



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2022

**BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT**

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2022 Executive Summary

The BLM is celebrating 75 years by inviting everyone to reimagine America's public lands. For over seven decades, the BLM has led the way in public land management. In 1946, President Truman merged the General Land Office and the Grazing Service to create the BLM. Today, the BLM proudly manages about 245 million acres of public landscapes for all Americans. With historical roots dating back to the earliest days of the Nation, the BLM administers the lands that remain from America's original "public domain." In 2021, the BLM is commemorating two milestone events: the 75th diamond anniversary as an Interior Department agency and the 45th anniversary of the principal law defining its mission: the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

The *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* sets forth the BLM's multiple-use and sustained yield mission. The BLM's mission directs that public lands be managed sustainably for a variety of uses ranging from conventional and renewable energy, livestock grazing, mining, wildlife conservation, and watershed protection to hunting, fishing, and other outdoor recreation. This multiple-use mission advances the President's priorities of protecting the public lands, the environment and Americans' lives and future while also emphasizing the interconnection among people, the public lands, and the local economies the BLM supports. Collaboration and cooperation are hallmarks of the BLM's multiple-use management approach. The Bureau engages a wide range of stakeholders and communities to inform its land management decisions and maintain public trust.

About 10,000 BLM employees manage a vast portfolio of public lands and resources encompassing approximately 245 million surface acres, primarily located in 12 western States, including Alaska, and in scattered tracts east of and bordering the Mississippi River. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the Nation, as well as mineral operations and cadastral surveys on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands. In total, the BLM is entrusted with 10 percent of the Nation's surface land and roughly one-third of its onshore mineral estate.

As a steward for public lands owned by the American people, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the Nation's most historic and scenic landscapes, as well as vast natural resources. The surface areas encompass a broad spectrum of climates and ecosystems ranging from arctic tundra, to desert, forest, mountain, and rangeland landscapes. These BLM landscapes are increasingly being adversely impacted by climate change and the related phenomena of drought, extreme wildfire activity, and other stressors. It is undermining the health of important habitats and the wildlife that depend on them. To ensure the long-term viability of BLM lands, it is imperative that BLM restore balance to its multiple use management approach at this time. Conservation and restoration of BLM lands will now be prioritized, with a particular emphasis on climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience. In carrying out its responsibilities under FLPMA, BLM will be guided by the Administration's recently released preliminary report to the National Climate Task Force *Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful* recommending a ten-year, locally led campaign to conserve and restore America's lands and waters. The report provides an overarching framework to implement the President's goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. land and waters by 2030, also known as the 30 x 30 initiative (see expanded discussion of America the Beautiful– 30 x 30

later in the Executive Summary). The BLM will also be guided by Executive Order (EO) 14008, “*Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*,” and EO 13990, “*Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*,” and associated initiatives to address impacts related to climate change and environmental justice from energy development on public lands. While addressing the prevailing environmental and climate challenges, the BLM will also support the goals of the President’s American Jobs Plan.

The FY 2022 BLM budget proposes significant investments in support of the President’s ambitious agenda to address the climate crisis, restore balance on public lands and waters, promote a clean energy future, and create good-paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union. This includes investments to restore and conserve BLM-managed lands to strengthen climate change resiliency, adaptation, and mitigation, which will contribute to President Biden’s America the Beautiful Initiative and its 30 x 30 goal. Likewise, budget increases reflect initiatives that support underserved communities, including many displaced by the energy sector and most vulnerable to climate change. In fulfilling its mission, the BLM will honor and advance the Administration’s commitment to undergo meaningful consultation with Tribal nations as we endeavor, together, to be good stewards of the public lands.

As population growth in the West has expanded, the BLM has faced a corresponding rise in public demand for uses of the public lands. The BLM works hard to balance these demands while conserving and managing the public lands for traditional uses such as ranching, wildlife conservation, and open spaces. In many cases, the BLM’s management efforts across all of these uses contribute to the vitality of local economies and recreational opportunities, and deliver benefits to all Americans.

In FY 2022, BLM will continue to improve the visitor experience to public lands by addressing infrastructure and maintenance needs. BLM will prioritize implementation of the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), which will enable the BLM to significantly reduce and restructure its deferred maintenance backlog to more effectively support public safety, visitor access and enjoyment both now and for future generations. The BLM is committed to fulfilling the agency’s trust responsibilities and modernizing the organization to reduce or eliminate duplicative activities, while maintaining rigorous environmental standards.

Collaboration and cooperation are hallmarks of the BLM management approach – the Bureau engages a wide range of stakeholders and communities in all of its land management decisions. The BLM strives to be a good neighbor in the communities it serves, and believes that partnerships at the Federal, State, local, Tribal, and private land-owner levels are vital to managing sustainable, working public lands.

FY 2022 Budget Request

The FY 2022 BLM budget for current appropriations is \$1.6 billion, an increase of \$311.9 million over the 2021 enacted level. This includes \$1.5 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and \$128.5 million for the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation, BLM’s two operating accounts. The FY 2022 BLM budget includes significant funding increases in support of the Administration’s commitment to combat the climate crisis. This includes major investments in restoring the public lands to mitigate disturbances and make public lands more resilient to climate change and

accelerating clean energy development. The budget also includes significant funding to create good-paying jobs remediating and reclaiming abandoned wells and mine sites. The BLM estimates staffing will equal 10,617 full time equivalents in 2022, an increase of 649 FTE from the 2021 level.

The request includes \$313.3 million for the Land Resources activity, which provides for integrated management of public land resources, including for our forestry, range, cultural, and wild horse and burro programs. These programs work together to support the BLM mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses, healthy forests, healthy vegetative communities, stable and productive soils, and healthy rangeland ecosystems. BLM will continue to emphasize on-the-ground actions that measurably improve the health of the land, protect cultural and historic resources, and sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain many local communities in the West. The request includes \$237.0 million for the proposed Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management activity, which supports efforts with States and partners to maintain and restore habitats supporting fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, and threatened and endangered species. The BLM accomplishes this by conserving and monitoring habitat and water quality conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and providing for recreational opportunities in coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies.

The budget provides significant resources to enhance recreational opportunities and access, including \$67.4 million for Recreation Resources Management. The budget for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program also supports recreation activities. Over 95 percent of visitors surveyed report overall satisfaction with visitor information, facilities, management, interpretation/education, staff services, and programs annually. BLM estimates over 73 million visitors during FY 2022.

The budget reflects the need to address the sharp increase in wildfire incidence on public lands, invasive species infestation, and wild horse and burro herd management concerns. The FY 2022 budget promotes a holistic approach to managing our recreational lands and cultural resources. The budget allows the BLM to put more resources to an integrated approach to recreational and cultural resources management, to better facilitate access for the American public to the vast recreational resources BLM lands offer. The budget also provides support for enforcement of our resource management laws to minimize damage to our Nation's natural and cultural resources.

The 2022 budget requests \$248.9 million for the Energy and Minerals Management programs and, combined with the request for the Resource Management Planning program, includes significant funding increases to facilitate and promote expanded renewable energy development to advance the Administration's clean energy goals. Pursuant to President Biden's Executive Orders, BLM will be reviewing its Oil and Gas and Coal Management programs to ensure American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of these Federal resources, impacts to the environment are minimized, and the programs are aligned with the Administration's broader effort to transition to a clean energy future.

BLM decisions are informed by data and made in collaboration with partners and the public to achieve balanced stewardship of our lands and resources. The ongoing enhancements in the bureau's data management strategy will support information sharing with all stakeholders and enrich collaboration opportunities as the BLM balances the demand for multiple uses of the lands under its jurisdiction. The

budget reflects the Department's continued commitment to the public lands and the important infrastructure that supports the public's access to these lands.

The BLM's budget request addresses key Administration priorities, including timber and rangeland resource management to avoid and reduce the spread of catastrophic wildland fire, foster resilient landscapes, and protect local communities. The request also reflects and strengthens the Administration's commitment in the following areas:

1. Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships
2. Deploying Clean Energy
3. Creating Good-Paying Jobs with a Free and Fair Chance to Join a Union

Strengthening Climate Resilience and Conservation Partnerships

The 2022 budget proposes program increases totaling \$160 million to enhance the restoration and conservation of BLM-managed lands which will contribute to President Biden's 30 x 30 goals, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. The budget provides new tools to help BLM meet the monumental challenge of restoring and conserving BLM lands to achieve greater resource health and increase their resilience and adaptability. To support these efforts, the budget includes an increase of \$16.5 million to help establish and support the Civilian Climate Corps. The Corps will enable BLM to leverage the skills of young adults and veterans to improve the public lands, build a new generation of land and natural resource managers, and provide a pathway to good-paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union.

The request includes program increases totaling \$34.3 million for restoring landscape connectivity and function. In Rangeland Management and Aquatic Habitat Management, respectively, increases of \$3.1 million and \$5.2 million will be targeted to invasive species control and eradication and other forms of restoration. Invasive species are a pervasive problem on BLM lands and waters; in terrestrial ecosystems, they feed and are worsened by the cycle of wildland fire and its contribution to climate change. This work will improve habitat and support increased landscape connectivity and terrestrial and aquatic wildlife movement. An increase of \$2.3 million in Public Domain Forest Management will help restore forest structure and composition to improve wildfire and climate resilience. BLM will dedicate a \$6.1 million increase in Wildlife Habitat Management to advance efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore functional, landscape-level wildlife migration, dispersal, and daily movement corridors for big game, migratory birds, pollinators, and at-risk species.

The BLM will also identify and protect important seasonal habitats to improve connectivity and address habitat fragmentation. To help implement restoration projects, the BLM will increase support for the National Seed Strategy through the nationwide network of seed collectors, farmers and growers, nurseries, seed storage facilities, as well as research to develop science-based native seed mixes to restore resilient ecosystems. This includes post-fire restoration, as exemplified with a \$5.0 million increase in Western Oregon Resource Management for efforts including post-fire tree planting and forest development. Requested increases of \$1.3 million in Wilderness Management and \$3.2 million in National Conservation Lands will enable BLM to restore landscape connectivity and function in these special management units.

A \$3.2 million increase in Recreation Resources Management will help restore landscape connectivity and function. The BLM will undertake recreation site and trail maintenance and design improvements to mitigate recreation conflicts with sensitive natural resources, such as by altering traffic and concentrated use patterns. A \$5.1 million increase in Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management will support cadastral surveys and land tenure actions associated with 30 x 30 related initiatives and other projects aimed at adaptive resource management and conservation.

The request includes program increases totaling \$24.2 million for conserving and restoring lands to improve land stewardship and resiliency and help mitigate the impacts of climate change. An increase of \$2.2 million in Rangeland Management will complete land health assessments and evaluate the achievement of land health standards. The BLM will use increases of \$1.4 million in Public Domain Forest Management, and \$4.2 million in Western Oregon Resource Management, to identify and manage for carbon sinks, including developing and implementing reforestation projects and projects to protect old growth forests. A \$4.5 million increase in Aquatic Habitat Management will allow the agency to restore lands to combat climate change by conserving remaining high-quality lands and waters, restoring degraded land and water resources, and ensuring the connectivity of these systems, and a \$5.4 million increase in Wildlife Habitat Management will support efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore large landscapes that are necessary to support the long-term resilience of wildlife and plant populations, especially with respect to the impacts of climate change. A \$1.8 million increase in Wilderness Management will support weed treatments, native plant restorations, and fuels projects in wilderness and wilderness study areas. In the Recreation Resources Management program, the BLM will use a requested increase of \$1.8 million to undertake a variety of measures to better ensure outdoor recreation remains sustainable in the face of climate change, such as making infrastructure more resilient to climate stressors and relocating existing infrastructure to areas of less risk of climate damage.

A \$2.8 million increase in National Conservation Lands will enable BLM to implement climate mitigation and adaptation measures in national monuments and national conservation areas, including implementing practices identified by the USGS LandCarbon program to increase carbon sequestration.

The request includes program increases totaling \$19.2 million for improving water resources, including \$2.1 million in Rangeland Management, \$7.9 million in Aquatic Habitat Management, \$1.3 million in Wilderness Management, \$6.2 million in Resource Management Planning, and \$1.6 million in National Conservation Lands. The funds will support projects and activities aimed at protecting, restoring, and conserving surface and ground water, resources which are vital to the overall health of BLM-managed landscapes and to the wildlife and communities that depend on them.

The request includes program increases totaling \$10.5 million for restoring legacy disturbances. This includes an increase of \$2.7 million in Rangeland Management to restore landscapes that have crossed the threshold into an undesirable state, for example, due to invasive plants, such as cheatgrass domination. A \$3.1 million increase in Wildlife Habitat Management will support post-fire restoration and identify habitat areas with the potential to be restored to achieve climate resilience and increase carbon sequestration. A \$3.6 million increase in Other Mineral Resources will support restoration of mineral material trespass sites and other related disturbances. The BLM will use a \$1.1 million increase in the Abandoned Mine Lands

and Hazardous Materials Management program to address a variety of legacy disturbances, from marijuana grows to recreational shooting sites, to illegal dumps.

To ensure BLM's investments in conservation and climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience will be guided by the best available science, the 2022 budget request also prioritizes climate science with a \$10 million increase for BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy, which underpins BLM's adaptive management approach to resource management. The additional funds will enhance AIM's capacity for assessing natural resource conditions and trends, modeling and sharing data, providing resource managers and decision makers with the information and tools needed to better assure the success of on-the-ground restoration and conservation projects. The request includes an additional \$10.1 million in funding increases for decision support for adaptive management, including \$2.1 million in Rangeland Management, \$3.4 million in Aquatic Habitat Management, \$3.4 million in Wildlife Habitat Management, and \$1.2 million in National Conservation Lands. The BLM will develop guidelines for engaging the public in data collection, verification, and monitoring, and invest in decision support tools to identify priority landscapes and restoration methods and projects with the highest potential for success.

The 2022 budget includes an additional \$10.2 million investment in BLM's National Conservation Lands due to their unique purpose within the bureau, and the Administration's priority on conservation and climate change adaptation and resilience. The system of national monuments and national conservation areas, which comprise nearly 12 million acres, were designated in part because of their outstanding conservation values. These are some of BLM's most popular and heavily visited sites. The additional funds will strengthen management and operational capacity at these units to better ensure the protection and conservation of these special places as they contend with stressors as varied as high recreational use, invasive species, and climate change.

Excess wild horse and burro populations undermine the health of public rangelands, undoing years of BLM investments and making the public lands less resilient to other stressors such as climate change. Such degraded landscapes can also directly contribute to climate change, as they are more susceptible to wildfire occurrence and accompanying carbon release. To help mitigate this problem, the request includes a program increase of \$35.0 million for the Wild Horse and Burro Management program to allow BLM to better constrain the growth of animals on the range, including through removals, fertility control treatments, and permanent sterilization efforts, and to cover rising holding costs. The BLM will also continue to emphasize other nonlethal population management tools such as private placements and transfers to other Federal, State, and local entities.

Deploying Clean Energy

Combating and mitigating climate change also depends on moving our Nation away from its heavy reliance on fossil fuels. The BLM can and will play a significant role in promoting the development of renewable energy by providing sites for environmentally sound development of renewable energy on public lands. Public lands managed by BLM have excellent solar and wind energy potential, and significant geothermal energy resources. The Biden Administration is committed to expanding their development as part of its broader strategy to rapidly reduce U.S. greenhouse gas emissions. The 2022 budget request proposes program increases of \$25.0 million to enable BLM to aggressively promote and facilitate increased

renewable energy development, including \$14.0 million in the Renewable Energy program and \$11.0 million in the Resource Management Planning program. The funds will support siting, leasing, processing rights-of-way applications, and oversight of renewable energy projects and transmissions lines connecting to renewable energy projects. The BLM expects renewable energy demand and workload to increase significantly as more utilities and States seek to diversify or require increased renewable energy in their electric power portfolios.

BLM's budget request in support of deploying clean energy also includes \$9.2 million to replace its automotive fleet with zero emission vehicles and build the necessary charging infrastructure to support them. This effort is discussed more thoroughly in the following section.

Electric Vehicles and Charging Infrastructure

In support of the President's goal of transitioning to a fully Zero Emission Vehicle Federal fleet, the BLM's budget includes \$9.2 million for zero emission vehicle (ZEV - battery electric, plug-in electric hybrid, and hydrogen fuel cell vehicles) acquisitions and deploying necessary vehicle charging and refueling infrastructure. These acquisitions are a significant step towards eliminating tailpipe emissions of greenhouse gases (GHG) from the BLM fleet and aligning the BLM's fleet operations with the goal of achieving a fully ZEV Federal fleet. This action is important because tailpipe emissions are currently the leading source of GHG emissions that threaten the planet and harm U.S. communities.

The BLM ZEV acquisitions may include vehicles for both its agency-owned and GSA-leased segments of its vehicle fleet, including incremental costs of leased vehicles and lease payments to GSA for conversion of agency-owned vehicles to GSA's leased fleet where appropriate. To ensure effective and efficient deployment of ZEVs, the BLM will undertake preparation and planning for arriving ZEVs at its facilities, properly prioritizing transition to ZEVs where it is simplest and allow time for additional planning where mission demands pose a challenge to transitioning based on current technologies. Integral to this preparation is growth in the number of agency-accessible re-fueling points (vehicle charging stations). In installing this infrastructure on-site to support acquired ZEVs, the BLM will take the long-term view to ensure efficiencies and thereby ensure wise infrastructure decisions that limit total expenditures. Using its experienced personnel and lessons learned in the fleet arena, the BLM will undertake a process that relies on a cross-functional team of staff from fleets, operations, facilities, finance, and acquisition departments with executive leadership support. The collaboration will not stop with initial deployment, as the BLM fleet and facility managers will work closely and employ existing training and tools to control utility costs by managing the overall charging load and thereby ensuring a seamless operation that now will involve building systems and vehicles together. Further, the BLM will ensure proper training of personnel to address any initial shortcomings in terms of any necessary ZEV knowledge and operations as the advanced vehicle technologies roll into the BLM fleet.

The BLM is coordinating all of these efforts to meet or exceed the ZEV-related goals set forth in the comprehensive plan developed pursuant to E.O. 14008, Section 205(a). Funds for these BLM ZEV activities are part of a \$600 million request in the President's Budget for ZEVs and charging infrastructure that is contained within the individual budgets of 18 Federal agencies, including ZEV Federal fleet dedicated funds at the General Services Administration. This investment will be complemented by

Department of Energy funding to provide technical assistance to agencies through the Federal Energy Management Program as the BLM builds and grows its ZEV infrastructure. This investment serves as a down payment to support a multiyear, whole-of-government transformation to convert the Federal motor vehicle fleet to ZEVs and thereby reduce carbon emissions.

Creating Good-Paying Jobs with a Free and Fair Chance to Join a Union

The 2022 BLM budget will advance the Administration's effort to create good paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union in a number of ways, including by remediating and reclaiming abandoned wells and mines, and helping ease the transition for oil and gas field workers, coal miners, and historic energy and mining communities as the economy transitions toward cleaner energy sources. The budget will help heal underserved communities that have been adversely impacted by energy and mining activities in the past. For example, the budget request for the Oil and Gas Management program includes an increase of \$8.6 million to address orphan wells on BLM managed lands, which can create both physical and environmental hazards. The funds will enable BLM to plug the wells – which in some instances could be causing groundwater contamination or leaking methane, an extremely potent greenhouse – as well as reclaim the sites. The budget request for Oil and Gas Management also includes an increase of \$18.0 million for Alaska legacy wells which, together with base funding, will enable BLM to remediate the Tulageak legacy well site in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. This site is threatened by coastal erosion, necessitating the remediation of the reserve pit to prevent the release of contaminants into the ocean and surrounding fragile environment. A requested program increase of \$24.2 million in the Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program will accelerate BLM's progress in remediating abandoned mine lands. The widespread existence of abandoned mines on BLM lands poses an increasing threat to human health and safety and the environment as population growth in the West places more people in contact with public lands and the legacy of old mining sites.

Civilian Climate Corps

The BLM budget includes \$16.5 for the Civilian Climate Corps (CCC). This initiative will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities and strengthen special hiring authorities, such as the Indian Youth Service Corps, to advance the conservation and protection of Indigenous natural and cultural resources through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. Programming will align indigenous traditional cultural values with projects that provide sustainable and long-term benefits for the program participants and residents of the impacted lands.

Promoting Equity and Diversity

The BLM budget request includes an increase of \$800,000 as part of the Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, *Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities through the Federal Government*, and Executive Order 13988, *Preventing and Combatting Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation*. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility program across Interior

to identify gaps, challenges, best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities and governance.

Restoration of Prior-Year Rescissions

The budget request includes increases totaling \$38.4 million to account for rescissions of balances included in the 2021 enacted appropriation. This total includes \$13.0 million in the Management of Lands and Resources account, \$5.4 million in the Land Acquisition account, and \$20.0 million in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account.

America the Beautiful

The American the Beautiful Initiative – A key component of the Administration’s investment strategy to address climate impacts on-the-ground through land stewardship and conservation is to leverage the power of Americans across the country. The Administration recently released a preliminary report to the National Climate Task Force *Conserving and Restoring America the Beautiful* recommending a ten-year, locally led campaign to conserve and restore America’s lands and waters. The report provides an overarching framework to implement the President’s goal to conserve 30 percent of U.S. land and waters by 2030, which will help address the climate crisis and its impacts on nature, improve equitable access to the outdoors, and strengthen the economy. The report recognizes and celebrates the voluntary conservation efforts of farmers, ranchers, and forest owners; the leadership of sovereign Tribal Nations in caring for lands, waters, and wildlife; the contributions and stewardship traditions of America’s hunters, anglers, and fishing communities; and the vital importance of investing in playgrounds, trails, and open space in park-deprived communities.

The America the Beautiful initiative is intended to serve as a call to action to support locally led conservation and restoration efforts across public, private, State, and Tribal lands and waters. The initiative welcomes all communities wishing to steward their lands and waters and boost the economy and support jobs. The guiding principles—which include a commitment to collaboration, support for voluntary and locally led conservation, and honoring of Tribal sovereignty and private property rights—are essential to building and maintaining broad support, enthusiasm, and trust for this effort. Supporting these principles, the 2022 budget includes increases across Interior to support local partnership programs, improve targeted conservation efforts, restore damaged lands, and promote locally led efforts of all kinds wherever communities wish to safeguard the lands and waters they know and love.

Great American Outdoors Act

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) provides consequential dedicated funding for national parks, wildlife refuges, public recreation facilities and American Indian school infrastructure. The GAOA provides permanent, dedicated funding for conservation and recreation projects across the Nation, while also funding much-needed repairs to critical facilities and infrastructure on our public lands.

The Act is expected to be the single largest investment in our public lands in United States history, spurring significant job creation and State and local economic growth. The BLM’s share of infrastructure funds will

be up to \$95 million a year for five years. Funding will be used to target long overdue repair needs at administration sites, including fire facilities, visitor centers, recreation sites, dams, bridges and warehouse buildings. GAOA provided full and permanent funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund. The law provides for a deposit of \$900 million into the LWCF each fiscal year, and the BLM is requesting \$66.2 million of LWCF funding for FY 2022.

Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act Report

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

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

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget	
			vs. 2021	Request
Management of Lands and Resources	1,218,015	1,207,555	+272,779	1,480,334
Mining Law Administration*	(40,196)	(39,696)	-	(39,696)
Mining Law Recission	-	-	-	-
Communication Site Management^	(2,000)	(2,000)	-	(2,000)
Management of Lands and Resources, Before Offsets	1,175,819	1,165,859	+272,779	1,438,638
Offsetting Collections †	+42,196	+41,696	-	+41,696
Management of Lands & Resources	1,218,015	1,207,555	+272,779	1,480,334
Oregon and California Grant Lands	112,094	114,783	+13,688	128,471
Land Acquisition•	32,300	-	-	-
Recission of Prior Year Balances	(2,367)	(5,400)	+5,400	-
Total, Land Acquisition	29,933	(5,400)	+5,400	-
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures‡	33,478	27,470	+530	28,000
Offsetting Collections	(33,478)	(27,470)	(530)	(28,000)
Recission of Prior Year BA	-	(20,000)	+20,000	-
Total, Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	-	(20,000)	+20,000	-
Total, Current Discretionary	1,360,042	1,296,938	+311,867	1,608,805
Range Improvements◇	9,410	9,430	-	9,430
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,410	9,430	-	9,430
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,369,452	1,306,368	+311,867	1,618,235
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion‡Δ	22,238	19,890	-	19,890
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	22,238	19,890	-	19,890
Construction (Recission)	(5,400)	-	-	-
Total, Current Appropriations	1,386,290	1,326,258	+311,867	1,638,125

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Lands and Resources Account, but offset through collections (See Offsetting Collections line).

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

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2021 and 2022; 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).

◇ 2020 amount reflects sequester of 5.9%. 2021 and 2022 amounts include sequesters of 5.7%, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

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

Permanent Appropriations (in \$000)	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget	
			vs. 2021	Request
Land Acquisition◇◇		66,050	-3,624	62,426
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion◇	1,551	1,650	+0	1,650
Permanent Operating Funds◇	274,786	202,949	+8,226	211,175
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts◇	59,434	26,363	+8,088	34,451
Helium Fund	19,625	52,241	+0	52,241
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>-19,625</i>	<i>-52,241</i>	<i>+0</i>	<i>-52,241</i>
Total, Permanent Funds	335,771	297,012	+12,690	309,702

Employees	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget	
			vs. 2021	Request
Fulltime Equivalents (FTEs)*	9,458	9,680	+649	10,329

◇ 2020 amount includes sequesters of 5.9%. 2021 and 2022 amounts include sequesters of 5.7%, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

◇◇ For Land Acquisition, only the 2022 amount reflects a sequester, which is of 5.7%.

*The 2021 and 2022 FTE estimates in this table reflect updates from those presented in the President's Budget Appendix and the Department's Budget in Brief.

Note: Does not include the BLM Working Capital Fund, nor the offsetting collections of that fund.

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

National Conservation Lands - Rivers and Trails Programs

The BLM manages the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources, including recreation and conservation. The National Conservation Lands program comprises approximately 33 million acres and is recognized for outstanding recreation opportunities and land characteristics. These areas are designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations. Wild and Scenic Rivers (Rivers) and National Scenic and Historic Trails (Trails) are both Congressional designations and comprise significant components of the BLM's National Conservation Lands.

For over 50 years, the Bureaus of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture have cooperated in jointly administering and managing Rivers and Trails. The National Trails and National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems span every State of our Nation. Federal land management agencies, as well as State and local jurisdictions and partners cooperatively enhance recreational access, conserve the Nation's heritage, and leverage the Federal investment to manage these nationally recognized resources.

The BLM funds the Rivers and Trails programs to enhance recreational opportunities, provide public access, maintain facilities, and protect the special values for which they were designated. The funding allocations crosscut numerous BLM functional areas: Rangeland Management; Cultural Resources; Aquatic Habitat Management; Wildlife Habitat Management; Recreation Resources Management; Annual Maintenance and Operations; Western Oregon Recreation Resources, and others. Other funding sources include contributions from numerous nonprofit and volunteer organizations offering time and talent toward value protection, facility upkeep, and providing critical public access points across public lands. BLM funding for the Rivers and Trails is shown in the following table:

	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021	FY 2022
Rivers	6,948	6,948	6,946	6,946	6,946	6,946	6,946
Trails	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	7,358	8,358	8,358
Total	13,306	13,306	13,304	13,304	14,304	15,304	15,304

A list of Rivers and Trails managed by the BLM through the National Conservation Lands system can be found at:

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/about/maps-data-and-resources>

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Program Overview

Congress passed the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* in 1968, establishing the National Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) System to preserve free-flowing rivers for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. The BLM manages 81 designated WSR totaling nearly 2,700 miles. Each WSR is managed to protect and enhance its river values, including free-flow, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values. WSR help protect biodiversity and increase resilience from climate change. In addition to the 81 designated rivers, the BLM manages thousands of miles of rivers eligible and suitable for wild and scenic river designation.

The BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service are charged with protecting and enhancing designated rivers and work cooperatively with partner organizations and stakeholders on both Federal and non-Federal rivers. The BLM and these interagency partners actively collaborate through the Interagency WSR Coordinating Council to administer WSR in a consistent and coordinated manner across the system.

Program Priorities

Environmental Justice and Water Conservation

In 2022, the BLM will focus on implementing Departmental priorities of conserving waters, ensuring healthy watersheds, water supplies and fostering partnerships to achieve balanced stewardship of rivers. Focused attention will center on equity, access, and environmental justice (water pollution and quality) for underserved communities and Tribes along river corridors. At every step of the way, the Bureau will engage diverse stakeholders across the country, as well as conduct formal consultation with Tribes in recognition of the U.S. government's trust responsibilities.

Strengthening the Government-to-Government Relationship with Sovereign Tribal Nations

By strengthening the Tribal relationships along waterways, the BLM can elevate the awareness of the WSR program, promote river stewardship and educate the public on the past and current significance the water holds across cultures.

Partner Engagement and Support

The BLM will work with the Civilian Climate Corps Initiative to put a new generation of Americans to work conserving and restoring public lands and waters. WSR's partners can play a key role in restoration, education, conservation, climate resiliency and infrastructure projects along rivers while nurturing the next generation of river stewards. Volunteers, seasonal employees, river crews, and youth programs will continue to improve and enhance visitor services, information sharing, mapping, portal and directional signing, interpretation, and access. Projects will focus on improved access and proximity to/or along river segments near underserved communities. Economic development for recreation or tourism potential, consideration of traditional uses (e.g. subsistence fishing, ceremonial use) will help improve local community relationships, health and wellbeing.

River Resource Management

Designated WSRs require Comprehensive River Management Plans. Working with partners to assure system-wide completion of these plans and RMP amendments/revisions will address WSR resources to assure unique connectivity along long-distance corridors with informed management decisions. Visitor capacity studies, developing flow protection strategies, and establishing Federal reserved water rights will also be prioritized.

The BLM will work with partners to restore balance on streams and shorelines, control invasive plants and animals, protect biodiversity and improve water quality. Baseline data collection and monitoring are essential for river resources protection.

The program will continue stewardship/conservation and sustainable maintenance and/or infrastructure projects to protect and improve WSR resource and river assets. Sign projects will support innovative and inclusive interpretive media; portal and other key signing; marking; and mapping activities.

The program will sustainably manage recreation use, improve access and visitor experiences with a focus on safety to benefit current and future generations.

Program Funding Table

<u>National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program</u>				
Program	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	Change from FY 2021
Rangeland Management	457	457	457	0
Public Domain Forest Management	118	118	118	0
Cultural Resources Management	320	320	320	0
Aquatic Habitat Management	952	952	952	0
Wildlife Habitat Management	427	427	427	0
Recreation Resources Management	2,947	2,947	2,947	0
Oil & Gas Management	38	38	38	0
Alaska Conveyance	113	113	113	0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	50	50	50	0
Abandoned Mine Lands & Haz. Mat. Mgt	121	121	121	0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Administrative Support	59	59	59	0
O&C Grants Lands Management	124	124	124	0
National WSR Totals	6,946	6,946	6,946	0

National Scenic and Historic Trails

Program Overview

The BLM's National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT) Program connects people to the land, its wild and scenic wonders, the Nation's heritage, and our diverse communities. The National Trails System (NTS) was enacted by Congress in 1968 and designated the first of what is now 30 national trails traversing all 50 States. The *National Trails System Act*, Executive and Secretarial orders, policies, strategic plans, and priorities guide BLM management of the National Trails System. Under this direction, the agency administers Congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails as National Conservation Lands and manages trails under study for possible Congressional designation. The BLM engages with external partners; collaborates with other agencies through the National Trails System Council; and works with Tribes and local governments on trail planning, operations, and management. Collaboration results in volunteer contributions exceeding \$25 million for the National Trails System in 2020.

The BLM, along with the United States Forest Service (USFS), and National Park Service (NPS) are charged with trail wide administration for specific national trails. The BLM currently administers the Iditarod National Historic Trail in Alaska and co-administers the Old Spanish and El Camino de Tierra Adentro NHTs with the NPS.

The BLM manages significant portions of 18 National Trails, crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 15 States and over 100 field offices. The BLM has more miles of National Historic Trails than any other Federal agency, and supports five National Trail-related visitor centers in four States. NSHTs are funded by Rangeland Management, Cultural Resources Management, Aquatic Habitat Management, Wildlife Habitat Management, Recreation Resources Management and the Annual Maintenance and Operations programs. These subactivities contribute to the scenic, historic/cultural, recreational, and natural qualities of our trails.

Program Priorities

Partner Engagement and Support

Because the NTS is jurisdictionally complex, it is essential the BLM focus on working collaboratively with local, State, Tribal, National Trails System Council agencies (USFS and NPS) and current National Trails System partners, while casting a broader reach for new partners to engage. Meaningful engagement with diverse partners fosters a commitment to shared stewardship and assures multiple perspectives and contributions (including local Tribes, Congressional representatives, State agencies, local/county governments, local economic interests, conservation organizations, recreation interests/user groups, landowners, ranchers/grazing coalitions and underserved or at-risk communities). Utilizing the Recreation Strategy "Connecting with Communities" goals, NSHTs will work to provide recreational access to local communities, businesses, and other recreation service providers to deliver increased economic and health and wellness benefits.

Strengthening the Relationship with Sovereign Tribal Nations

Many of these trails are Indigenous sacred landscapes, and they contain the stories of ancient and present-day cultures. By strengthening the Tribal relationships along trails, the BLM can elevate the awareness of the NSHT program, educate the public on the past and current significance the land holds and provide a larger connection to place.

Through understanding of traditional ecological knowledge, employing tribally led conservation/restoration efforts, supporting the NATIVE Act and sharing land acknowledgements, BLM staff and partners can collectively bolster relationships and dive deeper into discussions related to NSHTs and the lands they traverse.

Protecting Trail Resources

- The new (2020) interdisciplinary NSHT Inventory, Assessment, and Monitoring (IAM) methodology is ready for implementation and the NSHT Data Standard has been prioritized at the National Operation Center. Partnering through contracts, agreements and with initiatives like the Civilian Climate Corps will help in this effort. Inventory, assessment, and monitoring of scenic, historic, natural, cultural, and recreation resources, qualities, values, and primary uses along Congressionally designated trails will help provide a baseline, identify areas at risk from climate change, and ultimately conserve and restore public lands and waters. IAM data will also support land use planning and quality decision making during any proposed energy and infrastructure projects.
- The program will continue stewardship/conservation and sustainable maintenance and/or infrastructure projects to protect NSHT resource values (scenic, recreation, cultural, historic, and natural) or trail assets. Sign projects will support innovative and inclusive interpretive media; portal and other key signing; marking; and mapping activities.
- NSHTs, by their designation, offer landscape corridors identified in the required Comprehensive Management Plan for each trail. Working with partners to assure System-wide completion of these plans, and RMP amendments/revisions will assure NSHT resources can offer unique connectivity along these long-distance corridors and inform management decisions.
- Working with partners to identify and obtain unobstructed landscapes through LWCF, Dingell Act, or other means will allow for continuity of wildlife habitat within the protected NSHT corridors. In doing so, the BLM will also support the Administration's priorities for 30x30-working to protect biodiversity, slow extinction rates and help leverage natural climate solutions by conserving 30% of America's lands and waters by 2030.

Citizen and Youth involvement

Volunteers and youth provide unprecedented stewardship and maintenance of NSHTs. Through partnerships and support for Public Lands Corps (PLC), the newly established Indian Youth Service Corps through the Dingell Act (P.L. 116-9), and the Civilian Climate Corps, the BLM NSHT's program is committed to a cost-effective approach to accomplish restoration, education, conservation, climate resiliency and infrastructure projects along trails while nurturing the next generation of trail stewards.

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Access

Now more than ever, NSHTs have an opportunity to share the ecological beauty and true cultural diversity that America has to offer through a renewed sense of place and storytelling. The BLM is committed to making the NTS safe and welcoming to all people by promoting stewardship and awareness of the system. The BLM National Trails program promotes improved access and proximity to/or along NSHT segments near underserved communities and projects that can aid in economic development, (e.g., recreation or tourism potential), traditional uses (e.g. hunting, ceremonial use), and will help to reduce risk to these communities (e.g., high fuel loads near communities).

BLM National Trails System Strategic Plan

The BLM plans to incorporate guidance from the DOI Strategic Plan, associated DOI and agency priorities, and themes from the 50th Anniversary of the National Trails System Act (2018) as it plans for a revision of the BLM National Scenic and Historic Trail Strategy that was developed in 2006.

Program Funding Table

National Scenic & Historic Trails				
Program	FY 2020 Actuals	FY 2021 Enacted	FY 2022 President's Budget	Change from FY 2021
Rangeland Management	68	68	68	0
Cultural Resources Management	557	557	557	0
Aquatic Habitat Management	132	132	132	0
Wildlife Habitat Management	192	192	192	0
Recreation Resources Management	5,397	6,397	6,397	0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,012	1,012	1,012	0
NSHT Totals	7,358	8,358	8,358	0

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BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Management of Lands and Resources						
Rangeland Management	105,921	105,921	+2,744		+16,127	124,792
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[2,950]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[3,051]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[2,242]	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					[2,147]	
<i>Restoring legacy disturbances</i>					[2,675]	
<i>Decision support for adaptive mangement</i>					[2,147]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[915]	
Public Domain Forest Management	10,135	10,135	+214		+4,380	14,729
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[575]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[2,256]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[1,413]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[136]	
Cultural Resources Management	18,631	19,631	+422		+1,133	21,186
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[950]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[183]	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	101,555	115,745	+844		+36,007	152,596
<i>Address Excess WHB Population Challenge</i>					[35,000]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[1,007]	
Land Resources, Subtotal	236,242	251,432	+4,224	-	+57,647	313,303

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Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Management of Lands and Resources						
Aquatic Habitat Management	55,656	55,656	+1,266		+23,009	79,931
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[1,610]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[5,188]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[4,475]	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					[7,895]	
<i>Decision support for adaptive mangement</i>					[3,383]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[458]	
Wildlife Habitat Management	130,848	132,848	+1,899		+22,294	157,041
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[3,125]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[6,091]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[5,415]	
<i>Decision support for adaptive mangement</i>					[3,383]	
<i>Restoring legacy distrubances</i>					[3,090]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[1,190]	
Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management, Subtotal	186,504	188,504	+3,165	-	+45,303	236,972
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,264	+422		+5,445	24,131
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[795]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[1,333]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[1,800]	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					[1,334]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[183]	
Recreation Resources Management	57,465	58,465	+1,477		+7,428	67,370
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[1,900]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[3,158]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[1,821]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[549]	
Recreation Management, Subtotal	75,729	76,729	+1,899	-	+12,873	91,501

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Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Management of Lands and Resources						
Oil & Gas Management	90,947	90,947	+1,688		+27,424	120,059
<i>Alaska Legacy Wells</i>					<i>[18,000]</i>	
<i>Orphan Wells</i>					<i>[8,600]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[824]</i>	
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,925	48,925	+1,477		+366	50,768
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[366]</i>	
Coal Management	15,868	15,868	+211		+92	16,171
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[92]</i>	
Other Mineral Resources	12,303	12,303	+633		+3,689	16,625
<i>Restoring legacy disturbances</i>					<i>[3,597]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[92]</i>	
Renewable Energy	29,061	30,561	+422		+14,275	45,258
<i>Support Renewable Energy Development</i>					<i>[14,000]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[275]</i>	
Energy & Minerals Management, Subtotal	197,104	198,604	+4,431	-	+45,846	248,881
Alaska Conveyance	22,797	25,797	+422		+183	26,402
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[183]</i>	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	51,328	54,328	+1,477		+5,539	61,344
<i>Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function</i>					<i>[5,081]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[458]</i>	
Realty and Ownership Management, Subtotal	74,125	80,125	+1,899	-	+5,722	87,746
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000				2,000
<i>Comm Site Offset</i>	<i>(2,000)</i>	<i>(2,000)</i>				<i>(2,000)</i>

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Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Management of Lands and Resources						
Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	67,125	67,125	+844		+27,769	95,738
<i>Modernize Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (Climate Science)</i>					[10,000]	
<i>RMP - Application of Natural Resource Data Planning to Support Siting</i>					[11,000]	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					[6,220]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[549]	
Law Enforcement	27,616	27,616	+422		+275	28,313
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[275]	
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	38,500	38,500	+633		+26,191	65,324
<i>Abandoned Mine Lands Sites</i>					[24,200]	
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[500]	
<i>Restoring legacy disturbances</i>					[1,125]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[366]	
Resource Protection & Maintenance, Subtotal	133,241	133,241	+1,899	-	+54,235	189,375
Annual Maintenance & Operations	40,000	43,000	+844			43,844
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvements	75,000	34,669	+211			34,880
Transportation & Facilities Management, Subtotal	115,000	77,669	+1,055	-		78,724

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Management of Lands and Resources						
Mining Law Administration	40,196	39,696				39,696
<i>Mining Law Offset</i>	<i>(40,196)</i>	<i>(39,696)</i>				<i>(39,696)</i>
National Conservation Lands	43,819	45,819	+1,055		+20,800	67,674
<i>Expand Management and Operational Capacity</i>					<i>[10,000]</i>	
<i>National Monument Boundary Changes</i>					<i>[200]</i>	
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					<i>[1,455]</i>	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					<i>[3,203]</i>	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					<i>[2,779]</i>	
<i>Improving water resources</i>					<i>[1,579]</i>	
<i>Decision support for adaptive management</i>					<i>[1,218]</i>	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[366]</i>	
Administrative Support	58,694	51,875	+1,055		+800	53,730
<i>Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility</i>					<i>[800]</i>	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	90,480	90,480	-4,734			85,746
Information Technology Management	26,077	26,077	+422		+183	26,682
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					<i>[183]</i>	
Workforce & Organizational Support, Subtotal	175,251	168,432	-3,257	-	+983	166,158
<i>Rescission of Prior Year Balances</i>	<i>(19,000)</i>	<i>(13,000)</i>			<i>+13,000</i>	<i>-</i>
Total, Management of Lands and Resources	1,218,015	1,207,555	+16,370	-	+256,409	1,480,334

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Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Oregon and California Grant Lands						
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	335	335	+5			340
Western Oregon Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,798	1,798	+30			1,828
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	779	779	+9			788
Western Oregon Resources Management	98,540	101,229	+1,175		+12,341	114,745
<i>Civilian Climate Corps</i>					[2,640]	
<i>Restoring landscape connectivity and function</i>					[4,962]	
<i>Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change</i>					[4,239]	
<i>Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions</i>					[500]	
Western Oregon Transp & Facilities Maintenance	10,642	10,642	+128			10,770
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	112,094	114,783	+1,347	-	+12,341	128,471

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Budget at a Glance

(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	13,300					
Emergency & Hardships	3,500					
Recreational Access	13,000					
Acquisition Management	2,500					
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	32,300	-				
<i>Rescission of Prior Year Balances</i>	<i>(2,367)</i>	<i>(5,400)</i>			+5,400	-
Total, Land Acquisition	29,933	(5,400)		-	+5,400	-

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

2022 President's Budget

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 President's Budget
Public Lands Improvements	7,696	7,713				7,713
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	1,714	1,717				1,717
Range Improvements	9,410	9,430				9,430
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	22,238	19,890				19,890
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	33,478	27,470			+530	28,000
<i>Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures (Offset)</i>	<i>(33,478)</i>	<i>(27,470)</i>			<i>(530)</i>	<i>(28,000)</i>
<i>Rescission of Prior Year Balances</i>		<i>(20,000)</i>			<i>+20,000</i>	-
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-	(20,000)			+20,000	-
Construction (Rescission)	(5,400)					
Total BLM	1,386,290	1,326,258	+17,717	-	+294,150	1,638,125

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COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2019 - 2022 (*\$000*)

Collection Source	2019 Actual Gross Amount*	2020 Actual Gross Amount*	2021 Estimated Gross Amount*	2022 Estimated Gross Amount*
Sale of Public Land and Materials	121,338	197,274	117,245	133,370
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	15	15	85	85
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	1,115	705	1,230	1,230
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	13,326	13,391	15,855	17,355
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	50,376	59,364	64,000	64,000
Recreational Use Fees	26,785	23,721	28,118	28,000
Earnings on Investments	19,786	15,908	2,026	1,826
Sale of Helium	50,719	57,605	52,241	52,241
Mining Claim & Holding Fees**	71,239	69,421	71,891	66,931
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	34,532	33,479	27,470	28,000
APD Processing Fees***	51,031	61,934	42,735	37,430
Wind and Solar Rights-of-Way	2,011	64,155	33,686	39,519
Other Collections	40,645	64,194	96,130	75,708
Total	482,918	661,166	552,712	545,695

* The amounts represent actual and estimated total (gross) amounts collected by the BLM (e.g. they do not reflect the effect of sequester or pop-ups).

** The amounts include Maintenance Fees and Location Fees.

*** The amounts reflect 100% of APD fees collected by the BLM (including the 15% that was subject to appropriation in 2016-2019).

2022 Collections

In 2022, BLM will directly collect an estimated total of \$546 million in revenue. Revenue is collected by the BLM 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 an estimated \$3.2 billion and \$3.4 billion in 2021 and 2022, respectively, in receipts from BLM's onshore energy and mineral leasing activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because the ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the ONRR budget materials (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 land sales in Clark County, Nevada. 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 main sources of collections in the Sale of Public Land and Materials category are described below. The collection amounts described here represent 100 percent of the funds collected. In many cases, portions of the funds collected are distributed to State governments, to the U.S. Treasury, or other entities, before the remaining portion is distributed to the BLM. 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.

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds*** – The SNPLMA, as amended, provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 70,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for over 20 years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2019 and 2020 were \$101,552,357 and \$167,321,093 respectively. Estimated collections for 2021 and 2022 are expected to be \$115,125,000 and \$131,426,000. Final payments received from 2021 are mainly coming from Clark County payments within the Cooperative Management Area and 2022 sales are mainly coming from BLM land sales. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held. For more information see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended.
- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments*** – 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. The combined earnings on investments for Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County for 2019 and 2020 were \$19,786,000 and \$15,908,000, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2021 and 2022 is \$ 2,026,000 and \$1,826,000 respectively. 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.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*** – The FLTFA, which was permanently reauthorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division O, Title III), allows lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues are used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold. In 2020, the BLM collected \$14,045,000. There are no estimated collections for 2021 and 2022. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the program.
- ***Lincoln County Land Sales*** – Zero dollars were collected in 2020 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Act, (P.L. 106-298), and the Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation, and Development

Act (P.L. 108-424). Deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$94,000 and \$118,000 in 2021 and 2022. These estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund.

- ***Sale of Materials (includes public domain)*** – Collections in this account include the sale of mineral materials, saw-log timber, and other forest products (including post, poles, pulp, mushrooms, yew bark, Christmas trees, florals, pine nuts, and landscape plants).

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 Office of Natural Resources Revenue 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—

- ***Receipts from the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant (CBWR) Lands*** – In 2019 and 2020, the BLM collected \$46,034,000 and \$55,213,000, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Estimated collections are \$60,000,000 in both 2021 and 2022.
- ***Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands*** – In 2022, the BLM expects to offer for sale 30 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. Total timber and vegetative Public Domain collections in 2019 and 2020 were \$4,342,000 and \$4,151,085 respectively, and the estimated collections for 2021 and 2022 are \$4,000,000, respectively. The portion of total collections from salvage timber and timber pipeline sales on public domain lands were \$2,856,000 in 2019 and \$3,326,000 in 2020. Estimated collections are \$3,000,000 in 2021 and 2022.
- ***Stewardship Contracting Fund*** – With stewardship contracting, 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. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2020, the BLM collected \$53,000. The BLM estimates collections will be \$20,000 in 2021 and \$50,000 in 2022.

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. In 2019 and 2020 recreation fee collections were \$26,785,000 and \$23,721,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$28,118,000 in 2021 and \$28,000,000 in 2022 under its recreation fee collection authorities. 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. Revenue from sales in 2019 was \$50,719,000. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40. Collections from annual sales in 2020 was \$57,605,000. In 2021 and 2022, collections are projected to be \$52,241,000 and \$52,241,000, respectively. Revenues in excess of the cost of operating the helium program will be deposited to the General Fund. Additional information is available in the Helium program section.

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.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, P.L. 103-66, (Section 10101) provided for the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites to continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires the fee be adjusted for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently \$155 per claim and the location fee is currently \$37 per claim. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

A \$20 processing fee is required for new mining claim locations in addition to the initial maintenance fee and location fee. The BLM collects this fee under its cost recovery regulations (see 43 CFR 3000.12). These fees are accounted for separately from the maintenance and location fees and therefore are not included in the above total. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

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. Collections in 2019 and 2020 were \$34,532,000 and \$33,479,000 and are estimated to be \$27,470,000 in 2021 and 25,850,000 in 2022. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – For several years, ending in 2015, the annual *Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* authorized the BLM to collect a fee when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas was submitted. In 2015, the fees were set at \$6,500 and up to \$32,500,000 from those collections were authorized to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Collections in excess of that amount were deposited to the General Fund.

The *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015* provided for a 10-year authorization of APD fees, adjusted each year for inflation, replacing the fee previously provided through the annual appropriations language. The fee in 2020 was \$10,271 per application and \$61,933,954 was collected. The fee in 2021 is

\$10,360 and will be adjusted for inflation for FY 2022 in accordance with the authorizing legislation. The NDAA also requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM expects to collect \$42,735,000 from APD fees in 2021 and \$37,430,000 in 2022. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

Wind and Solar Rights-of-Way – On January 18, 2017, the BLM enacted the Solar and Wind Energy Rule. This rule amended Title V of FLPMA and the BLM’s rights-of-way under FLPMA and 43 CFR, Part 2800 to update the BLM’s rate and fee structure for new solar and wind development and testing. This was done to ensure that these rates and fees reflect current market conditions. The BLM will charge acreage rent on an annual basis for all solar and wind energy ROW grants and leases. The BLM calculates the annual acreage rent by multiplying the entire number of acres authorized in the ROW grant or lease by the appropriate zone’s per acre rate. In 2019 and 2020 the BLM collected \$2,011,000 and \$64,155,000 in ROW fees. The BLM expects to collect \$33,686,000 from ROW fees in 2021 and \$39,519,000 in 2022.

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 [(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)]

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 Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), [\$1,220,555,000] *\$1,480,334,000*, to remain available until September 30, [2022] *2023*; of which [\$77,669,000] *\$78,724,000* for annual and deferred maintenance and [\$115,745,000] *\$152,596,000* for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92–195 (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.

In addition, \$39,696,000 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 [2021] *2022*, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [\$1,220,555,000] *\$1,480,334,000*, 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.

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under this heading in fiscal year 2018 or before, \$13,000,000 is permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.] (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriations Language Citation

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

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

2. and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96-487 (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. \$1,480,334,000, to remain available until September 30, 2023; of which \$78,724,000 for annual and deferred maintenance and \$152,596,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92-195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et sec.), shall remain available until expended:

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

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

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

5. In addition, \$39,696,000 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 2022,

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.

6. so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,480,334,000,

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

7. 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.).

8. Deletion of the following wording:

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under this heading in fiscal year 2018 or before, \$13,000,000 is permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.]

This change removes language included in the 2021 appropriation which permanently rescinds \$13.0 million in unobligated balances made available under this account in fiscal year 2018 or before. This provision is no longer needed.

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 26 million acre National Landscape Conservation System as a permanent program in the BLM
- Established one new National Monument in New Mexico
- Established four new National 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.

<i>The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)</i>	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.
<i>Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)</i>	Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.
<i>An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)</i>	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.
<i>The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)</i>	Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue-collar employment categories within the Federal services.
<i>The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)</i>	Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.
<i>The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)</i>	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information-processing burden for the Federal government and the public.
<i>The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)</i>	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
<i>The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)</i>	Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
<i>The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)</i>	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.

<i>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</i>	Requires 10 Federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.
<i>P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990</i>	Authorizes the BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.
<i>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</i>	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
<i>E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)</i>	Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.
<i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i>	<p>Permanently authorizes and funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Adjusts boundaries of existing Federal land use designations. The act also authorizes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designates 12 new recreation areas. • Directs off-highway vehicle recreation to newly federally designated areas. • Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.
<i>Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152</i>	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

<i>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended</i>	Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of
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by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)

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 (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 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. The consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended this authority through 2021.

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 (16 U.S.C. 461)

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 (16 U.S.C. 470)

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.

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

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

<i>Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)</i>	develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.
<i>The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)</i>	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.
<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water.
<i>P.L. 107-30</i>	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

<i>Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)</i>	Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.
<i>Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006</i>	Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.
<i>Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999</i>	Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)</i>	Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.
<i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i>	Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 107-361</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
<i>Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage</i>	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.

Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)***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.

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

Codifies the existing McCoy Flats Trail System.

Oil and Gas Management

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

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

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

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

*Energy Policy and
Conservation Act
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 Combined
Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of
1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)*

Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.

*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*

Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.

Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)

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

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

for Fiscal Year 2019 (P.L. 115-232)

the Interior to calculate the value of royalty payments that the State of Kentucky would have received under the MLA for past production, and authorizes the disbursement of revenues up to \$49,000 annually to the State.

Coal Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Mineral Resources

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

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

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

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

Alaska Conveyance

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

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

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

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Cadastral, Lands and Realty

<i>Executive Order 12906</i>	The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. The BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.
<i>Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)</i>	Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.
<i>P.L. 107-374</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L.</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> (SNPLMA); approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness;

*107-282) as amended by
P.L. 108-447*

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.

<i>P.L. 107-371</i>	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.
<i>P.L. 107-350</i>	Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.
<i>P.L. 107-138</i>	Requires the valuation of non-Tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the <i>Southern Nevada Public Lands Act</i> , to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that Congress shall make withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres.

<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.
<i>Black Hills National Cemetery Boundary Expansion Act (P.L. 115-175)</i>	Transfers administrative jurisdiction of approximately 200 acres of BLM-managed public land to the Department of Veterans Affairs’ National Cemetery Administration for inclusion in the Black Hills National Cemetery in Meade County, South Dakota.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act’s applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.

*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 Nation's water.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

to maintain a liaison with the local and State emergency response organizations and the public.

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

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

Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

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

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

National Conservation Lands

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

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

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

Establishes the California Desert Conservation Area.

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

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

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

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

Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box

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

*Riparian National
Conservation Area (P.L.
101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)*

*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 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

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

Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000

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

<i>Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000</i>	Establishes the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</i>	Establishes the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designates certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorized the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
<i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</i>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
<i>Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)</i>	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8803 of 2012</i>	Establishes the Fort Ord National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8946 of 2013</i>	Establishes the Rio del Norte National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8947</i>	Establishes the San Juan Islands National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9131</i>	Establishes the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9297</i>	Establishes the Basin and Range National Monument.

<i>Presidential Proclamation 9298</i>	Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31)</i>	Adjusts the boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) in Idaho to accommodate rights-of-way associated with the Gateway West transmission project.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9558</i>	Modifies the Bears Ears National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9682</i>	Modifies the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

Mining Law Administration

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

<i>Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)</i>	shall be immediately available to the BLM for mining law administration program operations.
<i>The 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)</i>	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.
<i>The 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277)</i>	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.
<i>The 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-63)</i>	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

<i>The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)</i>	Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.
<i>Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)</i>	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.
<i>Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)</i>	Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.
<i>P.L. 109-127</i>	Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Resources													
Rangeland Management	703	105,921	710	105,921	+2,744	-	-	+25	+16,127	735	124,792	+25	+18,871
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	73	10,135	76	10,135	+214	-	-	+6	+4,380	82	14,729	+6	+4,594
Cultural Resources Mgmt	104	18,631	110	19,631	+422	-	-	+2	+1,133	112	21,186	+2	+1,555
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	147	101,555	139	115,745	+844	-	-	+70	+36,007	209	152,596	+70	+36,851
Total, Land Resources	1,027	236,242	1,035	251,432	+4,224	-	-	+103	+57,647	1,138	313,303	+103	+61,871
Aquatic Habitat Management	285	55,656	287	55,656	+1,266	-	-	+37	+23,009	324	79,931	+37	+24,275
Wildlife Habitat Management	459	130,848	458	132,848	+1,899	-	-	+36	+22,294	494	157,041	+36	+24,193
Total, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	744	186,504	745	188,504	+3,165	-	-	+73	+45,303	818	236,972	+73	+48,468
Recreation Management													
Wilderness Management	122	18,264	124	18,264	+422	-	-	+12	+5,445	136	24,131	+12	+5,867
Recreation Resources Management	363	57,465	361	58,465	+1,477	-	-	+10	+7,428	371	67,370	+10	+8,905
Total, Recreation Management	485	75,729	485	76,729	+1,899	-	-	+22	+12,873	507	91,501	+22	+14,772
Energy & Minerals Management													
Oil & Gas Management	451	90,947	459	90,947	+1,688	-	-	-	+27,424	459	120,059	-	+29,112
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	358	48,925	379	48,925	+1,477	-	-	-	+366	379	50,768	-	+1,843
Coal Management	70	15,868	81	15,868	+211	-	-	-	+92	81	16,171	-	+303
Other Mineral Resources	83	12,303	87	12,303	+633	-	-	+3	+3,689	90	16,625	+3	+4,322
Renewable Energy	114	29,061	118	30,561	+422	-	-	+60	+14,275	178	45,258	+60	+14,697
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	1,076	197,104	1,124	198,604	+4,431	-	-	+63	+45,846	1,187	248,881	+63	+50,277

(continued)

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Realty & Ownership Management													
Alaska Conveyance	93	22,797	97	25,797	+422	-	-	-	+183	97	26,402	-	+605
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	329	51,328	351	54,328	+1,477	-	-	+44	+5,539	395	61,344	+44	+7,016
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	422	74,125	448	80,125	+1,899	-	-	+44	+5,722	492	87,746	+44	+7,621
Communication Site Management	10	2,000	14	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	14	2,000	-	-
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,000	-	-
Resource Protection & Maintenance													
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	253	67,125	210	67,125	+844	-	-	+46	+27,769	256	95,738	+46	+28,613
Law Enforcement	109	27,616	98	27,616	+422	-	-	-	+275	98	28,313	-	+697
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	125	38,500	130	38,500	+633	-	-	+43	+26,191	173	65,324	+43	+26,824
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	487	133,241	438	133,241	+1,899	-	-	+89	+54,235	527	189,375	+89	+56,134
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maint. & Ops	216	40,000	225	43,000	+844	-	-	-	-	225	43,844	-	+844
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	80	75,000	43	34,669	+211	-	-	-	-	43	34,880	-	+211
Total, Trans & Facilities Maint.	296	115,000	268	77,669	+1,055	-	-	-	-	268	78,724	-	+1,055
Mining Law Administration	261	40,196	274	39,696	-	-	-	-	-	274	39,696	-	-
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	0	-40,196	0	-39,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-39,696	-	-
Workforce & Organizational Support													
Administrative Support	285	58,694	272	51,875	+1,055	-	-	+2	+800	274	53,730	+2	+1,855
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	90,480	0	90,480	-4,734	-	-	-	-	-	85,746	-	-4,734
IT Management	113	26,077	125	26,077	+422	-	-	+1	+183	126	26,682	+1	+605
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	398	175,251	397	168,432	-3,257	-	-	+3	+983	400	166,158	+3	-2,274
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	263	43,819	259	45,819	+1,055	-	-	+17	+20,800	276	67,674	+17	+21,855
<i>Rescission of Prior Year MLR Balances</i>		-19,000		-13,000					+13,000				+13,000
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	5,469	1,218,015	5,487	1,207,555	+16,370	-	-	+414	+256,409	5,901	1,480,334	+414	+272,779

Management of Land and Resources			
Justification of Fixed Costs			
<i>(Dollars In Thousands)</i>			
Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2021 Total or Change	2021 to 2022 Change	Description
Change in Number of Paid Days	+2,348	+0	This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the 2021 and 2022, which is the same number of paid days in both 2021 and 2022.
Pay Raise	+9,446	+15,068	The President's Budget for FY2021 includes one quarter of a planned 1.0% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 2.7% pay raise for the BY.
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System	+5,812	+6,036	The change reflects a 1.1% (and 1.8% for Law Enforcement) increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.
Departmental Working Capital Fund	+32,187	-248	The change reflects the final BY Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.
Worker's Compensation Payments	+6,916	-744	The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for the BY will reimburse 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	+5,432	+435	The amounts reflect 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.
Rental Payments	+71,603	-4,177	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 costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory

			<p>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.</p>
<p>Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases</p>	<p>+0</p>	<p>+0</p>	<p>In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, 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.</p>

Activity: Land Resources

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Rangeland	<i>\$000</i>	105,921	105,921	+2,744	0	+16,127	124,792	+18,871
Management	<i>FTE</i>	703	710		0	+25	735	+25
Public Domain Forest	<i>\$000</i>	10,135	10,135	+214	0	+4,380	14,729	+4,594
Mgmt	<i>FTE</i>	73	76		0	+6	82	+6
Cultural Resources	<i>\$000</i>	18,631	19,631	+422	0	+1,133	21,186	+1,555
Mgmt	<i>FTE</i>	104	110		0	+2	112	+2
Wild Horse & Burro	<i>\$000</i>	101,555	115,745	+844	0	+36,007	152,596	+36,851
Mgmt	<i>FTE</i>	147	139		0	+70	209	+70
Total, Land Resources	<i>\$000</i>	236,242	251,432	+4,224	0	+57,647	313,303	+61,871
	<i>FTE</i>	1,027	1,035		0	+103	1,138	+103

Activity Description

The Land Resources activity provides for integrated management of public land resources, including forestry, range, cultural, and wild horses and burros. These programs work together to support the BLM mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses, healthy forests, restoration seed from healthy native plant communities, stable and productive soils, and healthy rangeland ecosystems.

Funding for these programs supports staff that develop and implement program policy, carry out projects, and maintain vital partnerships at all levels within the BLM to support multiple-use on the public lands. Management activities emphasize on-the-ground actions that measurably improve the land health, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change (per Executive Orders 13990 and 14008), protect cultural and historic resources, and sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain many local economies in the West.

Managing the Public Lands

The FY 2022 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve multiple conservation and development priorities. The BLM focuses on integrating its highest priority work across the Land Resources, Wildlife and Aquatics, Recreation Management, and Resource Protection and Maintenance activities. Managed for multiple use, these lands support many of the Department's high priority goals, including conservation, recreation, and job creation and stability, by supporting working landscapes and renewable energy development. Public lands provide healthy forests, healthy native plant communities, stable and productive soils, rangelands, wildlife and fish habitat, as well as supporting strong local economies. The Department estimates that \$10.6 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing, and timber programs of the Bureau.¹ Building partnerships and being a good neighbor to the communities surrounding BLM managed lands is essential to success.

¹ "The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2020" <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report>

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	105,921	105,921	+2,744		+16,127	124,792	+18,871
	<i>FTE</i>	703	710			+25	735	+25

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Rangeland Management		(\$000)	FTE
	Civilian Climate Corps	+2,950	+5
	Restoring landscape connectivity and function	+3,051	+4
	Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change	+2,242	+4
	Improving water resources	+2,147	+4
	Restoring legacy disturbances	+2,675	+4
	Decision support for adaptive management	+2,147	+4
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+915	+0
	Total	+16,127	+25

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Rangeland Management is \$124,792,000 and 735 FTEs, a program change of +\$16,127,000 and +25 FTEs from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$2,950,000; +5 FTE) - To support the Administration's Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The requested funding will support noxious weed and invasive species control and eradication implementation and support monitoring needs for targeted grazing and outcome-based grazing initiatives. This work will include the collection and development of native seeds for restoration after treatments for invasive species control and eradication and other restoration efforts.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$3,051,000; +4 FTE) – The BLM will target efforts to control and eradicate invasive species and maintain other restoration projects, helping address a pervasive problem on BLM lands that feeds and is worsened by the cycle of wildland fire and its contribution to climate change. To help support the implementation of restoration projects, the BLM will increase efforts to implement the National Seed Strategy through a nationwide network of seed collectors, farmers and growers, nurseries, seed storage facilities, and research to develop science-based native seed mixes to restore resilient ecosystems.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$2,242,000; +4 FTE) – The requested funding will support completing Land Health Assessments and Evaluation Achievement of Land Health Standards to promote land health (four fundamentals of land health). The outcomes of these assessments may identify restoration needs and, as such, will require further investment in the National Seed Strategy to support acquiring the native seed mixes necessary for restoration of resilient ecosystems.

Improving Water Resources (+\$2,147,000; +4 FTE) - The requested funding will support retention of water on the landscape, through increased emphasis on conservation. The BLM will increase efforts to ensure water of sufficient quality and quantity is physically and legally available to sustain aquatic resources and other beneficial uses of water on public lands. This work will require coordination with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners.

Restoring Legacy Disturbances (+\$2,675,000; +4 FTE) - The requested funding will support restoration of landscapes that have crossed a threshold into an undesirable state (e.g., rangelands dominated by cheatgrass and other invasive species). Increased investment in the National Seed Strategy will provide adapted seed mixes to restore legacy disturbances.

Decision Support for Adaptive Management (+\$2,147,000; +4 FTE) – The requested funding will support integration of cooperative monitoring into grazing decisions that will allow for the implementation of greater flexibility in grazing, using livestock as a biological control, the National Seed Strategy and management of invasive species. The BLM will use this funding for training, and tools in developing and implementing cooperative monitoring, which allows livestock operators to make adjustments in response to changing conditions such as drought or wildland fire, and provides an opportunity to develop partnerships that encourage habitat management on private lands in coordination with BLM’s land management efforts.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$915,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Bureau’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM supports grazing administration on about 155 million acres of public land. This includes improving rangelands through grazing management, vegetation restoration treatments, and development of grazing management structures; as well as inventorying, controlling, and managing noxious weeds and invasive species. In FY 2020, the BLM permitted 12.3 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 2021 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.

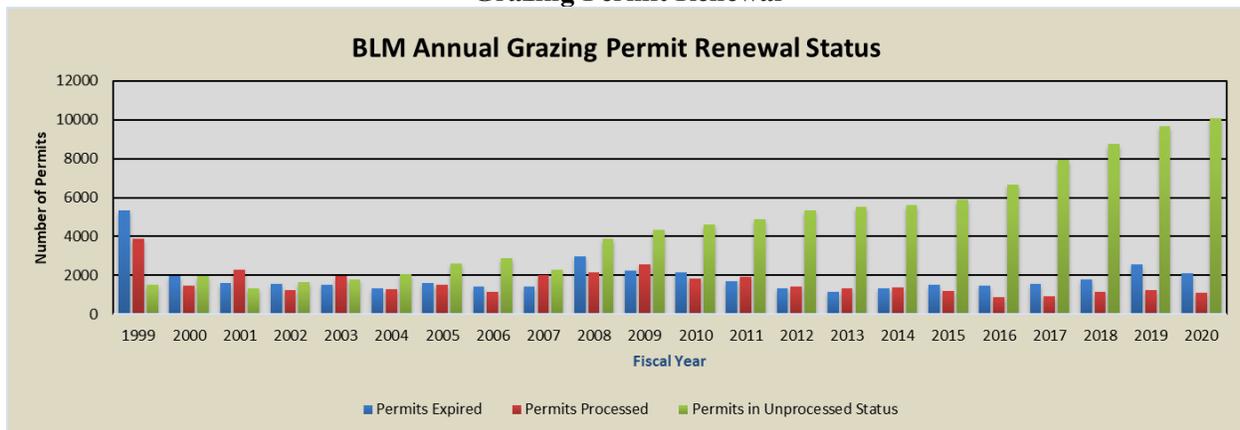
In FY 2022, the BLM will continue to implement the John D. Dingell Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (Public Law 116-9) by increasing the number of noxious weed and invasive species treatments to decrease fuels buildup. Fuel buildup happens when noxious weeds and invasive species are left untreated.

The primary statutory authorities guiding the BLM are the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978, as amended. The Endangered Species Act, National Environmental Policy Act,

and Archeological Resources Protection Act provide significant guidance for how the Rangeland Management program is implemented. The Plant Protection Act of 2000, Section 15 of the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, Carlson-Foley Act of 1968, John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019 (P.L. 116-9), and Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999, on Invasive Species, as amended by Executive Order 13751 authorize coordination of management of weeds and invasive species on public lands.

Grazing – Grazing administration includes processing, issuing, and overseeing compliance with 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 ten years, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2022, about 2,000 grazing permits are scheduled to expire, which is about 200 more than the annual average. As of July 2020, the BLM had 10,057 unprocessed permits. The BLM expects to process 1,500 grazing permits/leases and monitor 3,300 grazing allotments.

Grazing Permit Renewal



*This chart illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provision language in Appropriations Acts or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority. Permits Expired and Permits Processed are the number of permits and leases that expire during the designated year, and the number of permits that are processed during the designated year. The number of Permits in Unprocessed Status is cumulative number of permits which are operating under Appropriations Act or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority.

Outcome Based Grazing Authorizations (OBGAs) allow livestock operators more flexibility to make livestock use adjustments in response to changing conditions such as drought or wildland fire. In FY 2017, the BLM initiated planning for OBGA demonstration projects that provide more flexibility to permit holders and the Bureau to manage livestock grazing to achieve land health objectives and ranch sustainability objectives in a landscape context. In FY 2018, 11 demonstration projects with 12 associated grazing authorizations were initiated, and information from the demonstration projects was used to develop initial guidance for broader application of the principles of Outcome Based Grazing. Of the 11 projects, five are fully processed, three are scheduled to be fully processed in FY 2021, and two are scheduled to be processed in FY 2022. One project withdrew from the demonstration project. The demonstration projects provide an opportunity to develop additional partnerships that encourage habitat management on private lands in coordination with the management of public land grazing, and greater participation by permittees in collecting monitoring data. The Bureau continues to build partnerships for collecting monitoring data. Based on experience gained from processing and implementing the demonstration projects, additional

guidance will be developed for expanding the use of the OBGAs approach beyond the demonstration projects.

Invasive Species – Noxious weeds and other invasive species management are components of the Rangeland Management Program that improve the rangelands by reducing weeds and fuels build-up thereby assisting in preventing wildfire and improving landscape connectivity and function. By decreasing invasive vegetation in public waterways, the BLM also helps to improve wildlife habitat, water quality, and recreation opportunities for the public. The BLM expects to increase implementation of noxious weed and invasive species treatments by 10% over the previous year. Based on 2020 Public Land Statistics, BLM treated 293,000 acres to control and eradicate noxious weeds and invasive species. The BLM will focus on noxious and invasive species treatments; restoration activities following weed treatments; and treatment evaluations in areas critical for habitat improvement and climate resilience. The BLM will also employ the Civilian Climate Corps in early detection and rapid response efforts, prevention measures, and through an education and outreach program to prevent further spread of weeds invasive species on public lands.

Soil Management – Through partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and academic institutions, the BLM conducts 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 land health and productivity.

Rangeland Health – The BLM will use the increase in funding to increase efforts for conducting land health assessments in priority landscapes that provide support for decision-making. The BLM will also continue to collect data using BLM’s Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) strategy. Use of consistent, comparable, and common indicators, consistent methods, and an unbiased sampling framework allow for analyses that are repeatable and comparable across regions, allow for decisions based on science, and decisions that are legally defensible. The BLM will invest in scientific products and decision support tools that facilitate a broader, landscape-scale approach to assessments.

Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:					
		2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
Resource Development Protection & Management	\$000	998	1,401	1,401	+0
	FTE	3	3	3	+0
Range Improvements	\$000	9,410	9,430	9,430	+0
	FTE	19	19	19	+0

Notes:

- Resource Development Protection & Management amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-Federal sources (contributed funds); the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 USC 315h, 315i) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Resource Development Protection & Management is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year, for Resource Development Protection & Management and Range Improvements are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Public Domain	<i>\$000</i>	10,135	10,135	+214		+4,380	14,729	+4,594
Forest Management	<i>FTE</i>	73	76			+6	82	+6

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt.:					
		2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	2,530	2,846	2,700	-146
	<i>FTE</i>	10	10	10	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	185	222	100	-122
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

-- Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery amounts are shown as the amount directly supporting Public Domain Forestry. In previous years, this table showed total new budget authority available to both Public Domain and Oregon and California Grant Lands Forestry programs derived from the Federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account (e.g. 11,427 in 2020); 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers. More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications. USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands.

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Public Domain Forest Management.

	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+575	+0
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+2,256	+3
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+1,413	+3
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+136	+0
Total	+4,380	+6

Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Public Domain Forest Management is \$14,729,000 and 82 FTEs, a program change of +\$4,380,000 and +6 FTEs from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$575,000; +0 FTE) - To support the Administration's Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation.

The BLM will utilize the Civilian Climate Corps to support implementation of fuels reduction/thinning

projects, tree planting projects, forest inventory on status and condition of resources, and treatment monitoring. The Civilian Climate Corps will gain knowledge on forest ecosystem management while helping to implement treatments to restore resilience.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$2,256,000; +3 FTE) - The requested funding will support restoring forest structure and composition for fire and climate resilience. The program will increase forest thinning by 5,000 acres prioritizing areas around communities. The byproducts of treatments will include an increase in biomass for renewable energy.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$1,413,000; +3 FTE) - The requested funding will support identifying and managing for carbon sinks (e.g., forests, woodlands). The program will use funding to assess post-fire areas and landscapes impacted by severe insect-induced mortality, and develop and implement reforestation projects. In addition, funding will support replenishment of seed including for species such as the whitebark pine, a listed threatened and endangered species, to improve rapid response to severe disturbances such as wildfire.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$136,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 56 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain (PD) across 12 western States, including Alaska. The suppression of natural fire from forest ecosystems has led to overly dense conditions that are susceptible to high severity fire, insect epidemics, and loss of climate resilience in many forest types on BLM managed lands. To address these challenges, the program uses best available science in restoring landscape connectivity and function through various silvicultural treatments to modify structure and composition. In addition to forest treatments to restore resilience to stressors, the program is identifying forests and woodlands affected by tree mortality due to severe wildfire, insect epidemics, and drought that need reforestation to conserve and restore forest ecosystems and to manage carbon sinks. Foresters will use appropriate tree species adapted to local conditions and assess local climate trends to develop reforestation projects. The program uses various tools to implement these activities including working with States, counties, and Indian Tribes through Good Neighbor authority. In FY 2022, the program will seek to provide opportunities to implement treatments through the Civilian Climate Corps, with the goal of sharing the program’s vision of forest stewardship and natural resource conservation with that workforce.

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, 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.

The FY 2022 budget for PD Forest Management will increase capacity to expand forestry projects through ongoing partnerships such as the Lower Blackfoot River Stewardship Project near Missoula, Montana. This project was developed with The Nature Conservancy, which purchased these lands from a private industrial logging company to shift from management for maximum timber production to forest management that more closely reflects natural fire regimes and native plant communities. The Nature Conservancy's transfer of these lands to the BLM for management also restored reserved treaty rights to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes. The Tribes were interested in partnering with the BLM on project development given the area's historical importance as a major travel route for buffalo hunting as well as the Tribes' interest in restoring culturally important plants, such as camas and bitterroot. Thinning treatments on this project will restore fire resilient stand structure and improve forage quality for wild ungulates by increasing vigor and density of native bunch grasses, forbs, and shrubs with a focus on plant species and communities of cultural importance to the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes.

The PD Forest Management program continues to strive for efficiencies and employ technology to meet the program goals. For example, in FY 2020, the BLM implemented an online permit system (forestproducts.blm.gov) where the public can buy fuelwood and Christmas tree permits 24 hours a day, seven days a week. The BLM has sold over 7,500 permits through the new website and has provided a valuable public service to those that do not live near a BLM office to buy a permit. This website was also effective in maintaining permit issuance during the COVID-induced BLM office closures where public contact was suspended. Permittees are provided the permit and maps at the time of purchase via email.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resource Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Cultural Resources	<i>\$000</i>	18,631	19,631	+422	0	+1,133	21,186	+1,555
Management	<i>FTE</i>	104	110	+0	0	+2	112	+2

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Mgmt.		(\$000)	FTE
	Civilian Climate Corps	+950	+2
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+183	+0
	Total	+1,133	+2

Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for Cultural Resource Management is \$21,186,000 and 112 FTE, a program change of +\$1,133,000 and +2 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$950,000: +2 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will conduct cultural heritage and paleontology site inventory, documentation, condition monitoring, and stabilization to preserve and protect American history and paleoecological data informing the understanding of climate change and the human relationship to the natural environment. The requested funding will support research incorporating Native American traditional ecological knowledge, ethnographic and oral history information, as well as scientific principles and practices to inform land management decisions. It will also produce interpretive and educational material for the public as well as inventory, stabilize, research and interpret museum collections for the benefit of the public and tribal communities.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+183,000: +0 FTE) - The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM’s sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the largest, most diverse and scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical and paleontological resources on the public lands as well as associated museum collections and

data. Collectively these resources inform about climate change and human interactions with the natural environment; offer educational, interpretive and recreational opportunities to the public; and affirm public and Native American Tribal community connections to the landscape.

The Cultural Resource Management subactivity supports the management of cultural and paleontological resources to benefit the public and to advance scientific knowledge. The BLM will continue to develop procedural efficiencies and business practices enhancing land use planning decisions for energy, infrastructure and other land use proposals and provide guidance on consultation with Native American Tribes to inform the management of cultural resources. The Program was launched in the 1970s to provide expertise in archaeology and historic preservation supporting identification of resources impacted by Federal actions consistent with the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (NHPA) and the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969* (NEPA). Today the Program facilitates conservation and scientific research through a permitting process, and considers impacts to paleontological resources as part of the NEPA process.

The BLM is part of a national Programmatic Agreement (nPA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and accompanying State-specific protocols with SHPOs. The nPA allows participating BLM western States and Alaska more discretion and flexibility in compliance activities and establishes a Preservation Board comprised of senior cultural resource specialists and managers to guide policy and provide recommendations to the BLM Director.

Program activities are directed by statutes that address the management of archaeological resources, historic properties and paleontological resources on the public lands, including associated museum collections and data. Statutory direction also guides coordination and consultation with Indian Tribes regarding places of historic, cultural and traditional value.

The subactivity supports the inventory and repatriation of Native American human remains and cultural items held in museum collections and responds to new discoveries on public lands as mandated by NAGPRA. Funding from the Cultural Resource Management subactivity also facilitates opportunities for the public to connect with their heritage sites by developing areas for public access and providing recreational, educational and interpretive opportunities.

The Program supports law enforcement efforts to protect the public's cultural and paleontological resources and curb criminal acts resulting in theft, damage, vandalism, loss and destruction in implementing the prohibited acts sections of the *Archaeological Resources Protection Act* (ARPA), the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* (NAGPRA) and the *Paleontological Resources Preservation Act* (PRPA).

Finally, funding from this subactivity enhances tools to improve compliance processes, providing flexibility and cost-savings for the Bureau and land-users and enhancing capacity for on-the-ground work through partnerships with State, local, Tribal, and non-profit organizations. Partnerships also enable the BLM and partners to capitalize on scarce skill sets, and augment staffing through the use of site stewards to monitor the condition of cultural and paleontological sites.

Funding for completing the NHPA Section 106 process review of effects from Federal actions and authorizations (undertakings) on historic properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is provided by the benefitting program or land-use proponent-driving proposals requiring compliance. Within the BLM, much of the Section 106 compliance supports energy development, rights-of-way for energy and transmission, fuels management, and forestry and rangeland management.

External proponents fund compliance through cost-recovery accounts and by directly contracting with cultural resource consultants to complete the identification phase of the Section 106 process.

The Cultural Resource Data Partnership employs geo-spatial modeling tools and data sharing to leverage capacity between BLM and State Historic Preservation Offices and the National Cultural Resources Information Management System provide access to cultural resource data across multiple land jurisdictions. The Potential Fossil Yield Classification system for evaluating lands for paleontology and the Recreation and Permit Tracking and Online Reporting system for paleontological permitting and inventory provide geospatial solutions for the management of paleontology.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Program

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Wild Horse & Burro Management							
<i>\$000</i>	101,555	115,745	+844	0	+36,007	152,596	+36,851
<i>FTE</i>	147	139		0	+70	209	+70

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:					
		2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
USFS Wild Horses	<i>\$000</i>	2,740	600	600	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	<i>\$000</i>	770	550	550	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

Notes- Adopt-A-Horse Program amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a minimum \$125 per horse or burro fee under a competitive bidding process for adoption of animals gathered from the public lands, conducted under The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 USC 1331-1340); the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Adopt-A-Horse Program is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Adopt-A-Horse Program are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt.	(\$000)	FTE
Address Excess WHB Population Challenge	+35,000	+70
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+1,007	+0
Total	+36,007	+70

Justification of 2022 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro Program is \$152,596,000 and 209 FTE, a program change of +\$36,007,000 and +70 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Address Excess WHB Population Challenge (+\$35,000,000; +70 FTE) – The BLM will complete additional on-range actions that assist in curtailing overpopulation throughout the West. The funding increase would allow BLM to remove an estimated 20,000 animals from the range and perform an estimated 3,100 fertility control treatments, including both vaccines and permanent sterilization methods, in 2022. The BLM currently plans to conduct 10,666 removals and perform approximately 2,200 fertility control treatments in 2021. The additional removals in 2022 would lead to increased costs off-range for holding and caring for the additional animals (over 50% of this increase would be used for these off-range holding costs). The BLM will continue to assess its management options to best contain population growth while achieving and maintaining Appropriate Management Levels. To reduce holding costs, BLM will strive to achieve 6,500 private care placements of excess wild horses and burros.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$1,007,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide

approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for implementing the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971*. The primary legal obligation under the Act is to achieve and maintain populations of wild horses and burros on public lands at Appropriate Management Level (AML). As directed by Congress under the Act, the BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros on 26.9 million acres of western public rangelands as part of its overall multiple-use mission.

The Act requires the BLM to “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.” If the BLM determines that an overpopulation exists and action is necessary to remove the excess animals, the agency is required to “immediately remove [them] from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” Overpopulations of wild horses and burros exist in over 80% of the 177 Herd Management Areas (HMAs) located in 10 western States, including severe overpopulation (i.e. over twice the AML) in about 100 HMAs. Wild horse and burro populations can double every four - five years. This overpopulation destroys rangelands and wildlife habitat, and often leads to the migration of wild horses and burros onto private and tribal lands or along highways, resulting in property destruction and safety issues for the animals and humans alike.

Since the Act was passed, on-range population has grown to more than three times AML with a FY 2021 estimate of 86,189 (+/- 10%) animals. This overpopulation, coupled with recurring drought conditions in many States, is causing substantial damage to the rangelands, effectively undermining other meaningful range management investments that would promote rangeland resilience in the face of climate change, and resulting in severe herd health degradation. This has imposed significant strain on other BLM programs, and the ability to manage the public lands consistent with its multiple use and sustained yield mission. The Act calls for several actions such as maintaining animal populations on the range at appropriate management levels; the removal of excess wild horses and burros^{1,2}, and that they be made available for adoption³.

Report to Congress

The BLM Report to Congress was submitted in May 2020, in response to Congressional direction for BLM to present a non-lethal strategy for achieving a sustainable WH&B program. The report outlines potential management activities needed to achieve AML on public lands over 15-18 years through a combination of gathers, holding, fertility control treatments and private care placement of animals through adoptions and sales. BLM continues to assess the feasibility of the actions discussed in the Report, as well as other potential management options necessary to maintain wild horse and burro populations in accordance with the program's statutory obligations.

1 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.b.1.

2 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.b.2.iv

3 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.b.2.iv.b.

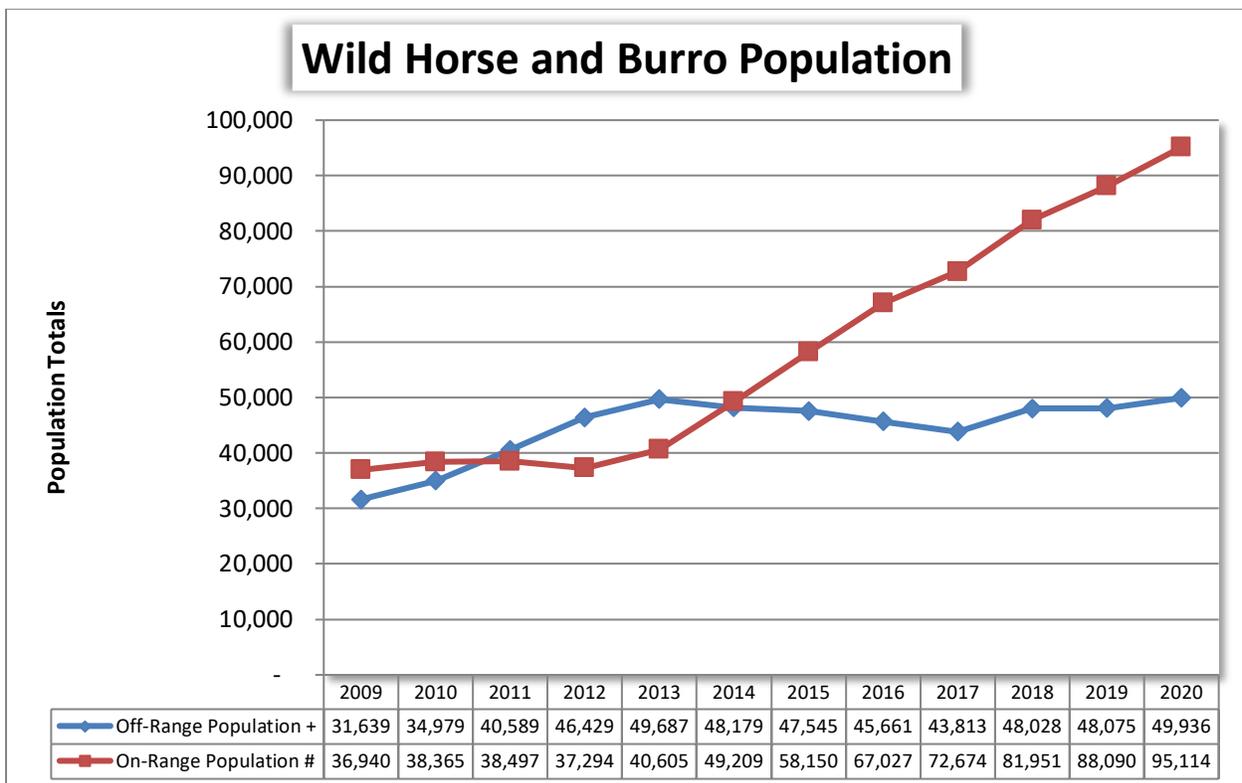
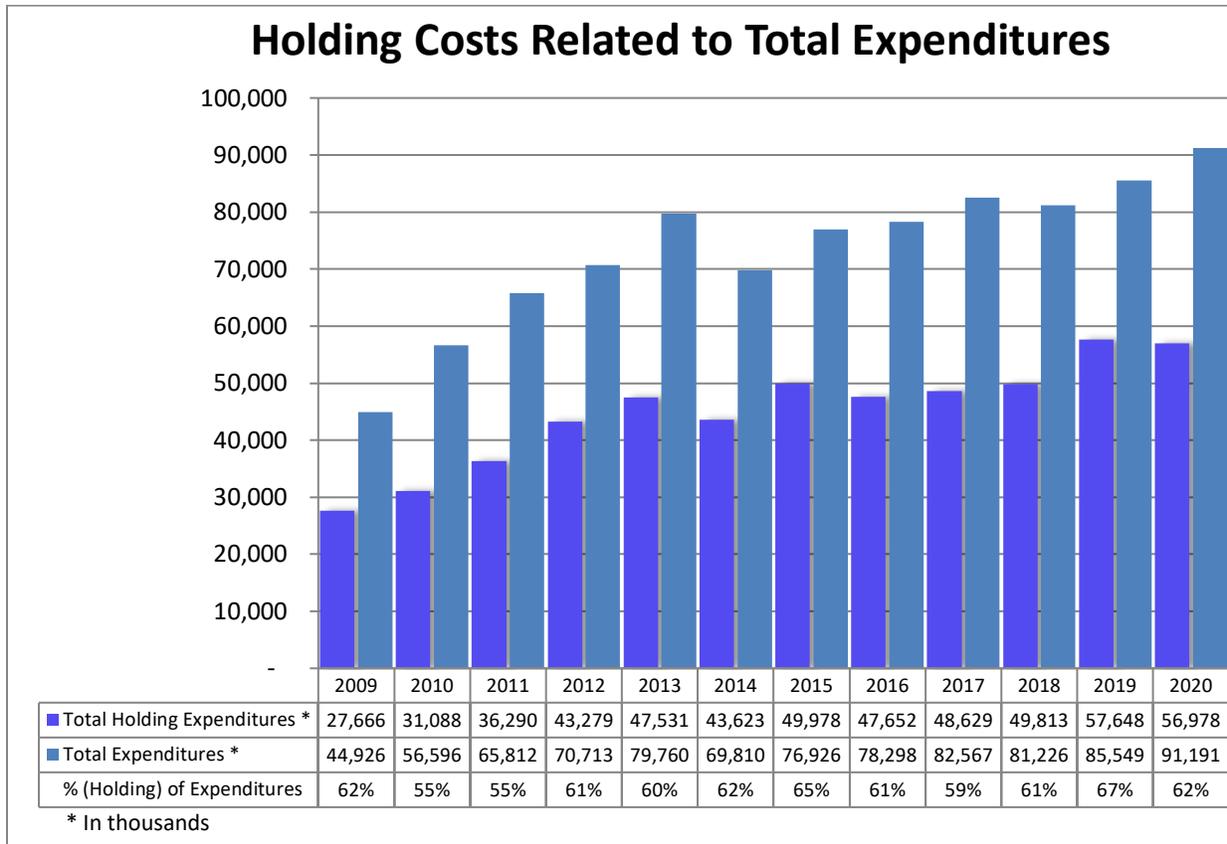
On-Range Management

On-range program components include developing Herd Management Area Plans; maintaining a current population estimate; establishing AML; applying population growth suppression methods, including contraceptive vaccines, IUDs, as well as spay and neuter techniques; achieving or maintaining AML by removing animals from the range; conducting population surveys; promoting volunteerism in rangeland and herd monitoring and management; and facilitating adoptions, transfers, and sales. The Bureau also continues to evaluate new research methods that might assist with on-range population management. Over the past several years, the BLM, through its partners, has and continues to do extensive scientific research to develop more effective and longer lasting population growth suppression methods and better management tools. This work will help the BLM take more aggressive action toward achieving sustainable herds on the range.

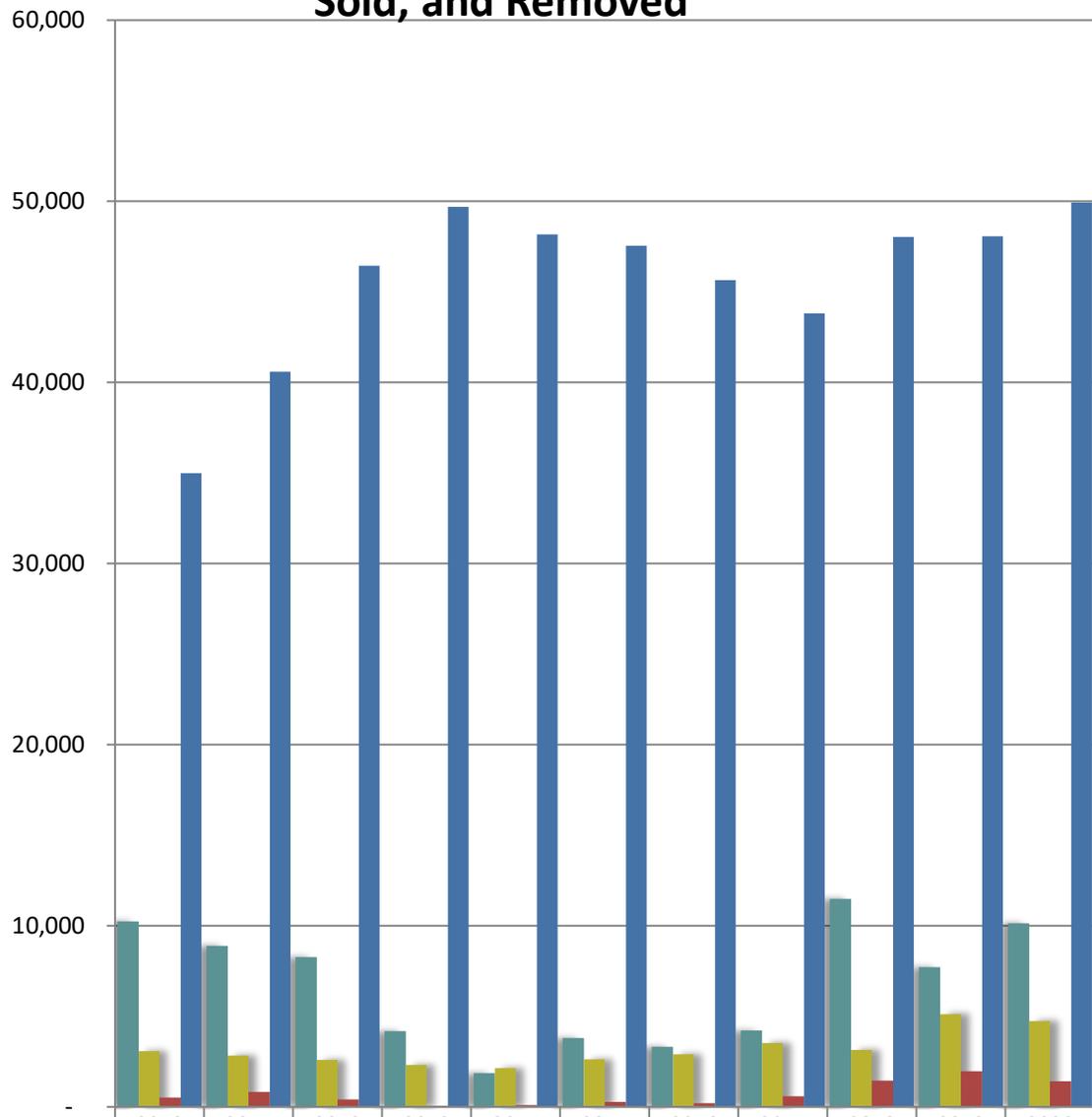
Off-Range Management

Off-range components include humanely caring for the excess animals removed from public lands in off-range corral and pasture facilities where much of the program's budget is focused; the private care placement program where animals are offered for adoption and sale to good homes as well as transferring animals to other agencies for use as work animals; routinely conducting compliance inspections for adopted, untitled animals; training programs that provide gentled animals to the public for private care placement; outreach education and communication efforts; and most importantly, engagement with individuals and organizations interested in supporting the program to accomplish goals.

In 2022, BLM will continue to increase public/private partnerships to place more animals into private care and limit the number of animals cared for in government-funded long-term facilities, and potentially reduce the overall percentage of total expenditures on holding, including by working with organizations to create private/public partnerships on pasture/sanctuary lands. The BLM will also continue working with the scientific community, academia and Federal partners to better refine and explore effective sterilization methods; to enhance existing fertility control vaccines; and develop new population controls through research projects, focusing on those that have shown positive outcomes. In addition, BLM will support several research projects aimed at developing new management tools, such as radio-collars and infra-red scanning for surveys. At this funding level, BLM will continue to find ways to address the significant overpopulation, including through sterilization methods and the use of contraceptives before returning them to the range. The BLM will continue removals and population growth suppression techniques on the range. In addition, the BLM will continue striving to increase private care placement (adoptions, sales, and transfers) which includes incentivizing adoptions. Lastly, the BLM will continue seeking permanent authority to transfer animals to local, State, and other Federal agencies for use as work animals.



Wild Horses and Burros - Adopted, Sold, and Removed



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Removed	10,255	8,877	8,255	4,196	1,857	3,819	3,320	4,209	11,491	7,703	10,139
Total Adopted	3,074	2,844	2,583	2,311	2,135	2,631	2,912	3,517	3,158	5,137	4,743
Total Sold	527	826	402	65	87	268	211	585	1,451	1,967	1,418
Off-Range Population +	34,979	40,589	46,429	49,687	48,179	47,545	45,661	43,813	48,028	48,075	49,936

+ Off-Range Population as of September 30 of each fiscal year.

Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	55,656	55,656	+1,266	0	+23,009	79,931	+24,275
	<i>FTE</i>	285	287		0	+37	324	+37
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	130,848	132,848	+1,899	0	+22,294	157,041	+24,193
	<i>FTE</i>	459	458		0	+36	494	+36
Total, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	186,504	188,504	+3,165	0	+45,303	236,972	+48,468
	<i>FTE</i>	744	745		0	+73	818	+73

Activity Description

The Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management Activity aims to sustain and enhance biologically diverse and climate-resilient ecosystems across public lands. The BLM protects, conserves, and restores habitats supporting fish, wildlife, plants, invertebrates, and threatened and endangered species. The BLM accomplishes this by implementing actions that benefit habitat and water quality conditions, inventorying and monitoring fish and wildlife resources, and providing for recreational opportunities. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water efforts that conserve biodiversity, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change (per Executive Orders 13990 and 14008), measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations, sustain recreational and subsistence uses, and enhance or maintain local economies. These efforts are conducted in coordination and collaboration with State Fish and Game Agencies, in addition to other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners.

The BLM implements actions through this Activity to increase the resiliency of habitats and species, which decreases the need for special actions based on the requirements of the *Endangered Species Act*. The BLM collects in-stream water quality data to monitor compliance with the *Clean Water Act* and conducts actions to maintain and improve water quality. Collectively, these efforts use the best science and data available to make decisions to bolster the resiliency of a variety of species and habitats.

BLM-managed lands include numerous wildlife and aquatic habitat types across a large part of America's western landscapes, including major portions of American deserts, tundra, and sagebrush rangelands. The BLM is also responsible for managing 30 million acres of prairies and nearly 30 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. The BLM's diverse land base includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Healthy BLM-managed lands are vital to thousands of species of mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and invertebrates.

Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Aquatic Habitat Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfe rs	Program Change	2022 Request	
Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	55,656	55,656	+1,266	0	+23,009	79,931	+24,275
	<i>FTE</i>	285	287		0	+37	324	+37

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Aquatic Habitat Mgmt.	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+1,610	+3
Restoring landscape connectivity and function	+5,188	+9
Conserving and restoring lands to combat climate change	+4,475	+9
Improving water resources	+7,895	+10
Decision support for adaptive management	+3,383	+6
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+458	+0
Total	+23,009	+37

Justification of 2022 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for Aquatic Habitat Management is \$79,931,000 and 325 FTE, a program change of +\$23,009,000 and +37 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,610,000; +3 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will recruit and hire youth and individuals from underserved communities to implement riparian, stream, and wetland restoration, as well as assessment and monitoring activities to assess project success. Such work is critical to achieving initiatives to prevent invasive species establishment and spread; restore landscape connectivity and function to combat climate change; and improve water resources. Partnerships with youth organizations will provide young Americans an opportunity for civil service, develop professional skills, and improve conditions on the ground.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$5,188,000; +9 FTE) – The BLM will increase efforts to eradicate and control invasive species consistent with the Department of the Interior Invasive Species Strategic Plan, and will implement projects to enhance and restore landscape connectivity. Connectivity efforts will focus on reconnecting tributaries within mainstream habitat by removing fish barriers and maintaining free-flowing aquatic networks; reconnecting floodplains and lateral river dynamics; and improving and maintaining groundwater levels and discharge to springs, streams, and other groundwater dependent ecosystems. The BLM will also increase partnerships with State and local organizations to implement invasive species control and eradication and efforts to restore connectivity.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$4,475,000; +9 FTE) – The BLM will restore lands to combat climate change by conserving remaining high-quality lands and waters, restoring degraded land and water resources, and ensuring the connectivity of these systems. The BLM will also

work with partners to conduct restoration trainings, offer professional development opportunities, facilitate partnerships for achieving restoration and conservation goals, and advance the science and practice of conservation and restoration.

Improving Water Resources (+\$7,895,000; +10 FTE) – The BLM will increase efforts to ensure water of sufficient quality and quantity is physically and legally available to sustain aquatic resources and other beneficial uses of water on public lands. The Bureau will work to improve water quality and will focus on reducing releases of pollutants, thermal loading, and sediment into public waters. It will also work to improve water availability and will focus on building drought resilience through low impact restoration techniques and ensuring sustainable, secure water supplies on BLM-managed lands. This work will require coordination with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners.

Decision Support for Adaptive Management (+\$3,383,000; +6 FTE) – The BLM will advance efforts to modernize and automate geospatial and data standards to inventory and monitor land and water condition and climate change impacts. The Aquatic Habitat Management program will work with other BLM programs and external partners to measure, map, and model water availability, and anthropogenic activities that influence water availability and quality, to prioritize areas for conservation and restoration.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$458,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM manages for resistant and resilient riparian, fisheries, and water resources (hereafter referred to as aquatic resources). The Bureau’s aquatic resources and issues are diverse and include watersheds; riparian-wetland systems; springs, streams, and rivers; ponds and lakes; fisheries; water quality; water rights and uses; and aquatic invasive species. These systems also support myriad ecosystem services such as drinking water, flood attenuation, drought resistance, pollination, and nutrient cycling. The program works to conserve and restore aquatic resources and support the thoughtful implementation of other aspects of BLM’s mission (e.g., locatable minerals, fluid minerals, range, forestry recreation, renewable energy), which could either impact aquatic resources or require restoration of such resources to achieve multiple-use and sustained yield management objectives.

To achieve the Aquatic Habitat Management program objectives in an era of rapid ecological change, the program’s core functions are:

- **Conservation:** Maintain and conserve the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of aquatic resources.
- **Restoration:** Restore aquatic resources affected by past and present impacts, such as aquatic invasive species, wildfire, drought, and floods; and increase their resistance and resilience to the impacts of climate change.
- **Inventory, Assessment, & Monitoring:** Inventory, assess, and monitor aquatic resources to facilitate and inform our understanding of condition and trend, inform BLM management activities, and assess regulatory compliance.

- **Sustainability:** Manage for the rate, volume, timing, and quality of water required to sustain resistant and resilient aquatic resources and the limits of acceptable change.
- **Water Security:** Acquire, perfect, protect, and manage Federal reserved and State-based water rights, and negotiate agreements to ensure water of sufficient quantity and quality is physically and legally available to sustain resistant and resilient aquatic resources and other beneficial uses on public lands.
- **Compliance:** Ensure full compliance with applicable Federal Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations.
- **Collaboration:** Coordinate, cooperate, and consult with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to foster an adaptive management-based approach to protecting aquatic resources and ensuring programs achieve a balance of environmental equity in practice.

Conservation and Restoration – As the largest land management agency in the country, the BLM has a critical role to play combating climate change and habitat loss and managing for resistant and resilient aquatic resources. The Aquatic Habitat Management program works with other BLM programs, and coordinates with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners to implement projects that conserve or restore watershed health, water quality and quantity, native and recreational fisheries, ecosystem services, and healthy stream and riparian habitat. A significant focus of this work is focused on process-based restoration to increase the resistance and resilience of aquatic systems to climate change, drought, diversions, wildfire, invasive species, and other stressors. This includes implementing projects that focus on the hydrologic, geomorphic, and biological processes that create and maintain diverse, functioning watersheds and systems. Restoration efforts should be comprehensive in nature, where possible, and address causes of impairment, local community values and priorities for aquatic systems, and BLM's broader resource management plan objectives and authorized activities. The BLM will apply treatments to 12,000 acres of lake and wetland habitat and 322 treatments to stream and riparian areas; undertake 364 lake, wetland, stream and riparian construction projects; and undertake 280 conservation actions for non-Endangered Species Act species.

Water Security and Sustainability – Ensuring water of sufficient quality and quantity is physically and legally available to sustain healthy aquatic resources and the ecosystem services they provide requires informed and sustained engagement in Federal and State procedures that guide the allocation and administration of water. The Aquatic Habitat Management program protects the agency's water rights and uses by acquiring and managing Federal and State water rights, participating in State water right adjudications, negotiating water right settlement agreements, providing water rights training, and developing sustainability goals that identify the rate, volume, timing, and quality of water required to protect the specific values for which aquatic resources are managed. The BLM will develop new water rights training with a focus on areas experiencing increased drought risk and basins involved in adjudications. The BLM will build drought resilience by protecting instream uses and groundwater storage on public lands, with an emphasis on public water reserves, wild and scenic rivers, and national riparian conservation areas. The BLM will continue to participate on Federal teams to support the settlement of Indian water right claims and improve collaboration between Tribes and Federal and State agencies on water issues across western States. The BLM will continue to implement best-management practices to maintain and improve water quality and to participate in the Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Forum to reduce salt and sediment pollution in the Colorado River. The BLM will process 17,200 water rights; inventory 167,700 water parameters; monitor 218,100 water parameters; and assess 1,060,700 watershed acres.

Inventory, Assessment and Monitoring – A cornerstone of the Aquatic Habitat Management program and BLM decision making is inventory, assessment, and monitoring information. Such data is required to

characterize what resources exist and where they are located, what condition they are in, and how they are changing through time in response to natural and anthropogenic drivers. The BLM is focused on developing and maintaining corporate data systems to protect its investment in data collection and ensure the best available science is readily available to BLM decision makers and partners. All information used to inform decisions shall be robust, repeatable, transparent, and adhere to DOI scientific integrity standards. The BLM will improve the efficiency of its inventory, assessment, and monitoring efforts by partnering with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to conduct collaborative assessment and monitoring activities. The BLM will inventory 1,830,800 acres of wetlands, monitor 3,400 riparian and stream miles and 15,800 acres of lake and wetland habitat; and monitor 1,100 species populations. This data will ensure the Bureau considers, supplements, and supports plans for forming evidence-based policies and decision making.

Aquatic Invasive Species – The prevention and control of aquatic invasive species (AIS) is critical to conserving aquatic resources, protecting sensitive species, and mitigating economic losses. Successful AIS prevention and management requires dedicated and coordinated efforts among multiple agencies and sustained funding. In partnership with national, State, and regional efforts, the BLM will work to prevent and contain the spread of AIS through outreach and education, early detection and rapid response monitoring, interdiction, and control measures. These and other efforts will follow guidance issued in the Department of the Interior’s Invasive Species Strategic Plan. The BLM will provide education and outreach for 345 programs and conduct 4,300 inventories for the presence of AIS.

Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	130,848	132,848	+1,899	0	+22,294	157,041	+24,193
	<i>FTE</i>	459	458		0	+36	494	+36

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Wildlife Habitat Mgmt.		(\$000)	FTE
	Civilian Climate Corps	+3,125	+5
	Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+6,091	+11
	Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+5,415	+9
	Decision Support for Adaptive Management	+3,383	+7
	Restoring Legacy Disturbances	+3,090	+4
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+1,190	+0
Total		+22,294	+36

Justification of 2022 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for Wildlife Habitat Management is \$157,041,000 and 494 FTE, a program change of +\$22,294,000 and +36 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$3,125,000; +5 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will increase capacity to maintain and restore wildlife and plant populations and habitat through the Civilian Climate Corps. This work will advance the Wildlife Habitat Management program by supporting the collection of native seeds; the inventory and maintenance of wildlife habitat infrastructure; the implementation of wildlife habitat treatments (e.g., invasive species treatments, seedling planting); the collection of data on condition and trends; and the removal of barriers for wildlife movement.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$6,091,000; +11 FTE) – The BLM will advance efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore functional, landscape-level wildlife migration, dispersal, and daily movement corridors for big game, migratory birds, pollinators, and at-risk species. The BLM will also identify and protect important seasonal habitats to improve connectivity and address habitat fragmentation. To help support the implementation of restoration projects, the BLM will increase efforts to implement the National Seed Strategy through a nationwide network of seed collectors, farmers and growers, nurseries, seed storage facilities, and research to develop science-based native seed mixes to restore resilient ecosystems.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$5,415,000; +9 FTE) – The BLM will increase efforts to identify, protect, conserve, and restore large landscapes that are necessary to support the long-term resilience of wildlife and plant populations, especially with respect to the impacts of climate change. These efforts will require further investment in the National Seed Strategy to support the native

seed mixes necessary for restoration of resilient ecosystems.

Decision Support for Adaptive Management (+\$3,383,000; +7 FTE) – The BLM will invest in scientific products and decision support tools to help identify and prioritize landscapes, especially those that have the greatest potential to sequester carbon, and to develop tools to increase the effectiveness of restoration efforts.

Restoring Legacy Disturbances (+\$3,090,000; +4 FTE) – The BLM will identify post-fire and post-reclamation areas that need additional resources to achieve desired habitat conditions. In doing so, the agency will identify wildlife habitat areas to be restored that will maximize the agency's ability to address climate resiliency and support increased carbon sequestration. The BLM will also seek to remove, repair, or improve infrastructure that is inhibiting wildlife movement. Increased investment in the National Seed Strategy will provide adapted seed mixes to restore legacy disturbances.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$1,190,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM supports initiatives that identify, protect, conserve, and restore wildlife habitat to achieve long-term conservation goals. These efforts are conducted in coordination and collaboration with State Fish and Game Agencies, in addition to other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners. The Wildlife Habitat Management program conducts wildlife and habitat inventories and monitoring to help set science-based objectives, inform short- and long-term trends, and identify important habitats such as migration corridors, potential climate refugia, and important habitat linkages. The program uses the inventory and monitoring data, in addition to scientific products, to guide and implement habitat restoration projects to improve the achievement of desired habitat objectives.

Wildlife Management

BLM-administered public lands are home to thousands of mammalian, reptile, avian, amphibian, and invertebrate species, which inhabit some of our Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential habitat. The BLM aims to ensure self-sustaining populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife on public lands for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations. The Wildlife Habitat Management program is responsible for identifying, protecting, conserving, and restoring species and their habitats in coordination and collaboration with State fish and game agencies, in addition to other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners. The BLM is also focused on advancing collaboration with communities of color, low-income families, and rural and indigenous communities that have not typically been included in identification of wildlife habitat priorities and have often missed opportunities to enhance local economic prospects related to wildlife habitat management.

In 2022, the BLM will conduct treatments to maintain and improve 400,000 acres of wildlife habitat, and inventory and monitor 16,000 wildlife populations in support of State wildlife agency populations objectives. The BLM uses the latest geospatial data technologies to share wildlife information within BLM

and with partners to facilitate a collaborative and efficient work environment. The Wildlife Habitat Management program leverages funds with other BLM Programs and partners to develop and maintain plant material for restoration to improve wildlife habitat, improve water quality, increase resistance to invasive weed species, and reduce the threat of wildfires.

The BLM will continue to improve hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities on public lands by working with other BLM programs and partners to maintain existing public access and provide improved public access. In addition to sagebrush restoration (discussed below), the BLM will prioritize the implementation of projects that improve big game seasonal habitats and migrations corridors, with consideration of the effects of climate change. Additional focus will be on identification and management of habitat that supports wildlife migrations for other priority species, such as pollinators, bats, and migratory birds, and habitat that may serve as climate refugia.

Sagebrush Restoration

Sagebrush is a vital part of the lifecycle of more than 350 species including sage-grouse, migratory birds, pollinators, and big game. The importance of maintaining and restoring this ecosystem is evident in the value it provides for wildlife habitat, climate resilience, recreation, hunting, grazing, soil stability, and social and economic benefits to local communities. Commitments to maintain or enhance sagebrush habitats have been ongoing for a number of decades with Federal, State, Tribal governments, local, and non-governmental partners. The BLM will continue to coordinate with the States, Tribes, and other partners on sage-grouse and sagebrush conservation activities and will continue to invest in the collaborative conservation and restoration of this vital ecosystem, especially in light of the rapidly changing climate.

The conservation of the sagebrush biome warrants a landscape-scale approach to conservation, restoration, and management, as guided by the best available science and up-to-date data. The BLM will maintain its focus on collaboration with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, to collectively ensure the long-term resilience of this iconic ecosystem. The BLM will focus on collaborative, integrated, and strategic restoration and conservation efforts across the sagebrush biome. These projects will be designed and implemented with our partners to comprehensively address the threats the landscape faces, leverage funding, and advance multiple objectives. These focused efforts will help to restore native ecosystems, create climate resilient landscapes, and to prevent further declines in the sage-grouse population. In 2022, the BLM will work with these partners to treat 500,000 acres of sagebrush habitat through this sub-activity, in addition to several hundred thousand additional acres treated through funding in other BLM programs. The BLM will also continue to emphasize investment in inventory and monitoring of sagebrush habitat, in addition to maintaining data sets and geospatial information, in order to focus investments in the areas of greatest need and to ensure effectiveness of our conservation efforts.

National Seed Strategy Implementation

The Plant Conservation & Restoration program is working with 18 other Federal agencies and 20 Tribes to ensure the National Seed Strategy is being effectively implemented across the country. Native plant communities are the green infrastructure we rely on for healthy, biodiverse ecosystems. Healthy native plant communities protect against natural disasters; create wildlife, rare species, and pollinator habitat; and are vital for carbon sequestration. Native seeds provide BLM with the ability to restore functional ecosystems after natural disasters and mitigate the effects of climate change. Implementing the National Seed Strategy, a coordinated, research-driven native seed production effort, is an efficient and cost-effective risk management strategy. The BLM is collaborating to increase the supply of native seeds for restoration through the National Seed Strategy to get the right seed in the right place at the right time. Public lands contain a diversity of wildlife and other uses that rely on healthy plant communities spanning over 50 ecoregions. Each ecoregion contains plant communities that have adapted to those environments. Actions in the National Seed Strategy include wildland seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and

storage, and seed use for restoration. A coordinated approach that actively works with the private sector can help assure a ready supply of commercially available seed. In 2022, BLM will implement science-based recommendations that will improve the availability of native seed.

Conservation Efforts for Threatened and Endangered Species

The Threatened and Endangered Species (T&E) program provides for the BLM's management and recovery of federally protected species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended. In adhering to the tenets of the ESA, the T&E Program's primary goal is to achieve species' recovery so that protection under the ESA is no longer required. Conservation efforts for proposed, candidate, and sensitive plants and animals are also important so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary. The BLM works closely with other BLM programs, Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners, in shared conservation stewardship of these important species and habitats.

The T&E Species program's focus is on conserving biodiversity, slowing extinction rates, increasing resilience to climate change, and using the best science and data available to make decisions. The agency will increase its emphasis on the implementation of multi-species, ecosystem-level, on-the-ground conservation projects (e.g., habitat restoration, seed collection, propagation, disease control, invasive species control, wildlife and plant translocations/population establishment) to "move the needle" toward species' conservation and recovery and realize population increases. The program will focus on the identification, protection, conservation, and restoration of large landscape areas and connectivity corridors for long-term species' viability and resilience. Science-related activities, such as research, inventory, monitoring, and habitat models will be used to improve our understanding of species, their habitat, and associated threats so that our recovery action can be well-designed and effectively implemented. The BLM will strategically direct an emphasis toward priority species and habitats, where BLM manages substantial portions of the species' ranges, or where BLM can restore populations to prevent extinction and achieve recovery.

The T&E program will collaborate with our other partners to cost share and maximize resource dollars to conserve and recover wildlife and plants. To ensure the use of best available science and gain new conservation partners, the T&E Program will participate on species' recovery teams, climate change work groups, pollinator conservation efforts, and other relevant team efforts. In addition, the T&E program values the ability to engage, train, and support a new generation of Americans working to further conservation in the country.

The BLM will implement up to 1,500 recovery actions in 2022, including on-the-ground efforts such as habitat protection, restoration, seed collection, and population establishment, and science activities including research, surveys, and monitoring, where they contribute directly to conservation or recovery. The actual number of projects will depend on the scale of those projects because the T&E program focus on landscape level projects will mean that individual recovery actions will likely require more funding than smaller projects.

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Activity: Recreation Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+422	+0	+5,445	24,131	+5,867
	<i>FTE</i>	122	124		+0	+12	136	+12
Recreation Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	57,465	58,465	+1,477	+0	+7,428	67,370	+8,905
	<i>FTE</i>	363	361		+0	+10	371	+10
Total, Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	75,729	76,729	+1,899	+0	+12,873	91,501	14,772
	<i>FTE</i>	485	485	+0	+0	+22	507	+22

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity is well-positioned to play a prominent role in achieving the Department's goals of minimizing the risk and spread of COVID-19, building healthy communities and economies, advancing environmental justice, addressing the climate crisis, and honoring our nation-to-nation relationship with Tribes by working with our partners to provide safe and equitable access to outdoor recreation opportunities for all Americans.

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Recreation trails and rivers management including off-highway vehicle, public access, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Administration for specially designated rivers and trails including National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic and Historic Trails, National Recreation Trails and National Water Trails; Close-to-home access to public lands recreation for a safe and healthy experience;
- Engagement with diverse stakeholders to improve or develop equitable access to public lands for all persons regardless of abilities or personal background;
- Climate resistant design, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities and infrastructure;
- Visitor information and services such as maps, websites, and online reservation systems using recreation.gov;
- Travel and tourism support for local communities and partners;
- Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas management;
- Support to partners, volunteers, and youth programs;
- Streamlined and improved recreation permitting and collection of use fee;
- Protection of scenic (visual) values; and
- Recreational and primitive caving opportunities.

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+422	0	+5,445	24,131	+5,867
	<i>FTE</i>	122	124		0	+12	136	+12

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Wilderness Management		(\$000)	FTE
	Civilian Climate Corps	+795	+2
	Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+1,333	+3
	Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+1,800	+4
	Improving Water Resources	+1,334	+3
	Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+ 183	+0
	Total	+5,445	+12

Justification of 2022 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for Wilderness Management is \$24,131,000 and 136 FTE, a program change of +\$5,445,000 and +12 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$795,000; +2 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will continue wilderness character monitoring baseline assessments over the coming years for the remaining half of the 260 wilderness areas still needing to be assessed. This can be accomplished through organizations affiliated with the Civilian Climate Corps initiative and hiring early career professionals trained in wilderness monitoring protocols. Also, CCCs members can update inventories of lands with wilderness characteristics to ensure this resource is considered and protected where appropriate in land use plan decisions. Finally, the CCC will help install and maintain sustainable infrastructure features near and along wilderness and wilderness study area boundaries to improve the visitor experience and identify appropriate recreation opportunities (e.g., portal signs, trailhead information kiosks, final maps, etc.).

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$1,333,000; +3 FTE) – The BLM will restore landscapes in wilderness and wilderness study areas impacted by incursions from recent unauthorized use or legacy use. These impacts affect areas ecologically, leaving them impaired and/or vulnerable to erosion.

In some areas, routes encroachment into wilderness areas from unauthorized use has increased or conditions have deteriorated, and restoration actions are needed to maintain wilderness values. Existing BLM efforts to inform and guide this restoration include Resource Management Plans, Wilderness Management Plans, wilderness character monitoring and Wilderness Study Area monitoring.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$1,800,000; +4 FTE) – The BLM will fund projects supporting conservation and restoration of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas such as fuel reduction, noxious weed removal and native plant restorations to improve native habitats.

Improving Water Resources (+\$1,334,000; +3 FTE) – The BLM will inventory water quality and native and non-native biota using State and EPA regulatory standards, as applicable, and implement measures to improve water quality. Site specific practices for improving water quality will include restoration and remediation of areas causing excessive erosion.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$183,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

Part of the BLM’s National Conservation Lands, the BLM manages wilderness areas according to the *Wilderness Act of 1964* and other public laws that designate wilderness. Under the *Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA), the program also covers wilderness study areas. Managing these lands includes collaborating with local, State, and Tribal governments, and other Federal partners; enhancing and maintaining recreational access to wilderness and wilderness study areas; and engaging youth to help foster a sense of shared stewardship.

Wilderness areas are Federal lands designated by law to be managed to protect their wilderness character as defined by the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. Specific wilderness-designating laws also guide wilderness management.

As of May 2021, the BLM manages 260 wilderness areas, comprising nearly 9.9 million acres in 10 western States, or 4 percent of the total surface acreage that the BLM administers. In addition, the BLM continues to manage 491 wilderness study areas (almost 11.6 million acres in 11 western States and Alaska, or 4.5 percent of BLM’s total surface acreage) until Congress either designates these areas as wilderness or releases them for other uses.

Additional information about the program can be found at <https://www.blm.gov/wilderness> and a list of designated Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas managed by the BLM can be found at <https://www.blm.gov/nlc-data>.

Programs managing recreation, wildlife, fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely benefit from the wilderness resource and assist the BLM in meeting its legal requirements to manage wilderness areas. Working collaboratively across boundaries with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments as well

as private landowners helps support the BLM's management of wilderness areas and wilderness study areas.

Much of the work of the Wilderness Management program is achieved through strong networks of conservation corps and volunteers providing thousands of hours of service. Typical examples of work performed by partners in wilderness areas and wilderness study areas include building and maintaining trails, eradicating invasive species, educating and informing visitors on Leave No Trace etiquette and visitor safety, monitoring wilderness character, and reclaiming and restoring degraded areas. These collaborative relationships advance the Bureau's efforts to be a good neighbor to surrounding communities.

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Recreation Resources	<i>\$000</i>	57,465	58,465	+1,477	0	+7,428	67,370	+8,905
Management	<i>FTE</i>	363	361		0	+10	371	+10

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:					
		2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
Recreation Fees	<i>\$000</i>	23,727	28,122	28,000	-122
	<i>FTE</i>	145	147	147	+0
California Off-Highway Vehicle	<i>\$000</i>	8,380	6,380	6,380	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	39	39	39	+0
Recreation Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	453	720	720	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	6	6	6	+0

Notes:

- Recreation Fees amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from recreation fee revenues (nearly all recreation fees are kept at the site where they are collected); the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-477) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Recreation Fees is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- California Off-Highway Vehicle amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of a project on a reimbursable basis; the Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on California Off-Highway Vehicle is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

- Recreation Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenue from Special Recreation Permits to authorize group activities or recreation events; the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Recreation Cost Recovery is found in the Services Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account.

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Wilderness Management	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+1,900	+3
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+3,158	+5
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+1,821	+2
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+ 549	+0
Total	+7,428	+10

Justification of 2022 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for Recreation Resources Management is \$67,370,000 and 371 FTE, a program change of +\$7,428,000 and +10 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,900,000; +3 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will utilize the Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) to augment and supplement traditional means of conserving and restoring public lands and waters, improving access to outdoor recreation opportunities, addressing public lands maintenance backlogs, and increasing climate resiliency through “nature-based” solutions. BLM public lands are in high demand, both for outdoor recreation and for mitigating the effects of climate change through meaningful and immediate climate action. Use of the CCC program will provide job opportunities to participants wishing to gain skills in outdoor recreation management while contributing to national climate and sustainability goals.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$3,158,000; +5 FTE) – The BLM will restore landscape connectivity and function by using these funds to: plan, design, and implement infrastructure (e.g., roads, trails) to create a seamless recreational experience for public land users; reduce or mitigate recreation impacts to natural resources and sensitive species habitat; and enhance the recreational experience by providing data and information for available recreational opportunities to reduce concentrated use patterns.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$1,821,000; +2 FTE) – The BLM will ensure outdoor recreation remains sustainable in the face of climate change by using these funds to: maintain, improve, and construct infrastructure using materials to withstand a range of climate stressors; relocate existing infrastructure to areas with less risk of climate damage; and optimize timing of opportunities to align with changing conditions. Funds would also be used to reduce invasive species, to prevent or minimize hazards from wildland fire, and seed or plant more appropriate, native vegetation (e.g., pollinators), to increase resilience of recreation settings to climate stressors. Additional funding will allow for continued maintenance of roads and trails impacted by flooding; upgrades, repairs, and improvements to address inadequate drainage; and altering or decommissioning roads or trails to reduce access where it is no longer sustainable.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$549,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in the western United States. The BLM oversees a broad and complex set of recreation-related activities and

programs including recreation planning; access; visitor safety; travel and transportation management; information and education; and recreation infrastructure and maintenance. Among the most important management objectives are providing close-to-home recreational opportunities for a safe and healthy experience; equitable access to public lands for all persons regardless of abilities or personal background; accommodating increased demand for existing and new recreational opportunities; and adopting modern business practices to provide recreational services and information to public land users.

The Recreation and Visitor Services program manages recreation resources and visitor services to facilitate beneficial outcomes to individuals, local communities, and the economy. More than 120 urban centers in the western States and thousands of rural towns are located within 25 miles of public land. This accessibility to public lands provides recreation opportunities for over 73 million visitors annually. It is estimated in 2021 the BLM will be providing recreation opportunities for over 75 million visitors to public lands. Currently, the BLM manages over 3,400 developed recreation sites and areas; administers over 4,600 permits for commercial, competitive, and organized group activities; and provides the public with thousands of miles of motorized and non-motorized trails. Over 94 percent of visitors surveyed report overall satisfaction with visitor information, facilities, management, interpretation/education, staff services, and programs annually.⁴

The BLM provides a wide variety of developed and dispersed opportunities to the recreating public primarily for little or no cost. At the same time, legislation such as the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004* and prior Acts allow the BLM to charge modest fees for amenities at many developed sites. The BLM diligently applies these funds at the sites where they were collected. The BLM also charges fees, and in some cases, recovers additional administrative costs, for special recreation permits associated with specific events and activities. In 2022, approximately 120 BLM campgrounds and other recreation sites will be available to take reservations on Recreation.gov, improving access to recreation with enhanced online reservations and information. Additional value – critical to the success of the Recreation and Visitor Services program – is provided by partners and volunteers, who multiply the BLM’s available resources as they accomplish work with tangible benefits on the ground.

Outdoor recreation is an important part of our Nation’s history and economy. From hiking, camping, rafting, motorized recreation, and more, the outdoor recreation industry supports thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity⁵. In 2022, the BLM will continue efforts to improve visitor and recreation resource data by conducting inventories and visitor assessments. The Bureau will also increase access to recreation opportunities on public lands by developing trails, connecting trail systems, and improving access by acquiring easements to public lands that are currently difficult to access. The BLM will also explore prospects to expand recreational opportunities on BLM-managed lands such as cabins in Alaska or developing activities at Bonneville Salt Flats in Utah. Additionally, expanding recreational access includes providing information to the public on how to access nearby public lands and what opportunities are available, through online services, including developing new and maintaining existing online information.

The BLM will continue to conduct recreation facility condition assessments on approximately 20 percent of recreation sites. These assessments will allow the BLM to identify, correct, or remove barriers at sites or facilities to enhance visitor health and safety, improve access for people with disabilities, and determine necessary adjustments to create infrastructure that can better withstand climate stressors. By developing closer ties to and accountability with the States and local communities and the public that we serve, the

⁴ “Bureau of Land Management 2020 GPRA Report”, Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University. May 2021. - <https://sesrc.wsu.edu/pub/blm/reports/FY20/blm-gpra20.pdf>

² “The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2020” <https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/SoundInvest2019-6pages-FINAL-083019.pdf>

Recreation and Visitor Services program aims to improve visitor experiences; offer updated, engaging, and relevant visitor information; and contribute to the greater social, economic, and environmental benefits for communities.

The implementation of an online Special Recreation Permit application system, known as RAPTOR, and initiation of an on-line permit management system, will improve efficiency by allowing permittees to apply for a permit using a web interface that is user friendly and supported on a desktop, laptop and mobile devices, providing a higher level of customer service. The Recreation and Visitor Services program is also working to enhance information for the public for trip planning and recreation opportunities and develop electronic recreation fee payment methods for increased customer convenience. In 2022, the BLM will be managing over 1,000 online permit applications, streamlining the permit and use authorization process, and helping to inform and educate the public, for-profit, and non-profit entities on how to obtain, or if applicable, avoid the need for a permit.

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

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	90,947	90,947	+1,688		+27,424	120,059	+29,112
	<i>FTE</i>	451	459	+0			459	+0
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	48,925	48,925	+1,477		+366	50,768	+1,843
	<i>FTE</i>	358	379	+0			379	+0
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,868	15,868	+211		+92	16,171	+303
	<i>FTE</i>	70	81	+0			81	+0
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	12,303	12,303	+633		+3,689	16,625	+4,322
	<i>FTE</i>	83	87	+0		+3	90	+3
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	29,061	30,561	+422		+14,275	45,258	+14,697
	<i>FTE</i>	114	118	+0		+60	178	+60
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	<i>\$000</i>	197,104	198,604	+4,431		+45,846	248,881	+50,277
	<i>FTE</i>	1,076	1,124			+63	1,187	+63

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*. These are shown and discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter, as well as in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity.

Activity Description

The Administration understands the urgency and magnitude of the climate challenge. The 2022 BLM budget request reflects the appropriation needs for BLM's Energy and Minerals Management programs to accomplish the priorities of the President and the Department of the Interior (Department). This includes implementation of Executive Order (EO) 14008, "*Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*," to restore balance on public lands and waters, create jobs, and provide a path to align the management of America's public lands and waters with our Nation's climate, conservation, and clean energy goals while using the best available science and practices in the decision-making process and strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal nations. The budget request also supports EO 13990, "*Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*," and associated initiatives to address impacts related to climate change and environmental justice from energy development on public lands. BLM will assess changes that may be needed to its Federal oil and gas and coal leasing programs to comply with these directives, including Section 209 of EO 14008. These efforts will help ensure American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of these Federal assets, impacts to the environment are minimized, and the programs are aligned with Administration's broader effort to transition to a clean energy future. The budget request supports these and other initiatives to tackle the climate crisis, address environmental justice concerns, and create good paying jobs as the Nation transitions to a clean energy future.

In addition, the budget request promotes EO 14017, "*America's Supply Chains*," which emphasizes the need for resilient, diverse and secure supply chains, including critical and rare earth minerals, to ensure our economic prosperity and national security. BLM-managed public lands provide energy from diverse

sources – including an increasing trend of renewable energy interest from wind, solar and geothermal; as well as from nonrenewable sources such as coal, oil, and gas. In FY 2020, the BLM permitted 2,148 megawatts (MWs) of new electricity generation capacity from wind, solar, and geothermal sources on public lands and is on-track to support another 3,000 MWs in FY 2021 through permitting. Production from Federal lands also included approximately 252 million tons of coal in FY 2020. According to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) Revenue Data website, Federal onshore oil production included 314 million barrels of oil during FY 2020.

The *Oil and Gas Program* provides access to oil and gas where suitable, while seeking to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way and provide a fair return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal assets. The BLM works with its lessees, operators, State and field offices and other Federal surface management agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Forest Service, to reduce the inventory of idled wells and to prevent orphaned wells, while achieving the goal of preserving 30 percent of our Nation’s land and waters by 2030. The 2022 request for Oil and Gas Management supports the Administration’s Reclamation Jobs in Energy Communities initiative, which aims to put the energy industry to work cleaning up abandoned mines and orphaned wells and help create good paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union while improving the environmental quality of energy and mining communities. Section 208 of EO 14008 directs the Secretary to pause new oil and gas leasing on public lands pending the completion of a comprehensive review and reconsideration of Federal oil and gas permitting and leasing practices. The review will consider ways to improve the stewardship of these public resources as the Nation transitions to a clean, just and equitable energy future that supports sustainable, good-paying jobs. To ensure the oil and gas program continues to serve the public interest, the Department will evaluate royalty rates and fiscal terms in the context of our obligations to taxpayers, as well as the climate impacts of the program.

The BLM’s Solid Minerals Program supports access to critical minerals that are needed for a sustained renewable energy economy and other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and development. Demand is increasing globally for non-energy solid minerals such as potassium, phosphate, sodium, and potash. Other important mineral resources produced from public lands include uranium, gold, silver, gypsum, sodium, building stone, sand, and gravel. The BLM processes sales and issues permits for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays, which are essential for maintenance and construction of roads and buildings. This includes those used by the BLM to fulfill its land management objectives. The BLM is also responsible for the administration of Federal coal. As part of the reviews outlined above, BLM will assess changes to the Federal coal leasing program that may be needed to ensure American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of these Federal assets, impacts to the environment are minimized, and the program is aligned with Administration’s broader effort to transition to a clean energy future.

The Renewable Energy Program includes wind, solar, and geothermal energy management. The Administration has made it a priority for DOI to review its siting and permitting processes on public lands and in offshore waters to identify steps that can be taken to increase renewable energy production. This program is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy grants and leases and overseeing geothermal energy leasing and development, as well as prioritizing transmission development associated with renewable energy production. Geothermal energy development was historically managed as part of the Oil and Gas Management Program. The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal land (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest land) with geothermal potential. The 2022 request for Renewable Energy reflects the Administration’s commitment to combating the climate crisis, including by promoting a shift to clean energy that will create good jobs and ensure a more just and equitable energy future.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021	
Oil & Gas Management								
\$000	90,947	90,947	+1,688		+27,424	120,059	+29,112	
FTE	451	459				459		
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities								
\$000	48,925	48,925	+1,477		+366	50,768	+1,843	
FTE	358	379				379		
Total, Oil & Gas								
\$000	139,872	139,872	+3,165		+27,790	170,827	+30,955	
FTE	809	838				838		

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Oil & Gas	(\$000)	FTE
Alaska Legacy Wells	+18,000	+0
Orphan Wells	+8,600	+0
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+824	+0
Total	+27,790	+0

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:				
	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
Energy Act Permit Processing Fund				
\$000	68,145	54,135	50,645	-3,490
FTE	270	262	262	+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery				
\$000	2,541	3,000	3,000	+0
FTE	18	18	18	+0
Subtotal, Other Oil & Gas Funding				
\$000	70,686	57,135	53,645	-3,490
FTE	288	280	280	+0
Total, Oil & Gas (Discretionary and Other Resources)				
\$000	210,558	197,007	224,472	+27,465

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration.

- Energy Act Permit Processing Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands; Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Beginning in 2016, PPIF also includes APD fees authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act. More information on Energy Act Permit Processing Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees that include costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, and other processing related costs; Independent Offices Appropriations Act (IOAA), as amended (31 USC 9701), Section 304(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1734) appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Oil and Gas is \$170,827,000 and 838 FTE, a program change of +\$27,790,000 and 0 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Alaska Legacy Wells (+\$18,000,000 / +0 FTE) - Between 1944 and 1982, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) conducted exploratory and scientific drilling programs on Alaska's North Slope in the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4 – now called the National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska (NPR-A). In 1976, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was given responsibility for managing the NPR-A, and in 1982, the BLM inherited the responsibility to assess, plug, and clean up the wells that the U.S. Navy and USGS left behind.

The requested funding will support the remediation of the highest ranked unfunded legacy well located on the coast of the Beaufort Sea within the NPR-A. The Tulageak well is the highest ranked in the inventory due to its proximity to the sea and the threat of coastal erosion, which is significant. The well has an associated reserve pit which is approximately 200 feet from the existing shoreline. Approximately 10-25 feet of the shoreline is being eroded per year, but it is also possible to lose between 50-100 feet of coastline with severe storm events. The requested funding would address both the well and the associated reserve pit.

Orphaned Well Remediation on BLM Managed Lands (+\$8,600,000 / +0 FTE) - The BLM defines an orphaned well as any well that has no responsible or liable party and does not have sufficient bond coverage for plugging and surface reclamation. Under this scenario, the BLM assumes responsibility for plugging the well and reclaiming the affected surface disturbance. The requested funding will support the remediation of the currently identified orphaned oil and gas wells in the BLM inventory located on BLM managed lands in several States including Wyoming, New Mexico, California, Utah, Colorado, and Montana as well as wells managed by BLM's Eastern States office.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$824,000 / +0 FTE) –The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in a sustainable and environmentally responsible manner. Interior estimates the BLM's Oil and Gas Management Program supported approximately 318,000 jobs and generated \$75.8 billion in economic output during FY 2019.

The BLM currently has more than 26.6 million acres of land, from the eastern United States to the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska, leased for onshore oil and gas production. In FY 2020, the BLM offered 1,890 parcels and more than 6.1 million acres for leasing. According to the Office of Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) Revenue Data website, Federal onshore oil production increased to 314 million barrels of oil during FY 2020, compared to 293 million barrels in FY 2019.

The BLM manages approximately 37,500 Federal onshore leases and over 102,000 well completions across 32 States. According to ONRR's Revenue Data website, Federal leases generated approximately \$2.4 billion in bonus bids, royalties, and rents in fiscal year 2020, of which nearly half was distributed to States in accordance with revenue sharing provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act and the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act. In addition, the BLM manages operations on roughly 4,500 oil and gas leases on behalf of Native Tribes and individual Native mineral owners.

The BLM works with its lessees, operators, State and field offices and other Federal surface management agencies, including the Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Forest Service, to reduce the inventory of non-operational wells (idled wells) and to prevent orphaned wells. Additionally, the BLM actively manages an inventory of 19 Alaskan Legacy wells with the goal of remediation and reduction of environmental impacts.

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 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. Regulations derived from these statutes and from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 are located in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, groups 3000 and 3100. While the BLM provides technical assistance to Indian 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. When leasing minerals on lands under U.S. Forest Service (USFS) management, the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 applies and grants the USFS the authority to make decisions and implement regulations concerning the leasing of public domain minerals. The National Defense Authorization Act of 2014 established internet-based lease sales. The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 provides that the BLM should inspect production of oil and gas activities on Federal and American Indian lands. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 provides additional guidance in authorities such as NEPA 390 categorical exclusions and the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF). The PPIF is a permanent funding source authorized by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, as amended by Section 3021 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (NDAA). The mandatory funding provided through the Permit PPIF provides significant support to BLM's Oil and Gas program. For all fluid mineral activities, the BLM implements the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), which requires the BLM to address environmental consequences, engage the public, and consider alternatives.

In addition, Executive Orders (EO) have recently been issued related to oil and gas. EO 13990, “*Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*,” includes goals such as improving public health and protecting our environment, reducing greenhouse gas emissions, and bolstering resilience to the impacts of climate change. EO 14008, “*Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*,” focuses on restoring balance on public lands, creating jobs, and providing a path to align the management of America’s public lands and waters with our Nation’s climate, conservation, and clean energy goals. This EO directs the Secretary to pause new oil and gas leasing on public lands pending the completion of a comprehensive review and reconsideration of Federal permitting and leasing practices to improve the Federal onshore oil and gas program. This directive is limited to leasing; it does not impact production or plans or permit applications submitted under valid, existing leases; such applications continue to be reviewed and approved. The budget request supports these EOs and associated initiatives to address impacts related to climate change and environmental justice from energy development on public lands. The review will consider ways to improve the stewardship of these public resources as the Nation transitions to a clean, just and equitable energy future that supports sustainable, good-paying jobs. Associated initiatives include evaluating potential regulatory updates with regards to oil and gas waste prevention, production subject to royalties, and resource conservation as well as regulations that govern fossil fuel leases and the leasing process.

The BLM seeks to better ensure that oil and gas operations on Federal and Indian lands are conducted in a manner that provides for personnel and environmental safety along with proper accountability for taxpayer resources extracted from public lands. It is the BLM’s responsibility to prioritize the oil and gas inspections to be conducted, track accomplishments, and document results.

This includes ensuring oil and gas production from Federal and Indian lands is properly handled, measured accurately, and reported correctly. The BLM performs several types of oil and gas inspections, which are detailed below, in an effort to ensure that American taxpayers receive fair value from the development of oil and gas resources on their lands, and to ensure that those resources are managed responsibly. The BLM’s inspection and enforcement strategy uses a risk-based approach and targets a 100 percent inspection rate of the producing leases and agreements designated by the Bureau as high priority. The BLM’s inspection and enforcement program also conducts reviews of operators’ financial bonding, with a review of risk factors to weigh potential liability; and evaluating well inventories in the field to address inactive wells.

Tables and Charts

The table below illustrates the recent trends for APDs pending, received, approved, and processed, as well as short term future estimates.

APDs: Pending, Received, Approved and Processed

	FY2015 Actual	FY2016 Actual	FY2017 Actual	FY2018 Actual	FY2019 Actuals	FY2020 Actuals	FY2021 Estimated	FY2022 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	4,121	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,298	3,201	4,598	4,509
New APDs received	4,475	1,692	3,274	4,154	5,071	6,234	4,750	3,549
APDs approved	4,228	2,575	2,887	3,991	3,741	4,631	4,600	4,600
Total APDs processed	4,913	2,925	3,322	4,527	4,217	4,948	4,839	4,839
APDs pending at year end	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,298	3,201	4,598	4,509	3,219

APD numbers received for FY 2015 - FY 2020 are actuals. FY 2021 and FY 2022 are estimated based on data from the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System.

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2016 - 2020, and those estimated to be completed for FYs 2021 and 2022.

Inspections Completed and Estimated

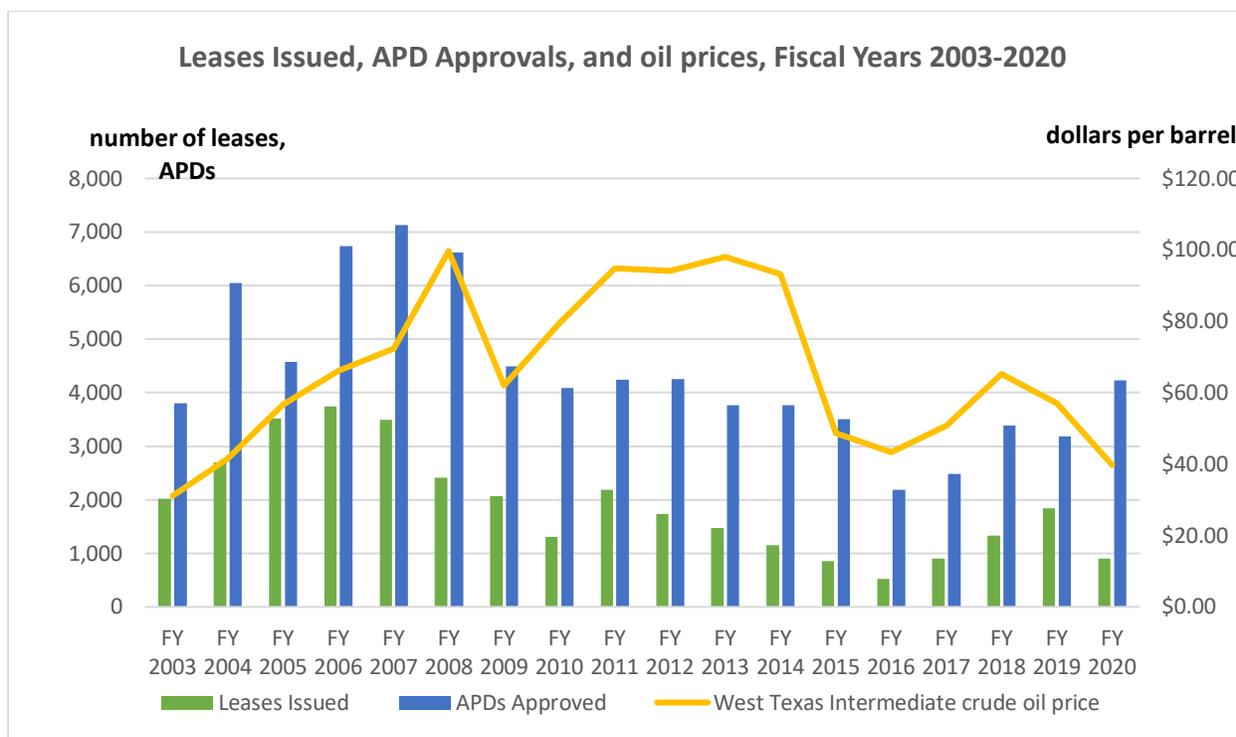
	FY2016 Completed	FY2017 Completed	FY2018 Completed	FY2019 Completed	FY2020 Completed	FY2021 Estimated	FY2022 Estimated
Production Inspections							
1. High-Risk Cases ¹	2,217	2,076	1,871	1,378	1,901	1,719	1,750
2. Other Production	5,005	5,197	5,976	3,763	3,940	6,533	6,550
Total Production Inspections	7,222	7,273	7,847	5,141	5,841	8,252	8,300
1. Drilling Inspections	613	909	858	1,051	655	705	700
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,083	1,130	868	1,302	1,281	1,279	1,300
3. Workover Inspections	224	242	161	134	265	242	250
4. Environmental Inspections	19,000	18,873	18,909	16,346	19,518	20,000	20,000
5. Record Verification Inspections	3,368	4,144	5,346	5,252	5,085	5,000	5,000
6. Undesirable Event Inspections ²	413	403	417	0	0	6	10
7. Alleged Theft Inspections ²	35	1	1	3	3	1	2
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,289	1,154	1,423	1,139	1,279	2,016	2,100
Total Other Inspections	26,025	26,856	27,983	25,227	28,086	29,249	29,362
Total Inspections	33,247	34,129	35,830	30,368	33,927	35,782	37,662

¹In 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.

²These inspections are conducted on an as-needed basis.

³This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

Demand for Federal oil and gas leases and permits is influenced by a range of factors, including prevailing oil and natural gas prices. The chart below shows oil prices and Federal leasing and permitting activity from FY 2003 to FY 2020. In FY 2020, leasing activity declined while permitting activity continued its recovery closer to levels last seen in FY 2012. This occurred alongside a reduction in the U.S. production-weighted average West Texas Intermediate free-on-board crude oil spot price, which decreased 30 percent from \$56.99 per barrel in FY 2019 to \$39.68 per barrel in FY 2020.



Sources: Bureau of Land Management, Public Lands Statistics (lease issuances) and APD Summary Report (APDs), U.S. Energy Information Administration (oil price).

Note: West Texas Intermediate crude oil price is the volume-weighted average price for each fiscal year, calculated with average monthly prices and total U.S. crude oil field production volumes.

Note: Lease issuance and APD approval totals shown are for Federal lands only. Thus, they will not match year-end totals that include approved APDs from both Federal and Indian leases.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Coal	<i>\$000</i>	15,868	15,868	+211		+92	16,171	+303
Management	<i>FTE</i>	70	81			+0	81	+0
								0
Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Coal Management							(\$000)	FTE
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions							+92	+0
Total							+92	+0

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Coal Management is \$16,171,000 and 81 FTEs, a program increase of +\$92,000 and 0 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$92,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the administration of the Federal mineral estate, including coal, on approximately 700 million acres. The goal of the program is to provide fair market value for the American taxpayer while allowing environmentally sustainable and responsible energy development. Federal coal leases contribute a large share of total domestic coal production for national consumption. In 2020, coal accounted for approximately 19% of the Nation’s utility scale electricity generation. The United States electric power sector encompasses electric utilities and independent power producers, accounting for about 94% of domestic coal consumption.

The BLM administers coal leases encompassing 437,039 acres in seven States. In fiscal year 2020, coal production from Federal lands decreased 15 percent to a total of 252.6 million tons, compared to the 2019 total of 302.4 million tons. This figure represents 47 percent of the total 534.3 million tons produced in the United States from Federal, Indian, and State lands during FY 2020.

During the last decade (FY 2011-2020), approximately 3.72 billion short tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total market value of approximately \$61 billion. During this period, approximately

\$9.2 billion in bonus payments, royalties, rents, and other revenues were collected on BLM administered coal leases. In addition, the BLM fulfills trust responsibilities by managing Bureau of Indian Affairs-issued coal leases in Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana on behalf of Native Tribes and individual Native mineral owners.

The Congress passed the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 in part to promote the mining of Federal coal reserves. At that time, the former U.S. Bureau of Mines was given full responsibility for managing coal leasing operations. In 1925, that function was transferred to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). In 1970, the USGS Conservation Division was responsible for (1) managing exploration and development of Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) minerals; (2) classifying Federal onshore lands as to their mineral and water power value and managing mineral exploration and development on Federal and Indian leases; and, (3) collecting royalties from Federal and Indian leases. The Conservation Division was merged into the former Minerals Management Service (MMS) when it was established in 1982. Later that year, MMS's programmatic onshore functions were transferred to the BLM, creating what is now known as the BLM's Coal Management program.

The BLM's authority to manage the public's coal resources comes from two laws: the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended; and the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947, as amended. Regulations derived from these statutes and from the Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (FCLAA) and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) are located in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, groups 3000 and 3400. The FCLAA was passed to provide the Secretary of the Interior authority to offer Federal lands for leasing by competitive bidding process and to prohibit the issuance of coal leases that have not been included in a comprehensive land-use plan. The FLPMA established public land policy supporting the guidelines for its administration, management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands and for other purposes. Prior to development of the Federal coal resources, a lessee must obtain from the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement or the appropriate State Regulatory Agency a permit required by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (SMCRA). The BLM provides technical assistance to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Indian Tribes, and Indian mineral owners regarding the leasing of minerals on Indian lands.

Components

The Coal Management program consists of conducting competitive coal lease sales, ensuring the public receives fair market value for coal by determining the pre-sale estimate of the value of coal and by considering both domestic and export markets, transportation costs to markets, and operational costs to develop the resources. In addition, the Coal Management program determines pre-offer fair market value and approves modifications to existing coal leases and administers existing coal leases, as well as provides additional approvals to ensure the lessee is compliant with the terms and conditions of the lease. The Coal Management program also processes and approves Federal exploration licenses, Indian permit exploration plans, and Federal resource recovery and protection plans. In addition, the program approves and processes Indian mining plans, and monitors compliance with the terms of the Federal and Indian coal use authorizations. This ensures maximum or ultimate economic recovery in order to reduce waste of these nonrenewable resources. The Coal Management program provides pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Other program components include monitoring/inspecting Federal and Indian coal operations to ensure compliance with established requirements and independently verifying the coal production reported by the operator from Federal and Indian coal leases is reasonable. The Coal Management program takes appropriate action when Federal coal has been mined without approval (coal trespass actions) and uses

enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of licenses, leases, and other BLM coal authorizations.

Other Funding Sources

The Coal Management program is primarily funded through appropriations. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees, averaging \$270,000 per year, for processing coal lease applications, lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, and logical mining unit applications. The BLM will continue to charge users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

Critical Factors and Trends

In April of 2021, the Secretary of the Interior issued Secretarial Order 3398 which revoked several Secretarial Orders from the previous Administration that were inconsistent or presented obstacles with Executive Order 13990, *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*. This action included revoking the previous Secretary's reversal of the Obama Administration's Federal coal leasing moratorium.

Improving the Program

The DOI has worked to implement some improvements to the Federal coal leasing and permitting programs but recognizes more work is needed. In FY 2020, BLM State Offices were provided funds to conduct studies seeking to improve the coal lease by application process. Significant environmental data are required for NEPA analysis to satisfy requirements of the lease sale conducted by the BLM, and mine plan permitting conducted by OSMRE after the sale. In the past, issues concerning duplicative work and data collection were identified by the BLM and OSMRE. The goal of the coal studies was to collect data that could be used during both leasing and the permitting to make both processes more efficient. The Coal Management program supports the Mineral & Land Records System which will be used to support the automation and tracking of licenses, leases, permitting, and inspection capabilities of the solid minerals program.

The Administration understands the urgency and magnitude of the climate challenge. In recent months, two Executive Orders (EO) and one Secretarial Order (SO) have been issued that provide instruction to DOI agencies on addressing climate change and environmental justice issues, particularly related to energy development on public lands: EO 13990, entitled "*Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*," EO 14008, entitled "*Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*," and SO 3399 on a "*Department-Wide Approach to the Climate Crisis and Restoring Transparency and Integrity to the Decision-Making Process*." BLM will assess changes to the Federal coal leasing program that may be needed to comply with these directives, including Section 209 of EO 14008. These efforts will help ensure American taxpayers receive a fair return from the sale of these Federal assets, impacts to the environment are minimized, and the program is aligned with Administration's broader effort to transition to a clean energy future. The budget request supports these and other initiatives to tackle the climate crisis, address environmental justice concerns, and create good paying jobs as the Nation transitions to a clean energy future.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	12,303	12,303	+633	0	+3,689	16,625	+4,322
	<i>FTE</i>	83	87	0	0	+3	90	+3

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources		(\$000)	FTE
Restoring Legacy Disturbances		+3,597	+3
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+92	+0
Total		+3,689	+3

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Other Minerals Resources is \$16,625,000 and 90 FTEs, a program change of +\$3,689,000 and +3 FTEs from 2021 which includes:

Restoring Legacy Disturbances (+\$3,597,000; +3 FTE) - The requested funding will support restoration of mineral material trespass sites and other related disturbances where the BLM Other Minerals program has remediation responsibilities. The funding will also support mineral actions in support of the Administration's 30x30 goals and related projects or initiatives, and an increase in FTE to support the National Mineral Examination Team that will be involved in these projects.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$92,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The overall goal of the BLM's Other Mineral Resources program is to meet the demand for leases, contracts, and permits on Federal lands that provide the minerals needed to support infrastructure and economic development, and to ensure that operations are conducted in accordance with the terms of the lease, contract or permit, as well as applicable laws and regulations.

The Other Mineral Resources Program funds two distinct activities: Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals. The public lands are an important source of these mineral commodities, which are vital components of basic industry and quality of life in the Nation.

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920⁶, as amended and supplemented, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules and regulations necessary to offer any qualified applicant a permit or lease for phosphate, potassium, gilsonite, and sodium mineral deposits on public domain lands. Lands known to contain a valuable mineral deposit are leased competitively. The Act also allows sulphur to be leased from public lands in Louisiana and New Mexico. The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947⁷, as amended, provides for the leasing of the same minerals listed above, plus hardrock minerals, from Federal acquired lands. The Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (Presidential directive) transferred the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture for hardrock mineral leasing to the Secretary of the Interior in certain areas of acquired lands. Royalties are collected on the minerals produced from a lease.

In 1982, all onshore minerals management functions except on Indian lands under Federal superintendency, were transferred to the BLM. The BLM is responsible for all aspects of the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program, including offering and administering leases, permits, and licenses. The BLM is also responsible for approving mine plans, bonding, verifying production, inspecting operations, and enforcing applicable laws, regulations, and stipulations on mine plans. The only function the BLM does not perform is the collection of royalties and other mineral revenues, which is performed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue within the Department of the Interior.

The general authority for the Mineral Materials program is the Materials Act of 1947⁸, as amended, commonly referred to as the “Materials Act” and complemented by the Multiple Surfaces Use Act of 1955⁹. 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 and vegetative materials from public lands.

The BLM Indian Trust responsibilities for Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals is defined in the memorandum “Onshore Federal and Indian Energy and Mineral Lease Management Standard Operating Procedures-Effective October 1, 2013”. Responsibilities directly applicable to the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program are found in Appendix C of the procedures.

Components

Non-energy solid leasable minerals include soda ash, phosphate, gilsonite, and potash, as well as hardrock minerals on acquired lands. These mineral commodities are used in many products including fertilizers, glass and papermaking, flue-gas desulfurization, lead-acid batteries, oil well drilling, water treatment, detergents, and many chemicals.

Mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and ordinary clays are used by the public, local highway districts, and by commercial construction companies for maintenance and construction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure that is needed to provide and maintain access across the United States. These materials are also used for buildings and maintaining infrastructure and facilities for energy development projects, including wind power.

The major functions and activities of the mineral materials and non-energy solid leasable minerals are common across both programs. The BLM provides administrative processing and oversight when executing prospecting permits, exploration licenses, sales, leases and free use applications, while conducting *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) analyses, and approving exploration and mining

⁶ 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.

⁷ 30 U.S.C. 351–359

⁸ 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

⁹ 30 U.S.C. 611–614 et seq.

plans. The BLM also applies conditions of approval or stipulations and inspects and monitors existing authorizations. In addition, the BLM inspects production operations to verify production and takes enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of permits, licenses, and leases. The BLM also administers trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

Other Funding Sources

Certain elements of both programs are subject to mandatory case-by-case cost recovery fees. The Mineral Materials program is subject to cost recovery from a material sales applicant to offset the BLM's processing costs in return for the benefit provided to the applicant. Appropriated funds are directed for performing inspection enforcement and production verification activities. Only a few actions require mandatory cost recovery under the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program; however, in some offices with large, complicated minerals workloads, lessees voluntarily contribute funds to ensure the BLM is able to keep pace with their mining plans.

Critical Factors and Trends

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 as the result of urban interface expansion towards public lands and increased development of renewable energy has led to complex issues in regard to ownership and disposal of the Federal surface and mineral estates as well as increasing levels of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation. Split estate lands (private surface, Federal mineral) are points of some confusion regarding the use of mineral materials, resulting in unintended trespass. Policy is in place defining the uses and BLM continues providing education of those uses.

The cost of processing new non-energy applications and post-lease authorizations has also risen due to the increasing level of complexity of environmental analysis, mitigation requirements, and appeals and litigation. Some lessees contribute funds so the BLM can hire a project manager to better ensure more timely approval of mine plans. Once the plan is approved, compliance becomes the responsibility of the Bureau, so these costs also continue to grow.

Improving the Program

The BLM plans to undertake a review of strategies to improve program execution and efficiency, including reviewing the cost recovery regulations for the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program. Mineral Materials has implemented the findings of recent OIG audits. Continuing to implement these recommendations will continue to improve the program.

In recent months, two Executive Orders and one Secretary's Order have been issued that provide instruction on addressing climate change and environmental justice issues particularly related to energy development on public lands; EO 13990, entitled "*Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis*", EO 14008, entitled "*Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*", and SO 3399 subject "*Department-Wide Approach to the Climate Crisis and Restoring Transparency and Integrity to the Decision-Making Process*." The budget request includes support for initiatives as allowed by program directives to address impacts related to climate change and environmental justice, and air resources from development on public land.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Renewable Energy Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	29,061	30,561	+422		+14,275	45,258	+14,697
	<i>FTE</i>	114	118			+60	178	+60

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Renewable Energy Mgmt		(\$000)	FTE
Support Renewable Energy Development		+14,000	+60
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+275	+0
Total		+14,275	+60

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Renewable Energy Management is \$45,258,000 and 178 FTE, a program change of +\$14,275,000 and +60 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Support Renewable Energy Development (+\$14,000,000; +60 FTE) – As required by the Energy Act of 2020, the Secretary of the Interior, through BLM, is establishing Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs). Staffing RECOs appropriately is estimated to require 60+ FTEs to effectuate the improved permitting coordination for renewable energy projects and prioritizing development of a permitting improvement program. The RECOs and additional FTEs will support seeking to permit the national goal of at least 25 gigawatts of additional renewable energy on public land no later than 2025. Additionally, the Memorandum of Understanding required by the Energy Act enables the Secretary to fund interagency staff for dedicated support to RECOs to prioritize permitting coordination. This will require initial appropriated funding will serve these efforts while long-term cost-recovery revenue collected in connection with incoming projects should facilitate future needs. Other priority efforts that require additional funding include updating current regulations for wind, solar, and geothermal energy development, centralization of lands and realty billing for rights-of-way and renewable energy projects, and training of new program staff to facilitate efficient on-the-ground permitting.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversion (+\$275,000; +0 FTE) – Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM oversees authorization of development on public lands of three main renewable energy sources: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, and Geothermal Energy. The BLM is responsible for issuing geothermal energy leases and processing applications for geothermal drilling operations and utilization plans. The BLM is also responsible for issuing rights-of-way (ROW) grants and leases for wind and solar energy developments and supporting transmission lines for renewable energy projects. The BLM also is required to maintain appropriate oversight, inspection and enforcement of approved projects over the decades-long term of the authorizations.

The first Renewable Energy projects were authorized on public lands in the late 1970s. By 2005, the BLM had authorized approximately 3,500 megawatts (MWs) of wind and geothermal facilities. Since that time, there has been a sharp increase in interest in the use of public lands for renewable energy. The first solar projects were approved in 2009 and, to date, the BLM has approved more than 124 renewable energy projects, including 37 solar projects with an approved capacity of over 7,150 MWs, 36 wind projects with an approved capacity of over 2,900 MWs, and 47 operating geothermal power plants with Federal interest that have an installed capacity of 2,490 MWs, with an additional 520 MWs approved since 2009 not yet in operation. Combined, approved wind, solar, and geothermal energy projects represent a total of over 13,060 MWs of capacity. The BLM has prioritized and is actively processing dozens of large-scale renewable energy projects and transmission lines. In addition, staff are continually engaging with energy developers on the steady inflow of new interest and applications for renewable projects to get them ready for processing. Staff are also focused on using the best available science and practices in the decision-making process, while also engaging with Tribal authorities regarding the development and management of energy resources on Tribal lands and enhancing opportunities for environmental justice community engagement.

This program is regulated by the following statutory authorities: Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA), National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA), Geothermal Steam Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-581), Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58), Energy Act of 2020 (P.L. 116-260), various Executive and Secretarial Orders, and the new Wind and Solar Rule approved in November 2016.

Components

The Renewable Energy Management program oversees authorization of development on public lands of three main renewable energy sources: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, and Geothermal Energy.

Solar Energy: Solar radiation levels in the Southwest are some of the best in the world. The BLM manages more than 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar potential in six States: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. The BLM has prioritized 870,000 acres of designated leasing areas for solar development through several land use planning efforts, including the 2012 the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy Development in six Southwestern States, the 2013 Arizona Restoration Design Energy Project, the 2016 Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan, and the 2019 Nevada Dry Lake East Solar leasing area. These efforts established a foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate improved siting of utility-scale solar projects. The BLM is also looking to expand solar energy planning in States where solar development interest is ramping up due to reduced costs and technological advances making development attractive to industry.

Wind Energy: The BLM manages over 20 million acres of public lands with wind potential and to date has approved 40 wind testing and energy development projects. The BLM completed a PEIS relating to the

authorization of wind energy projects in June 2005. This PEIS provides an analysis of the possible development of wind energy projects in the West. In conjunction with the publication of this PEIS, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of appropriate lands for wind energy development. In October 2016, the BLM released the West-wide Wind Mapping Project for agency and industry users to better identify the public lands with the best wind energy development potential. Technological advances and economic changes within the energy sector are causing a transition away from traditional generation sources. Due to increasing new interest by wind developers to site on public land, the BLM is prioritizing land use planning updates on energy corridors to facilitate needed transmission potential for new wind energy. Following the energy corridor planning effort, BLM will update its 2005 wind energy planning with technical support from Department of Energy's, National Renewable Energy Lab (NREL). Energy corridor planning and an updated wind resource assessment (both in 2021/2022) are necessary to best update BLM's land use planning for wind energy development across the West by 2023.

Geothermal Energy: The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing on more than 245 million acres of public lands (including 104 million acres of National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service) with geothermal potential in 11 western States and Alaska. The BLM currently manages more than 360 geothermal leases, with 83 leases in producing status generating approximately 2,500 MWs of installed geothermal energy on public lands. In May 2007, the Department of the Interior published final regulations on geothermal energy production on public lands requiring more competitive leasing and offering simplified royalty calculations. A PEIS to assess geothermal leasing on the public lands was completed in October 2008. The subsequent ROD amended 114 BLM resource management plans and allocated about 111 million acres of Bureau-managed public lands as open for leasing. An additional 79 million acres of National Forest System (NFS) lands are also open for leasing. Currently, the BLM has 47 operating geothermal power plants with Federal interest that have an installed capacity of 2,490 MWs with an additional 520 MWs approved since 2009 not yet in operation. The PEIS is functioning well and not currently in need of updating. Priority efforts currently underway to expedite geothermal leasing and development include developing training materials and developing and updating guidance documents. The BLM engages with the Department of Energy's National Renewable Energy Laboratory to assist with the development of varying work products including guidance for projects with the potential of inducing seismicity and mapping the disturbance associated with geothermal projects managed by the BLM. Additionally, the BLM engages with the United States Geological Survey to conduct surveys that can assist in future geothermal resource discoveries.

Other Funding Sources

On wind and solar projects, a review and analysis prior to authorizing a new project is funded entirely by the project applicant based on "cost recovery" authority provided in FLPMA. Cost recovery also applies to costs associated with inspection and enforcement activities on approved and operating solar and wind projects. The BLM utilizes cost recovery authority to fund the majority of processing costs associated with ROW applications and ongoing administration of authorized solar and wind energy grants and leases. These activities include ongoing monitoring of project activities in accordance with terms, conditions, and stipulations of the authorization such as field site visits, case management, coordination of interim reclamation, and bonding review. Note: certain overhead agency costs, such as staff training and general program administrative costs are not covered by cost-recovery funding. Additionally, the geothermal program does not have cost-recovery authority. As such, all project review for geothermal projects must be entirely covered by appropriated funds.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Alaska Conveyance	<i>\$000</i>	22,797	25,797	+422	-	+183	26,402	+605
	<i>FTE</i>	93	97		-	+0	97	+0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	51,328	54,328	+1,477		+5,539	61,344	+7,016
	<i>FTE</i>	329	351	-	-	+44	395	+44
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	<i>\$000</i>	74,125	80,125	+1, 899	-	+5,722	87,746	+7,621
	<i>FTE</i>	422	448		-	+44	492	+44

Activity Description

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has two programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands:

- The Alaska Conveyance 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* (ANCSA), and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (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 Program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands and manages authorized uses of the land for rights-of-way for pipelines, transmission lines for electricity and renewable energy, and other uses. This program 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.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Alaska Conveyance and Lands	\$000	22,797	25,797	+442	0	+183	26,402	+605
	FTE	93	97		0	+0	97	+0

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance & Lands		(\$000)	FTE
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+183	+0
Total		+183	+0

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$26,402,000 and 97 FTE, a program change of +\$183,000 and +0 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+183,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

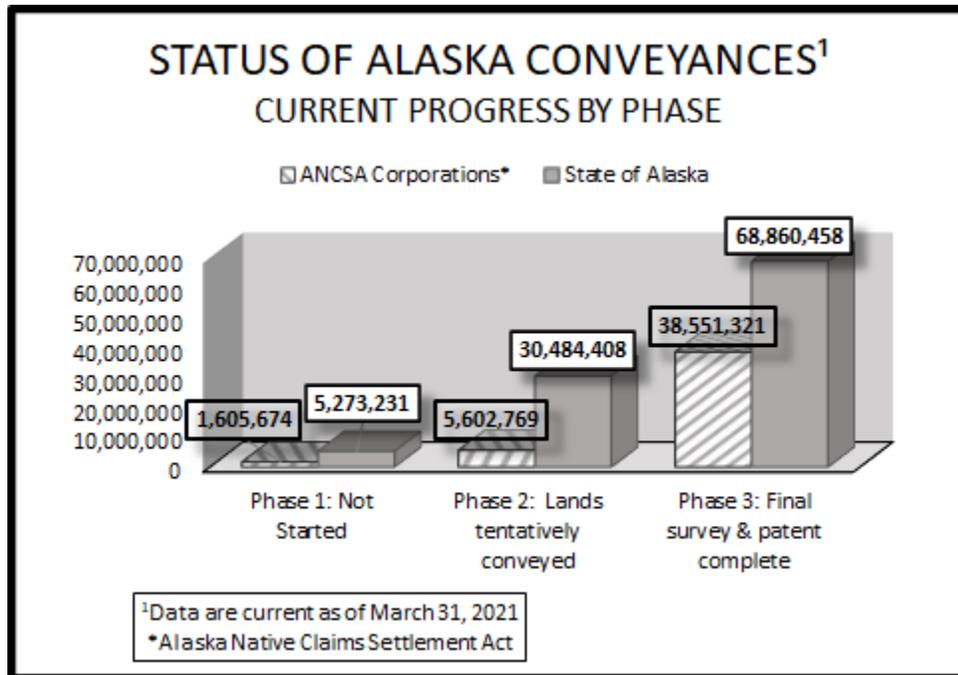
The BLM is fulfilling remaining aboriginal and statehood entitlement through transfer of land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. The BLM performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land record review to complete the land patent process.

In 2022, the BLM plans to complete 2,600 miles of new field survey and approve 3,000 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 20 Native allotment claim applications, approximately 900,000 acres of aboriginal entitlements, and 1,000,000 acres of Alaska statehood entitlements. Additionally, the BLM will continue to implement Native allotment programs including the Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment Program of 2019 as authorized by Public Law 116-9, Sec. 1119.

The chart below displays the status of all conveyances, as of mid-year FY 2021. Through this period the BLM has surveyed and patented 107.4 million acres, or 71 percent of the original 150.4 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 36.1 million acres, or 24 percent, are under some form of ‘Tentative Conveyance’

and need final adjudication (Phase 2, below). Additionally, 6.9 million acres, or 4.6 percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed.

Although the entitlements for the Alaska Native Corporations and the State stand at 96.6% and 95% respectively, all the straightforward conveyances have been completed and remaining entitlement work is full of complexity including: easement issues; contaminated site cleanup; isolated parcels; navigability; title recovery; exchanges; legislation; and survey issues.



Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	51,328	54,328	+1,477	+0	+5,539	61,344	+7,016
	<i>FTE</i>	329	351		+0	+44	395	+44

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+5,081	+44
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+458	+0
Total	+5,539	+44

Justification of 2022 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management is \$61,344,000 and 395 FTE, a program change of +\$5,539,000 and +44 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$5,081,000; +44 FTE) – The 2022 budget will fund adaptive resource management and conservation activities and the programs that support accurate boundary locations and land status publication of protected areas. This funding will enhance the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program’s capacity to perform boundary risk assessments, cadastral surveys, land tenure actions and verify accurate land status on associated 30x30-related initiatives or projects to conserve lands and bolster resilience to climate change. Accurate boundaries and land title information minimize unauthorized uses and damage to protected areas.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$458,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Other Resources Supporting Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt.:					
		2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
Public Survey	<i>\$000</i>	553	249	249	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	1	1	1	+0
Reimbursable Cadastral Survey	<i>\$000</i>	6,854	8,024	8,024	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	62	62	62	+0
Rights of Way Processing	<i>\$000</i>	14,285	11,100	11,630	+530
	<i>FTE</i>	75	75	75	+0
Cost-Recovery Realty Cases	<i>\$000</i>	1,005	1,000	1,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	4	4	4	+0

Notes:

- Public Survey amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from non-Federal sources (advances made by private individuals to pay the costs incidental to land surveys requested by them); 43 U.S.C. 759 provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund and 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, and 31 U.S.C. 1321(a) classifies the activities of "expenses, public survey work, general" and "expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds; These funds are appropriated on a permanent basis. More information on Public Survey is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter.

- 2021 and 2022 Reimbursable Cadastral Survey amounts are shown as estimated transfers from the U.S. Forest Service, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and other Agencies (including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service).

- Rights of Way Processing amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees charged to recover certain costs of processing rights-of-way (ROW). The Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, Section 101 (30 USC 185) appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Rights of Way Processing is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

- Cost-Recovery Realty Cases amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from fees from applicants to cover administrative costs for the conveyance of Federally-owned mineral interests, recordable disclaimers of interest, and leases, permits, and easements. The Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 USC 1735) appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on Cost-Recovery Realty Cases is found in the Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures chapter.

Program Overview

The Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity includes a wide range of activities centered around the responsibilities BLM inherited from the General Land Office (GLO). These programs include the day-to-day activities of the cadastral survey, land tenure and Rights of Way programs, as well as management of the records, records systems and data created by these programs. Together, these activities create and maintain the Public Land Survey System infrastructure that supports public and private land and resource management activities.

Cadastral Survey Program

The BLM Cadastral Survey program conducts official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States, and provides Federal, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Homeland, Indian Trust and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the U.S. Forest Service, and other Federal and Tribal entities.

The BLM Cadastral Survey program uses the Standards for Boundary Evidence to analyze the condition of parcel boundaries and summarizes associated risks to inform decision makers before management activities occur. This information is also used to prioritize official cadastral survey resources.

The BLM is the official keeper of land title records for the Federal government. Records of each authorization 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 (MTP's) and Historical Indexes (HI's). 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 that allows the public to discover and access BLM's public geospatial data from project, state, and national levels. The BLM also coordinates Federal cadastral survey and land status data standards and geospatial information publication through the Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC). The FGDC publishes National Geospatial Data Assets (NGDA) via GeoPlatform.gov.

The BLM Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Dataset is the base layer for most of the GIS information maintained across BLM. Companies, non-profit organizations, State, and local governments use the PLSS Data Set 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. Accurate land boundaries and survey records play an essential role in the cost-effective management of land and resources by providing certainty of location and title.

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

Rights-of-Way (ROW) Program

The BLM manages a total of 118,000 ROW grants. A ROW is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project. Under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) (43 CFR 2800), ROWs are issued for a variety of uses, including electrical power generation, transmission and distribution systems, systems for the transmission and reception of electronic signals and other means of communications, highways, railroads, pipelines (other than oil and gas pipelines), and other facilities or systems which are in the public interest. *Mineral Leasing Act* ROWs (43 CFR 2880) are issued for oil and natural gas gathering, and distribution pipelines and related facilities (not authorized by appropriate leases), and oil and natural gas transmission pipelines and related facilities.

The BLM seeks to streamline ROW processing by processing national ROW applications more efficiently. The BLM will prioritize ROW actions and cadastral services that support and advance the Administration's renewable energy and broadband goals, promote economic development, provide for recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety. The Bureau will continue transmission corridor efforts to respond to developmental pressures on the electric grid throughout the West and also modernize lands information systems to efficiently lease and permit resources. To support the Administration's efforts to develop renewable energy and provide the transmission infrastructure needed to move renewable energy from the point of production to areas it is needed, the program will implement 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 leadership role in planning for broadband development and energy corridors, as well as siting transmission facilities. The BLM will strengthen its environmental review and permitting procedures and improve the designation of existing and future energy corridors in land use plans. Based on recent applications and general industry input, the BLM anticipates that stakeholders will continue to pursue new multi-jurisdictional projects across the West for distributed generation and transmission line upgrades and expansions, and implementation of a National broadband system.

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

Land Tenure Program

The BLM processes land sales, land acquisitions, land exchanges, Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and conveyances, and land withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. The BLM has the authority to dispose of isolated parcels of land with low resource values that are difficult to manage and acquire lands with high resource values that contribute to the conservation values of the BLM mission. These actions support the 30 by 30 conservation initiative. The BLM works closely with the Department of Defense to manage new and existing military land withdrawals. 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.

Linear Rights-of-Way (Broadband)

Broadband funding will be used to support and facilitate the implementation of BLM's fiberoptic program. The additional funding will also be used to prepare and implement linear fiberoptic rights-of way. The BLM plans to host a stakeholder workshop to provide education on the application process and other emerging issues for the broadband initiative.

Other Funding Sources

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

BLM also recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring ROW grants on public lands. Although 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

Subactivity: Communication Site Management

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021	
Communication								
<i>\$000</i>	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000	+0	
Site								
<i>Offset</i>	-2,000	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	-2,000	+0	
Management								
<i>FTE</i>	10	14		+0	+0	14	+0	

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM grants and administers authorizations for communications site uses and develops site plans for mountaintops (communications sites), and works with both public and adjacent landowners. Prior to 1996, each site user was required to have a separate authorization, even when users shared the same building and tower. In addition, fees were established by appraisal for each authorization. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) implemented new regulations and policies that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these sites. The BLM now requires only the owners of the towers, equipment structures, or improvements such as generators and propane tanks to have a right-of-way (ROW) authorization, while other users may co-locate in the holder's facilities (as tenants or customers) without further BLM approval, as long as these entities do not own their own facilities or improvements¹⁰.

In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications facilities on BLM-administered land. The BLM currently has over 5,600 facilities authorized for separate communication use ROWs located on approximately 1,500 communications sites. In FY 1996, rental receipts were approximately \$2.0 million and equal to the amount appropriated by Congress. Communications site rental fees received by the BLM are used for the administration and management of communication uses on public lands. The BLM collected \$9.6 million in FY 2020 and approximately \$10 million is estimated in FY 2021. For FY22 communication uses rents are estimated to be \$10.2 million.

In accordance with Section 6 of the Mobile Now Act of 2018, Federal agencies are required to issue a decision to approve or deny a duly filed broadband application within 270 days. For BLM, mid-year 2021 totals for permitted broadband projects within the 270 day timeline equals 25 of 35 communications site applications submitted and 64 of 73 fiber applications processed within 270 days. BLM has a 82% rate of approval for projects under the 270 day time frame.

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

¹⁰ 43 CFR 2806.36(b)

and first responders, allowing them to get more information quickly and helping them to make faster and better decisions.

The BLM will continue to respond to wireless broadband requests in a timely manner in order to help bring affordable, reliable, high-speed broadband to the western United States and Alaska. This effort will support the President's agenda and serve rural communities including Native American populations.

The BLM is currently working on several measures to facilitate the deployment of broadband on public lands managed by the BLM. These items include revising the regulations relating to communications uses on public lands, a new categorical exclusion to streamline processing, and updating the communications use handbook. Annual work plan targets require each BLM State Office to develop 3 communications site management plans each year.

Components

The BLM works to prevent unnecessary degradation of public lands by promoting co-location of the communication site ROWs considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security and 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 one particular communication site lease authorization is subject to cost recovery, unless the authorization is to a local or State government entity, which is at no cost (43 CFR 2804.16). 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.

A significant challenge facing the BLM is ensuring that holders of communication site rights-of-way authorizations report accurate inventories of communications uses within their facilities to allow the BLM to assess and collect the appropriate rent. Based on recent compliance inspections, program administrators estimate that for every \$10 of rent collected, at least \$1 goes uncollected due to unreported uses.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	67,125	67,125	+844	0	+27,769	95,738	+28,613
	<i>FTE</i>	253	210	0	0	+46	256	+46
Law Enforcement	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+422	0	+275	28,313	+697
	<i>FTE</i>	109	98	0	0	+0	98	+0
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	38,500	38,500	+633	0	+26,191	65,324	+26,824
	<i>FTE</i>	125	130	0	0	+43	173	+43
Total, Resource Protection and Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	133,241	133,241	+1,899	0	+54,235	189,375	+56,134
	<i>FTE</i>	487	438			+89	527	+89

Activity Description

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity supports the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources on BLM lands.

- *Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring* – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and Tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- *Resource Protection and Law Enforcement* – Provides for the protection of public lands.
- *Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management (AML/HMM)* – Provides for the remediation of both physical and environment impacts on legacy abandoned mine lands on public lands, and in doing so helps to prevent or reduce water and soil contamination, in addition to mitigating physical safety issues. The AML/HMM program also provides for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

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

The 2022 request for AML/HMM includes a significant funding increase in support of the Administration's Reclamation Jobs in Energy Communities initiative, which aims to put the energy industry to work cleaning up abandoned mines and orphan wells and help create good paying union jobs and improve the environmental quality of energy and mining communities.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	67,125 253	67,125 210	+844 0	0 0	+27,769 +46	95,738 256	+28,613 +46

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment and Monitoring:

	(\$000)	FTE
Modernize Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (Climate Science)	+10,000	+17
RMP - Application of Natural Resource Data Planning to Support Siting	+11,000	+10
Improving Water Resources	+ 6,220	+19
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+549	+0
Total	+27,769	+46

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring is \$95,738,000 and 256 FTE, a program change of +\$27,769,000 and +46 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Modernize Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (Climate Science) (+10,000: +17 FTE) - Increase inventory, monitoring and analysis of landscapes status and trends as ecological systems are adapting to a changing environment. BLM will create modernized analytical planning tools to use quantitative data in the decision-making process. Data will be used to inform land use plan activities as well as restoration projects, adaptation techniques, and mitigation to enhance resilience to climate change. Increase in FTEs will enable the BLM to interpret this ecological data to incorporate into decisions and to inform land use authorizations.

BLM will also develop priorities and processes for assessment, inventory, and monitoring of how public lands management affects and is affected by people, including Environmental Justice communities. Initial tasks include identifying key metrics, developing guidance and best practices for data collection, and strategic planning for the long-term initiative. The focus is on social and economic data related to BLM visitors, resource users, and communities dependent on or impacted by public lands. These data are essential to understanding vulnerability and resilience to climate change and optimizing mitigation and adaptation investments.

BLM is committed to securing environmental justice and spurring economic opportunity for disadvantaged communities that have been historically marginalized and overburdened by pollution and experience underinvestment in essential services. In line with EO 14008, BLM will take proactive actions to work towards ensuring 40 percent of the benefits of climate and clean energy investments are directed to disadvantaged communities. These actions will include an examination of the activities of key programs to determine whether those programs' benefits have accrued to disadvantaged communities. BLM will also

begin to track program expenditures that impact disadvantaged communities and consider metrics that will help track how applicable covered program benefits accrue at specific disadvantaged communities.

RMP – Application of Natural Resource Data Planning to Support Siting (+11,000: +10 FTE) - Revise and amend resource management plans to allow for the management, permitting and siting of renewable energy and infrastructure projects. BLM will focus on beginning new resource management plans; continuing the on-going development of plans that best meet the Administration's goal of deploying clean energy solutions by supporting those efforts that are guided by the best available science and data, increase resilience to the impacts of climate change, protect public health, deliver environmental justice, and conserve lands and waters; evaluating land use plan effectiveness; and determining the status of resource conditions.

The BLM will also develop training, tools, and capacity to improve engagement with the public, Tribes, and other interested parties. Specific efforts will target environmental justice and underserved populations.

Improving Water Resources (+6,220: +19 FTE) - Increase monitoring and data analysis of water resources (rivers, streams, and wetlands) and uses, identifying potential watershed and water source threats and abatements from climate impacts to all communities, with a focus on underserved/underrepresented users and populations and opportunities for water quality improvement and protection strategies. New data points will be collected in wetland areas with a newly developed protocol as wetlands are expected to be impacted by changing environments and land use authorizations.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+549,000: +0 FTE) - The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM's sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

Resource Management Plans (RMPs) are the foundation of public land management. Planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on the ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across the more than 245 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. Through its plan assessment, inventory, and monitoring efforts, the Bureau collects data, which is stored in geospatially-enabled databases, to determine whether the BLM is meeting its goals. The land use planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships with local communities and State and Tribal governments, which helps the BLM to determine how to manage public lands and associated resources to balance the needs of adjacent communities with the needs of the Nation.

The Land Use Planning program uses collaborative processes to finalize and revise RMPs in support of BLM's multiple use objectives. These objectives include priorities for conserving land and water resources while ensuring the sustainable development of renewable energy and infrastructure for current and future generations. The BLM's planning process for the development of RMPs includes collaboration with the Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Program, Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) Program, the Geospatial Services Program, the NEPA Program, Mitigation, and the Socioeconomics Program.

In the 1970s, with the passage of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA) and *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969* (NEPA), systematic land use planning was implemented by the BLM. Several statutes govern the RMP program. Under NEPA, the BLM follows the law and evaluates the environmental effects of proposed actions to make informed decisions. It also helps ensure that Federal agencies maintain public participation in the environmental analysis process. All management decisions for the development and revision of plans must meet the multiple use and sustained yield principles in FLPMA. In addition, numerous other statutes intrinsically link the RMP process, such as the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, *General Mining Law of 1872*, *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*, and the *Wilderness Act of 1964*, which continue to guide RMP decisions.

The BLM prioritizes support to new and on-going planning efforts for plans that align with the Administration's priorities and commitment to address climate change and promote opportunities for economic growth in underserved communities while protecting public health and the environment. By the end of 2022, the BLM anticipates completing at least 10 RMP and RMP amendments.

The BLM helps promote dependable, affordable, and environmentally sound production and distribution of renewable energy by providing updated RMPs that reflect recent changes in policy, current resource conditions, and development trends. The RMPs describe where and how the BLM would make areas available for renewable energy development and transmission, taking into account current policy while still supporting traditional uses of public land.

In FY 2022 the BLM will continue to plan and conduct project work that closely aligns with the Administration's priorities and benefits from a variety of measures that resulted from the development and use of the best available data in planning and NEPA processes. The BLM will focus on beginning new resource management plans; continuing the on-going development of plans that best meet the Administration's goals of equity, using the best science, climate adaptation and ecosystem resilience, and clean energy deployment by supporting those efforts that promote stakeholder engagement, innovation, healthy lands and water, and responsible energy and infrastructure development; evaluating land use plan effectiveness; and, determining the status of resource conditions. The BLM will focus on continuing on-going development of issue-based NEPA documents focused on outcomes, and updating the agency's planning and NEPA policies and procedures.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Law	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+422		+275	28,313	+697
Enforcement	<i>FTE</i>	109	98	0		+0	98	+0

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Law Enforcement		(\$000)	FTE
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+275	+0
Total		+275	+0

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is \$28,313,000 and 98 FTE, a program change of +\$275,000 and +0 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (\$275,000: +0 FTE) - The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM's sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM manages the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas, and establishes interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous 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 in efforts to curb the resource and public safety impacts generated by smuggling activities on public lands near the Southwest border and emphasizes patrol, enforcement, and investigation actions to reduce damage and theft of public land resources, including mineral materials, archeological, paleontological, and historic objects, timber and forest products, as well as to improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources.

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement activities support the Bureau's mission through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The overall objectives are to provide a safe environment for public land users and

employees; to deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities; to resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials; and, to ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	\$000	38,500	38,500	+633	0	+26,191	65,324	+26,824
	FTE	125	130	0	0	+43	173	+43

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	(\$000)	FTE
Abandoned Mine Lands Sites	+24,200	+41
Civilian Climate Corps	+500	+0
Restoring Legacy Disturbances	+1,125	+2
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+366	+0
Total	+26,191	+43

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management is \$65,324,000 and 173 FTE, a program change of \$26,191,000 and +43 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Abandoned Mine Lands Sites (+24,200,000: +41 FTE) – The Administration is committed to addressing the hundreds of thousands of orphan oil and gas wells and abandoned mines that pose serious safety hazards and cause ongoing air, water, and other environmental damage, much of which is in rural communities that have suffered from years of disinvestment. The requested funding increase will further expand the Bureau’s efforts to complete remediation efforts and improve environmental quality and compliance, while creating good paying jobs with a free and fair chance to join a union. The BLM will increase efforts to ensure all contaminated sites on public lands, or acquired/transferring sites, are identified, inventoried, assessed, ranked, prioritized, resourced, and included in State Environmental Cleanup Action Plans. The BLM will further its efforts to employ standardized procedures and utilize innovative/best available scientific investigative techniques, such as LIDAR, to expedite the identification, inventory, and remediation of contaminated sites and AML sites and features. The BLM will also develop and implement monitoring plans to evaluate and maintain existing corrective measures taken at contaminated and physical safety sites to ensure the effectiveness and sustainability of the remedies. Improvements to data collection and integrity, and the use of best available science will ensure evidence-based policy and decision making to prioritize the activities of the bureau. The request complements Reclamation Jobs investments elsewhere across DOI, including in the Energy Community Revitalization Program, as well as in the President’s American Jobs Plan.

Civilian Climate Corps (+500,000: +0 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural

communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The requested funds will enable BLM to leverage the skills of young adults and veterans as it expands and accelerates the pace of abandoned mine land reclamation program, an effort that will build a new generation of land and natural resource managers, and provide a pathway to good-paying jobs.

Restoring legacy disturbances (+\$1,125,000: +2 FTE) – The requested funding increase will allow BLM to address such legacy disturbances as illegal trespass areas (including illegal drug grow sites), damage to lands due to illegal littering, and recreational shooting sites. This remediation and reclamation work will allow sites to return to beneficial use.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+366,000: +0 FTE) - The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM’s sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management program (AML/HMM) is responsible for the remediation of both physical and environment impacts on legacy abandoned mine lands on public lands and the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands. The AML/HMM program promotes public health and safety by mitigating AML physical safety hazards and ensuring compliant oversight of remedial actions at all contaminated sites on public lands.

The *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA), *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA), and the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA) provide the framework for the AML & HMM program. In addition, the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969* (NEPA); *Endangered Species Act of 1973*; *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended; Wyden Amendment; Secretarial Order 3201¹¹; and *Surface Resources Act of 1955* present procedural and substantive standards and requirements that must be observed in the course of abandoned mine lands and hazardous substances, waste and materials management. The BLM uses delegated CERCLA authorities to address environmental contamination at abandoned mine lands and/or contaminated hazardous substance and hazardous waste sites. Qualified projects utilize program funds, and where appropriate, apply for funding from Interior’s Central Hazardous Materials Fund.

Executive Order 14008, *Executive Order on Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*, has established a policy to “...improve air and water quality and to create well-paying union jobs and more opportunities for women and people of color in hard-hit communities, including rural communities, while reducing methane emissions, oil and brine leaks, and other environmental harms from tens of thousands of former mining and well sites.” The BLM’s AML/HMM program supports this policy by focusing efforts in the following areas: 1) environmental compliance related to the treatment, storage, handling, marking, transporting and disposal of BLM-generated solid and hazardous waste; 2) identification, inventory,

¹¹ Delegation of Authority–Superfund Implementation

cleanup and remediation of legacy contaminated sites and features; 3) emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, wastes and materials onto public lands; 4) mitigation of AML contaminated and physical safety sites and features; 5) assessment of real property environmental conditions prior to acquisition, lease or disposal of property; 6) improvement for all BLM environmental programs via an environmental management system including environmental audits; 7) maintenance of data and plans to support evidence-based policies and decision making; and, 8) development and delivery of program training and awareness campaigns.

The agency is strategic with its investments in this Program through the development of State Environmental Cleanup Action Plans that provide multi-year remedial cost estimates and prioritize the identification, assessment and cleanup of all significantly contaminated sites and AML physical safety features on our public lands. This work helps to ensure the highest priority sites are addressed in a timely manner.

Through this program, the BLM is ready to take bold action to strengthen Environmental Justice (EJ) guidance and policy to ensure fair treatment and meaningful involvement of EJ and disadvantaged communities/stakeholders during the CERCLA and RCRA remedial planning and cleanup process. The program contributes to the priority to conserve and restore 30% of our lands and waters by the year 2030 by actions it takes to prevent or reduce the contamination of water and soil. Additionally, the program helps ensure that public-land users are not at risk when enjoying their public lands, especially with regard to abandoned remnants of the BLM's mining history and other legacy activities.

BLM is committed to securing environmental justice and spurring economic opportunity for disadvantaged communities that have been historically marginalized and overburdened by pollution and experience underinvestment in essential services. In line with EO 14008, BLM will take proactive actions to work towards ensuring 40 percent of the benefits of climate and clean energy investments are directed to disadvantaged communities. These actions will include an examination of the activities of key programs to determine whether those programs' benefits have accrued to disadvantaged communities. BLM will also begin to track program expenditures that impact disadvantaged communities and consider metrics that will help track how applicable covered program benefits accrue at specific disadvantaged communities.

Partnerships with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, and non-governmental partners are vital to the AML/HMM program. Activities include the development of agreements with State agencies for abandoned mine closures, cleanup coordination, and the development of joint policies and procedures. The BLM partners with other Federal and State AML/HMM related programs to complete on-the-ground work, cooperatively working across jurisdictions and utilizing evidence-based policies and decision making. BLM partners assist with discovery, inventory, cultural, and biological work, as well as environmental cleanup actions. In addition, the BLM works with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) on several projects under the USACE Remediation of Abandoned Mine Sites program to address formerly used defense sites (FUDS). The Department of Energy has provided funding to complete the validation and verification process for Defense-Related Uranium Mine sites on BLM-managed lands.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Annual Maintenance & Operations	<i>\$000</i>	40,000	43,000	+844	+0	+0	43,844	+844
	<i>FTE</i>	216	225		+0	+0	225	+0
Def. Maintenance & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	75,000	34,669	+211	+0	+0	34,880	+211
	<i>FTE</i>	80	43		+0	+0	43	+0
Total, Transportation & Facilities	<i>\$000</i>	115,000	77,669	1,055	+0	+0	78,724	1,055
	<i>FTE</i>	296	268		+0	+0	268	+0

Activity Description

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. To accomplish this, the BLM focuses on:

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

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

- Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements
- Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Annual	<i>\$000</i>	40,000	43,000	+844	+0	+0	43,844	+844
Maint. & Operations	<i>FTE</i>	216	225		+0	+0	225	+0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs:					
		2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
Quarters Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	744	750	750	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	3	+0

Notes:

- Quarters Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from rent on BLM employee-occupied quarters; Section 320 of the 1985 Interior and Related Appropriations Act (Public Law 98-473) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Quarters Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

The 2022 budget request for Annual Maintenance and Operations is \$43,844,000 and 225 FTE.

Program Overview

The BLM provides for visitor and employee safety and ensures proper BLM facilities management. Funding provides for emergency, preventive, and cyclical maintenance, and baseline facility condition assessments. The Annual Maintenance and Operations program also manages recreation site operations, facility services, and landscape upkeep.

In conducting program work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of Executive Order 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 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 or supplemental funding from deferred 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 or supplemental funding from deferred 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 ($FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$). 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 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 condition and is quantified as a percent of the Current Replacement Value.

In addition to funding for the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs program, the following funding sources are available to augment 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

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	75,000	34,669	+211	+0	+0	34,880	+211
	<i>FTE</i>	80	43		+0	+0	43	+0

The 2022 budget request for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements is \$34,880,000 and 43 FTE.

Program Overview

The DM/CI program consists of repairs, renovations, replacements, and other maintenance of buildings, recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, and other constructed assets. Additional related efforts in the DM/CI program include: professional engineering services, program oversight, database management, management of environmental and structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections.

The Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan is updated annually using the DOI planning guidance through the budget document Attachment G. Attachment G uses four categories in assessing a project's funding priority. The Attachment G provides instructions on how to evaluate projects using mission criticality and asset condition to target funding to the projects with the highest priority and whose assets are in the worst condition. Recently, the BLM expanded planning for each new project to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on the BLM's total budget. Project submissions include the estimated operations expenses, energy cost savings and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project. The BLM prioritizes health and safety work and mission critical assets, followed by resource protection, energy and sustainability, and code compliance. This includes replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, buildings and dam repair. The BLM will continue planned deferred maintenance and capital improvements projects that are focused on modernizing infrastructure, mission critical projects, and public access.

The 2022 budget request includes \$3.6 million in funding to implement the Department's Joint Communication Infrastructure Improvement Project (JCIIP), continuing JCIIP funding at the 2021 enacted level. This is a multi-year effort to improve radio infrastructure and modernize field communications to support addressing the impacts of climate change. The JCIIP Project was developed in cooperation with the BLM, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to improve the land mobile radio program, infrastructure, and services. Past funding focused on the south western United States and in 2022 is geographically expanded to include all States and territories. These funds are being used to implement priority actions from an assessment of land mobile radio infrastructure and the growing mission needs for broadband in remote areas. Project work will lead to integration of infrastructure, eliminate duplicative or obsolete infrastructure, upgrade equipment and services, and will result in future cost avoidance for maintenance while improving services. Safety and effectiveness will also

be enhanced with upgraded field communication hardware and services. Upgrading facilities, the removal of duplicative or obsolete sites, and integration of new services will be accomplished in coordination with DOI Bureaus and the USFS.

2022 Program Performance

BLM's planned 2022 performance and accomplishments for DM/CIP are presented in the following table. The deferred maintenance projects include corrective actions, sustainability improvements and accessibility projects. The planned projects in 2022 will continue to target mission critical assets in dire need of repair and improve the condition of a number of bridges, recreation sites, and administrative sites. In addition to the discretionary appropriations requested in the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity, the BLM is also allocated \$94.1 million from the Great American Outdoors Act Legacy Restoration Fund, which will further address BLM's deferred maintenance backlog. For more information, please see the GAOA Legacy Restoration Fund section of the BLM Budget Justification.

PROJECT	STATE	FUNDING (\$1,000's)
Fairbanks District Offices Roof Phase 2	AK	\$995
Glennallen Warehouse Replacement Phase 1	AK	\$358
Squaw Lake Recreation Site Repave Parking Lot, Phase 1 of 2	AZ	\$460
Fairbank Trail and ADA Improvements	AZ	\$300
Black Rock Solar Panel Replacement	AZ	\$160
Estrella Wayside Recreational Area (Phase 1 of 3)	AZ	\$228
Wash Road Re-Surfacing - Phase 3 of 3	CA	\$652
Cedar Creek Culvert Replacement	CA	\$294
Atwell Island Headquarters - Phase 2 of 2	CA	\$534
McCain Valley Slope Stabilization and Repair	CA	\$90
Hay Barn Replacement - Phase 2 of 2	CA	\$528
Repair Surprise Administration Site Facilities and Parking Area	CA	\$178
Boise District Emergency Exit Devices and Exterior LED Security Lighting Replacement (Phase 2 of 2)	ID	\$67
Cottonwood Recreation Site Bank Restoration (Phase 2 of 2)	ID	\$300
Ross Point Rec Site Upgrades (Phase 2 of 2)	ID	\$430

Silver Creek Major Culvert Replacement (Phase 1 of 2)	ID	\$100
Slaughterhouse Road Improvements (Phase 1 of 2)	ID	\$150
Boise District Road Maintenance (Phase 1 of 5)	ID	\$100
Idaho Falls District Road Maintenance (Phase 1 of 5)	ID	\$100
Twin Falls District Road Maintenance (Phase 1 of 5)	ID	\$100
Challis Bridge Boat Ramp Repairs	ID	\$75
Jarbidge River Comfort Station Replacement	ID	\$95
115-National Weather Service Data Center Air Conditioning Replacement	ID	\$200
410C-Remote Weather Stations Water Line Replacement	ID	\$149
Farmington District Office HVAC Upgrade - Phase 2	NM	\$1,230
Indian Creek Boat Ramp Restroom Replacement	NV	\$314
Sand Mountain Recreation Area Road and Parking Improvements	NV	\$420
Orovada Fire Station Site Development	NV	\$30
Security Improvements	NV	\$45
Eureka Crew Quarters Site Development	NV	\$30
Repair Parking Lots at Red Rock, Pahrump, and Logandale Fire Stations	NV	\$555
Meadowood Fence Repair	VA	\$60
Canyon Country Boat Ramp Repairs	UT	\$369
Granstaff, Hidden Valley, Mill Creek Canyon and Fisher Tower Trail Maintenance	UT	\$200
Communication Site Road Repairs, Red Hill and Frisco	UT	\$105
Jarvie Contact Station	UT	\$480
Pelican Lake Recreation Site Waterline	UT	\$100
White Sands and Oasis Dump Stations	UT	\$407
Roseburg District Facilities Improvements (Phase 1 of 5)	OR	\$230

Beaty Butte Quarry (Phase 2 of 2)	OR	\$297
Medford District Recreation Sites Infrastructure Repairs (Phase 1 of 2)	OR	\$740
Chimney Rock Renovation (Phase 2 of 2)	OR	\$356
Roseburg District Road and Bridge Deficiency Repairs (Phase 1 of 5)	OR	\$340
National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center Energy Conservation (Phase 3 of 3)	OR	\$848
Warm Springs-Stinkingwater Access Road Repair (Phase 1 of 3)	OR	\$314
Coos Bay District Road and Bridge Repairs (Phase 1 of 2)	OR	\$460
Northwest Oregon District Road System Repairs (Phase 1 of 2)	OR	\$1,240
Folsom Farm Barn Repairs	WA	\$200
Westside Rock Replacement (Phase 1 of 2)	OR	\$79
Butte Falls Resource Area Road System Repairs (Phase 1 of 2)	OR	\$122
Wild Horse and Burro Holding Facility Improvements	WY	\$600
CIDC Parking Lot	WY	\$100
Solar Panels	WY	\$433
Mineral's Lab Roof	WY	\$200
Englewood Bridge Replacement	MT	\$380
Warm Springs Boat Launch Replacement and Chip Seal	MT	\$350
Ruby Creek Road Chip Seal	MT	\$300
Upper Lone Tree Dam Disposal	MT	\$118
Wrangler Road Creek Crossing	MT	\$30
Lake Site Roof Replacements	MT	\$180
Miles City Administrative Site Vehicle Wash Pad	MT	\$200
White River Repair and Upgrade Recreation Sites	CO	\$244
Tres Rios Repair and Upgrade Recreation Sites	CO	\$250

Royal Gorge Repair and Upgrade Recreation Sites (Phase 1 of 2)	CO	\$200
Kremmling - Warm Springs Rec Area Repair	CO	\$400
18 Road Repair and Upgrade (Phase 3 of 3)	CO	\$300
Corrective Actions Safety Health and Environment (CASHE), Accessibility, Sustainability and Energy Efficiency Corrective Actions	Bureauwide	\$4,303
Program Management, Asset Management, Architectural and Engineering Services, IT Contract Services	Bureauwide	\$6,436
DOI JCIP Radio Initiative	Bureauwide	\$3,642
		\$34,880

Activity: National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	43,819	45,819	+1,055		+20,800	67,674	+21,855
	FTE	263	259			+17	276	+17

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for NMs and NCAs	(\$000)	FTE
Expand Management and Operational Capacity	+10,000	+7
National Monument Boundary Changes	+200	+0
Civilian Climate Corps	+1,455	+2
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+3,203	+3
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+2,779	+3
Improving Water Resources	+1,579	+1
Decision Support for Adaptive Management	+1,218	+1
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+366	+0
Total	+20,800	+17

Justification of 2022 Program Change

The 2022 budget request for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas is \$67,674,000 and +17 FTE, a program change of +\$20,800,000 and +17 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Expand Management and Operational Capacity (+\$10,000,000; +7 FTE) – The BLM will utilize these funds to support the National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations to enhance stewardship, conservation, maintenance and/or infrastructure needs to become more environmentally sustainable and support and protect the resources, objects and values of the units along with increasing equity, inclusion, and recreation access. This funding will bolster the management of the 51 units by supporting the research and work to enhance landscape level natural and cultural resource stewardship while providing for the multiple uses of these areas including recreational and visitor needs. More specifically, the funding would be used for hiring monument managers for each unit as identified in BLM policy to assure collaboration with local Tribes, partnership organizations, volunteers, local governments and adjoining land management agencies plus direct funds to support operations and maintenance, visitor centers and other facilities supporting each of the units. In addition, funding will support scientific investments, inventory and monitoring to best manage the heritage and natural resources of these areas. The increased funds will enable BLM to enhance coordination of science activities with scalable environmental analyses of resources, objects, and values inclusive of climatic resiliency; improve data management systems and data sharing; engage in cooperative scientific endeavors with universities, Tribes, and others; and respond to emerging issues such as energy development. The additional funding

will support recreation and visitor services including enhancing the visitor experience with better signs, brochures, web presence, environmental education, outreach, interpretive programming, and working with school with an emphasis of reaching underserved communities. Further, the funding will permit the BLM to complete management plans for Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations, both those designated in past administrations and those designated in the Dingell Act.

National Monument Boundary Changes (+\$200,000; +0 FTE) – These funds will enable BLM to conduct a review of conditions of the monument boundaries that were established by Proclamations 9681 and 9682 of December 4, 2017, modifying the Bears Ears National Monument and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument and support any boundary changes at Grand Staircase-Escalante and Bears Ears National Monuments as a result of that review.

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$1,455,000; +2 FTE) – To support the Administration’s Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The BLM will fund environmentally sustainable Civilian Climate Corps projects related to stewardship, conservation, maintenance, restoration, infrastructure and enhancing diversity within the units. The BLM and Civilian Climate Corps will also conduct inventories and establish baseline data for the Resources, Objects and Values (ROVs) identified in National Monuments and National Conservation Areas proclamations and legislation to protect. In addition, Traditional Ecological Knowledge (TEK) will be included in inventories as appropriate. The BLM and CCC will assess and monitor existing ROVs for changing conditions to support climate resiliency and plan and lead Citizen Science projects in coordination with local BLM staff (related projects may include both large and small scale restoration and thinning). The requested funds will also enable BLM and the Corps to: improve signage; trail maintenance and construction; visitor services including providing information, develop and lead educational programs and fee collection; enhance native and pollinator species via seeding and planting; conduct invasive species removal and restoration; and conduct restoration efforts for high potential areas related to carbon sequestration.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$3,203,000; +3 FTE) – The BLM will restore landscapes based on BLMs "Rapid Ecological Assessments" (REA), NLCS-Unit Resource Management Plans, and Science Plans. These assessments help identify important resource values and patterns of environmental change not evident when managing smaller, local land areas. Examples include: Restoration of BLM lands in a regional context, where consistent restoration across land management boundaries may improve natural wildlife movement; or stream and riparian restoration to enhance ground water recharge, improve habitat and reduce the potential spread of wildfire.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$2,779,000; +3 FTE) – The BLM will conduct ecosystem restoration projects implementing climate adaptation recommendations (e.g. those recommendations included in the DOI Climate Change Adaptation Plan) and implement climate change mitigation recommendations (such as increasing carbon sequestration, e.g. implementing USGS Land Carbon program suggestions aligning with BLM and State conservation priorities). The BLM will also conduct other projects supporting conservation and restoration in the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, such as: fuel reduction, noxious weed removal and native plant restorations to improve native habitats.

Improving Water Resources (+\$1,579,000; +1 FTE) – The BLM will inventory water quality and native and non-native biota, using State and EPA regulatory standards as applicable. Site specific practices for improving water quality will include restoration and remediation of areas causing excessive erosion. Water

quantity monitoring will enable determination of in-stream flow necessary for conservation purposes and providing clean water.

Decision Support for Adaptive Management (+\$1,218,000; +1 FTE) – The BLM will expand the "Management Studies Support Program", including providing increased support for NLCS unit-specific projects, scientific partnerships, traditional ecological knowledge, and citizen science activities. The BLM will complete, and where appropriate update existing, NM/NCA Science Plans consistent with BLM Manual 6220, the 15-Year NLCS Strategy (2010-2025), and other plans.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$366,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior's contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM's NMs/NCAs program encompasses over 13 million acres. Currently, there are 28 BLM National Monuments, 17 National Conservation Areas, and six similarly designated lands, including three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one Forest Reserve and one National Scenic Area. The NMs/NCAs are long-term repositories for cultural and paleontological resources and provide habitat for native plant and wildlife populations along with serving as critical wildlife migration corridors. The working landscapes also provide for multiple-use activities including grazing, oil and gas production, hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities. An estimated 10.6 million visitors come to NMs/NCAs, providing significant economic benefits to surrounding communities by supporting multiple-use activities, tourism, the service industry, and long-term jobs. The BLM is implementing the provisions of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (P.L. 116-9) related to NMs/NCAs.

Designated by Congress or Presidential Proclamation, the BLM's National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and similar designations (NMs/NCAs) are managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's natural and cultural heritage while providing for compatible multiple uses, including a multitude of recreation opportunities. The NMs/NCAs are places where families connect to the outdoors through self exploration, participation in visitor programs and visiting developed recreation opportunities. The BLM is improving visitor use data collection and analysis methods to evaluate the impacts and benefits of the NM/NCA on tourism, the service industry, and job creation in the surrounding communities. This data is captured in BLM's Recreation Management Information System and will improve visitor use planning.

Partners and volunteers assist with a wide range of NMs/NCAs activities and work with gateway communities to expand interpretive programs, resource inventories and wildlife habitat restoration. The NMs/NCAs partner with schools, youth corps, and other non-profit organizations to provide opportunities for young people, veterans, and others to gain valuable job skills and experience to enter the workforce.

A list of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas managed by the BLM through the National Conservation Lands system can be found at <https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands>.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	58,694	51,875	+1,055	+0	+800	53,730	+1,855
	<i>FTE</i>	285	272			+2	274	+2
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	90,480	90,480	-4,734	+0	+0	85,746	-4,734
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	26,077	+422	+0	+183	26,682	+605
	<i>FTE</i>	113	125		+0	+1	126	+1
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	<i>\$000</i>	175,251	168,432	-3,257	+0	+983	166,158	-2,274
	<i>FTE</i>	398	397		+0	+3	400	+3

Activity Description

Workforce and Organizational Support funds services related to general-use automated systems and specified business practices not directly tied to a specific program output, such as Human Resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, and information technology management.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Section 403 of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021* (P.L. 116-260) requires that 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 to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

The BLM funds the costs described in Section 403 through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support) and program assessments. For 2022, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$341.1 million, an increase of \$426,000 from 2021, as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 403)†				
<i>\$000</i>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget	Change from 2021 Enacted
Administrative Support	58,694	51,875	53,730	+1,855
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	90,480	90,480	85,746	-4,734
IT Management	26,077	26,077	26,682	+605
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	175,251	168,432	166,158	-2,274
National Assessments	44,708	54,246	55,194	+948
State/Regional Assessments	119,790	118,011	119,763	+1,752
Subtotal, Assessments	164,498	172,257	174,957	+2,700
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	339,749	340,689	341,115	+426

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2021 and 2022

Direct Appropriations – In 2022, the BLM requests \$166.2 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 403 in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs, and Information Technology 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 51 percent of the BLM's total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2022 are \$175 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, Bureauwide 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 which 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, all programs within a State fund support services staff salaries. 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, the BLM focus areas, and

the DOI requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and the BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services.

Working Capital Fund			
<i>\$000</i>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 Estimate
Central Bill	28,879	32,817	32,570
Direct Bill	18,835	18,171	18,344
Subtotal, Working Capital Fund	47,714	50,988	50,914

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Administrative \$000	58,694	51,875	+1,055	+0	+800	53,730	+1,855
Support FTE	285	272		+0	+2	274	+2

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Administrative Support:	(\$000)	FTE
Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiative	+800	+2
Total	+800	+2

The Administrative Support program provides funds for services related to the management of administrative programs for the Bureau.

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Administrative Support Management is \$53,730,000 and 274 FTE, a program change of +\$800,000 and +2 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Diversity, Equity, Inclusion and Accessibility Initiative (+\$800,000; +2 FTE) - The BLM budget includes \$800,000 as part of a Departmentwide Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility budget initiative to address identified high-priority needs in support of Executive Order 13985, Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities Through the Federal Government, and Executive Order 13988, Preventing and Combating Discrimination on the Basis of Gender Identity and Sexual Orientation. As part of this initiative, the Department, bureaus, and offices will jointly conduct a review of the Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility program across Interior to identify gaps, challenges, and best practices and to examine Department and bureau roles, responsibilities, and governance.

Program Overview

The BLM request funds administrative programs and business services that aim to efficiently and effectively support the overall mission of the Bureau. The BLM provides business services counting, but not limited to communications including legislative affairs, public affairs, and regulatory affairs; human capital and resources administration; Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO), diversity and inclusion, specialized education, training and development; budget development and execution; performance management; financial and internal controls; facilities management; audit follow up; safety, health & emergency management; and acquisition services. The BLM uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM. Each year, the BLM conducts management and program evaluations to identify and acknowledge best practices, procedures and processes.

The functions of this program are vitally important to optimize operations for the Bureau for increased efficiency. The BLM continues to work diligently to ensure the Bureau has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. Funding supporting various human capital and resource programs are viable tools for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting future skill requirements.

The BLM measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862¹² and the *Government Performance and Results Act*, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with Interior's Strategic Plan.

These funds also support important workplace services to support an agile and effective workforce. Funds provided in this program do not fully fund many of the services it supports. Funds from other program activities that benefit from this work are often used to supplement Administrative Support funding. In addition, these funds are used to support the overhead cost of States, Centers and the Headquarter Offices.

The BLM continues to maintain its outstanding record of financial management with unqualified (clean) financial audit opinions. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management and access to financial data in real time has fostered BLM-wide fiscal accountability. The Bureau also continues to meet or exceed its GPRA goal of audit closures. Improved processes and communications with program offices has resulted in successful audit and internal control programs. The BLM has placed greater emphasis on hiring veterans, veterans with disabilities, individuals with disabilities, underserved communities, and Tribal communities, through available special hiring authorities.

¹² Setting Customer Service Standards

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Bureauwide	<i>\$000</i>	90,480	90,480	-4,734	+0	+0	85,746	-4,734
Fixed Costs	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Program Overview

The BLM supports a variety of Working Capital Fund bills administered by the Department as well as covering space leasing needs. These funds also support security needs, fires, hurricanes and other emergencies that affect BLM facilities. To support efficiencies, the Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability and collocations and identifying efficiencies.

The BLM is continuing its efforts to reduce its building footprint and lease obligations and use these funds to support co-location of facilities and/or moves to more energy efficient buildings.

The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) are fixed costs billed by the Interior's Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:

- *Central Bill* – Mandatory shared services and provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center to 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 BLM's Bureauwide Fixed Costs program supports the following:

- The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide 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.
- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program provides two-way radio voice services for the BLM. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are used jointly with other Federal, State, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.
- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.

- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs 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*.
- The Workers Compensation amount 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			
<i>\$000</i>	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget
Space Rental - GSA	35,505	41,485	36,925
Space Rental - Non-GSA	28,520	26,330	26,492
<i>Subtotal, Rental</i>	64,025	67,815	63,417
Workers' Compensation	6,967	6,916	6,917
Unemployment Compensation	5,689	5,432	5,690
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	28,879	32,817	32,570
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	18,835	18,171	18,344
Other Fixed Costs	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	124,395	131,151	126,938
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-33,915	-40,671	-41,192
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	90,480	90,480	85,746

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Technology Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	26,077	+422	+0	+183	26,682	605
	<i>FTE</i>	113	125		+0	+1	126	+1

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for IT Management		(\$000)	FTE
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions		+183	+1
Total		+183	+1

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Information Technology Management is \$26,682,000 and 126 FTE, a program change of +\$183,000 and +1 FTE from 2021 which includes:

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$183,000 +1 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The BLM supports investments in information management and IT planning, policy, operations, IT infrastructure, records management, IT security, enterprise data management, enterprise architecture, and IT asset management. This funding also supports the BLM’s Capital Planning and Investment Control process.

The BLM’s Information Technology Management program includes IT Infrastructure Operations, IT Customer Service, IT Project Management, IT Policy, Investment Management, Information Resources Management, IT Transformation and Modernization, Data Management, Geospatial and Administration, National Applications, IT Infrastructure, and IT Security. The BLM operates its programs and services in accordance with the *Clinger Cohen Act of 1996* and the *Federal IT Acquisition Reform Act (FITARA)* and the policies and guidance established by the DOI Chief Information Officer.

BLM uses an internal collaborative management model to ensure that the services and data provided are of the highest quality and readily accessible.

While each subactivity within the BLM contributes funds to the IT Management program, all projects and expenditures receive oversight from the internal BLM information management board and are planned and executed in full compliance with statutory requirements, OMB guidance, and best practices. The BLM has achieved success in lowering the overall costs of IT by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. Managing data as a corporate asset will ensure the BLM has greater consistency and integration while reducing redundancies. The BLM will continue its commitment to ensuring that information technology efforts align with Departmental initiatives focused on consolidation, shared services, and improving IT cost efficiency. The Bureau will continue to seek further centralization efforts internally, while expanding consolidation efforts by working with other Bureaus to share services in the areas of Data Center Consolidation, Geospatial, IT Acquisitions, and Application Consolidation to achieve greater cost efficiency.

Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Mining Law	<i>\$000</i>	40,196	39,696	-		+0	39,696	+0
Administration	<i>Offset</i>	-40,196	-39,696			+0	-39,696	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	261	274			+0	274	+0

The 2022 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696 and 274 FTE. The budget assumes the program's operating costs will be fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM is responsible for providing access to locatable mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. Locatable minerals are those governed by the *General Mining Act of 1872*, which consist of those minerals not disposed of by other legislation. Locatable mineral deposits include metallic minerals (precious and base) and certain nonmetallic minerals (industrial minerals, gemstones, and uncommon variety of stone). The most common minerals mined from public land include gold, silver, copper, and various industrial minerals including gypsum (used in wallboard) and bentonite (used for its adsorptive qualities).

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 plans of operations for mineral mining. Reclamation plans and financial guarantees are required to ensure reclamation meets the requirements of Federal law. The BLM inspects operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The BLM also takes 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.

Program Purpose

The Mining Law Administration program is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals on public lands under the *General Mining Act of 1872*, and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*.

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

The BLM collects three fees that fund the operations of this program: maintenance fee, location fee, and processing fee. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee (currently \$165) for each mining claim and in lieu of performing assessment work¹³. Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently \$40) when locating any new mining claims¹⁴. A processing fee (currently \$20) has been required since 2003¹⁵. The BLM is required by statute to adjust the Maintenance Fee and Location fees every five years or more frequently if determined reasonable, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and were last increased in 2015. Processing fees are adjusted annually.

Components

The BLM is responsible for implementing the surface management program and coordinating with resource specialists and applicable State or Federal agencies on the review of notices and plans of operations. Primary duties include reviewing and processing “Notice and Plan” of operations, verifying reclamation cost estimates, conducting field inspections to ensure compliance, and ensuring that the required enforcement actions are implemented and monitored. The BLM is also responsible for adjudicating mining claims and associated filings. 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 are processed and automated records are timely updated.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy. The BLM continues to experience a consistent workload for processing plans of operations and conducting inspections. The BLM is developing strategies to streamline permitting and review processes related to developing and enhancing access to critical mineral resources and increasing discovery, production, and domestic refining of critical minerals¹⁶ that BLM manages on public land. They are defined as non-fuel minerals or mineral material essential to the economic and national security of the United States, the supply chain of which is¹⁷ an essential function in the manufacturing of a product, the absence of which would have significant consequences for our economy or our national security. Critical minerals such as lithium are also essential for supporting renewable energy development. Once these strategies are thoroughly reviewed and approved, the BLM anticipates implementation during FY 2022. Additionally, the BLM is looking more broadly at opportunities to gain efficiencies through the collection of baseline data earlier in the permitting process.

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. BLM has collected more funds than are required to fund the MLAP and sent an average of \$30 million annually to the General Fund in recent years.

Under the authorities of 43 U.S.C. 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

¹³ P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379

¹⁴ P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 U.S.C. 28f-k

¹⁵ 68 FR 61045

¹⁶ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/18/2018-10667/final-list-of-critical-minerals-2018>

¹⁷ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/12/26/2017-27899/a-federal-strategy-to-ensure-secure-and-reliable-supplies-of-critical-minerals>

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.

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations Language

[(RESCISSION OF FUNDS)]

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Land Acquisition and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, \$5,400,000 is hereby permanently rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.] (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

Starting in 2021, pursuant to the Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA), Federal land acquisition is available as mandatory appropriations through permanent Land and Water Conservation Fund 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.

<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.)</i>	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.
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	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 <i>The National Trails System Act of 1968</i> , as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.).
<i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
<i>National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	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.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act's applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.
<i>Other</i>	Other acts such as, the <i>King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970</i> , as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); <i>San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act</i> , in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); <i>Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992</i> (P.L. 102-584); <i>Utah School Lands Act</i> (P.L. 103-93); <i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000</i> (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and <i>California Desert Protection Act of 1994</i> (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.
<i>Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152</i>	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.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Requirements for Bureau of Land Management									
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>									
Column1	2020 Actual ¹	2021 Enacted ²	Internal Transfers (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2022 Request ²	Change from 2021 (+/-)	2021 FTE	2022 FTE	Change from 2021 (+/-) FTE
Land and Water Conservation Fund									
Land Acquisition	13,300	28,550		+188	28,738	+188			
Inholdings/Emergency & Hardships	3,500	9,500		-38	9,462	-38	-	-	-
Recreational Access	13,000	20,500		0	20,500	0			
Acquisition Management	2,500	7,500		0	7,500	0	7	8	+1
Subtotal	32,300	66,050		- +150	66,200	+150	-	-	-
Rescission of PYR Balances	(2,367)	[-5,400]							
TOTAL, LWCF Funding	29,933	66,050	-	+150 -	66,200	+150	7	8	+1
¹ LWCF funding in FY 2020 was provided as discretionary funding through the annual appropriations process.									
² Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding. FY 2021 LWCF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted. The 2021 column also shows a 2021 rescission of discretionary balances in the BLM Land Acquisition account that was included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021.									
² All FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2022 amounts shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester.									

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Activity: Land Acquisition

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted (Permanent Fund)	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Land	<i>\$000</i>	13,300	28,550			+188	28,738	+188
Acquisitions	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	3,500	9,500			-38	9,462	-38
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0
Recreational Access	<i>\$000</i>	13,000	20,500			+0	20,500	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0
Acquisition Management	<i>\$000</i>	2,500	7,500			+0	7,500	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7			+1	8	+1
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	32,300	66,050			+150	66,200	+150
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7			+1	8	+1
Rescission of PYR BAL		(2,367)	[-5,400]			[+5,400]	-	[+5,400]
Total, Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	29,933	66,050			+150	66,200	+150
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7			+1	8	+1

1 LWCF funding in FY 2020 was provided as discretionary funding through the annual appropriations process.

2 Starting in FY 2021, LWCF funding became available as mandatory funding. FY 2021 LWCF funding was not subject to sequester due to the timing of when the Great American Outdoors Act was enacted. All FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2022 amounts shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester.

3 The 2021 column also shows a 2021 rescission of discretionary balances in the BLM Land Acquisition account that was included in the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021.

Program Overview

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 (LWCF) was established to support the protection of Federal public lands and waters – including national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and public lands recreation areas – and to provide recreation opportunities to all Americans. The LWCF also provides for grants to State and local governments for the acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities.

Through a variety of programs, LWCF supports our nationwide legacy of high-quality recreation and conservation areas. The Fund invests earnings from offshore oil and gas leasing to help strengthen communities, preserve our history and protect our national endowment of lands and waters. Every State and almost every county in the Nation has benefited from the LWCF since its establishment.

In 2020, Congress enacted the Great American Outdoors Act, P.L. 116-152 (GAOA) which amended the LWCF authorization (54 U.S.C 200303). This historic legislation ensures the Nation's commitment to conservation and recreation endures for future generations. GAOA guarantees full funding, \$900 million a year, is permanently available for LWCF conservation and recreation programs reauthorized by the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. The Gulf of Mexico Energy Security Act

of 2006, P.L. 109-432 makes additional amounts available from the LWCF for State grants.

The Department of the Interior is responsible for administering and implementing these important programs, in concert with the U.S. Forest Service. The LWCF, as amended by GAOA, requires the President's annual budget submission to Congress include a proposed allocation of LWCF funding by account, program and project for consideration as part of the annual budget process. In FY 2022, mandatory LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7%. The sequestration reduction will be applied uniformly across all programs and activities when funds are available for execution.

The FY 2022 budget will focus on the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) commitment to leverage the LWCF to meet the Administration's priorities to protect biodiversity by conserving 30 percent of America's lands and waters by 2030 and to advance equity and environmental justice while preserving, and assuring public accessibility to outdoor recreation to strengthen their health and vitality. Department of the Interior priorities include:

- equity and environmental justice in accordance with Executive Order 13985 - Advancing Racial Equity and Support for Underserved Communities, to advance support for underserved communities, such as communities of color, low-income families, and rural and indigenous communities;
- strengthening the government-to-government relationship with sovereign Tribal Nations to honor the Federal trust responsibility to Tribal Nations;
- working to conserve at least 30 percent of our lands and waters by the year 2030 by collaborating with local, State, private, and tribally led nature conservation and restoration efforts to leverage natural climate solutions across America; and
- making investments to support the Administration's goal of creating family-supporting jobs by putting a new generation of Americans to work conserving and restoring public lands and waters, increasing reforestation, protecting biodiversity, improving access to recreation, and addressing the changing climate.

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 management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing access for hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, providing opportunities for recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program uses Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings, Recreational Access, and Acquisition Management.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Land Acquisition

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	13,300	28,550			+188	\$28,738	+188
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

All FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2022 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester.

Program Overview

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Bureau of Land Management submits the following Federal land acquisition projects as part of the 2022 Budget process. Detailed project data sheets are submitted separately for each identified project.

The projects are listed below in priority order and have identified willing sellers.

The project funding amounts reflect the total amount required. For the purposes of budget formulation, the -5.7% sequestration is aggregated into a separate line of funding at the bottom of the project list.

FY 2022 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LWCF Project List				
<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>				
Priority	Project	State(s)	Funding	Acres
1	Upper Snake/South Fork River Special Recreation Management Area and Tex Creek Wildlife Management Area	ID	\$9,000	1,923
2	Sands Desert Habitat Management Area	ID	\$3,000	9,191
3	Rio Grande del Norte National Monument	NM	\$1,000	1,286
4	Arizona National Scenic Trail (Coke Ovens)	AZ	\$600	190
5	Big Snowy Mountains Access	MT	\$6,700	5,629
6	High Divide	MT	\$5,400	5,347
7	Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area	CO	\$600	160

8	John Day National Wild and Scenic River	OR	\$800	600
	Sequestration (5.7%)	--	\$1,638	--
	TOTAL	--	\$28,738	24,326

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM's Land Acquisition program provides for the purchase of lands, waters, or interest in lands to consolidate public lands through purchase, exchange, and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance.

Program Purpose

The BLM's authority to acquire land comes from: the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (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. 4601-4 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. The 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

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Recreational	<i>\$000</i>	13,000	20,500			+0	20,500	+0
Access	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

All FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2022 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester.

Program Overview

Land acquisition 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 will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing. These funds invest in acquisitions that substantially add or improve access to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that 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

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	3,500	9,500			-38	9,462	-38
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

All FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2022 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester.

Program Overview

The Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Emergency, Hardship, and Inholding purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. Additionally, the ability to bridge the gap between an appropriation and the appraised fair market value is also imperative to the program. The BLM's parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, enhance public recreation opportunities, including access, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and are supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Acquisition	\$000	2,500	7,500			+0	7,500	+0
Management	FTE	7	7			+1	8	+1

All FY 2022 LWCF funding is subject to a sequestration reduction of -5.7% which by law, is applied during the year of execution uniformly across all programs. The 2022 amount shown in this table will be subsequently reduced by the 5.7% sequester.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Acquisition Management program allows the BLM to execute the necessary tasks to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. 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.

Other Funding Sources

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners, such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, the Trust for Public Land, and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. Approximately 80 percent of the BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners.

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OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations Language Citations

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; [\$114,783,000] *\$128,471,000* to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605). (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resource and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements

This language provides authority to use appropriated funds provided for the BLM to carry out the mission of the Oregon and California Grant Lands program to ensure sustainable development of timber and resources. Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands include original O&C Grant lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road 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.

2. on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,

The BLM manages resources on public domain under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and managed with USFS funds. The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act.

3. 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.

4. \$128,471,000 to remain available until expended

This language provides authority to use \$128,471,000 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. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements, and purchases.

5. *Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181(f)).*

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

The 2022 budget request reflects the continuation of the BLM's Oregon and California Grant Lands existing authorities within the Office of the Secretary.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2601)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 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 Nation'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

Applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of *FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in western Oregon.

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

Relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road 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.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148)

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

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, (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 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. The consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended this authority through 2021.

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

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

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

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.

***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.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2022 President's Budget												Change from 2021 Enacted	
	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget				
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Western Oregon Resources Management	620	98,540	613	101,229	+1,175			+21	+12,341	634	114,745	+21	+13,516	
Info. & Resource Data Systems	15	1,798	16	1,798	+30					16	1,828		+30	
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance Annual Maintenance & Operations	70	10,642	69	10,642	+128					69	10,770		+128	
Construction & Acquisition	3	335	3	335	+5					3	340		+5	
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands NMs & NCAs	3	779	5	779	+9					5	788		+9	
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	711	112,094	706	114,783	+1,347			+21	+12,341	727	128,471	+21	+13,688	

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Oregon and California Grant Lands**

(dollars in thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2021 Total or Change	2021 to 2022 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the FY 2021 and FY 2022, which is the same number of paid days in both FY 2021 and FY 2022.	-150	0
Pay Raise The President's Budget for FY 2022 includes one quarter of a planned 1.0% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 2.7% pay raise for the FY 2022.	+603	+962
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects a 1.1% (and 1.8% for Law Enforcement) increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+371	+385

Appropriation Description

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for the management of 2.4 million acres in western Oregon of re-vested O&C Railroad grant lands, re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road 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*, *Clean Water Act*, and *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. A large part of the O&C Program is focused around conserving fish and wildlife habitat while providing a sustainable timber harvest as statutorily mandated by the 1937 O&C Act. Individual program components are described in more detail in later sections.

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 sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, restoration techniques and increasing fire and climate resiliency. Program activities also manage to conserve the full suite of multiple interrelated and interdependent resources, primarily including soil, water, air, riparian, fish, wildlife, cultural, and recreation; and, maintain and improve facilities and roads, acquiring access via easements and rights-of-way, maintaining information technology and resource data, and managing 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

1. ***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.
2. ***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.
3. ***Western Oregon Resources Management*** provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, and restoration techniques; providing recreational opportunities; managing and monitoring fish and wildlife habitat and rangeland resources; and maintaining or improving soil, water and air quality.
4. ***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.

5. *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 lands managed with O&C Grant Lands appropriations funding. The 2018 Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act (P.L. 115-103) reduced the total number of BLM acres and also temporarily decreased O&C grant-land acreage until public domain lands of equal acreage and condition can be identified and reclassified as O&C grant lands. The BLM must complete the conversion by 2021. The O&C account provides funding to identify and implement the land-status reclassification in accordance with the Act.

Acres of O&C Lands in Western Oregon	
(acres)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,884
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	207,110
Total – BLM	2,366,541
U.S. Forest Service-Managed O&C Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,399

Other Funding Sources

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

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

At the end of FY 2020, the balance in the BLM’s Pipeline Fund was approximately \$12.7 million. Annual Pipeline deposits vary because of fluctuations in timber market conditions and purchasers opting on which year to harvest their 1-3 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 recreation opportunities. Receipts, deposits, and cumulative expenditures are detailed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

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 between \$100-\$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 *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (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, and 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 Resource Management Plans (RMPs). The BLM signed Records of Decision (RODs) for 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 increase from the current ten-year average of 210 million board feet (MMBF) to 278 MMBF per year. 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 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 million¹⁸, and the O&C counties' share of those receipts are projected to be \$26 million (approximately 50 percent of the total).

RMP Recreation Estimates: At the full implementation level, the 2016 RMPs project an increase in recreational values from \$223 million to \$271 million¹⁹. These values represent the non-market value recreational opportunities over the next ten years and were calculated based on the economic modeling conducted as part of the EIS analysis for the RMP.

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 has been an important component of forest management in order to reduce risk to growing stock and recover value in fire-damaged timber. The 2016 RMPs promote salvage of fire damaged timber in areas designated for sustained-yield timber production and where needed to protect infrastructure.

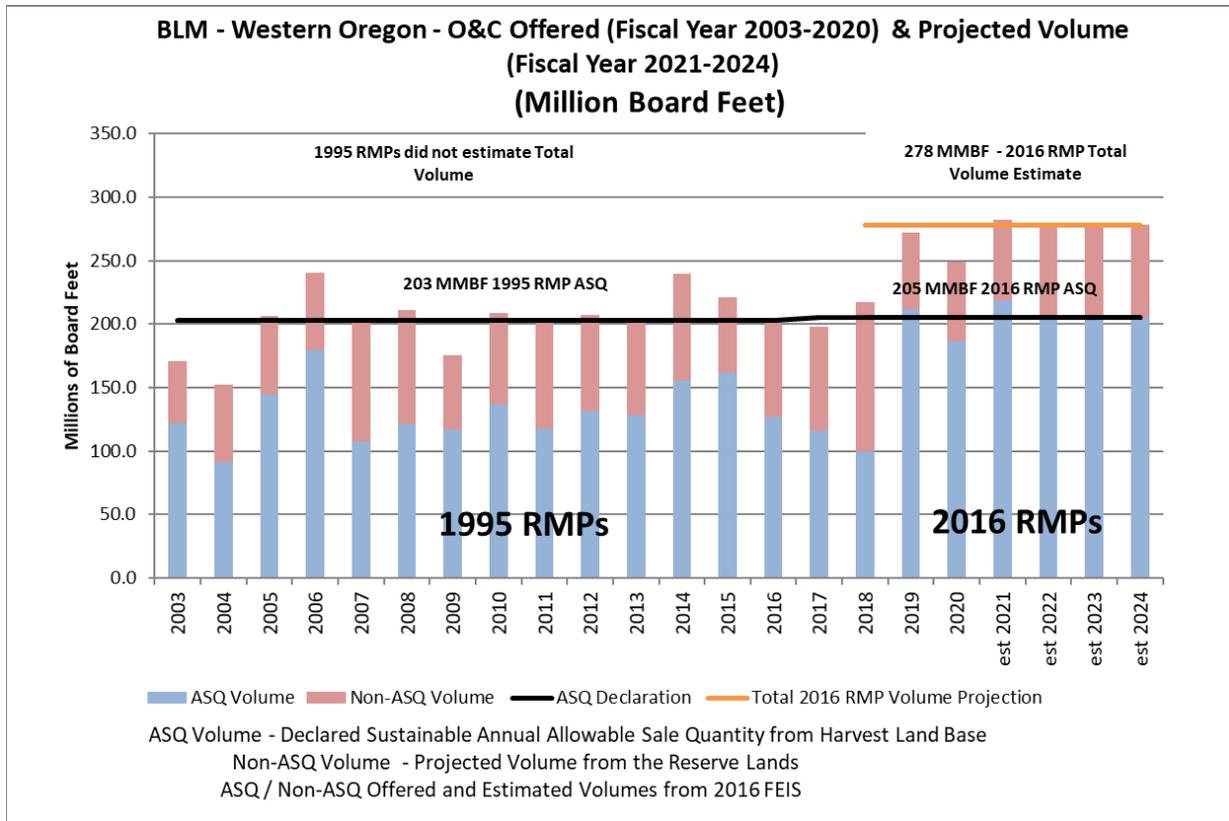
Historic and Projected Timber Volumes

The historic and projected timber targets displayed below are from the BLM-managed lands in western Oregon since 2003. The estimated projected targets shown below for 2021 and 2022 are based upon the

¹⁸ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

¹⁹ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 657

2020 and 2021 President’s budget, respectively. Offered volume in any one year is generally a result of the previous years’ appropriations; therefore, the FY 2022 appropriation would primarily be used to develop FY 2023 sale plans.



BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY TARGETS & TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED¹
 (Public Land Statistic Data)

Fiscal Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target	Total Volume Offered	Volume of Offered Timber Sold	Volume of Timber Sold from Previous Fiscal Years' Offerings	Total Sold Volume
2011	203	203.7	-	-	-
2012	203	206.4	-	-	-
2013	203	204.9	-	-	-
2014	203	239.5	-	-	-
2015	203	221.4	-	-	-
2016	203	203.4	-	-	-
2017	205	198.3	-	-	-

2018	205	217.6	-	-	-
2019	205	272.0	250.0	34.6	284.6
2020	205	248.9	228.1	6.6	234.7
2021 est.	205	270.0	-	-	-
2022 est.	205	278.0	-	-	-

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.

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 receipts in 2020 are higher than those collected in prior years in the table below. Timber prices during the pandemic have increased to record levels. There continues to be high levels of demand for dimension lumber and wood panels, and this is reflected in the prices the BLM is receiving for offered sales. Receipt estimates are determined by the timing of harvest activity across a three-year contract operating window.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of \$'s)							
	Proceeds of sales, (timber stumpage fees and vegetative materials)							
COLLECTIONS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 Est	2022 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	1,031	1,108	883	638	663	772	700	700
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,099	1,981	2,981	1,463	482	72	2,500	2,500
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	55	169	5	497	117	329	100	100
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	18,338	29,566	26,846	30,843	32,309	42,527	30,000	30,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	12,197	5,751	6,656	4,110	7,500	7,865	6,000	12,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	7,318	5,075	5,429	4,145	2,646	3,467	4,500	4,500
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	7,727	5,689	3,442	2,257	3,110	574	2,500	2,500
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	-102	137	204	263	259	381	200	200
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	2,095	85	280	67	0	183	100	100
Stewardship contract excess receipts	0	331	401	-4	150	0	100	100
Total	44,593	49,758	49,892	47,127	47,236	56,170	46,700	52,700

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 \$30,169,274. But the counties received only \$15,126,259 rather than the 75 percent entitlement by the O&C Act. The balance was retained by the Federal government and applied to reimburse the Federal government for sums it had paid to the private owners upon revestment of the lands in 1916, and also to reimburse the Federal government for its 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. The O&C Lands were paid for out of funds that otherwise would have gone to the O&C Counties.

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 of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937*, U.S.C. 43 2605, (50 Stat. 876, Title II) were first replaced 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road (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

[†]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.
SRS has not been reauthorized for FY 2022 payments and beyond prior to the preparation of this document.

• Under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393), which expired on September 30, 2015, 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 (Consumers Price Index).

• 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 Coos Bay Wagon Road payment using the O&C receipts formula and a Secure Rural School make-up payment based on the SRS formula. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

• Public Law 116-94 - 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.

Since the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*, the BLM has worked collaboratively with the five 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.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Construction & Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	335	335	+5		+0	340	+5
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	0		+0	3	+0

The 2022 budget request for Western Oregon Acquisition is \$340,000 and 3 FTEs.

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 Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands.

Program Overview

The BLM obtains access by purchase of perpetual easements, acquisition, or rarely, condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to manage reciprocal rights-of-way agreements and acquire additional lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

The BLM has many long-standing (since the 1950s) reciprocal right-of-way agreements with surrounding and adjacent private and industrial landowners allowing reciprocal use of each owner's roads. Access to O&C lands is dependent upon the continual upkeep of these longstanding reciprocal rights-of-way agreements. As adjacent private lands change ownership, existing agreements need to be negotiated and updated. Capital investments on both government and private road improvements are tracked and road-use fees calculated to amortize the investments and record repayments. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," negotiated under reciprocal right-of-way agreements are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent account for road maintenance.

The program also administers existing grants, easements, and rights-of-way on O&C grant lands through renewal and rent collections.

The program will continue to work towards gaining access to BLM isolated parcels to fulfill its management obligations under the O&C Act and to administer the reciprocal needs of adjacent landowners.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	10,642	10,642	+128		+0	10,770	+128
	FTE	70	69	0		+0	69	+0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:					
		2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate	Change from 2021
Road Maintenance	\$000	3,180	3,170	3,170	+0
	FTE	8	7	7	+0

Notes:

- Road Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from provisions for amortization of road costs in contracts and by cooperative financing with other public agencies and with private agencies or persons, or by a combination of these methods; 43 USC 1762(c), which provides the authority to acquire, construct, and maintain roads within and near the public lands to permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources thereof. These funds are appropriated on a permanent basis. More information on Road Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- Road Maintenance is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands.

- The Road Maintenance appropriation is also a collaborative activity of the MLR Annual Maintenance & Operations program, accounting for less than \$100,000 in available receipts from public domain lands.

The 2022 budget request for Annual Maintenance & Operations Management is \$10,770,000 and 69 FTEs.

Program Overview

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

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

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

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

		2020 Actual	2021	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Western Oregon Resource Management	<i>\$000</i>	98,450	101,229	+1,175		+12,341	114,745	+13,516
	<i>FTE</i>	620	613			+21	634	+21

Summary of 2022 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development:

	(\$000)	FTE
Civilian Climate Corps	+2,640	+4
Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function	+4,962	+9
Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change	+4,239	+8
Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions	+500	+0
Total	+12,341	+21

Justification of 2022 Program Changes

The 2022 budget request for Western Oregon Resources Management is \$114,745,000 and 634 FTEs, a program change of +\$12,341,000 and +21 FTEs from 2021 which includes:

Civilian Climate Corps (+\$2,640,000; +4 FTE) - To support the Administration's Civilian Climate Corps (CCC) initiative, BLM will prioritize work in partnership with Tribes, States, and local governments to advance locally designed projects that improve climate-driven economic opportunities in urban and rural communities. The CCC will create opportunities, to advance natural and cultural resource conservation and protection through maintenance, research, resilience, and mitigation. The requested funding will support tree planting efforts. High or moderate severity fire affect almost 30,000 acres of O&C's harvest land base in 2020. Natural tree regeneration in western Oregon can be highly variable and faces intense competition from brush and other non-woody vegetation. Reforestation success can be significantly improved by planting one or two-year-old seedlings in the disturbed areas and can help to ensure a thriving forest and provide for future carbon sequestration or wood production. The Climate Corps would help the BLM accelerate reforestation treatments with the additional funding.

Restoring Landscape Connectivity and Function (+\$4,962,000; +8 FTE) - The requested funding will support restoration in post fire areas. The 2020 wildfires affected 105,000 acres at moderate to high severity levels, of which approximately 62,000 acres were areas set aside for species conservation or ecosystem health (reserves). The BLM has a need to evaluate the connectivity and functionality of the designated reserve lands and develop treatments to restore damaged habitats. The BLM would increase its species monitoring efforts and increase the number and extent of aquatic and terrestrial habitat restoration projects with the additional funding.

Conserving and Restoring Lands to Combat Climate Change (+\$4,239,000; +8 FTE) - The requested funding will support identifying and managing for carbon sinks. O&C lands contain large areas of wet-forests ecotypes that serve as long term carbon storage. The BLM has thousands of acres of young plantations with high potential for carbon storage in wet forest types. The BLM can thin younger stands to improve forest health by providing growing space, improve fire resiliency, increase carbon uptake rates in residual trees, and provide for future habitat for threatened species in late-successional reserve areas.

Climate change is affecting the historic baseline of fire occurrence in areas with historically long intervals between fire events in wet-forest ecotypes. Thinning can improve tree spacing and arrangement to more closely resemble conditions experienced by old-growth forests during their development. Furthermore creating more resilient young stands helps to protect older stands adjacent to the treatment area by reducing potential ladder fuels. The BLM would increase its young-stand reserve thinning program focusing on protecting existing old-forest carbon sinks with the requested funding.

Zero Emission Vehicle Fleet Conversions (+\$500,000; +0 FTE) – The 2022 budget includes funding to convert approximately 33 percent of BLM sedan fleet to zero emission vehicles (ZEVs) and provide approximately 60 charging stations and hydrogen fueling stations to support those vehicles and future ZEVs. This conversion will immediately reduce the Interior’s contributions to greenhouse gas emissions and dependence upon hydrocarbons. The investment in infrastructure will support these new vehicles and ensure charging infrastructure is available for subsequent ZEVs. This project is being coordinated across Interior and with other agencies to maximize utility of charging and hydrogen fueling stations in areas where multiple agencies operate. The funding also supports a small planning and coordination function to effectively deploy the fleet and charging infrastructure.

Program Overview

The Western Oregon Resources Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and intermingled Public Domain lands consistent with Executive Order (E.O.) 13990, *Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science To Tackle the Climate Crisis* and EO 14008 *Tackling the Climate Crisis at Home and Abroad*. This program’s objectives are to:

- Provide a sustained yield of timber as required by the *Oregon and California Act of 1937* by offering and selling the declared Allowable Sale Quantity (ASQ) or so much thereof as can be sold at reasonable prices on a normal market;
- Restore and maintain the ecological resiliency of forested watersheds;
- Provide habitat to benefit threatened, endangered and other sensitive species; and
- Provide recreational opportunities.

Several large wildfires affected western Oregon in the fall of 2020. The BLM faces significant reforestation and landscape level restoration efforts to improve forest conditions, species habitat, recreation, and to ensure future supply of forest products from the affected lands.

Program Priorities

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 public lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, including activities directly related to reforestation and forest development to ensure replacement growing stock for long-term sustained yield of forest lands.

Forest management follows the management action/direction outlined in the western Oregon RMPs. The RMPs include a four-year analysis that incorporates the 2011 Northern Spotted Owl Recovery Plan, the 2012 Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Plan, management of the BLM special status species, updated riparian and aquatic protection guidance, sustainable forest management direction, increased recreational opportunities, development of Travel Management Plans, and critical analysis of other multiple resources.

The BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders to support efforts to meet the budget's performance target of 205 MMBF for ASQ timber offered in FY 2022. Additionally, the BLM has a total volume target for all BLM lands of 310 MMbf of which, 278 MMbf is from western Oregon. 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 Resource Management Plan, 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 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (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 databases to assure data integrity including the interfacing of the Timber Sale Information System and Collection and Billing System.

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 young 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 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 and the BLM works with external and internal stakeholders to ensure that program goals are achieved.

The BLM uses the following strategies in western Oregon reforestation and forest development:

- 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;
- Supporting the Cooperative Landscape Conservation strategy through work with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to fluctuations in drought cycles;
- Balancing workforce and operational capacity to prepare and administer service contracts, stewardship contracts, and agreements to reforest and implement high-priority forest development treatments;
- 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 The Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities.

The BLM maintains a web application to allow the public to purchase firewood and Christmas tree permits online through an agency website. The public can pay for and receive a permit without visiting an agency office.

The Resources Management activity also supports four other programs 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 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service at the project level in order to implement the 2016 RMP. The BLM works with the U.S. Forest Service 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 program is tasked with managing for 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 Recreation program 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), Historic Sites Act (1935), Antiquities Act (1906), Archaeological Data Preservation Act (1974), Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (1990), American Indian Religious Freedom Act (1978), Executive Order 13007 – Indian Sacred Sites (1996), and BLM-State Historic Preservation Officers Protocol Agreement (1998). This activity provides support for intergovernmental agreements, liaison activities with local western Oregon Tribes, and provides heritage education and outreach. It also monitors heritage sites.

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

The activity supports a core staff in order to develop a strategy for completing Transportation Management Plans for each western Oregon district; a commitment made in the 2016 RMPs.

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

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021
Info. & Resource Data Systems	<i>\$000</i>	1,798	1,798	+30		+0	1,828	+30
	<i>FTE</i>	15	16	0		+0	16	+0

The 2022 budget request for Western Oregon Information and Data Systems is \$1,828,000 and 16 FTEs.

Program Overview

Most of the data the BLM collects is related to specific places on the landscape. The integration and analysis of spatial data across all resource programs has led to many efficiencies and improved the quality of the information available to support resource management and decision making across western Oregon. These data systems provide tremendous capacity to address a variety of resource questions for all of western Oregon and allow for rapid responses to changes in priorities or circumstances.

The program provides a formalized data framework to integrate data across all programs, resources, and activities in western Oregon. The program creates data standards to ensure data collected and used to support decisions is 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 program coordinates with other Federal, State, and private partners to collect and deliver spatial data for both public and internal use. The program 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

	2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	Change from 2021	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	779	779	+9		+0	788	+9
	FTE	3	5	0		+0	5	+0

The 2022 budget request for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas is \$788,000 and 5 FTEs.

Program Overview

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas include the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) located in the central coast near Newport, Oregon. These are both units of the BLM National Conservation Lands. Both the CSNM and the YHONA work with volunteers, partners, and communities. The BLM works closely with the public to ensure that recreation in these units meets the needs of user groups while remaining compatible with the values for which each unit was designated.

The CSNM expansion (Proclamation 9564) reduced the lands designated for sustained-yield timber production in the Klamath Falls and Medford sustained-yield units (SYUs) by an estimated 16,500 acres. Recent court rulings are split on the legality of the CSNM expansion, which places significant uncertainty on the management of the lands encompassed by the expansion. The BLM will continue to monitor the progress of the litigation and adjust its management of the affected lands as the cases are resolved.

Program Priorities

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

- Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility – Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archeological and paleontological resources.
- 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.
- Restoration – Both CSNM and YHONA are home to a variety of ecosystems. These areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitat. These ecosystems also provide native plant and animal corridors and migration routes to

sustain and conserve public land resources affected by drought, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.

- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management – Unmanaged recreation use continues to impact resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- Visitor and Community Education – Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM's balanced resource mission.
- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities – The program 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 (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 (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. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

- 1. 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.

- 2. notwithstanding any other Act,**

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

- 3. 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.

- 4. 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*.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 establishment of 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.

<i>Executive Orders 10046, et al.</i>	Provides that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the <i>Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act</i> is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the DOI for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the <i>Taylor Grazing Act</i> .
<i>30 U.S.C. 355</i>	Provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the <i>Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947</i> 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.
<i>Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)</i>	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.
<i>The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts</i>	Provides that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for the BLM administrative expenses.

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

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2022 President's Budget												
	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Public Lands Improvements	17	7,696	17	7,713	-	-	-	-	+0	17	7,713	0	+0
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	2	1,714	2	1,717	-	-	-	-	+0	2	1,717	0	+0
Administrative Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	0	+0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	0	+0
Range Improvements	19	9,410	19	9,430	-	+0	-	-	+0	19	9,430	+0	+0

Note: The 2020 amount reflects a sequester of 5.9%. The 2021 and 2022 amounts reflect sequesters of 5.7%.

Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2020 Actual	2021 Enacted	2022 President's Budget				Change from 2021
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2022 Request	
Public Lands	<i>\$000</i>	7,696	7,713			+0	7,713	+0
Improvements	<i>FTE</i>	17	17			+0	17	+0
Farm Tenant Act	<i>\$000</i>	1,714	1,717			+0	1,717	+0
Land Improvements	<i>FTE</i>	2	2			+0	2	+0
Administrative Costs	<i>\$000</i>	[600]	[600]				[600]	
Range Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	9,410	9,430			+0	9,430	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	19	19			+0	19	+0

The 2020 amount reflects a sequester of 5.9% and the 2021 and 2022 amounts reflect sequesters of 5.7%.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Range Improvements 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. This program also supports activities that build and maintain fish and wildlife habitat improvements through shared livestock-wildlife infrastructure such as guzzlers, which collect drinking water for wildlife, or pipelines and stock tanks to provide livestock water while maintaining riparian health.

Program Purpose

Fifty percent of grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10.0 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 \$10.0 million in annual funding for the program.

The primary legislation authorizing the Range Improvement Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* as amended, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. The Taylor Grazing Act and Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorized the use of 50 percent of the collected grazing fee for funding projects to improve the condition of public rangelands. The Public Rangelands Improvement Act established a formula for annually calculating the grazing fee, and provided for \$10.0 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 2021 Federal grazing fee is \$1.35 per animal unit month (AUM) for public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and \$1.35 per head month (HM) for lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service. 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, constructing livestock management structures such as fencing and water developments to improve distribution, or seeding areas dominated by invasive species. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where receipts are collected. This funding remains available until expended and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands that are not achieving land health standards. Areas identified through land health evaluations as not meeting land health standards are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition (including areas invaded by noxious and invasive weeds or other invasive species) or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion. Healthy landscapes across the West are at risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range improvement funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address infrastructure needs or noxious weed treatments in changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species.

Other Funding Sources

Range improvement projects are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees and other partners. Range Improvement funds can also be used to supplement emergency stabilization funds from the Wildland Fire Management account. Emergency stabilization funds are restricted to projects that stabilize the soil and water resources after a wildfire. Range Improvement funds are used to purchase additional seed varieties, which are intended to improve wildlife habitat or vegetation composition, which 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

[(INCLUDING RESCISSION OF FUNDS)]

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 Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (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 that Act (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.

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts collected in fiscal year 2015 or any prior fiscal year, \$20,000,000 is permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.] (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

1. 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.

2. 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 FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs associated with providing copies of public land documents.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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 BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

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

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.
<i>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)</i>	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.
<i>The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)</i>	Authorizes the granting of certificates, Rights-of-Way permits, and leases.
<i>The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)</i>	Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.
<i>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)</i>	Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.
<i>The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)</i>	Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.
<i>Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11)</i>	Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of these sales 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.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2022 President's Budget												
	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Rights-of-Way Processing	75	14,285	75	11,100	-	-	+530	-	+0	75	11,630	-	+530
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	18	2,541	18	3,000	-	-	0	-	+0	18	3,000	-	+0
Recreation Cost Recovery	6	453	6	720	-	-	0	-	+0	6	720	-	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	-	770	-	550	-	-	0	-	+0	-	550	-	+0
Repair of Damaged lands	12	11,349	12	3,910	-	-	0	-	+0	12	3,910	-	+0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	4	1,005	4	1,000	-	-	0	-	+0	4	1,000	-	+0
Timber Contract Expenses	-	187	-	100	-	-	0	-	+0	-	100	-	+0
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	2	182	2	290	-	-	0	-	+0	2	290	-	+0
Copy Fees	7	413	7	3,000	-	-	0	-	+0	7	3,000	-	+0
Trans Alaska Pipeline	13	2,293	13	3,800	-	-	0	-	+0	13	3,800	-	+0
Subtotal (gross)	137	33,478	137	27,470	-	-	+530	-	+0	137	28,000	-	+530
Offsetting Collections	-	-33,478	-	-27,470	-	-	-530	-	+0	-	-28,000	-	-530
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeiture	137	-	137	-	-	-	-	-	+0	137	-	-	-

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 are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those that require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those that require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2021, the BLM's average cost to process a major category ROW application was approximately \$98,000 and will likely increase due to the increasing trend of major solar, wind, and electricity transmission projects that have been applied for due to the complex nature of these projects. As such, the BLM anticipates average costs increasing by 10% in 2022. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of the BLM's ROW applications are for these types of projects. The BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

Approximately 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category, which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of \$2,950 each to process in 2021. In 2022, minor category cost recovery applications are estimated to have an average processing cost of \$3,100. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application. Approximately 10 percent of the ROW projects are for roads and other infrastructure for local or State government agencies for which the BLM recovers 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. These applicants include States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 120,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the FLPMA and the MLA.

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; and 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 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2022, the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The Bureau administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process that often increases the adoption fee above the base fee of \$125 per horse or burro. On an occasional basis in special circumstances, the \$125 adoption fee is lowered to a minimum of \$25. Adoption fees are used to defray part of the costs of the adoption program.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under FLPMA, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. This also includes collections received pursuant to settlements for damages from trespass incidents (e.g. wildfires). If excess funding exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the 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 amount 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.

National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund (LRF) – Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA)

Program Overview

The Great American Outdoors Act (GAOA) is historic legislation that combines a financial commitment to conservation and recreation for future generations with a significant investment in the facilities needed to carry out Interior’s important mission, including the care and maintenance of America’s national treasures. This investment provides an unprecedented opportunity to reduce the Department of the Interior (DOI)’s deferred maintenance backlog and restore deteriorating assets. To do so effectively requires investment prioritization 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 Fund for projects that reduce deferred maintenance. The annual deposit is equal to 50 percent of energy development revenues from oil, gas, coal, alternative, or renewable energy on Federal land and water credited, covered, or deposited as miscellaneous receipts under Federal law in the preceding fiscal year. Of the annual funding, 70 percent is allocated to the National Park Service, 5 percent is allocated to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Land Management, 5 percent is allocated to the Bureau of Indian Education, and the remaining 15 percent is allocated to the U.S. Forest Service within the Department of Agriculture.

Project Selection

BLM-specific project selection criteria was developed to maximize the impact of GAOA across the BLM deferred maintenance (DM) portfolio. The BLM project selection criteria refined GAOA program goals to prioritize projects. Project criteria targeted the following priorities:

- Highly visited and high-use recreation sites
- DM repairs to assets impacting public safety
- DM projects that will significantly reduce the DM backlog, striving for a dollar of DM reduction for every GAOA dollar spent
- Disposal of assets that are no longer needed to fulfill BLM’s mission
- Projects that complete proactive lifecycle investments to slow the growth of DM backlog into the future

In addition to the BLM specific selection criteria, the project selection process utilized the eleven DOI-wide GAOA program objectives listed below:

- Restore and Protect High Visitation/Public Use Facilities
- Improve Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility
- Expand Recreation Opportunities and Public Access
- Remediate Poorest Facility Condition Index (FCI) Facilities
- Reduce or Eliminate DM
- Leverage Funding/Pursue Partnering Opportunities
- Reduce Annual Operating Costs
- Remove, Replace or Dispose of Assets
- Address Safety Issues
- Protect Employees/Improve Retention
- Modernize Infrastructure

The BLM GAOA projects were developed within the States to meet Bureau criteria as well as the DOI-wide GAOA objectives and submitted in the GAOA Project Data Sheet (PDS) format. State Directors approved their State's proposed FY 2022 GAOA projects before submitting to BLM Headquarters for consideration. The Headquarters Branch of Engineering and Asset Management Policy reviewed projects to assure they aligned with the criteria noted above and scored the projects. The scoring system was developed and vetted using the FY 2021 projects to ensure confidence in the process. All projects were rated based on the eleven DOI-wide GAOA program objectives.

Once available, the BLM HQ reviewed the proposed projects to identify opportunities to meet the Administration's priorities:

- Create jobs to meet the President's Build Back Better economic recovery initiative;
- Include climate resistant solutions to increase sustainability;
- Conserve and protect natural, cultural and historical resources consistent with the President's 30 by 30 initiative;
- Implement clean energy solutions or require no energy impacts;
- Opportunities to partner with Youth Corps; and
- Benefit underserved communities by providing improved infrastructure, creating jobs, or positively impacting disadvantaged communities.

The BLM prepared briefings for the Assistant Director Business, Management and Administration, Deputy Director Operations, Acting Director, and the Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals Management to review the recommended list of GAOA projects.

Performance Metrics

To make the greatest reduction in DM backlog with the GAOA funding, the BLM is determined to achieve a dollar of DM reduction for every GAOA dollar spent. Since FY 2021, the BLM has focused on identifying priority projects as well as achieve a dollar-for-dollar DM reduction. The FY 2021 GAOA projects are anticipated to reduce \$116,605,000 of DM backlog. Likewise, the BLM's anticipated DM reduction upon completion of the FY 2022 GAOA projects will be \$94,141,000.

FY 2021 Planned Accomplishments

The BLM has identified priority projects across 13 western States and Florida to reduce the DM backlog to make the greatest impact for the visiting public. Projects will target repairs to buildings and various structures including visitor centers and administrative facilities to maintain visitor, employee and volunteer safety. Additional projects will address maintenance of recreational assets including campgrounds, picnic areas, and trailheads to provide an enjoyable experience to the visiting public. Repairs to transportation assets including roads, bridges, and parking lots will provide safe access and travel on BLM managed public lands. Deferred maintenance repairs to water and utilities systems, including water wells, septic systems, and dams, will ensure health and safety for users of BLM managed facilities. Performing priority deferred maintenance repairs on this cross-section of assets maximizes the impact of GAOA repairs and deferred maintenance reduction across the BLM. For additional information on the BLM's FY 2021 GAOA projects, the Project Data Sheets are located on the Office of Budget website: <https://www.doi.gov/budget/gaoa>

Project List

Consistent with Congressional direction, the Bureau of Land Management submits the following Legacy Restoration Fund projects as part of the FY 2022 Budget process. Detailed project data sheets will be submitted separately for each identified project. The project lists below have been thoroughly considered

and vetted and are considered ready for implementation in FY 2022. The Department will keep Congress informed should the circumstances of a specific project change during the course of the FY 2022 Budget process.

The FY 2022 project list below assumes the full \$1.9 billion allowable for deposit into the Legacy Restoration Fund is realized. Because determination of the deposit relies on the amount of qualifying energy revenue collected in the prior year, the actual amount available for FY 2022 projects will not be finalized until the start of FY 2022. Projects listed below are ranked and prioritized. BLM will select and implement projects based on the prioritized list below until the LRF allocation is exhausted net of the mandatory funding sequester (5.7% of funding). Projects not funded with the FY 2022 allocation may be considered for FY 2023 implementation.

Included with the list of FY 2022 projects is a list of project additions to and removals from the FY 2021 project list. This list includes projects proposed to be funded with unallocated or reallocated FY 2021 LRF project funding. Reallocated funding may be available because the originally identified project is no longer viable due to unanticipated circumstances.

Bureau of Land Management GAOA Legacy Restoration Fund Projects

FY 2022 Bureau of Land Management Allocation Summary Table

(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2022 Allocation (estimate)	95,000
FY 2022 Sequestration (estimate)	-5,415
FY 2022 Proposed Projects	-87,508
Total Available/Unallocated (estimate)	2,077

FY 2022 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LRF Project List

(Dollars in Thousands)

Unique ID	Priority	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Estimated DM Addressed
L201	1	National Interagency Fire Center	100-Administration Repair, Access, and Abatement	ID	2	7,000	6,650
L202	2	Medford and NW Districts	Oregon Bridge Rehabilitation	OR	2,5	8,899	8,898
L203	3	South Eastern District	Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse Building and Site Repair	FL	18	6,850	6,212
L204	4	High Desert District/High Plains District	Wyoming BLM Dam Safety Repairs and Maintenance Projects	WY	AL	3,095	4,517
L205	5	Colorado River District	La Posa Wastewater Septic/Lagoon Replacement (Phase 3 of 3) and Site Road Repairs	AZ	4	5,740	5,743
L206	6	Boise District, Coeur d'Alene District, Idaho Falls District, Twin Falls District	Idaho Statewide Recreation Site Repairs	ID	01,02	6,877	6,727
L207	7	Eastern Montana Dakotas District, North Central District, Western Montana District	Montana/Dakotas Recreation, Roads, and Dam Repairs	MT, SD	AL	6,840	6,840
L208	8	Color Country and Paria River Districts	Color Country and Paria River District Recreation Site Repairs	UT	2	5,000	6,159
L210	9	Grand Junction Air Center	Grand Junction Air Center Tanker Base Repairs	CO	3	6,160	6,726
L211	10	Fairbanks District	White Mountains National Recreation Area Access Repairs	AK	AL	11,600	13,045
L212	11	Central California and Northern California Districts	Combined California Historic Rehabilitation Project	CA	02, 18, 22	4,650	7,092
L213	12	Winnemucca and Southern Nevada Districts	Nevada Recreation Safety and Access Repairs	NV	2, 3	2,706	2,706

L214	13	Las Cruces District	Starvation Draw Detention Dams Decommissioning (Phase 2 of 2)	NM	2	3,303	7,256
L215	14	Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area	Gila Box Recreation Sites and Access Roadway Reconstruction and Repairs	AZ	2	6,100	5,570
			Program Administration (Indirect Costs)			2,688	
			Proportional Allocation of Sequestration			5,415	
			Unallocated			2,077	
Total						95,000	94,141

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

FY 2021 Bureau of Land Management Allocation Summary Table
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority/Activity	Amount
FY 2021 Allocation	95,000
FY 2021 Congressionally Directed Projects	-85,604
FY 2021 Project Funding Changes Proposed	-9,145
Total Available/Unallocated	251

FY 2021 Bureau of Land Management GAOA LRF Project Additions/Removals
(Dollars in Thousands)

Unique ID	Station or Unit Name	Project/Activity Title	State	Cong. District	Funding Estimate	Action
L077	Spokane District	Umtanum Bridge Repairs (Phase 3 of 3)	WA	8	-178	Removal
L087	Color Country District	St. George Field Office, Red Reef Shelter Maintenance and Repairs	UT	2	-200	Removal
L209	Northwest, Medford, and Roseburg Districts	Western Oregon District Projects	OR	1, 4, 5	9,523	Addition
Total					9,145	

Note: See project data sheets for detailed project descriptions.

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

<i>30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051</i>	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.
<i>1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)</i>	States are paid five percent of the net proceeds (four percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
<i>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)</i>	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.
<i>The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)</i>	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.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)</i>	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 Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
<i>7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890</i>	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.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263</i>	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. 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) five 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 the 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 Oregon and California (O&C) Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 occur 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, May 25, 2007 provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original Act were made in October 2007, that is in FY 2008.

P.L. 110-28

Provides one additional year of payments to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

P.L. 112-141

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

P.L. 113-40

Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act payments were authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

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

Authorizes Secure Rural Schools payments for 2019 and 2020 to be made in 2020 and 2021.

<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> ; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain the BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>P.L. 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) five 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 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.
<i>P.L. 111-11, State Share, Carson City Land Sales</i>	Authorizes five 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
(dollars in thousands)

	2022 President's Budget												
	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	-	59,434	-	26,363	-	-	-	-	+19,203	-	45,566	-	+19,203
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales (L5133)	-	760	-	718	-	-	-	-	+256	-	974	-	+256
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts (L5016)	-	948	-	1,036	-	-	-	-	+1	-	1,037	-	+1
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts (L5032)	-	1,281	-	1,531	-	-	-	-	+1	-	1,532	-	+1
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands withing Grazing Districts, Misc. (L5044)	-	16	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) (L5896)	-	450	-	368	-	-	-	-	-5	-	363	-	-5
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (inc. 15%) (L5129)	-	27,535	-	-	-	-	-	-	+12,972	-	12,972	-	+12,972
State Share, Carson City Land Sales (L5561)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to O&C 50% of receipts under 1937 statute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+28,290	-	28,290	-	+28,290
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties under 1939 statute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+389	-	389	-	+389
Secure Rural Schools	-	28,444	-	22,701	-	-	-	-	-22,701	-	-	-	-22,701
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	-	25,815	-	20,496	-	-	-	-	-20,496	-	-	-	-20,496
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	-	223	-	200	-	-	-	-	-200	-	-	-	-200
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	-	2,406	-	2,005	-	-	-	-	-2,005	-	-	-	-2,005

Note: The amounts reflect net sequester and previously unavailable budget authority.

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. The payment amounts for 2019 and 2020 are 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.

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 five 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 will 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 (five 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) five 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 the 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. 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:

1. 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,
2. 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 2013 were made in 2014.

Payments have been extended several times up through fiscal year 2020. 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.

P.L. 110-28 provided authorized payments for 2007, which were made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the counties in the same way as payments in 2007. Payments were limited to a total of \$525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, \$100,000,000 from receipts and \$425,000,000 from the General Fund. BLM's share was \$116,865,000.

In October, 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of P.L. 110-343, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*. P.L. 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011 (with final payment to be made in 2012). As in the prior act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 were described in the law as “transition” payments, and were a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) was 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) was 73 percent.

The payments in 2012 (for 2011) were calculated based on several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The payments to the Coos and Douglas counties have followed the same pattern as payments to O&C counties under the *Secure Rural Schools Act* and extensions.

In July 2012, Congress enacted P.L. 112-141, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*. P.L. 112-141 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2012 (with the payment to be made in 2013).

In October 2013, Congress enacted P.L. 113-40 that extended payments for one year to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2013 (with the payment to be made 2014).

In April 16, 2015, 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 Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Secure Rural Schools authority expired on September 30, 2016. Under that authority, the last SRS payments were made in 2016 (for 2015). As such, payments to counties in 2017 (for 2016) reverted back to the original payment schedule under the 1937 O&C Act and subsequent amendments. The 1937 statute authorizes payments of 50 percent of Federal receipts from activities on O&C grant lands.

In January 2019, Congress enacted P.L. 115-141, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*. The bill authorizes SRS payments to O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road in 2017 and 2018 (to be made in 2018 and 2019, respectively).

In December 2019, Congress enacted PL 116-94, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*. The bill authorizes SRS payments to O&C and the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) respectively.

In the absence of reauthorization of SRS beyond 2020, payments to counties will based on the 1937 Act and subsequent amendments beginning in 2021.

The tables below show actual payments for 2001 through 2021.

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.			

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

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	17	22,701
Amount from General Fund:	0	0	0
Total	22,484	17	22,701

Title I/III	20,496	200	20,696
Title II	1,988	17	2,005
Total	22,484	17	22,701

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 2021 and 2022 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund (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 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. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended this authority through 2021.

Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996, section 327

This Act establishes the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

<i>1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320</i>	Establishes a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.
<i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i>	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.
<i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i>	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.
<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i>	Amends the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> 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.
<i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i>	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
<i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i>	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.
<i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i>	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 directs the Secretary, through sales, to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to an interest bearing special Treasury account that is available to the Secretary for expenditure without further appropriation and 15 percent to State and County entities. The Secretary may use the special Treasury account funds to reimburse the BLM for certain costs related to management of the Act, provide funding for projects involving the management of unique archaeological resources, protect wilderness areas, develop and implement a habitat plan, create and manage a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail, and establish utility corridors and other types of rights-of-ways. In addition, the Act directs BLM to transfer public lands to the State and County for parks.

***Lincoln County Land Act
(P.L. 106-298)***

The *Lincoln County Land Act of 2000 (LCLA)*, among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose, through sales, 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 special Treasury account that is available to the Secretary for expenditure without further appropriation. Disposal of all lands under this Act have been completed. The Secretary may use the special Treasury account funds to reimburse the BLM for certain costs related to management of the Act, provide funding for projects involving the management of unique archaeological resources, acquire environmentally sensitive land or interests in lands, develop a habitat plan, and establish rights-of-ways.

***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 (Public Law 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 (five 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. Nearly 1,400 projects have been approved for funding by the Secretary. These projects are implemented by the BLM and partner agencies and entities to benefit communities and public lands throughout the State of Nevada, the Lake Tahoe Basin, and Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

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. The current FLREA authority expires on October 1, 2022. The 2022 President’s budget requests a one-year extension through October 1, 2023.

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 Numbered 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

The White Pine County Conservation, Recreation, and Development Act of 2006, addresses a wide range of public lands issues in White

County, Nevada, and designates as wilderness 521,990 acres of lands managed by BLM and other Federal agencies. The Act directs the Secretary, through sales, to dispose of up to 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) five 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 is available to the Secretary for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs related to management of the Act, and to provide funding for projects involving the management of unique archaeological resources, protection of wilderness areas and endangered species, improve recreational opportunities in the county, and for other specified purposes. In addition, the Act directs BLM and other Federal agencies to transfer public lands to the State for parks.

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

Among numerous other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands, through sales, in the Boise District of the BLM, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes the proceeds of sales to be deposited in various special Treasury accounts that are available to the Secretary for expenditure without further appropriation. For the Carson City, Nevada proceeds, five percent are distributed to the State of Nevada. The Secretary may expend the funds to acquire environmentally sensitive land, lands in wilderness and other areas, and for other purposes.

***Sec. 347 of P.L. 105-277, as
amended by P.L. 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.

***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
(dollars in thousands)

	2022 President's Budget												
	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	3	744	2	750	-	-	-	+0	2	750	-	+0	
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	145	23,727	147	28,122	-	-	-	-122	147	28,000	-	-122	
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	58	11,427	65	11,755	-	-	-	-23	65	11,732	-	-23	
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	26	4,024	44	4,172	-	-	-	-9	44	4,163	-	-9	
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	8	3,180	7	3,170	-	-	-	+0	7	3,170	-	+0	
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales and Earnings on Investments	45	149,874	40	99,857	-	-	-	+12,679	40	112,536	-	+12,679	
Lincoln County Land Act	4	398	7	621	-	-	-	-495	7	126	-	-495	
Federal Lands Disposal Account	-	13,216	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0	
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-	51	-	22	-	-	-	+26	-	48	-	+26	
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	-	-	-	340	-	-	-	-340	-	-	-	-340	
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	+0	-	5	-	+0	
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	270	68,145	262	54,135	-	-	-	-3,490	262	50,645	-	-3,490	
Total, Permanent Operating Fund	559	274,786	574	202,949	-	+0	-	0	+8,226	574	211,175	+0	+8,226

Note: Amounts reflect net sequesters and previously unavailable budget authority.

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 2021 and 2022 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 the BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is 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 188 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.

The Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) was enacted on December 8, 2004, as part of the Consolidated Appropriations Act for 2005. All recreation fee receipts collected under this authority at BLM sites are deposited in the Recreation Fee account. The BLM returns 100 percent of these receipts back to the site where the fees were generated. The current FLREA authority expires on October 1, 2022. The 2022 President's budget requests a one-year extension through October 1, 2023. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from these 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 program maintains assets on recreation sites. In 2020, \$8.0 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at 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 Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 extended the current FEHRF authority through 2021.

The estimated receipts for 2021 and 2022 are \$11.8 million and \$11.7 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 3-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.

In 2020, the BLM offered approximately 61.0 million board feet of timber worth \$7.3 million from more than 5,500 acres using FEHRF funds.

Deposits and Expenditures, Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
Earlier		10,648		3,412
1998	5,897	16,545	7,575	10,987
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 Est.	11,755	171,785	9,911	152,632
2022 Est.	11,732	183,517	6,360	158,992

*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 2020, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was \$24.6 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$23.3 million and \$24.5 million at the end of fiscal year 2021 and 2022.

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.

Receipt estimates are confounded by 3-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and deposits across multiple years.

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
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 Est.	4,172	152,278	4,447	143,248
2022 Est.	4,163	156,441	5,969	149,216

*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 2020, the unobligated balance in the TSPRF was \$13.7 million. In 2021 and 2022, the BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$13.25 and \$14.1 million at the end of each respective fiscal year.

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 2020, 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 handicapped visitors. In 2021, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects from the TSPRF is estimated to be approximately \$400,000.

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 approximately 722 million board feet of timber from over 46,000 acres valued at approximately \$114 million from the TSPRF timber sales. In 2020, the BLM expended \$2.5 million from the TSPRF for development of out-year timber sales and offered approximately 25.4 million board feet of timber for sale valued at approximately \$6.6 million. For 2022, the BLM expects to expend approximately \$3 million for 2022 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. Moneys 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 environmentally sensitive 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.

To date, the SNPLMA has generated approximately \$3.7 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When SNPLMA was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. The net deposit of sales proceeds and interest earnings to the SNPLMA special account was \$149,874 in 2020, and the 2021 and 2022 estimates are \$99,857 and \$112,536, respectively. 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, conserve habitat, manage wilderness and an OVH 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 environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

Net collections in 2020 were \$398,000 and 2021 and 2022 estimates are \$621,000 and \$126,000, respectively.

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. Earnings on investments in 2020 for the SNPLMA special Treasury account were approximately \$15.5 million and are estimated to be approximately \$2.0 million in 2021 and \$1.8 million in 2022. Interest Earnings associated with Lincoln County was \$367,000 in 2020 and estimates in 2021 and 2022 are \$26,000 in both years. 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 Results" Contracting Fund – The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998) that originally granted the USFS pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the USFS and the BLM, 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 forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

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. In 2019 and 2020, the BLM deposited \$13,000 and \$51,000 into the Fund, respectively. In 2021 and 2022, the BLM expects to deposit \$22,000 and \$48,000 into the Fund, respectively.

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.

The Act expired on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed P.L. 111-212, which included a one-year extension of FLTFA. Because of the break in FLTFA authority, the funds in the account on July 25, 2010 were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This included \$37.0 million designated for land purchase and \$13.0 million designated to administer the BLM’s land sale program, for a total of approximately \$50.0 million. When the one-year extension expired, the unobligated balance of \$2.2 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division O, Title III), and allows lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. In 2020, the BLM deposited \$13.2 million into the account. There no deposits estimated for 2021 and 2022.

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under Section 1505 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plan. In 2020, there were no deposits, and none are estimated for 2021 and 2022.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under Section 1778 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land are deposited into the “Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account.” Amounts in the account are available to the Secretary to purchase, from willing sellers, inholdings of lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established by the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act*. In 2020, the BLM had no deposits into the Fund. In 2021, the BLM estimates to deposit \$340,000 into the Fund. There no deposits estimated for 2022.

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. In 2020 there were no deposits. Estimated deposits in 2021 and 2022 are \$5,000 in each respective year.

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 extends 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 \$9,500 APD processing fee, as 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 with oil and gas applications for permit 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 law requires that the fee account is used for the same purposes but is not limited to the activities of project offices.

In 2020, the BLM deposited \$68.1 million into the PPIF, including both rental receipts and APD fees. In 2021 and 2022, the BLM anticipates depositing \$54.1 million and \$50.6 million into the Fund, respectively. 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. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

Ojito Land Acquisition – The Ojito Wilderness Act authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Indian Tribe and the purchase of land from willing sellers within the State of New Mexico. The sale to the Tribe has been completed; the BLM is planning a land purchase using the proceeds of that sale.

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 Public Law 94–579 (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 that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)), to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriations Language Citations

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

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

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

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

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

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

- 4. to remain available until expended.**

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

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds:

<i>The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)</i>	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.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)</i>	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.
<i>43 U.S.C. 759</i>	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.
<i>31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)</i>	Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.
<i>48 Stat. 1224-36</i>	Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds:

<i>43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))</i>	Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.
<i>The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321</i>	Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
<i>Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009</i>	Provides 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.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2022 President's Budget												
	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Current:	81	22,238	81	19,890	-	-	-	+0	81	19,890	0	+0	
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	0	+0	
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	40	13,411	40	13,130	-	-	-	+0	40	13,130	0	+0	
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	39	8,380	39	6,380	-	-	-	+0	39	6,380	0	+0	
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	1	317	1	337	-	-	-	+0	1	337	0	+0	
Rights-Of-Way	1	130	1	43	-	-	-	+0	1	43	0	+0	
Permanent:	4	1,551	4	1,650	-	-	-	+0	4	1,650	0	+0	
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	3	998	3	1,401	-	-	-	+0	3	1,401	0	+0	
Public Survey	1	553	1	249	-	-	-	+0	1	249	0	+0	
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	0	+0	
Total, Miscellaneous Trust Fund	85	23,789	85	21,540	-	+0	-	+0	85	21,540	+0	+0	

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)

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 – FLMPA** – 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 Rights-of-Way grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- **Taylor Grazing Act Contributions** – These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.

- ***Public Survey Contributions*** – These funds are contributions from individuals, companies, or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.
- ***Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites*** – These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of the FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

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.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2022 President's Budget												
	2020 Actual		2021 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2022 President's Budget		Change from 2021 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Production and Sales	24	10,342	17	43,027	-	-	-	-	+0	17	43,027	0	+0
Transmission & Storage of Operations	13	5,229	17	5,387	-	-	-	-	+0	17	5,387	0	+0
Administrative and Other Expenses	10	4,054	17	3,827	-	-	-	-	+0	17	3,827	0	+0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Helium	47	19,625	51	52,241	-	-	-	-	+0	51	52,241	+0	+0

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Amarillo Field 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 over 40 percent of the domestic demand for helium.

Program Purpose

The *Helium Act Amendments of 1960*, P.L. 86–777 (50 U.S.C. 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 Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 (HSA), Public Law 113-40, 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 provides 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. At that point, the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users. Additionally, HSA directs the BLM to transfer all assets for disposal to GSA by September 30, 2021. The GSA, following its disposal process, will complete marketing, asset valuation and dispose of all assets on or before September 30, 2023.

Components

The physical components of the Federal Helium Program include the Federal helium reserve, the Cliffside gas field and helium enrichment unit. They also include 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 operational components of the Helium program include managing the helium storage system to ensure that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves is identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage. The BLM also administers the helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands as well as the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program. Finally, the BLM is responsible for evaluating the Nation's helium-bearing gas fields and providing responsible access to Federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium.

Pursuant to the HSA, the Federal Helium Program is funded with revenue generated from the sale of crude helium (through sales and auctions) and revenue from in-kind crude helium sales, sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids, and royalties from the extraction of helium from Federal lands. 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				
	2018 Actual	2019 Actual	2020 Actual	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Total Revenues*	129,569	50,719	57,605	52,241	52,241

*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 2019, the Amarillo Field Office sold natural gas and natural gas liquids, collected money for fees and royalties, and conducted a helium auction and sale in July for total revenue of \$50,719,000.

In FY 2020, the Amarillo field office collected \$57,605,000 in revenue.

In FY 2021, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to generate \$52,241,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids (\$9,500,000), fees and royalties (\$18,741,000), storage services (\$8,500,000) and in-kind sales (\$15,500,000).

In FY 2022, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to generate \$52,241,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids (\$9,118,000), and fees and royalties (\$18,967,000), storage services (\$8,500,000) and in-kind sales (\$15,656,000).

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 Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), 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. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2021.*)

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

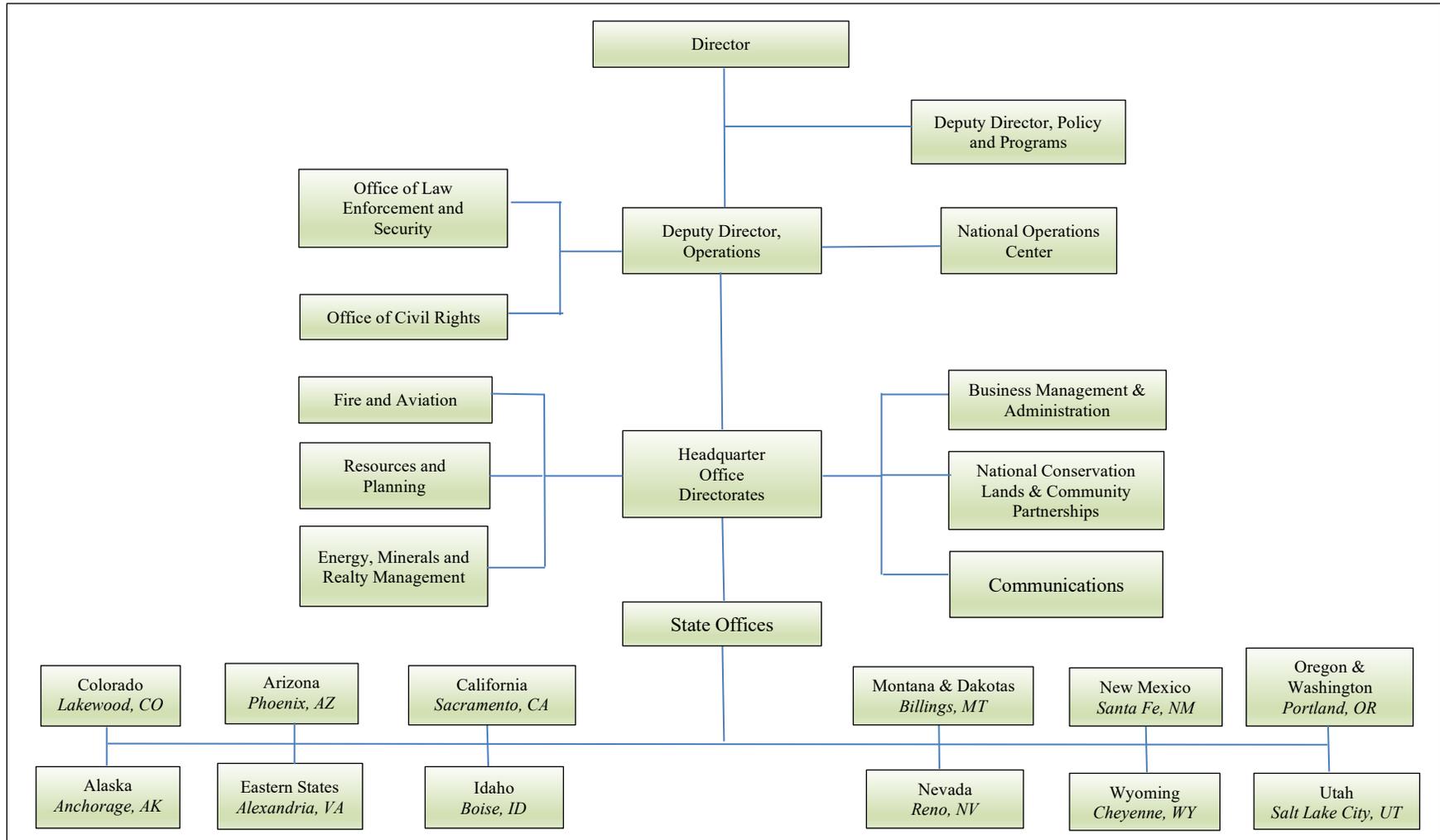
44 U.S.C. 501

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.

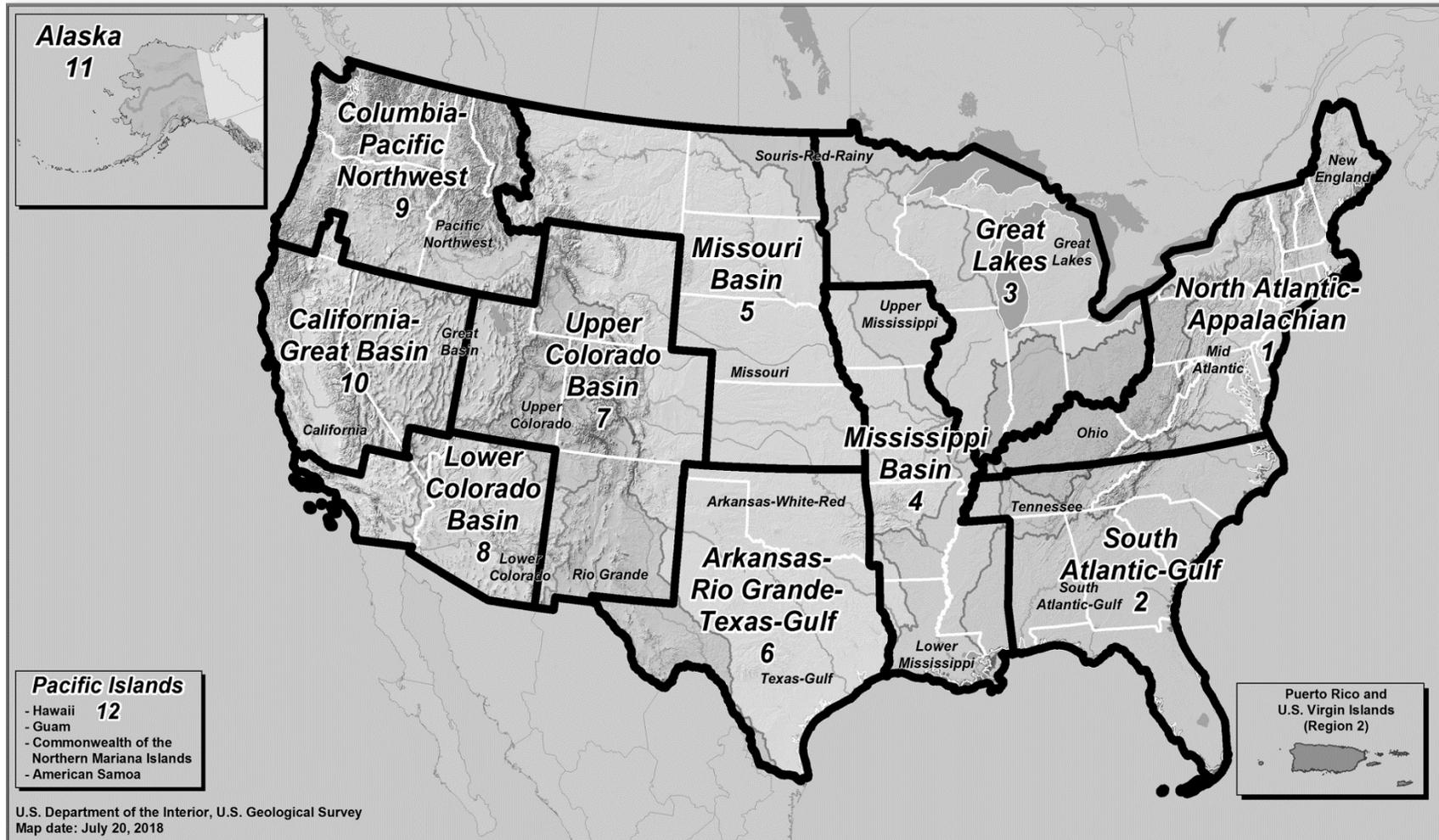
Employee Count By Grade

Bureau of Land Management			
Employee Count by Grade			
(Total Employment)			
Employee Count by Grade	2020 Actuals	2021 Estimate	2022 Estimate
Executive Level V	0	1	1
SES	19	19	19
Subtotal	19	20	20
SL - 00	1	1	1
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	1
GS/GM -15	78	82	88
GS/GM -14	288	303	323
GS/GM -13	878	925	986
GS -12	1,595	1,680	1,790
GS -11	2,553	2,689	2,866
GS -10	34	36	38
GS - 9	1,092	1,150	1,226
GS - 8	417	439	468
GS - 7	1036	1091	1163
GS - 6	507	534	569
GS - 5	609	641	684
GS - 4	489	515	549
GS - 3	394	415	442
GS - 2	7	7	8
GS - 1	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,977	10,507	11,200
Other Pay Schedule Systems	545	574	612
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	10,542	11,102	11,833

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION



DOI 12 Unified Regions



List of Acronyms

21CSC.....	21 st Century Conservation Service Corps
ABC/M.....	Activity Based Costing/Management
ACHP.....	Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
ADEC.....	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
AFMSS.....	Automated Fluid Minerals Support System
AHM.....	Aquatic Habitat Management
AIM.....	Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy
AML.....	Appropriate Management Levels
AML.....	Abandoned Mine Lands
AML/HMM.....	Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management
AMSCM.....	Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module
ANCSA.....	<i>Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971</i>
AOGCC.....	Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
AOP.....	Aquatic Organism Passage
APD.....	Applications to Permit for Drill
APP&R.....	Annual Performance Plan and Report
ARPA.....	<i>Archaeological Resource Protection Act</i>
ASQ.....	Allowable Sale Quantity
AUM.....	Animal Unit Month
BCI.....	Bat Conservation International
BLM.....	Bureau of Land Management
BIA.....	Bureau of Indian Affairs
BPI.....	Budget and Performance Integration
BY.....	Budget Year
CADR.....	Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution
CAFF.....	Arctic Council's Conservation of Flora and Fauna Working Group
CASHE.....	Compliance Assessment—Safety, Health, and the Environment
CBMP.....	Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program
CBWR.....	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CEQ.....	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA.....	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</i>
CFR.....	Comprehensive Facility Review
CHF.....	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
CIRI.....	Cook Inlet Region Inc
CLP.....	Collaborative Landscape Planning
CO.....	Commissioner's Office
COG.....	Coordination and Oversight Group
CPIC.....	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CSNM.....	Cascade Siskiyou National Monument
DEC.....	Design, Estimating, and Construction
DM.....	Deferred Maintenance
DoD.....	Department of Defense
DOE.....	Department of Energy
DOI.....	Department of the Interior
DRECP.....	California Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan
EGIS.....	Enterprise Geospatial Information System
EOY.....	End of Year

ESA.....	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>
EMS.....	Environmental Management System
ESD.....	Ecological Site Descriptions
FASAB.....	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBMS.....	Financial and Business Management System
FCI.....	Facilities Condition Index
FEHRF.....	Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund
FIAT.....	Fire and Invasives Assessment Tool
FLPMA.....	<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</i>
FLTFA.....	<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i>
FOGRMA.....	<i>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act</i>
FPPS.....	Federal Personnel Payroll System
FRIS.....	Forest Resource Information System
FRR.....	Facility Reliability Rating
FTE.....	Full-time Equivalent
FWS.....	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY.....	Fiscal Year
GAO.....	Government Accountability Office
GCDB.....	Geographic Coordinate Data Base
GHG.....	Green House Gas
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
GLO.....	General Land Office Automated Records System
GPR.....	<i>Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, and GPR Modernization Act of 2010</i>
GRSG.....	Greater Sage-Grouse
GSA.....	General Services Administration
GSC.....	Geospatial Steering Committee
HL.....	Healthy Landscapes
HMA.....	Herd Management Area
HOL.....	Hands on the Land
HAS.....	<i>Helium Stewardship Act of 2013</i>
HMM.....	Hazardous Materials Management
I&E.....	Inspection & Enforcement
IOAA.....	<i>Independent Office Appropriation Act</i>
IT.....	Information Technology
IWRS.....	Indian Water Rights Settlement(s)
LBA.....	Lease by Application
LCCs.....	Land Conservation Cooperatives
LMR.....	Land Mobile Radio
LSC.....	Life Safety Codes
LUP.....	Land-Use Planning
LWCF.....	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MLP.....	Master Leasing Plan
MOP.....	Maintenance Operation Plans
MMBF.....	Million Board Feet
MRR.....	Major Rehabilitation and Replacement
MTS.....	Mineral Tracking System
MW.....	Megawatt
NAGPRA.....	<i>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</i>
NAS.....	National Academy of Science
NCA.....	National Conservation Area

NCL.....	National Conservation Lands
NDAA.....	<i>National Defense Authorization Act</i>
NEPA.....	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>
NFLSS.....	National Fluid Lease Sale System
NFWF.....	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NFWPCAP.....	National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy of 2012
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization
NHPA.....	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i>
NM.....	National Monument
NMFS.....	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPLD.....	National Public Lands Day
NPR-A.....	National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska
NPS.....	National Park Service
NRDA.....	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOS.....	Notices of Staking
NSB.....	North Slope Borough
NSDI.....	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSPL.....	National System of Public Lands
NSSI.....	North Slope Science Initiative
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
OPLA.....	<i>Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009</i>
OPM.....	Office of Personnel Management
PD.....	Public Domain
PEIS.....	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFR.....	Periodic Facility Review
PG.....	Priority Goals
PI.....	Performance Improvement
PL.....	Public Law
PLSS.....	Public Land Survey System
PPIF.....	Permit Processing Improvement Fund
PRP.....	Potentially Responsible Parties
RDM.....	Red Devil Mine
REA.....	Rapid Ecoregional Assessments
RFP.....	Request for Proposal
RI.....	Remedial Investigations
RIA.....	Economic and Threshold Regulatory Impact Analysis
RI/FS.....	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RMP.....	Resource Management Plans
ROAM.....	Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments
ROW.....	Rights-of-Way
RPS.....	Renewable Portfolio Standard
ROD.....	Record of Decision
SDMS.....	Spatial Data Management System

SEZ.....	Solar Energy Zone
SFLT.....	Service First Leadership Team
SNPLMA.....	<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i>
SOS.....	Seeds of Success
SRS.....	Secure Rural Schools
SSLE.....	Security, Safety, and Law Enforcement
SSPP.....	Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
STEM.....	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
T&E.....	Threatened and Endangered
UA.....	Universal Accessibility
USFS.....	United States Forest Service
USGS.....	United States Geological Survey
WCF.....	Working Capital Fund
WHB.....	Wild Horse and Burro
WIS.....	Well Information System
WSA.....	Wilderness Study Area
WSR.....	Wild and Scenic Rivers
XM.....	Extraordinary Maintenance
YHONA.....	Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area