLORE Act. This includes modernization of the BLM's RAPTOR permitting system, adaptation of permit types and fee payments, and the addition of multijurisdictional trip authorizations that include other federal agencies.

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.

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 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.[2]

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

[2] "Bureau of Land Management, 2025 National Report" Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University, January 2025. https://wpcdn.web.wsu.edu/wp-wpsites/uploads/sites/3019/2026/01/blm-blm25.pdf

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Activity: Energy & Mineral Management
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	2025 Actual Budget Authority	2025 Actual *FTE*	2026 Enacted Budget Authority	2026 Enacted *FTE*	2027 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2027 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2027 Request Program Changes ($)	2027 Request *Program Changes FTE (+/-)*	2027 Request Budget Authority	2027 Request *FTE*	Change from 2026 Enacted
Oil & Gas Management	102,473	407	108,831	415	99	0	6,889	34	115,819	449	6,988
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,386	282	49,386	282	0	0	3,839	51	53,225	333	3,839
Coal Management	18,945	*78*	15,945	*52*	12	0	1,595	*8*	17,552	*60*	1,607
Other Mineral Resources	17,927	*77*	12,927	*60*	12	0	-1,878	*-5*	11,061	*55*	-1,866
Renewable Energy	19,344	*102*	25,000	*100*	0	0	-25,000	*-100*	0	*0*	-25,000
Total, Energy & Mineral Management[1]	**207,075**	***946***	**212,089**	***909***	**+123**	**-**	**-14,555**	***-12***	**197,657**	***897***	**-14,432**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

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 2027 BLM budget request funds for the 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 Unleash American Energy (E.O. 14154 – *Unleashing American Energy*; S.O. 3418 – *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.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Oil & Gas Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Enhance Program Capacity	*+6,889*	*+34*
TOTAL Program Changes	**+6,889**	**+34**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Enhance Program Capacity (+$6,889,000 / +34 FTE) – The FY 2027 budget proposes funding for 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. Geothermal Inspectors, Engineering Techs and National Office staffing will be managed under the Fluid Minerals program.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in a sustainable and 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 2025, the BLM offered 203 parcels for leasing, covering approximately 93,000 acres. In FY 2025, 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.[3]

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. 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.

[3] https://revenuedata.doi.gov/

Information, including trends, about BLM's Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs) can be found at Applications for Permits to Drill | Bureau of Land Management.

The Geothermal energy program will maximize use of the voluntary fees received from developers to support program staffing, and project permitting. Geothermal energy development supports reliable, baseload energy, and the BLM has the delegated authority for leasing geothermal resources on more than 245 million acres of public lands, including 104 million acres managed by the USFS, with geothermal potential in 11 Western States and Alaska. Consistent with E.O. 14154, Unleashing American Energy, the Department recently issued policy changes to expedite environmental compliance reviews which may be utilized by the BLM's geothermal energy program.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Oil and Gas Inspection Activities

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Oil & Gas Inspection Activities

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Enhance Program Capacity	*+3,839*	*+51*
TOTAL Program Changes	**+3,839**	**+51**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Enhance Program Capacity (+$3,839,000 / +51 FTE) - The 2027 budget will enable BLM to increase efficiency and reduce uncertainty for operators when their operations are inspected. This budget request 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 2025. 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 accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

Tables and Charts

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2021 - 2025, and those estimated to be completed for FY 2026 and FY 2027.

Inspections Completed and Estimated[1]

	FY2021 Complete	FY2022 Complete	FY2023 Complete	FY2024 Complete	FY2025 Complete	FY2026 Estimate	FY2027 Estimate
Total Production Inspections	**5,213**	**4,533**	**4,397**	**4,389**	**5,139**	**5,573**	**6,130**
1. Drilling Inspections	593	819	882	989	1,005	681	750
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,280	1,522	1,535	1,347	1,322	1,242	1,370
3. Workover Inspections	232	195	203	172	167	193	210
4. Environmental Inspections	17,345	17,298	13,693	15,425	15,465	15,467	17,010
5. Record Verification Inspections	3,718	3,539	3,083	3,654	4,607	4,336	4,770
6. Undesirable Event Inspections	185	196	396	229	169	111	120
7. Alleged Theft Inspections	0	2	0	2	4	0	0
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,006	2,536	3,740	2,963	2,895	2,019	2,220
Total Other Inspections	**24,359**	**26,107**	**23,532**	**24,781**	**25,634**	**24,049**	**26,450**
Total Inspections	**29,572**	**30,640**	**27,929**	**29,170**	**30,773**	**29,622**	**32,580**

[1]*This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.*
[2]*In 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

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Coal Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*+1,595*	*+8*
TOTAL Program Changes	**+1,595**	**+8**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Enhance Program Capacity (+$1,595,000 / +8 FTE) - The FY 2027 activities will support Administration priorities by accelerating coal leasing, revising resource management plans, and strengthening post-lease administration, inspection, and enforcement activities. This investment ensures a fair return to American taxpayers while supporting domestic energy production and U.S. energy independence.

Program Overview

The goal of the Coal Management Program is to provide a fair return for the American taxpayer while allowing increased development of this resource. In FY 2025, Federal coal leases accounted for approximately 16 percent of the country's electricity generation, and Federal coal leases supplied approximately 39 percent of all U.S. coal production. The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 404,847 acres in 11 States. In FY 2025, 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 adequate 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 as established in relevant regulations.

Improving the Program

The DOI is working to implement and integrate the E.O 14261 – *Reinvigorating America's Beautiful Clean Coal Industry and Amending Executive Order 14241*, E.O. 14156 – *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, and E.O. 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

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Energy and Mineral Production	*-1,878*	*-5*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-1,878**	**-5**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Energy and Mineral Production (-$1,878,000 / -5 FTE) – The budget request will be used to support the increased domestic supply of sand, gravel, critical and other minerals produced on public lands which are needed for the construction of affordable housing and essential to national security. The BLM's program will utilize funding to improve leasing and permitting of these activities on public lands and split estate (private surface, Federal mineral). This work will contribute to the implementation of E.O. 14241 – *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, and S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*, as well as other energy and resource related orders.

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 E.O. 14156 – *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, E.O. 14241 – *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, and S.O. 3419 Action Plan.

The Other Mineral Resources subactivity funds two distinct and separate programs: Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals other than Coal.

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 E.O. 14156 – *Declaring a National Energy Emergency*, as well as leasable solid minerals identified in E.O. 14241 – *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*. 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 consistent with S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis.*

<u>Other Funding Sources</u>

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 the 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.

<u>Critical Factors and Trends</u>

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

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Renewable Energy

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-25,000*	*-100*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-25,000**	**-100**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

The 2027 budget does not request funding for Renewable Energy Management.

Focus on highest priorities (-$25,000,000 / -100 FTE) - The FY 2027 budget does not request funding for Renewable Energy Management. Geothermal program staffing will use cost recovery and fees collected to support program staffing, and project permitting, and Inspectors, and Engineering Techs and National Office staffing will be managed under the Fluid Minerals program.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management (Dollars in Thousands)											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes ($)	*Program Changes FTE (+/-)*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Change from 2026 Enacted
Alaska Conveyance	31,654	105	32,662	105	+21	0	-10,620	-4	22,063	101	-10,599
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	67,834	*344*	57,334	*320*	+44	0	-1,904	*-11*	55,474	*309*	-1,860
Total, Realty and Ownership Management[1]	**99,488**	***449***	**89,996**	***425***	**+65**	**-**	**-12,524**	***-15***	**77,537**	***410***	**-12,459**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

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

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential	*+2,080*	*+2*
Focus on highest priorities	*-12,700*	*-6*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-10,620**	**-4**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential (+$2,080,000 / +2 FTE) – This funding will accelerate conveying land entitlements to individuals, ANCSA corporations and the State of Alaska. This contributes to the implementation of E.O. 14153 – *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential* and S.O. 3422 – *Unleashing Alaska's Extraordinary Resource Potential*, by finalizing land patterns resulting in increased lands available for energy development and maximizing the development and production of the natural resources located on Alaskan Federal lands efficiently and effectively. Specific actions will include evaluation of withdrawn areas to make additional lands available for energy development and finalizing land conveyances including the Alaska Vietnam Era Veterans Native Allotments as mandated by the John D. Dingell, Jr., Conservation Management and Recreation Act.

Focus on highest priorities (-$12,700,000 / -6 FTE) - 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 2027, 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

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-1,904*	*-11*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-1,904**	**-11**

Justification of Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$1,904,000 / -11 FTE) – This funding will support S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis*, and E.O. 14154 – *Unleashing American Energy*, including priority activities such as increasing the availability of affordable housing, making more lands available for energy production and issuing Rights-of-Way (ROW) for oil and gas activities and energy transmission. This program is responsible for authorizing and maintaining ROW authorizations needed for oil, gas, and mineral development among other uses such as electric transmission lines, power generation facilities, and data centers to advance artificial intelligence. Many of these ROWs include long-term uses which require BLM staff assistance and additional approvals for certain operations and maintenance activities. These ROW can also be renewed for longer terms if use is still needed by the applicant. Funding will assist BLM with creating process efficiencies, reducing processing times and eliminating workload backlogs. At this funding level, the program will enhance tracking and reporting capabilities within BLM's land records systems, improving accountability and helping identify process bottlenecks. This work will further implement S.O. 3419 by identifying opportunities to make additional BLM lands available for construction of affordable 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 upon by FLPMA in 1976.

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 energy, mineral development, recreation, resource management planning, grazing, law enforcement, and many other activities. It is crucial that 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 Cadastral Survey Program is a core Federal function and a cornerstone of lawful land management in the United States. By establishing and maintaining authoritative land boundaries and land records, the program provides the legal certainty that underpins property rights, Federal jurisdiction, and the responsible administration of public lands. Few Federal programs have a more direct or enduring impact on landowners, Tribes, States, local governments, and the Nation's economic and resource systems.

The BLM conducts official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in 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 Cadastral Survey Program also enables timely and defensible decisions across the Federal land management portfolio.

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. 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.

The BLM Public Land Survey System Dataset is the base layer for 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, BLM manages the Surface Management Area (SMA) Dataset. The SMA depicts Federal surface 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 administers roughly 120,000 active Rights-of-Way (ROW) grants that enable the infrastructure systems critical to the country's economy, security, and daily life. Under FLPMA, 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. Under the Mineral Leasing Act, ROWs 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. 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. Streamlined, well-coordinated processes benefit project proponents, States, Tribes, local governments, and affected communities by providing clearer expectations and more durable decisions.

The BLM ROW program strives to strengthen the Federal permitting framework. The program is improving certainty for infrastructure developers, safeguarding public interests, supporting economic growth, and ensuring that energy and infrastructure needed by the country can be permitted, built, and maintained efficiently and responsibly on public lands.

The BLM manages applications for interstate transmission line projects and relies heavily on 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

This program is responsible for land tenure actions including land acquisitions, sales, exchanges, Recreation and Public Purposes Act (R&PP Act) conveyances, withdrawals, permits, leases, and easements that establish the foundational land-ownership framework required for all BLM programs to operate effectively. 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.

The program's work advances S.O. 3419 – *Delivering Emergency Price Relief for American Families and Defeating the Cost-of-Living Crisis* by identifying BLM-managed lands potentially available for affordable housing construction and supports national defense by coordinating with the Department of War on military 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 land use authorizations 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

Activity: Communication Site Management (Dollars in Thousands)											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Fixed Costs (+/-)**	**Internal Transfers (+/-)**	**Program Changes ($)**	***Program Changes FTE (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Communication Site Management	2,000	12	2,000	12	0	0	0	0	2,000	12	0
Communication Site Management Offset	-2,000	*0*	-2,000	*0*	0	0	0	*0*	-2,000	*0*	0
Total, Communication Site Management[1]	**0**	***12***	**0**	***12***	**0**	**0**	**0**	***0***	**0**	***12***	**0**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

Activity Description

The BLM proposes establishing 30 communications site management plans, conducting at least three staffing training sessions, providing subject matter expertise and technical experience to audit/inspect rental receipt affidavits, develop policy, draft project plans, and build and support staff permitting process improvements. Accomplishing program priority work opens opportunities for broadband providers to rapidly locate, co-locate or construct new facilities.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Bureau of Land Management authorizes and administers rights-of-way grants 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 4,160 facilities authorized for separate communication use rights-of-way 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.

The BLM expects an increase in applications for new wireless communication facilities and fiber optic infrastructure on public lands. Communication site management plans support rapid and orderly deployment and administration of sites. As additional communication uses are proposed, these plans functions become increasingly important for the efficient permitting and orderly administration of sites.

The BLM communication use program aims to facilitate opportunities for broadband providers to rapidly locate, co-locate, or construct new facilities. The program priorities include a focus on expanding access to high-speed internet in underserved and rural communities, streamlining permitting processes, encouraging private investment, and ensuring cybersecurity and efficient governance.

The BLM is reviewing the broadband and communication use regulations to identify opportunities to reduce permitting barriers, decrease permit processing times, and to optimize the implementation of Section 6 of the *Mobile Now Act of 2018*, which requires Federal agencies to issue a decision to approve or deny a duly filed broadband application within 270 days. In FY 2025 BLM had a 67% rate of approval for projects under the 270-day time frame.

The BLM will continue work under the "FirstNet" Authority to facilitate deployment, operation, maintenance, and improvement for 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 economic development, provide for recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist and support national security, and promote public health and safety. The BLM will 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. 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.

Components

The BLM prevents 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

Activity: Resource Protection & Maintenance (Dollars in Thousands)											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Fixed Costs (+/-)**	**Internal Transfers (+/-)**	**Program Changes ($)**	***Program Changes FTE (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	72,500	229	60,000	195	+47	0	-19,267	-30	40,780	165	-19,220
Law Enforcement	28,000	*95*	28,500	*95*	+18	0	+100	*0*	28,618	*95*	+118
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials	53,000	*116*	53,000	*116*	+35	0	-22,790	*-21*	30,245	*95*	-22,755
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance[1]	**153,500**	***440***	**141,500**	***406***	**+100**	**-**	**-41,957**	***-51***	**99,643**	***355***	**-41,857**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

Activity Description

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity is essential to safeguarding public land users and preserving sensitive resources on BLM lands. This activity supports three core programs: Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring, which fulfills statutory requirements under Sections 201 and 202 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA); Resource Protection and Law Enforcement, which ensures the safety of public lands and their users; and Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and Hazardous Materials Management (HMM), which mitigates physical safety hazards and remediates contaminated sites to protect human health and the environment. These programs collectively advance compliance with the NEPA, CERCLA, and FLPMA.

This activity also aligns with Administration priorities and Departmental directive in S.O. 3347 – *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation* and E.O. 14225 – *Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production*. Funding for this activity ensures that BLM meets these mandates by supporting proactive planning, enforcement, and remediation efforts that uphold public safety, sustain resource integrity, and advance national priorities for recreation, and resource management.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment & Monitoring

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on Highest Priorities	*-19,267*	*-30*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-19,267**	**-30**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Focus on Highest Priorities (-$19,267,000 / -30 FTE) – The Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring program will fund the highest priority land use planning efforts including those that unleash American energy and mineral potential (e.g., SO 3418, *Unleashing American Energy*, EO 14241, *Immediate Measures To Increase American Mineral Production* and others) and timber resources (EO 14225, *Immediate expansion of American Timber Production*). This program change includes a $2 million increase for efforts to streamline NEPA permitting and a $9 million decrease in sage grouse planning funds. The program provides critical support for S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy*, by maintaining decision support tools and technologies to accelerate project permitting and environmental reviews, as feasible. At the requested funding level, the BLM will modernize essential BLM NEPA systems such as ePlanning, improve availability and quality of geospatial datasets (e.g., land use plan decisions, remote sensing), leverage AI for standardized analysis, and perform systems integration for streamlined permitting. With the recent release of the DOI NEPA procedures (July 2025), the program will provide updated templates and training to enable consistent application of these new regulations and guidelines. The BLM will also prioritize deregulatory actions including rule rescissions and other permit streamlining improvements.

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 impacts of proposed actions and alternatives to make informed decisions. It also helps ensure that Federal agencies promote public engagement in the 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), impacts analysis (NEPA), livestock grazing (Taylor Grazing Act), wildlife habitat management (Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act) and more. The resource assessment, inventory, and monitoring program provides standardized resource data collection and decision support tools for uplands, streams, rivers, and wetlands on public lands across BLM. The data inform streamlined energy and mineral permitting and development, along with other permitting processes such as grazing permit renewals. The data also address statutory requirements for reporting within habitats, land use planning areas, States and nationally. In FY 2027, BLM will use existing data to accelerate required analyses and to generate and refine innovative remote sensing map products that extend insights across landscapes and through time.

Geospatial

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

Adaptive Management

The BLM will focus on streamlining use of tools, training, and technical assistance for land use planning, NEPA analyses, and decision making using an adaptive management approach. The BLM will leverage strategic partnerships and develop innovative approaches to expedite authorizations of public land uses, reducing risks to resources and infrastructure and ensuring effective public land management. Priorities include developing and refining tools and leveraging artificial intelligence (AI) and other new technologies to streamline energy and permitting workflows, as feasible.

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. In FY 2027, the Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) program will enhance BLM's capacity for more effective engagement with external partnerships through mentoring focused on collaboration and negotiation competencies.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Law Enforcement

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Ensure National Security	*+100*	*+0*
TOTAL Program Changes	**+100**	**+0**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Ensure National Security (+$100,000 / +0 FTE) – BLM Office of Law Enforcement and Security (OLES) is actively expanding operations and partnerships with DHS, Border Patrol, and US Marshals Service for National Security and public safety on and adjacent to the Northern, Southern, and Alaskan borders. Funding will support National Security and our efforts to secure the Southern Border. These funds will also enable OLES to support DOW while maintaining our operational and funding tempo for at least eighteen annual joint border operations for Securing America's Border Resources (SABR).

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.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-22,790*	*-21*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-22,790**	**-21**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Focus on Highest Priorities (-$22,790,000 / -21 FTE) – In 2027, the BLM will continue efforts to mitigate AML physical safety features with the greatest risk to public safety, and to ensure the highest priority contaminated sites on public lands are identified, inventoried, assessed, ranked, prioritized, funded and remediated.

Program Overview

The BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management (AML/HMM) programs are responsible for addressing impacts of legacy abandoned mines on public lands, and the prevention, investigation, and remediation of hazardous substance releases. FY 2027 efforts will be focused in the following areas: 1) identification, investigation, 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) NEPA assessments prior to acquisition, lease, or disposal of real property; and 6) policy development and decision making; and 7) training and development.

FLPMA, CERCLA, NEPA, and RCRA provide the framework for the AML and HMM programs. The 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. In addition, the AML program will work to execute both Executive Order 14241, *Increasing domestic production of critical minerals defined by 30 U.S.C. 1606(a)(3), as well as uranium, copper, potash, and gold*; and Secretarial Order 3436, *Unlocking Critical and Strategic Minerals from Mine Waste, Cutting Red Tape, and Restoring American Dominance in Strategic Mineral Production*.

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

The BLM is committed to build on its 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, and cultural and biological work, as well as environmental cleanup actions. In addition, 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, improve environmental quality and compliance, and ensure the highest risk contaminated sites on public lands are identified, inventoried, assessed, ranked, prioritized, funded, and remediated. The BLM will 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 in order to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of completed actions.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity: Transportation & Facilities Management

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Fixed Costs (+/-)**	**Internal Transfers (+/-)**	**Program Changes ($)**	***Program Changes FTE (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Annual Maintenance & Operations	35,000	155	33,560	152	+23	0	-13,610	-20	19,973	132	-13,587
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	20,000	*33*	15,000	*32*	+13	0	-3,600	*-5*	11,413	*27*	-3,587
Total, Transportation & Facilities Management[1]	**55,000**	***188***	**48,560**	***184***	**+36**	**-**	**-17,210**	***-25***	**31,386**	***159***	**-17,174**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

Activity Description

The Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs aim to protect employee and visitor safety, preserve resource values, and safeguard public investments while ensuring effective facilities management and stewardship of public lands. These objectives align with Administration and Departmental priorities to address safety concerns and expand recreation opportunities and public access. To achieve these goals, the Bureau of Land Management performs annual maintenance and lifecycle investments on the highest-priority facilities, conducts comprehensive assessments of physical conditions and regulatory compliance, operates clean and functional facilities at recreation sites, implements the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans, and enhances capabilities through an automated facility asset management system. Additionally, BLM adopts property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate investment levels, and apply 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.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance & Operations

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-13,610*	*-20*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-13,610**	**-20**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Focus on highest priorities (-$13,610,000 / -20 FTE) – The budget requests funding for Annual Maintenance & Operations. The program will conduct maintenance on mission critical infrastructure including buildings, bridges, high hazard class dams, and significant hazard class dams. Resources will be aligned to reflect proper implementation of Administration priorities.

Program Overview

The goals of these programs are to provide visitor and employee safety and ensure high priority assets remain in good condition.

Funding provides for emergency and urgent repairs to critical assets, cyclical maintenance to specific high priority asset classifications, and baseline facility condition assessments. Non-mission critical assets will not receive annual maintenance or operational funding. 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 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

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-3,600*	*-5*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-3,600**	**-5**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Focus on highest priorities (-$3,600,000 / -5 FTE) – The budget requests funding for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements. The BLM will repair the highest priority assets within the Bureau.

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 structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections.

The BLM reports its backlog deferred maintenance and repair (DM&R) annually to the General Services Administration's (GSA) Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP). The FRPP is the annual reporting by executive agencies of real property as required by E.O. 13327, *Federal Real Property Asset Management* and the Federal Assets Sale and Transfer Act of 2016 (FASTA). The FY 2025 reported DM&R amount is $6.6 billion. The breakdown by categories includes $334 million in operational buildings, $50 million in housing assets, $308 million in recreational and visitor experience assets, $5.63 billion in roads and transportation assets, $287 million in water infrastructure and utility assets, and $92 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	$1,985,978,611	$333,633,937
Housing Assets	$257,219,169	$49,852,572
Recreational and Visitor Experience Assets	$2,662,456,882	$307,743,449
Transportation Assets	$29,010,607,975	$5,626,158,464
Water Infrastructure and Utilities	$1,356,146,818	$286,758,711
All Other Assets	$614,625	$91,586
Inactive - Future Mission Need		
N/A	-	-
Excess		
N/A	-	-
OVERALL VALUES	**$35,273,024,080**	**$6,604,238,718**

The overall DM&R estimate for the BLM increased 5.28 percent from FY 2024 to FY 2025. 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 meets the operational needs across the BLM, ensuring that only the highest priority mission critical assets are receiving lifecycle investments. 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 Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement 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

Activity: National Conservation Lands
(Dollars in Thousands)

Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	2025 Actual Budget Authority	2025 Actual *FTE*	2026 Enacted Budget Authority	2026 Enacted *FTE*	2027 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2027 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2027 Request Program Changes ($)	2027 Request *Program Changes FTE (+/-)*	2027 Request Budget Authority	2027 Request *FTE*	2027 Request Change from 2026 Enacted
National Monuments & National Conservation Areas	43,635	246	47,887	246	+28	0	-33,637	-55	14,278	191	-33,609
National Scenic & Historic Trails	11,000	*70*	11,248	*70*	0	0	-11,248	*-70*	0	*0*	-11,248
Total, National Conservation Lands[1]	**54,635**	***316***	**59,135**	***316***	**+28**	**0**	**-44,885**	***-125***	**14,278**	***191***	**-44,857**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

Activity Description

The National Conservation Lands budget activity includes National Monuments and National Conservation Areas as well as National Scenic and Historic Trails. National Conservation Lands include some of the country's most spectacular landscapes, areas designated by Presidential proclamation under the Antiquities Act, and sites for important scientific research; protection of water quality and watersheds; compatible recreational opportunities and stewardship opportunities.

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-33,637*	*-55*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-33,637**	**-55**

Justification of 2027 Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$33,637,000 / -55 FTE) – The 2027 budget focuses efforts on providing access to lands with these designations. Priority will be placed on providing funding to all National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and similar designations for public safety and proper management of the resources, objects, and values identified in designating language, with a focus on providing opportunities for recreation and the restoration and protection of the public land, water, plants and animals. 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 and picnic areas.

Program Overview

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 protect and restore America's natural and cultural heritage while providing for compatible uses including numerous recreation opportunities.

An estimated 12 million visitors each year come to NMs/NCAs. The BLM is improving visitor use data collection and analysis methods to evaluate the demand impacts of NMs/NCAs.

National Scenic and Historic Trails:
The 2027 budget does not request funding for National Scenic and Historic Trails. The 2027 budget focuses funding on Administration strategic priorities including energy production and land-use optimization and does not request dedicated funding for National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity: Workforce & Organizational Support
(Dollars in Thousands)

	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Fixed Costs (+/-)**	**Internal Transfers (+/-)**	**Program Changes ($)**	***Program Changes FTE (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Administrative Support	56,000	280	45,973	225	+37	0	-8,733	-18	37,277	207	-8,696
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,000	0	73,557	0	0	0	-9,157	0	64,400	0	-9,157
IT Management	26,700	30	33,714	0	+17	0	-5,020	0	28,711	0	-5,003
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support[1]	**174,700**	***310***	**153,244**	***225***	**+54**	**-**	**-22,910**	***-18***	**130,388**	***207***	**-22,856**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

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 – This exhibit fulfills the statutory requirements for Bureaus/Offices in Section 403 Division C of the "Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026" (P.L. 119-74) as shown below. The exhibit summarizes 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 2027, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately $319.3 million as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 403)†			
$000	**2025 Actual**	**2026 Enacted**	**2027 President's Budget**
Administrative Support	56,000	45,973	37,240
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	92,000	73,557	64,400
IT Management	26,700	33,714	28,694
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	**174,700**	**153,244**	**130,334**
National Assessments	54,238	59,710	68,140
State/Regional Assessments	132,330	126,347	120,800
Subtotal, Assessments	**186,568**	**186,057**	**188,940**
Total Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	**361,268**	**339,301**	**319,274**

†*Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2026 and 2027*

Direct Appropriations – In 2027, the BLM will use the $130.3 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 59 percent of the BLM's total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2027 are $188.9 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 recur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and the BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services.

BLM Working Capital Fund

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

	2026 Estimate			2027 Estimate		
Activity	**Central**	**Direct**	**TOTAL**	**Central**	**Direct**	**TOTAL**
OS Shared Services	6,422.4	2,040.6	8,463.0	6,898.3	1,988.6	8,886.9
OS Activities	146,081.3	1,553.1	147,634.4	138,547.9	1,408.1	139,956.0
IT Shared Services	67,501.9	16,886.7	84,388.6	66,819.6	14,012.5	80,832.1
Interior Business Center	6,346.3	3,180.6	9,526.9	6,454.1	3,375.1	9,829.2
TOTAL, WCF Billing	**226,351.9**	**23,661.0**	**250,012.9**	**218,719.9**	**20,784.3**	**239,504.2**

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Administrative Support

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Administrative Support

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-8,733*	*-18*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-8,733**	**-18**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Focus on highest priorities (-$8,733,000 / -18 FTE) – The BLM will continue to expand the use of operational authorities to create additional efficiencies and productivity improvements. This includes reducing redundant processes and seeking to identify and remove waste and duplication as directed in Executive Order 14217, "Commencing the Reduction of the Federal Bureaucracy".

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 have resulted in successful audits and internal control programs, supporting E.O. 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 Headquarters Offices.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-9,157*	*+0*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-9,157**	**+0**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

The 2027 budget reflects adjustments to support the Administration's efficient use of taxpayer dollars and shrink the Federal real estate footprint to eliminate unused 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.

Focus on highest priorities (-$9,157,000 / 0 FTE) - The BLM will prioritize cost efficiency, operational effectiveness, and service accessibility in accordance with E.O. 14274 – *Restoring Common Sense to Federal Office Space Management*. State lease obligations will be fulfilled to the maximum extent possible before funding is applied to the WCF.

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.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs ($000)

	2025 Actual	2026 Enacted	2027 President's Budget
Space Rental - GSA	39,721	48,661	48,785
Space Rental - Non-GSA	25,515	28,701	28,775
Subtotal, Rental	**65,236**	**77,362**	**77,560**
Workers' Compensation	6,788	6,329	6,839
Unemployment Compensation	6,081	5,805	5,326
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	39,815	226,352	218,720
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	22,505	23,661	20,784
Total	**140,425**	**339,509**	**329,229**
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-48,425	-247,509	-264,829
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	**92,000**	**92,000**	**64,400**

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Information Technology Management

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for IT Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Baseline Capacity	*-5,020*	*+0*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-5,020**	**+0**

Justification of 2027 Program Changes

Focus on Highest Priorities (-5,020,000 / +0 FTE) – Support core information management and planning functions. Continue implementation of the refined internal information management strategy with the goal of providing the most efficient services to all stakeholders. Pursue program modernization, including strategic new investments to increase program efficiencies while maintaining service and security levels essential to support the BLM workforce and provide data to the public.

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 2027, the BLM will continue with implementation of DOI'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.

Activity: Mining Law Administration

Activity: Mining Law Administration (Dollars in Thousands)											
	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
Activity/Sub Activity/Program Element/Budget Element	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Fixed Costs (+/-)**	**Internal Transfers (+/-)**	**Program Changes ($)**	***Program Changes FTE (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Mining Law Administration	39,696	215	42,696	230	0	0	0	0	42,696	230	0
Mining Law Administration Offset	-39,696	0	-42,696	0	0	0	0	0	-42,696	0	0
Total, Mining Law Administration[1]	**0**	***215***	**0**	***230***	**0**	**0**	**0**	***0***	**0**	***230***	**0**

[1] Table does not include supplemental funding.

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 2026, the President issued E.O. 14154 – *Unleashing American Energy*, encouraging the energy exploration and production of Federal lands and to be a leader in producing and processing non-fuel minerals. In response to E.O. 14154, Secretary Burgum signed S.O. 3418 – *Unleashing American Energy*. Both E.O. 14154 and S.O. 3418 raise concerns about the availability of critical mineral resources in the U.S. Specifically, S.O. 3418 requires the Department to review and revise any undue burdens on domestic mining. Along with E.O. 14154, the President issued E.O. 14156 – *Declaring a National Energy Emergency,* which requires the Department of the Interior to seek alternative Arrangements for National Environmental Policy Act Compliance when permitting critical minerals, coal, uranium, gold, copper, operations on public lands. The Council on Environmental Quality authorized the Department's proposed alternative arrangements in April 2025. The President's E.O. 14241 – *Immediate Measures to Increase American Mineral Production*, aims to expedite domestic mineral production, and 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.

<u>Program Purpose</u>
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 ensure development of the land where locatable mineral exploration and 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.[4] Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently $49) when locating any new mining claims.[5] A processing fee (currently $25) has been required since 2003.[6] The BLM is required by statute to adjust the maintenance and location fees every five years, or more frequently if determined reasonable by the BLM, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The BLM can 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 could substantially impact the adequacy of current fee levels. Maintenance and location fees were last increased in 2025 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 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 updated timely.

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.

[4] P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379
[5] P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 USC 28f-k
[6] 68 FR 61045

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.

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Land Acquisition

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 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. 1241et 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 (16U.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 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,* enacted in 2020, amended the LWCF authorization (54 U.S.C 200303) to permanently appropriate full funding ($900 million a year) for the fund.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Land Acquisition ($000)

	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request		
Treasury Account/Activity	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Land Acquisition							
Acquisition Management	8,527	*32*	8,527	*30*	8,527	*30*	0
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships	9,000	-	13,900	-	13,900	-	0
Land Acquisition	35,850	-	23,100	-	15,950	-	-7,150
Recreational Access	20,500	-	20,500	-	20,500	-	0
Total, Land Acquisition	**73,877**	***32***	**66,027**	***30***	**58,877**	***30***	**-7,150**

(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.

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 grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities. 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 Nation 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, the sequestered amount became available, or "pops 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.

The FY 2027 budget will focus on access easements, high-priority inholdings, and reducing checkerboard lands that create a burden to the public and for management of public lands. The projects were evaluated using the standard criteria as stated in Public Law 116-9, and reinforced in DOI Secretarial Order 3442, issued September 4, 2025.

Activity Description

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, Emergencies, Inholdings, and Hardships, and Acquisition Management.

FY 2027 LWCF Land Acquisition Summary Table

(Dollars)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2027 New Budget Authority	**58,473,445**
FY 2027 Estimated Sequestration Reduction (-5.7%)	-3,332,986
FY 2027 Estimated Pop Up (+5.7% of 2026)	3,736,541
FY 2027 Net Budget Authority	**58,877,000**

Allocation of Land and Water Conservation Fund FY 2027

Dollars (Net Budget Authority)

Account/Activity/Project	State	Amount
Land Acquisition		
Acquisition Management		8,527,000
Inholdings, Emergencies, and Hardships		13,900,000
Recreational Access		20,500,000
Land Acquisition Projects		
Pioneer to Soldier Mountains Recreation Area	ID	2,000,000
Blackfoot River Watershed	MT	13,950,000
Land Acquisition Projects, Subtotal		**15,950,000**
Bureau LWCF Total (Net Budget Authority)		**58,877,000**

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Land Acquisition Projects

Justification of 2027 Program Change

The 2027 budget request for Land Acquisition Projects is $15,950,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of -$7,150,000 from the 2026 Enacted level.

Program Overview

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Bureau of Land Management submits the following Federal land acquisition projects as part of the 2027 Budget process. Detailed final project data sheets for each identified project are included below and will be made available on the Department's LWCF website: https://www.doi.gov/lwcf.

The projects listed below are in priority order and have identified willing sellers. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the 2027 Budget process.

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

Program Responsibilities

LWCF funds allow BLM to acquire land that supports the administration's priorities and 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.

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.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Recreational Access

Justification of 2027 Program Change

The 2027 budget request for Recreational Access is $20,500,000 and 0 FTE, no change from the 2026 Enacted level.

Program Overview

Recreational Access funds are used to acquire land or access easements through private lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands. Securing and improving public access to these lands serves various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing. These funds invest in acquisitions that substantially add to or improve recreation access by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements, or fee simple lands. These acquisitions provide access or consolidate Federal ownership so the public has unbroken spaces to recreate, hunt, and fish.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings

Justification of 2027 Program Change

The 2027 budget request for Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings is $13,900,000 and 0 FTE, no change from the 2026 Enacted level.

Program Overview

The Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings Program allows the 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.

- Emergency: These funds allow BLM to acquire land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. Additionally, they allow BLM to cover the difference in cost when the appraised fair market value exceeds the appropriation.

- Hardships: These funds enable timely actions to alleviate hardships by reducing the financial burden of managing adjacent public lands and ensuring continued recreation access and opportunities.

- Inholdings: These funds also allow us to consolidate privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Acquisition Management

Justification of 2027 Program Change

The 2027 budget request for Acquisition Management is $8,527,000 and 30 FTE, no change from the 2026 Enacted level.

Program Overview

The Acquisition Management Program allows BLM to execute the necessary tasks to acquire land through the LWCF. This includes title research and title corrections, appraisal, appraisal review, due diligence, 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.

Bureau of Land Management

FY 2027 LWCF Land Acquisition Requested Project List

(Dollars)

Priority	Project	State(s)	Funding(1)	Acres
1	Pioneer to Soldier Mountains Recreation Area	ID	2,000,000	61
2	Blackfoot River Watershed	MT	13,950,000	3,550
	FY 2027 Requested Project List		**15,950,000**	**3,611**

(1) Bureau line item funding amounts are Net Budget Authority, the amount available to execute after sequester and pop-up adjustments. All mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% across all programs.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2027

Project / Unit: Pioneer to Soldier Mountain Recreation Area

Priority: 1

State(s): ID

Congressional District(s): ID-2

Location:

Property is located approximately one mile northeast of the town of Bellevue, Idaho.

Project Estimates:

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2027	**61.01**	**$2,000,000**
Acquired to Date	0	$0
Remaining to be Acquired	0	$0

Project Description:

The Pioneer to Soldier Mountains Recreation Area in Idaho was established to conserve key wildlife habitat and expand recreation across a connected landscape spanning the Pioneer Mountains, Soldier Mountains, and Wood River Valley. The Area includes sagebrush-steppe, forested terrain, and perennial streams, as well as the Silver Creek watershed, a globally recognized spring-fed ecosystem supporting high-value fish, wildlife, and recreation. Local communities and partners have supported these efforts through public processes, a county conservation levy, and private land protections exceeding 50,000 acres, strengthening habitat connectivity across public and private lands. The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) has identified priority land acquisitions to improve access and habitat connectivity, including parcels identified in the Dingell Act Priority Access List and the 2021 Wood River Valley Recreation and Access Plan. These areas support species such as mule deer, elk, pronghorn, greater sage-grouse, Canada lynx, and wolverine, while offering expanded opportunities for hunting, angling, and other recreation.

Purpose / Need:

Acquisition of the City of Bellevue's Strahorn Parcel would secure legal access to 61 acres of new public land and improve access to approximately 1,400 acres of adjacent BLM lands in Blaine County, addressing increased recreational demand. Located in Slaughterhouse Canyon, a Dingell Act priority area, the parcel would replace informal access across private land with permanent, managed public access and expand use on the canyon's southern side. Recent trail construction nearby (2023–2024) creates opportunities to develop loop and connector trails linking Bellevue, Hailey, and surrounding backcountry areas. These connections, identified in the 2021 Recreation and Access Plan, support tourism and provide early-season access when higher-elevation trails remain closed. Acquisition would also protect riparian areas and wildlife habitat while advancing ongoing conservation efforts led by the BLM and partners since 2010, including over 95,000 acres conserved and stream restoration following the Sharps Fire. Incorporating the parcel into public ownership ensures coordinated, long-term management of its resources

Cooperator(s):

Wood River Land Trust assisting the BLM with the acquisition. Letters of support were received from Blaine County Commissioners, City of Bellevue, Blaine County Recreation District, Wood River Trails Coalition, Senator Ron Taylor (Idaho State Senate), and the Nature Conservancy.

Operations & Maintenance:

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	$0	$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	$0	$1,500

Describe O&M:

Conduct natural and cultural resource inventories; construct/improve facilities to make property universally accessible (roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.); install wayfinding, interpretive or regulatory signage; prepare a management; prepare maps and brochures; remove buildings, known hazards and/or garbage; maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.); maintain, monitor, or restore resources; monitor for compliance, trespass, overuse, hazards, etc.; treat noxious and/or invasive plants.

Agency: Bureau of Land Management

Fiscal Year: 2027

Project / Unit: Blackfoot River Watershed

Priority: 2

State(s): MT

Congressional District(s): MT-1

Location:

The proposed acquisition is located approximately 20 miles east of Missoula, Montana, in Missoula County.

Project Estimates:

Land/Cost	Acres	Cost
Estimate for FY 2027	**3,550**	**$13,950,000**
Acquired to Date	61,000	$80,000,000
Remaining to be Acquired	0	$0

Project Description:

The Blackfoot River Watershed project are former industrial timberlands that helped to build the economies of Western Montana for the last 100 years. By continuing the ongoing active management of these forests, this acquisition will continue to provide economic benefits to local communities in the wood products industry. Active forest management is creating healthy forests and reducing wildfire risk in the wildland urban interface. The private industrial timberland owners all had an "open lands" policy for recreational access; thus, generations of the public have enjoyed these lands as if they were public lands.

The proposed acquisition ensures legal public access for recreational use and enjoyment ensuring present and future generations can continue to access these lands for hunting, fishing, and camping. The acquisition is located on ceded lands of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes (CSKT), and along an important travel route that many Tribes in Western Montana and Idaho/Eastern Washington used. It is two miles south of the South Fork Jocko Tribal Primitive area on the CSKT reservation and contains culturally important areas to the CSKT. BLM and TNC have been working with CSKT to reconnect to some of these areas that they were not able to access under private ownership. Additionally, through BLM’s multiple use mandate, the proposed acquisition includes managing important resource and resource use values such as wildlife habitat for big game and other species and ensuring proper watershed function for aquatic species.

Purpose / Need:

The Blackfoot River Watershed project is a multi-phase acquisition opportunity to increase recreation opportunities, practice active forest management, and protect natural resources. The BLM is working on acquiring the last phase of project, which is the Gold and Twin Creek project, approximately 17,000 acres. In 2024, the BLM closed on the Upper Gold Creek East acquisition (3,264 acres), which is the first phase of the Gold and Twin Creek project. The BLM has an approved appraisal for the entire Gold and Twin Creek area, as well as NEPA that covers the entire project.

The proposed acquisition maintains access to public lands for recreational opportunities. Recreation use is increasing in this area due to proximity to Missoula, Montana. Recreation uses include, but are not limited to hunting, fishing, recreational shooting, off-highway vehicle, snowmobiling, cross country skiing, hiking, biking, and horseback riding. The project area maintains active working lands including current forestry treatments designed to create healthy forests and reduce wildfire risk in the wildland urban interface. This acquisition would reconnect local Tribal nations to important cultural areas of their ceded lands. All the land possesses either public or administrative access.

Cooperator(s):

The Conservation Fund (TCF) is the main partner. The BLM and MT Fishing Wildlife Parks co-manage campgrounds, day-use sites, and boat launches. MT Chapter of Back Country Hunters and Anglers work on stewardship projects like fence pulling and beaver dam monitoring and Clark Fork Coalition work on culvert and stream projects. Letters of support include Missoula County Commissioners, Montana Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, MT Fish, Wildlife Parks, MT Trout Unlimited Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership, Wild Montana, Montana Wildlife Federation and the Conservation Fund.

Operations & Maintenance:

Savings/Cost	Start-up	Annual
Estimated O&M Savings:	$0	$0
Estimated O&M Costs:	$0	$150,000

Describe O&M:

Conduct natural and cultural resource inventories; construct/improve facilities to make property universally accessible (roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.); install wayfinding, interpretive or regulatory signage; prepare a management plan; prepare maps and brochures; remove buildings, known hazards and/or garbage; maintain facilities (signs, roads, trails, boat ramps and/or buildings, etc.); maintain, monitor, or restore resources; monitor for compliance, trespass, overuse, hazards, etc.; treat noxious and/or invasive plants.

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, with the written support of the state and applicable local governments, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; $65,798,000, to remain available until expended.

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 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.

- ***$65,846,000 to remain available until expended:***

This language provides authority to use $65,846,000 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.

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 President's budget proposes to extend the authority through FY 2027.
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 (16 U.S.C. 6591c)	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 FY 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.
Secure Rural Schools Reauthorization Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-58)	Reauthorized the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* payments through FY 2026 with payments for FY 2024 and FY 2025 in FY 2026 and final payments in FY 2027.

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Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Oregon & California Grant Lands ($000)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						
	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes ($)	*FTE Changes (+/-)*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Change from 2026 Enacted
Oregon and California Grant Lands											
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	341	*3*	369	*3*	-	-	-159	-	210	*3*	-159
Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	1,387	*6*	1,887	*6*	-1	-	-812	*-2*	1,074	*4*	-813
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	706	*5*	817	*5*	-	-	-352	-	465	*5*	-352
Western Oregon Resources Management	102,753	*459*	101,325	*459*	-42	-	-43,569	*-22*	57,714	*437*	-43,611
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	10,334	*53*	11,123	*53*	-5	-	-4,783	*-2*	6,335	*51*	-4,788
Total, Oregon and California Grant Lands	**115,521**	***526***	**115,521**	***526***	**-48**	**-**	**-49,675**	***-26***	**65,798**	***500***	**-49,723**

Oregon and California Grant Lands
Justification of Fixed Costs Changes

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Element	2026 Enacted Change	2026 Enacted to 2027 Request Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	0	0	Total paid days for FY 2027 is 261 (2088 hours) which is the same number of days as FY 2026. This information is consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
Pay Raise	+966	+178	The President's Budget for 2027 includes one quarter (October-December 2026) of the 1.0% pay raise for 2026 and 0.0% pay raise for 2027. Pay raises are consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
FERS Employer Contribution Increase	0	-226	The estimates reflect adjustments to the employer contribution for FERS and Law Enforcement FERS for FY 2027. This information is consistent with the published OMB Circular A-11.
Total, Account 2027 Fixed Costs	+966	-48	

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 (10 percent). 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; maintains 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.

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**

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 BLM, using revenues from 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 the timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects 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 1-4 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.

The Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund supports forest management activities to improve forest health, salvage dead and dying timber, and reforest areas that have been salvaged in accordance 43 USC 1736a. The Federal share of revenue from timber harvested under this authority is deposited into the fund for future projects.

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 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:

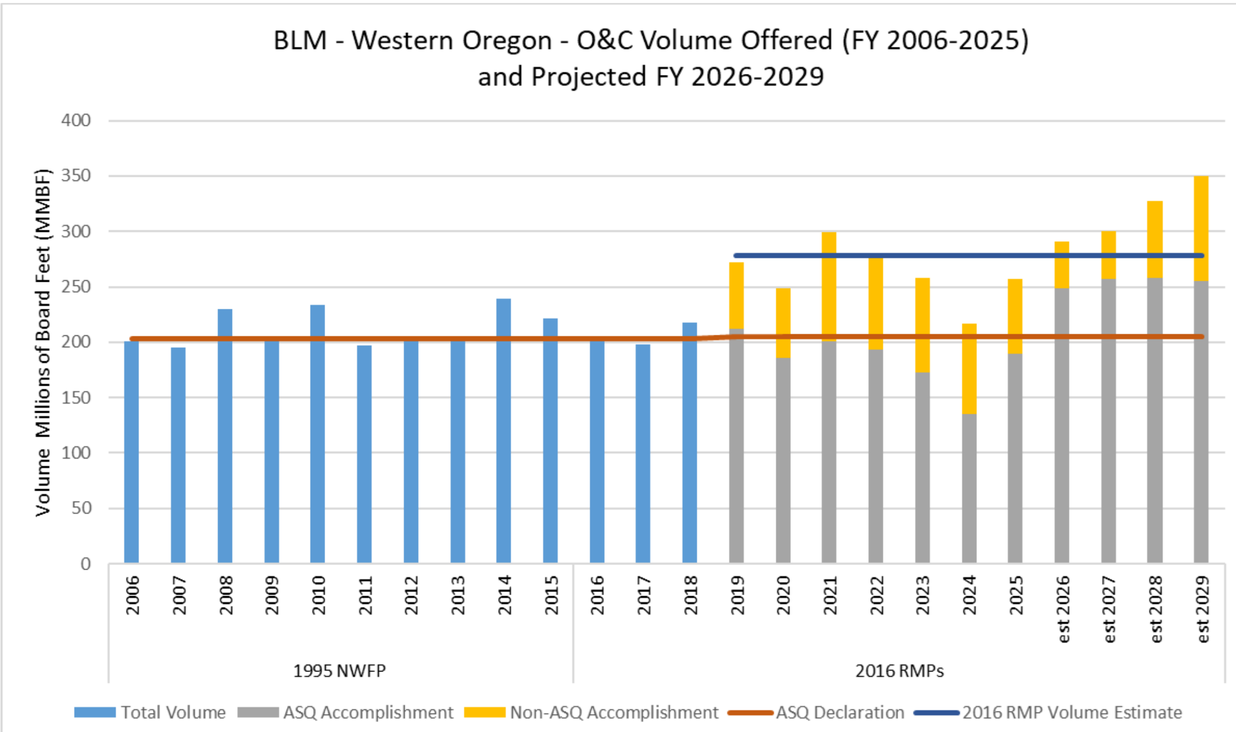
> **RMP Volume Estimates:** At full RMP implementation level, the BLM estimates the total timber volume offered would average 278 million board feet (MMBF) per year for the first decade of implementation. This timber volume represents both 205 MMBF of annual sustained-yield timber, allowable sale quantity (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,[7] and the 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 western Oregon counties. Fuels management and fire salvage have 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.

[7] Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

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 2027 appropriation would primarily be used to develop FY 2028 sale plans.



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 OFFERED[1] (Public Land Statistic Data)			
Fiscal Year	**Allowable Sale Quantity Target**	**Total Volume Offered[1]**	**Total Sold Volume[2]**
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	284.6
2020	205	248.9	234.7
2021	205	298.8	318.5
2022	205	279.3	271.8
2023	205	259.2	260.5
2024	205	219.2	219.2
2025	205	257.6	240.9
2026 est	205	291.0	291.0

[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.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of $'s)							
	Proceeds of sales							
COLLECTIONS	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular (25 and 32)	663	772	1,243	213	849	866	757	800
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	482	72	2,781	2,037	4,587	2,358	1,797	2,000
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	117	329	63	240	0	93	174	150
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	32,309	42,527	38,195	30,508	38,825	38,825	45,069	45,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	7,500	7,865	12,652	31,459	40,233	11,294	13,517	13,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	2,646	3,467	3,968	3,109	4,162	2,378	3,802	3,500
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	3,110	574	658	1,147	595	4,233	1,743	2,000
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	259	381	720	8	8	0	0	500
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	0	183	55	0	0	10	485	400
Stewardship contract excess receipts	150	0	1	0	16	25	0	0
Total	47,236	56,170	60,336	68,721	89,275	60,082	67,344	67,350

History of Payments to the 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, but 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
2025	25.9	0.4	26.3

†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.

- Public Law 119-58, the *Secure Rural Schools Reauthorization Act of 2025*, reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments through fiscal year 2026 with payments for FY 2024 and FY 2025 in FY 2026 and final payments in FY 2027.

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.

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Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Construction & Acquisition

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-159*	*+0*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-159**	**+0**

Justification of Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$159,000 / +0 FTE) - 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.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for O&C Annual Maintenance & Operations

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-4,783*	*-2*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-4,783**	**-2**

Justification of Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$4,783,000 / -2 FTE) - 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 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

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for O&C Grants Lands Management

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-43,569*	*-22*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-43,569**	**-22**

Justification of Program Changes

Focus on highest priorities (-$43,569,000 / -22 FTE) - The BLM Western Oregon Resources Management program will focus on implementation of EO 14225 Immediate Expansion of American Timber Production and timber volume production increases mandated by Section 50301 of the Working Families Tax Cut Act through implementation of the 2016 RMPs, which currently govern program activities.

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 follo
s 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 through management 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 capability 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 designate 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.

The BLM 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-county 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.

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems
Subactivity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for Info. & Resource Data Systems

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-812*	*-2*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-812**	**-2**

Justification of Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$812,000 / -2 FTE) - 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.

Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands
Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

Summary of 2027 Program Changes for NMs & NCAs

Dollars in Thousands ($000)

Program Changes	2027 Request Change	FTE Change
Focus on highest priorities	*-352*	*+0*
TOTAL Program Changes	**-352**	**+0**

Justification of Program Change

Focus on highest priorities (-$352,000 / +0 FTE) - 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 Siskyou 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 resource 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.

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.

Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Range Improvements ($000)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual Budget Authority	2025 Actual *FTE*	2026 Enacted Budget Authority	2026 Enacted *FTE*	2027 Request Program Changes ($)	2027 Request *FTE Changes (+/-)*	2027 Request Budget Authority	2027 Request *FTE*	2027 Request Change from 2026 Enacted
Range Improvements									
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	1,821	*1*	1,821	*1*	-	-	1,821	*1*	-
Public Lands Improvements	8,179	*17*	8,179	*19*	-	*-2*	8,179	*17*	-
Subtotal, Range Improvements	**10,000**	***18***	**10,000**	***20***	**-**	***-2***	**10,000**	***18***	**-**
Sequestration	*-570*	-	*-570*	-	-	-	*-570*	-	-
Total, Range Improvements	**9,430**	***18***	**9,430**	***20***	**-**	***-2***	**9,430**	***18***	**-**

Note: 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.

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 livestock 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 intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive 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 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 or flood). 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.

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.

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)),***

This provision authorizes the BLM to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds.

- ***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 language 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 and sale of wild horses and burros by private individuals.
The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)	Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and reaffirms the Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971 as amended and to avoid excessive cost for administering the Act 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, and Forfeitures ($000)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request						Change from 2026 Enacted
	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	Fixed Costs (+/-)	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes ($)	*FTE Changes (+/-)*	Budget Authority	*FTE*	
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures											
Adopt-a-Horse Program	1,324	-	980	-	-	-	-980	-	-	-	-980
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	2,317	*1*	25	-	-	-	+265	-	290	-	+265
Copy Fee Account	452	*2*	333	*1*	-	-	+387	-	720	*1*	+387
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	-	*3*	1,691	*3*	-	-	-691	-	1,000	*3*	-691
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	3,513	*21*	2,597	*18*	-	-	+903	-	3,500	*18*	+903
Recreation Cost Recovery	4,378	*8*	3,234	*8*	-	-	+1,766	-	5,000	*8*	+1,766
Repair of Damaged Lands	4,410	*20*	3,259	*9*	-	-	+2,741	-	6,000	*9*	+2,741
Rights of Way Processing	28,867	*123*	21,330	*103*	-	-	+170	-	21,500	*103*	+170
Timber Contract Expenses	10	*1*	7	-	-	-	+93	-	100	-	+93
Trans Alaska Pipeline	2,088	*9*	1,544	*10*	-	-	+1,456	-	3,000	*10*	+1,456
Offsetting Collections - Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	-47,359	-	-35,000	-	-	-	-6,110	-	-41,110	-	-6,110
Total, Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	**-**	***188***	**-**	***152***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	***152***	**-**

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).

Approximately 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category, usually short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. 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 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 the 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.

Private Care Placement Program – The BLM conducts adoptions and sales 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 through a competitive and non-competitive bidding process. The competitive bidding process allows for increases the adoption or sales fee above the base fee of $125 per horse or burro. On an occasional basis in special circumstances, the $125 adoption or sales fee is lowered to a minimum of $25. Adoption and sales fees are used to defray part of the costs of the private care placement 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 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 balances do not represent efficiencies – work continues throughout the lifetime of the project and the funds must remain available during the entire period.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund – Great American Outdoors Act

Program Overview

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) 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 deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires prioritization, consistent with lifecycle investment plans and a sound program execution and management strategy.

The Department of the Interior 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 fiscal years 2021 through 2025, Congress authorized up to $1.9 billion annually to be deposited in the LRF for projects that address priority deferred maintenance. The annual deposit was equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues, up to $1.9 billion, from oil, gas, coal, 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 was 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 had a transformative impact in addressing critical infrastructure needs. Projects in progress continue 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 Bureau of Land Management supports the reauthorization of the LRF as part of the 2027 President's Budget, which received its last deposit based on qualified energy development revenues in fiscal year 2025. 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 the Bureau of Land Management 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 recreation access and service delivery, reduce liabilities associated with deferred maintenance, and help ensure that facilities on public lands meet the needs of visitors and communities.

Accomplishments

The GAOA projects funded in FY 2021 through FY 2025 focus on repairing buildings and structures such as visitor centers and administrative facilities to ensure the safety of visitors, employees, and volunteers. Additionally, the projects focus on repairing water and utility systems, including water wells, septic and waste systems, and dams, to ensure the health and safety of users at BLM-managed facilities. 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.

Moab Recreation site road after reshaping.

The Moab Recreation Site Repairs project in Utah covers two separate sites that, combined, offer a wide variety of recreation activities such as mountain biking, hiking, climbing, and river rafting. The first phase of the project addressed safety issues at Poison Spider Trailhead, which suffered drainage and flood damage that interrupted recreation access and created hazards for travelers. This project corrected these issues by upgrading existing drainage structures and constructing new ones. Additionally, the access road and parking lot were resurfaced for future paving.

The project's second phase repaired flash flood damage at Big Bend Campground and implemented corrective actions to prevent future damage. Safety gates were also added to restrict vehicle access during times of flooding in the campground. These investments enable site infrastructure to withstand large storm events and alleviate safety concerns for locals and visitors alike.

Over the past year, BLM has continued to make meaningful improvements to priority assets across the portfolio. By the end of FY 2025, more than 64 percent of GAOA LRF projects were in construction, substantially complete, or fully completed, while 28 percent were progressing through pre-construction phases. With 68 projects either substantially complete or finished, BLM is already realizing the benefits of GAOA investments in strengthening key mission functions.

Building 405 Hanger at the National Interagency Fire Center

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 405 Hanger Fire Safety System Replacement at the National Interagency Fire Center in Boise, ID repaired and modernized an aging fire detection and notification system that required continual repairs to provide a reliable system in the event of an emergency and reduce false alarm calls. 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 at https://www.blm.gov/gaoa and to view the FY 2021 through 2025 Project Data Sheets, visit the DOI GAOA LRF website at https://www.doi.gov/gaoa

Reauthorization

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 2027 LRF project list and project data sheets at a later date following LRF reauthorization.

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENTS

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts shown for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051	Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties, and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.
1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)	States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)	States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.
The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)	Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of the BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.
The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)	Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon, not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the BLM activities on CBWR grant lands.
7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890	Twenty-five percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds going to land conservation and restoration projects in and round the Lake Tahoe Area. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.	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.
The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by P.L. 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)	Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."'
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)	Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484), and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.
The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)	Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.
The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)	Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of Defense.
The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)	Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.
Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)	Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.	Authorizes stabilized payments to O&C Grant lands and CBWR Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occurred after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110–28, enacted May 25, 2007, provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original Act were made in FY 2008.
P.L. 110-28	Provides one additional year of payments to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.
P.L. 110-343	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
P.L. 112-141	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
P.L. 113-40	Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
P.L. 114-10	Under the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, and the Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, the payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.
P.L. 115-141	Under the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018, payments were authorized to be made in 2018 (for 2017) and 2019 (for 2018) to O&C Grant Lands and CBWR counties.

Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94)	Authorized Secure Rural Schools payments for 2019 and 2020 to be made in 2020 and 2021.
Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (P.L. 117-58)	Reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments for FY 2021 through 2023 with payments to be in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.
Secure Rural Schools Reauthorization Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-58)	Reauthorized the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* payments through FY 2026 with payments for FY 2024 and FY 2025 in FY 2026 and final payments in FY 2027.
Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447	Enlarged the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approved a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designated wilderness; designated certain BLM lands for an airport for Las Vegas; and gave land to the State and City for certain purposes.
Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)	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 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.
P.L. 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine 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 to the county for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the county, and for other specified purposes.
P.L. 111–11, State Share, Carson City Land Sales	Authorizes 5 percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the State for the general education program of the State.

Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts ($000)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual Budget Authority	2025 Actual FTE	2026 Enacted Budget Authority	2026 Enacted FTE	2027 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2027 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2027 Request Program Changes ($)	2027 Request *FTE Changes (+/-)*	2027 Request Budget Authority	2027 Request FTE	Change from 2026 Enacted
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, from Receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road	362	-	462	-	-	-	-139	-	323	-	-139
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands)	378	-	340	-	-	-	+23	-	363	-	+23
Payments to Counties, Oregon and California Grant Lands	27,444	-	28,500	-	-	-	+4,300	-	32,800	-	+4,300
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales	1,314	-	797	-	-	-	+3	-	800	-	+3
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales, (includes 15%)	72	-	8,700	-	-	-	+300	-	9,000	-	+300
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, Etc. Public Lands within Grazing Districts	1,362	-	1,450	-	-	-	+175	-	1,625	-	+175
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, Etc. on Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts	944	-	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, Etc. on Public Lands within Grazing District, Misc.	205	-	25	-	-	-	-15	-	10	-	-15
Subtotal, Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	**32,081**	**-**	**41,274**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**+4,647**	**-**	**45,921**	**-**	**+4,647**
Sequestration	*-1,755*	-	*-2,352*	-	-	-	*-267*	-	*-2,619*	-	*-267*
	-75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previously Unavailable BA	*22*	-	*1,665*	-	-	-	*+520*	-	*2,185*	-	*+520*
	64	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Misc. Permanent Payment Accounts	**30,337**	**-**	**40,587**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**+4,900**	**-**	**45,487**	**-**	**+4,900**

* Supplemental funding reflects amounts made available in the fiscal year, not estimated allocations or obligations.

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Program Overview

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales – The BLM collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1305. States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds of these sales. The BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by States either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts – The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. The BLM makes these payments annually.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts – The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes the payments annually.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. – Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes these payments annually.

Payments to Counties, National* Grasslands *(Farm Tenant Act Lands) – Of the revenues received from the use of *Bankhead-Jones Act* lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012). The BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the State of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (5 percent) and the county in which the land is located (10 percent).

The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* (SNPLMA), as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be 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 for various uses by the BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the *Oregon and California Act of 1937*, the BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from Federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. Beginning in 2026, the percent paid to counties increased to 75 percent. These revenues decreased since the 1980s due to changes in Federal timber policies.

The *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from Federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

- Revenues from Federal activities on O&C lands in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery; and
- To the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments for a fiscal year were made in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2024 were made in 2025.

Payments have been extended several times through fiscal year 2026. Under the extensions, payments tend to be reduced each year, and they are not adjusted for inflation as they were under P.L. 106-393 during the first six years.

The 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 in in FY 2022, FY 2023, and FY 2024.

The ***Secure Rural Schools Reauthorization Act of 2025 (P.L. 119-58)*** reauthorized the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments through fiscal year 2026 with payments for FY 2024 and FY 2025 in FY 2026 and final payments in FY 2027.

The tables below show payments for 2001 through 2026. The payment amount for 2025 (to be made in 2026) is estimated based on the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation and the provisions of those laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients.

Secure Rural Schools Payments ($ in thousands)

Payments for 2001 in 2002	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	**$15,540**	**$330**	**$15,869**
Amount from General Fund:	$93,192	$618	$93,811
Total	$108,732	$948	$109,680
Title I/III	$101,085	$875	$101,960
Title II	$7,647	$73	$7,720
Total	$108,732	$948	$109,680

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,519	$229	$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	$98,083	$727	$98,809
Total	$109,602	$956	$110,558
Title I/III	$101,433	$834	$102,266
Title II	$8,169	$122	$8,291
Total	$109,602	$956	$110,558

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2003 in 2004	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$6,199	$51	$6,249
Amount from General Fund:	$104,718	$917	$105,635
Total	$110,917	$967	$111,884
Title I/III	$102,468	$844	$103,312
Title II	$8,449	$124	$8,572
Total	$110,917	$967	$111,884

Payments for 2004 in 2005	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,935	$133	$12,068
Amount from General Fund:	$100,424	$847	$101,271
Total	$112,359	$980	$113,339
Title I/III	$103,595	$936	$104,531
Title II	$8,763	$44	$8,808
Total	$112,359	$980	$113,339

Payments for 2005 in 2006	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,100	$251	$11,351
Amount from General Fund:	$103,843	$751	$104,594
Total	$114,943	$1,002	$115,946
Title I/III	$106,123	$955	$107,077
Title II	$8,820	$48	$8,868
Total	$114,943	$1,002	$115,946

Payments for 2006 in 2007	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,720	$530	$12,250
Amount from General Fund:	$104,373	$394	$104,767
Total	$116,093	$924	$117,017
Title I/III	$107,928	$924	$108,852
Title II	$8,165	$88	$8,253
Total	$116,093	$1,013	$117,105

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$6,354	$297	$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	$109,500	$713	$110,213
Total	$115,854	$1,010	$116,865
Title I/III	$110,873	$995	$111,868
Title II	$4,982	$15	$4,997
Total	$115,854	$1,010	$116,865
P.L. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2008 in 2009	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$12,999	$312	$13,311
Amount from General Fund:	$91,484	$599	$92,083
Total	$104,483	$911	$105,394
Title I/III	$95,870	$838	$96,708
Title II	$8,614	$73	$8,686
Total	$104,483	$911	$105,394
P.L. 110-343 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2011 with the final payment in 2012.			

Payments for 2009 in 2010	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$14,423	$248	$14,471
Amount from General Fund:	$79,812	$573	$80,384
Total	$94,035	$820	$94,855
Title I/III	$86,420	$755	$87,175
Title II	$7,615	$65	$7,680
Total	$94,035	$820	$94,855

Payments for 2010 in 2011	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$9,670	$636	$10,306
Amount from General Fund:	$75,077	$102	$75,180
Total	$84,748	$739	$85,487
Title I/III	$77,393	$636	$78,029
Title II	$7,354	$102	$7,457
Total	$84,748	$739	$85,487

Payments for 2011 in 2012	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,575	$0	$11,575
Amount from General Fund:	$28,116	$346	$28,463
Total	$39,691	$346	$40,037
Title I/III	$35,992	$318	$36,310
Title II	$3,699	$28	$3,727
Total	$39,691	$346	$40,037

Payments for 2012 in 2013	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$11,521	$326	$11,847
Amount from General Fund:	$26,162	$0	$26,162
Total	$37,683	$326	$38,009
Title I/III	$34,054	$281	$34,334
Title II	$3,629	$45	$3,675
Total	$37,683	$326	$38,009

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

Payments for 2013 in 2014	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$17,341	$337	$17,678
Amount from General Fund:	$21,952	$0	$21,952
Total	$39,293	$337	$39,630
Title I/III	$35,976	$310	$36,286
Title II	$3,317	$27	$3,344
Total	$39,293	$337	$39,630
P.L. 113-40 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2013 with the payment to be made in 2014.			

Payments for 2014 in 2015	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$30,238	$322	$30,560
Amount from General Fund:	$16,086	$0	$7,731
Total	$35,269	$322	$38,291
Title I/III	$34,802	$296	$35,098
Title II	$3,167	$26	$3,193
Total	$37,969	$322	$38,291
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2014 with the payment to be made in 2015.			

Payments for 2015 in 2016	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$18,336	$297	$18,633
Amount from General Fund:	$16,933	$0	$16,933
Total	$35,269	$297	$35,566
Title I/III	$32,285	$273	$32,558
Title II	$2,984	$24	$3,008
Total	$35,269	$297	$35,566
P.L. 114-10 extended Secure Rural Schools payments through 2015 with the payment to be made in 2016.			

*** No Secure Rural Schools Payment was made for 2016 (in 2017) due to expiration of SRS. County payments were made based on O&C and CBWR formulae in 43 USC 2605 and 43 USC 2621.

Payments for 2017 in 2018	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$8,665	$89	$8,754
Amount from General Fund:	$5,243	$0	$5,243
Total	$13,908	$89	$13,997
Title I/III	$12,732	$81	$12,813
Title II	$1,176	$8	$1,184
Total	$13,908	$89	$13,997
P.L. 115-141 provided Secure Rural Schools payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and allowed for a special "make-up" payment for 2017 after receipt-based payments were already made for 2017. Values reflect payments after sequester.			

Payments for 2019 in 2020	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$28,201	$243	$28,444
Amount from General Fund:	$0	$0	$0
Total	$28,201	$243	$28,444
Title I/III	$25,815	$223	$26,038
Title II	$2,386	$20	$2,406
Total	$28,201	$243	$28,444

Payments for 2020 in 2021	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$22,484	$217	$22,701
Amount from General Fund:	$0	$0	$0
Total	$22,484	$217	$22,701
Title I/III	$20,496	$200	$20,696
Title II	$1,988	$17	$2,005
Total	$22,484	$217	$22,701

Payments for 2021 in 2022	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$32,195	$229	$32,424
Amount from General Fund:	$0	$0	$0
Total	$32,195	$229	$32,424
Title I/III	$29,563	$210	$29,773
Title II	$2,632	$19	$2,651
Total	$32,195	$229	$32,424

Payments for 2022 in 2023	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$27,880	$208	$28,088
Amount from General Fund:	$0	$0	$0
Total	$27,880	$208	$28,088
Title I/III	$25,429	$208	$25,637
Title II	$2,451	$0	$2,451
Total	$27,880	$208	$28,088

Payments for 2023 in 2024	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$30,348	$325	$30,673
Amount from General Fund:	$0	$0	$0
Total	$30,348	$325	$30,673
Title I/III	$24,900	$31	$24,931
Title II	$2,247	3	$2,250
Non-SRS	$3,201	$291	$3,492
Total	$30,348	$325	$30,673

Payments for 2024 in 2025	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	$25,880	$341	$26,221
Amount from General Fund:	$0	$0	$0
Total	$25,880	$341	$26,221
Title I/III	$0	$0	$0
Title II	$0	$0	$0
Non-SRS	$25,880	$341	$26,221

*Note: Payments for 2025 to be made in FY 2026 are not finalized. It is anticipated there should be sufficient receipts to make these payments.

PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS

Appropriation Language

No Appropriation Language Sheet

Explanation

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2026 and 2027 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

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

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. 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. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the 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 temporary expansion also included the authority for receipts from the expanded activities to be deposited in the FEHRF and expended without having to be appropriated. The temporary, expanded authority of the FEHRF was extended for five years in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The 2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act (Section 117) extended this authority again through 2020. Subsequent appropriations bills extended the authority for one year. Most recently, it was extended for another year in the Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 (P.L. 119-74). The 2027 President's budget proposes reauthorization through 2027. In addition, the Administration is proposing permanent authorization through the appropriate legislative process.

Omnibus Consolidated

This Act establishes the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using

Appropriations Act of 1996, section 327	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 the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.
1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320	Establishes a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.
75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874	An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that 18 counties in western Oregon be paid 50 percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.
76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753	An Act relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.
The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993	Amends the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act* and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.
The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance.
Oregon Public Lands Transfer and Protection Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)	The legislation provides that the BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.

Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)	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 Act 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 off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.
Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)	The *Lincoln County Land Act of 2000*, among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: Five percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest-bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)	The Act authorizes the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (a) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (b) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.
The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)	The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) provides that the BLM may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. The FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the *2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-212). FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in the FY 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (P.L. 115-141).
Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (P.L. 105-263).	The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA), as amended by the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1999* (P.L. 106-362); *Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002* (P.L. 107-282); the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2003* (P.L. 108-108); *Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2004* (P.L. 108-424); the *White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006* (P.L. 109-432); the *Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009* (P.L. 111-11); and *the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015* (P.L. 113–291) authorizes the Secretary, through sales, to dispose of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley. Eighty-five percent of the proceeds generated from those land sales are deposited into an interest-bearing special Treasury account that is available to the Secretary for expenditure without further appropriation. The

remaining 15 percent is distributed to the State of Nevada (5 percent) and the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent). The Secretary may use the special Treasury account funds to reimburse the BLM for certain costs related to management of the Act, and to fund Federal, State, and local projects that support economic development and created new employment opportunities.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, this Act provides authority for 10 years for the BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, and habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Establishes three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the *Geothermal Steam Act*, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 2 in California. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

P.L. 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine 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 shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to the reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

P.L. 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009

Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the BLM, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes the BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of sales of those lands to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the States in which the sold land was located.

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.

P.L. 109-94, Ojito Wilderness Act	Authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Tribe and appropriates the proceeds of that sale to the BLM to purchase lands within the State of New Mexico.
P.L. 113-291, National Defense Authorization Act	Provides for permanent extension of the BLM's access to rental receipts in the Permit Processing Improvement Fund and, for fiscal years 2016-2026, adds fees for applications for permit to drill as a source of deposits to the Fund.

Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Permanent Operating Funds ($000)

	2025 Actual		2026 Enacted		2027 Request				
Treasury Account/Activity	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Program Changes ($)**	***FTE Changes (+/-)***	**Budget Authority**	***FTE***	**Change from 2026 Enacted**
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	4,343	*7*	3,500	*7*	+900	-	4,400	*7*	+900
Federal Land Disposal Account	908	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	8,484	*163*	16,000	*148*	-	*+3*	16,000	*151*	-
Lincoln County Land Sales	1,397	*3*	1,422	*6*	+1,247	-	2,669	*6*	+1,247
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	10	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	-
Operations and Maintenance of Quarters	1,228	*4*	500	*2*	+350	-	850	*2*	+350
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	53,694	*265*	55,409	*293*	+1,000	-	56,409	*293*	+1,000
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	32,256	*155*	33,000	*168*	+1,000	*+2*	34,000	*170*	+1,000
Southern Nevada Public Land Management	225,895	*57*	122,000	*68*	-8,000	-	114,000	*68*	-8,000
Stewardship Contract Excess Receipts	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	2,189	*15*	4,000	*18*	-	-	4,000	*18*	-
White Pine County Special Account, 85% Federal Share	241	-	245	-	+737	-	982	-	+737
Subtotal, Permanent Operating Funds	**330,645**	***669***	**236,131**	***710***	**-2,766**	***+5***	**233,365**	***715***	**-2,766**
Sequestration	*-16,863*	-	*-11,521*	-	*+286*	-	*-11,235*	-	*+286*
Previously Unavailable BA	*17,208*	-	*16,863*	-	*-5,342*	-	*11,521*	-	*-5,342*
Total, Permanent Operating Funds	**331,990**	***669***	**241,473**	***710***	**-7,822**	***+5***	**233,651**	***715***	**-7,822**

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

Program Overview

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require funding via annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2026 and 2027 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters – This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies must collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters, provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 275 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004* (FLREA), Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provides a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including that of the BLM, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaces prior authorities enacted in the *Land and Water Conservation Act*, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, the BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fee structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and, to collect trash at recreation sites.

All recreation fee receipts collected at BLM sites under the FLREA authority are deposited in the Recreation Fee account. The BLM aims to return most recreation fee revenues to the site where they were collected, with at least 85 percent supporting visitor facilities and services, and up to 15 percent available for program administration and overhead. The revenues collected by DOI from the recreation fees are an important source of funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands.

Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance and Operations program maintains assets on recreation sites. Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance – Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services – Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps, brochures, exhibits and other outreach materials; and, designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection – Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities; purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks; adding seasonal positions; and expanding partnerships.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) – Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2621-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393, as amended) from all the BLM timber salvage sales, and from the BLM forest health restoration treatments funded from this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. The BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. As noted in the Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations section above, the Commerce, Justice, Science; Energy and Water Development; and Interior and Environment Appropriations Act, 2026 extended the current FEHRF authority through 2026. The Administration proposes to permanently reauthorize this authority.

The estimated receipts for 2025 and 2026 are $8 million and $9 million, respectively. The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest is also influenced by the demand for wood products. Estimates are confounded by up to 4-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and billing across multiple years. A portion of receipts are used to make payments under the O&C and CBWR receipt formulas when in effect.

Deposits and Expenditures, Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund ($000)				
Year	**Annual Deposit**	**Cumulative Deposit**	**Annual Expenditure**	**Cumulative Expenditure**
Earlier		10,648		3,412
1999	5,454	21,999	9,247	16,822
2000	11,888	33,887	8,906	25,728
2001	997	34,884	5,579	31,307
2002	4,986	39,870	3,883	35,190
2003	5,003	44,873	3,698	38,888
2004	5,954	50,827	4,254	43,142
2005	6,236	57,063	4,596	47,738
2006	6,795	63,858	5,779	53,517
2007	7,274	71,132	5,865	59,382
2008	5,334	76,466	6,179	65,561
2009	6,998	83,464	5,707	71,268
2010	4,270	87,734	4,880	76,148
2011	3,793	91,527	5,308	81,456
2012	6,437	97,964	4,624	86,080
2013	6,104	104,068	5,505	91,585
2014	4,524	108,592	4,991	96,576
2015	12,018	120,610	4,559	101,135
2016	8,910	129,520	5,207	106,342
2017	3,279*	132,798	6,645	112,987
2018	9,557	142,355	6,901	119,888
2019	6,248	148,603	9,673	129,561
2020	11,427	160,030	13,160	142,721
2021	9,755	169,785	9,911	152,632
2022	40,754	210,539	9,941	162,573
2023	44,416	254,955	12,077	174,650
2024	7,910	262,865	22,949	197,599
2025	8,484	271,349	30,778	228,377
2026 Est	9,000	280,349	28,000	256,377
*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.				

At the end of 2025, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was $43.8 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be approximately $17.8 million at the end of fiscal year 2026.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) – The TSPRF was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act establishes separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service (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*. This Act directs that 75 percent of the TSPRF be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline"; and, that 25 percent of the TSPRF be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and the USFS lands. Receipts are deposited into the TSPRF after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund ($000)				
Year	**Annual Deposit**	**Cumulative Deposit**	**Annual Expenditure**	**Cumulative Expenditure**
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012	4,023	113,423	4,514	107,768
2013	2,889	116,313	2,106	109,874
2014	2,991	119,304	3,172	113,046
2015	9,843	129,147	4,302	117,348
2016	5,321	134,468	3,232	120,580
2017	413*	134,882	4,881	125,461
2018	7,472	142,354	5,312	130,773
2019	1,728	144,082	3,589	134,362
2020	4,024	148,106	4,439	138,801
2021	2,227	150,333	4,447	143,248

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund ($000)				
Year	**Annual Deposit**	**Cumulative Deposit**	**Annual Expenditure**	**Cumulative Expenditure**
2022	5,324	155,657	5,969	149,216
2023	4,228	159,885	2,309	151,525
2024	1,281	161,166	2,692	154,217
2025	2,189	163,355	2,168	156,385
2026 Est.	3,000	166,355	4,000	160,385
*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.				

Recreation Projects Funded Through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the TSPRF. Through the end of 2023, 25 percent of the TSPRF has been used to complete deferred maintenance work at recreation sites scattered throughout western Oregon on O&C lands. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintaining existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and meeting the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for disabled visitors. In 2025, the actual BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects from the TSPRF was $517,920.

Timber Sales Prepared by Use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the Federal share of TSPRF receipts is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialists to prepare timber sales including all necessary National Environmental Policy Act environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a timber sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years.

Since the TSPRF legislation was signed, the BLM has harvested more than 750 million board feet of timber from over 47,000 acres valued at more than $150 million from the TSPRF timber sales. For 2026, the BLM expects to expend approximately $4 million for 2026 and out-year timber sales.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under the BLM jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Monies collected are available for needed road maintenance. Monies collected on Oregon and California Grant Lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)). The BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the public lands and the public domain lands transportation system. Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant Lands and are available for those lands only.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by SNPLMA as amended. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds to develop trails and natural areas; for targeted land acquisitions; to provide outdoor recreation opportunities and encourage interaction with nature; restore and protect healthy and resilient landscapes that connect important habitats; emphasize projects at Federal facilities that address resource protection, education, and visitors' experiences; and reduce hazardous fuels in and near communities. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 70,000 acres of public land are within the designated disposal boundary area.

Currently, funds collected from the land sales are distributed as follows:

- 5 percent to the State General Education Fund;
- 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act; and,
- 85 percent is deposited into a special Treasury account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held, and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information on SNPLMA see http://www.blm.gov/snplma. Those collections and estimated collection amounts exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and Southern Nevada Water Authority.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the LCLA and the LCCRDA. The purpose of the Acts is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources and habitat, manage wilderness and an OHV trail, and reimburse the BLM Nevada Offices for land sale costs related to this act;
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land; and,
- Purchase targeted land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County Acts– Earnings on Investments – The SNPLMA, LCLA and LCCRDA authorize the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA, and both Acts associated with Lincoln County (LCLA and LCCRDA) land sale receipts. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, interest earnings from land sales, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special accounts earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure by the Secretary without further appropriation under the provisions of the Acts.

Stewardship "End Result"" Contracting Fund

The *Agriculture Act of 2014* (P.L. 113-79) provides permanent stewardship contracting authority. The Act grants the BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site.

Federal Land Disposal Account – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA), provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the 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." Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Number 2 from the Department of Energy to the DOI and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) permanently directs that 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands are to be deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF), and authorized the BLM access to the PPIF from 2006 through 2016 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing oil and gas applications for permit to drill (APDs) and related work.

Section 3021 of the *National Defense Authorization Act of 2015* (2015 NDAA) (P.L. 113-291) permanently extended the BLM's access to the rent receipts in the PPIF. Section 3021 of the 2015 NDAA also added fees for APDs as a source of receipts to the PPIF. Specifically, Section 3021 authorizes the Secretary in fiscal years 2016 through 2026 to charge and collect a $12,515 APD processing fee, indexed for inflation.

The 2015 NDAA authorized APD fee obviated the need for the $6,500 APD processing fee that had been authorized in annual appropriations acts for several years prior to the enactment of the 2015 NDAA.

The 2015 NDAA created two sub-accounts within the PPIF to accommodate these two sources of receipts:

- The Rental Account is comprised of rents from oil, gas, and coal leases not paid to States.
- The Fee Account is comprised of fees paid for oil and gas applications for permits to drill.

The law requires that the rental account is used for coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations by the BLM project offices. The *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L. 109-58) designated permit processing Pilot Offices in seven BLM Field Offices. These "pilot offices" were redesignated as "Project Offices" by Section 3021 of the *2015 National Defense Authorization Act*. The Federal Permit Streamlining Pilot Project and associated funding have enhanced BLM's ability to coordinate with other Federal and State agencies in connection with oil and gas permitting to improve and streamline permit review process.
The law requires that the fee account is used for the same purposes but is not limited to the activities of project offices.

For background purposes, pursuant to the NDAA, from 2016 through 2019, 15 percent of APD collections were subject to appropriation while 85 percent were permanently appropriated. Beginning in 2020, all APD fees in the PPIF are permanently appropriated for BLM use in permit processing.

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.

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 and 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.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

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 (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
Bureau of Land Management
Miscellaneous Trust Funds ($000)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual Budget Authority	2025 Actual FTE	2026 Enacted Budget Authority	2026 Enacted FTE	2027 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2027 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2027 Request Program Changes ($)	2027 Request *FTE Changes (+/-)*	2027 Request Budget Authority	2027 Request FTE	Change from 2026 Enacted
Land and Resources Management Trust Fund	44,618	92	31,650	94	-	-	-	1	31,650	95	-
CURRENT:	**43,532**	**86**	**30,000**	**88**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**	**30,000**	**89**	**-**
Resource Development Protection and Management - California Off-Highway	7,119	*44*	8,000	*47*	-	-	+444	*+1*	8,444	*48*	+444
Resource Development Protection and Management - FLPMA	36,256	*40*	21,381	*39*	-	-	-444	-	20,937	*39*	-444
Wildlife and Fish Conservation and Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	-	*1*	551	*2*	-	-	-	-	551	*2*	-
Rights of Way	157	*1*	68	-	-	-	-	-	68	-	-
PERMANENT:	**1,086**	***6***	**1,650**	***6***	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,650**	***6***	**-**
Resource Development Protection and Management Taylor Grazing Act	730	*5*	1,266	*5*	-	-	+34	-	1,300	*5*	+34
Public Survey	356	*1*	384	*1*	-	-	-34	-	350	*1*	-34

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.

- ***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.

Helium Fund and Operations

Appropriations Language

No appropriations language.

Explanation

No appropriations language is necessary. The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40, provides the authority and funding for operation of the program.

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Summary of Requirements
Bureau of Land Management
Helium Fund ($000)

Treasury Account/Activity	2025 Actual Budget Authority	2025 Actual FTE	2026 Enacted Budget Authority	2026 Enacted FTE	2027 Request Fixed Costs (+/-)	2027 Request Internal Transfers (+/-)	2027 Request Program Changes ($)	2027 Request FTE Changes (+/-)	2027 Request Budget Authority	2027 Request FTE	Change from 2026 Enacted
Helium Fund	**-**	**12**	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12**	**-**
Sale of Helium - Collections	52,184	12	56,500	12			-32,500	-	24,000	12	
Offsetting Collections - Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	-52,184		-56,500				32,500		-24,000		
Helium Fund & Operations	**52,184**	**0**	**56,500**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**-32,500**	**0**	**24,000**	**0**	**-32,500**
Helium Fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating Programs	52,184	-	56,500	-	-	-	-32,500	-	24,000	-	-32,500
Subtotal, Helium Fund	**52,184**	**-**	**56,500**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-32,500**	**-**	**24,000**	**-**	**-32,500**
Sequestration	*-171*	-	*-3,221*	-	-	-	*+1,853*	-	*-1,368*	-	*+1,853*
Previously Unavailable BA	*143*	-	*171*	-	-	-	*+3,050*	-	*3,221*	-	*+3,050*
Total, Helium Fund	**52,156**	***12***	**53,450**	***12***	**-**	**-**	**-27,597**	**-**	**25,853**	***12***	**-27,597**

[1] Supplemental funding reflects amounts made available in the fiscal year, not estimated allocations or obligations.

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM, through its New Mexico State Office, administers the Federal Helium Program that is responsible for the conservation and sale of federally owned helium. The BLM operates and maintains a helium storage reservoir, enrichment plant, and pipeline that supplies roughly 15 percent of the domestic and 6 percent of the global demand for helium.

The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), Public Law 113-40, set forth the process requiring BLM to dispose of all Federal helium assets. Public bidding for the helium system occurred in January 2024. The sale and transfer of responsibility of the Federal Helium System to a private party occurred on June 24, 2024. Since that date, the BLM has been working to fulfill all remaining obligations outlined in the HSA.

Program Purpose

The *Helium Act Amendments of 1960*, P.L. 86–777 (50 USC 167), authorizes activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* (HPA), P.L. 104–273, provides for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions, specifying that once the helium debt is retired, the Helium Production Fund will be dissolved. The debt was repaid at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

The HSA provided for continued operation of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market. The Helium Program consists of: (a) continued storage and transmission of crude helium; (b) oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands; and (c) administration of in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale programs. To minimize impacts to the helium market, the HSA provided a "glide path" from the sales mandated under HPA, increasing the sales price of helium through an auction mechanism and reducing the total volume of helium sold each year until the amount in storage reaches 3.0 billion cubic feet (bcf). This 3.0 bcf target was reached October 1, 2018, and the BLM is no longer selling crude helium. The Federal In-Kind Program ended in September 2022. Additionally, the HSA directs the BLM to transfer all assets for disposal to GSA by September 30, 2021, and this milestone was met. The GSA, following its disposal process, will complete marketing and asset valuation and dispose of all assets.

Components

The Federal Helium Program is composed of the Federal helium reserve, the Cliffside gas field, the helium enrichment unit, the Federal helium pipeline, and other infrastructure owned, leased, or managed under contract by the Secretary of the Interior for the storage, transportation, withdrawal, enrichment, purification, or management of helium. The BLM's Helium Program is now primarily composed of administering helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands. Finally, the BLM is responsible for providing access to Federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

Revenue in excess of program operating costs is transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury. The table below shows actual and estimated revenues utilized to operate the Helium Program.

Helium Program	$ in thousands						
	2021 Actual	2022 Actual	2023 Actual	2024 Actual	2025 Actual	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Total Revenues*	64,182	61,494	71,932	479,884	52,184	56,500	24,000

**Includes amounts retained by BLM for operations of the Helium Program (as shown in the Summary of Requirements table). Revenues in excess of program operating costs are transferred to the Treasury.*

In FY 2021, the Amarillo Field Office collected $64,182,000 in revenue.

In FY 2022, the Amarillo Field Office collected $61,494,000 in revenue, including $6,480,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids, $30,794,000 in fees and royalties, $5,628,000 in storage services, and $18,591,000 in in-kind sales.

In FY 2023, the Amarillo Field Office collected $71,932,000 in revenue, including $8,114,977 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids, $41,334,498 in fees and royalties, $22,352,469 in storage services and in-kind sales.

In FY 2024, the Amarillo Field Office closed the sale of the Federal helium system and collected $479,884,000.

In FY 2025 the Amarillo Field Office collected $52,184,000 in revenue, including $52,097,000 in production and sales and $87,000 in Transmission & Storage Operations.

In FY 2026 the Amarillo Field Office is expected to collect $56,500,000.

In FY 2027 the Amarillo Field Office is expected to collect $24,000,000.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

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.

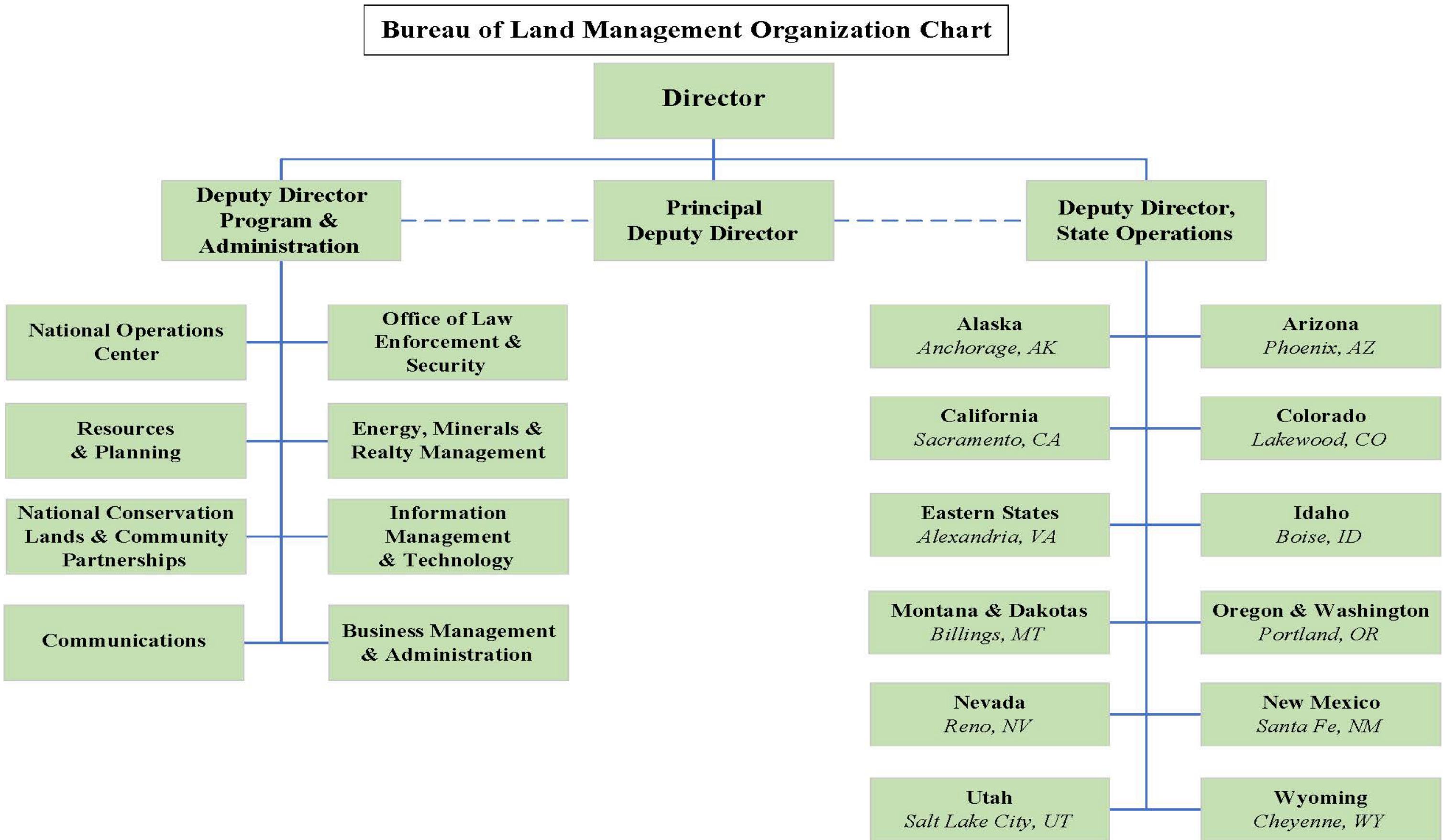
Appendices

Employee Count By Grade

Bureau of Land Management
Employee Count by Grade
(Total Employment)

	2025 Actuals	2026 Estimate	2027 Estimate
Executive Level V …………	1	1	1
SES …………	21	21	21
Subtotal …………	**22**	**22**	**22**
SL - 00 …………	0	0	0
ST - 00 …………	0	0	0
Subtotal …………	**0**	**0**	**0**
GS/GM -15 …………	63	52	38
GS/GM -14 …………	250	205	150
GS/GM -13 …………	710	582	425
GS -12 …………	1,336	1,095	800
GS -11 …………	2,243	1,838	1,343
GS -10 …………	29	24	17
GS - 9 …………	700	574	419
GS - 8 …………	84	69	50
GS - 7 …………	788	646	472
GS - 6 …………	177	145	106
GS - 5 …………	179	147	107
GS - 4 …………	27	22	16
GS - 3 …………	35	29	21
GS - 2 …………	4	3	2
GS - 1 …………	0	0	0
Subtotal …………	6,625	5,431	3,966
Other Pay Schedule Systems …………	2,865	2,347	1,716
Total employment (actuals & estimates) …………	**9,512**	**7,800**	**5,704**
Total FTE usage (actual & projected) …………	**9,745**	**7,984**	**5,836**

Table of Organization



List of Acronyms

ADEC……Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

AFMSS……Automated Fluid Minerals Support System

AGO……America's Great Outdoors

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……*Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*

AOGCC……Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission

APD……Applications to Permit for Drill

APP&R……Annual Performance Plan and Report

ARPA……*Archaeological Resource Protection Act*

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……*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*

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

DoW………………………………………………………………………Department of War

DOE……………………………………………………………………..Department of Energy

DOI……………………………………………………………………Department of the Interior

EGIS……………………………………………………Enterprise Geospatial Information System

EOY………………………………………………………………………………..End of Year

ESA…………………………………………………………………...*Endangered Species Act*

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………………………………………...*Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*

FLTFA…………………………………………………*Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act*

FOGRMA……………………………………………..*Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act*

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………..*Government Performance and Results Act of 1993*, and *GPRA Modernization Act of 2010*

GRSG…………Greater Sage-Grouse

GSA…………General Services Administration

HL…………Healthy Landscapes

HMA…………..Herd Management Area

HSA…………..*Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*

HMM…………Hazardous Materials Management

I&E…………Inspection & Enforcement

IOAA…………...*Independent Office Appropriation Act*

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…………*Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act*

NCA…………National Conservation Area

NCL…………...National Conservation Lands

NDAA…………*National Defense Authorization Act*

NEPA…………...*National Environmental Policy Act*

NFLSS…………...National Fluid Lease Sale System

NFWF…………National Fish and Wildlife Foundation

NGO……………………………………………………………………Non-Governmental Organization

NHPA…………………………………………………………………...*National Historic Preservation Act*

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……………………………………………………………………*Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009*

RMP…………………………………………………………………………...Resource Management Plans

ROW……………………………………………………………………………………………Rights-of-Way

ROD…………………………………………………………………………………..Record of Decision

SNPLMA……………………………………………………*Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act*

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