



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2020

**BUREAU OF
LAND MANAGEMENT**

NOTICE: These budget justifications are prepared for the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittees. Approval for release of the justifications prior to their printing in the public record of the Subcommittee hearings may be obtained through the Office of Budget of the Department of the Interior.



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Executive Summary

2020 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are owned by the American people and contain some of the Nation's most spectacular landscapes as well as vast natural resources. In total, the BLM manages one in every 10 acres of land in the United States, and approximately 30 percent of the Nation's minerals. These lands and natural resources are found across the United States and encompass forests, mountains, rangelands, arctic tundra, and deserts. BLM-managed lands include numerous wildlife and aquatic habitat types. For example, these habitats include 50 million acres of elk habitat, 124 million acres of mule deer habitat, 16 million acres of wild turkey habitat, and 23 million acres of bighorn sheep habitat. The BLM manages the Nation's most ecologically diverse range of aquatic habitat for fish, wildlife, and invertebrates, totaling more than 150,000 miles of streams and rivers, over 3 million acres of lake and reservoir habitat, and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands.

Among the diverse lands managed by the BLM are 27 national monuments, 21 national conservation areas and similarly designated areas, and 224 wilderness areas. BLM's National Conservation Lands comprise approximately 34 million acres and are recognized for outstanding recreational opportunities and land characteristics. The BLM's National Conservation Lands program also includes management responsibility for 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers in seven States covering over 2,400 miles and 1,001,353 acres, and management responsibility for shared management of thousands of miles of National Historic Trails and National Scenic Trails.

Many public lands provide outstanding settings for peace and solitude. Interior's land and assets tell the story of our natural, cultural, and industrial history and provide some of the best places in the country to observe many of our most iconic species and landscapes. The Administration's commitment to conservation of these places is consistent with the Bureau's statutory obligations. At the heart of the Administration's multiple use management of Federal lands is the belief that every American should have the freedom to access public lands and resources. Our network of public lands is unrivaled. We have an abundance of natural resources and natural beauty.

The BLM is charged by Congress under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA), as amended, with managing these lands under the dual framework of multiple use and sustained yield. The BLM embraces its multiple-use mission. To meet the mission, the BLM must continuously adapt its management practices to reflect many competing demands and Administration priorities. The FY 2020 budget continues to promote energy development, provide enhanced opportunities for outdoor recreation, sustainable timber harvesting, grazing, and hard rock mining and also increases the resilience of our lands by reducing fuels that contribute to the spread of wildfire, and continues the control of invasive species to enhance big game habitat across the western United States.

Budget Overview

About 10,000 BLM employees manage a vast portfolio of public lands and resources encompassing more than 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 population growth in the West has expanded, the BLM has faced a corresponding rise in public demand for uses of the public lands such as myriad outdoor recreation opportunities ranging from wildlife viewing, hiking, hunting, and fishing to more

extreme adventure sports; energy and minerals development; and active management of lands to mitigate the spread of wildfire. The BLM works hard to balance these demands while still conserving and managing the public lands for traditional uses such as ranching, wildlife conservation, and open spaces. The Nation's public lands support the production of natural gas, oil, coal, hard rock and other minerals, in addition to solar, wind, and geothermal resources. In many cases, the activities of the BLM are major economic drivers for local economies. 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.

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 and private land owner levels are vital to managing sustainable, working public lands.

2020 Budget Request

The 2020 BLM budget request for current appropriations is \$1.20 billion. It includes \$1.08 billion for the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation. The request for the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) appropriation totals \$107.0 million. Land Acquisition funding is eliminated and the budget proposes to rescind \$10.0 million in prior year balances from this account. The BLM budget reflects the Administration's continued commitment to strike the right balance of protection and sustainable use of resources in a way that increases energy security, enhances the safety of our communities, and allows America to prosper while providing proper conservation stewardship of our land and resources consistent with the law.

The FY 2020 budget reflects the progress made in FY 2018 and FY 2019 to streamline planning and review processes and to restore regulatory balance. This budget request for the BLM further advances the Bureau's multiple use mandate, including the goals of attaining American energy independence and enhancing recreational opportunities for all Americans. The budget continues to advance the Administration's priorities to create a conservation stewardship legacy while generating revenue and utilizing our natural resources. The Bureau's 2020 budget request reflects the BLM's continued commitment to reduce and streamline its processes and procedures to serve its customers and the public better and faster across all of its program areas. These reforms allow the Bureau to realign time and resources to completing important on-the-ground work.

Much of BLM's budget supports the Administration's responsibilities of conservation stewardship. The request includes \$193.6 million for the Land Resources activity, which 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, 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 and protect cultural and historic resources, and sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain many local communities in the West. The request includes \$118.4 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 2020 BLM budget provides significant resources in support of the Administration's priority on enhancing recreational opportunities and access, including \$54.8 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. It is estimated during 2020 BLM will be providing recreation opportunities for over 70 million visitors.

The budget reflects the priority placed on expanding access to public lands, enhancing public and stakeholder trust, being a good neighbor in the communities that are home to BLM lands, and restoring regulatory balance. Balancing habitat conservation and responsible development and use of resources ensures the best outcome for the people and wildlife that rely on our Federal lands. The request builds on the results of prior year efforts including "outcome based grazing" and the Administration's sage grouse management plan amendments that better align Federal habitat conservation efforts with State wildlife management plans. The budget supports big game habitat restoration, hazardous fuels management to mitigate the spread of wildfires, use of timber resources, and land stewardship. The budget continues investments in the stewardship of western rangelands. Ranching is an important part of American culture and a key to the continued vitality of the western landscape. Specifically, the 2020 request for the Rangeland Management Program provides funding to support processing grazing permits/leases and investing in vegetation management projects to improve rangeland habitats.

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. In FY 2020, the BLM will support the implementation of S.O. 3362 "Improving Habitat in Western Big-Game and Migration Corridors" through investments in habitat identification and habitat restoration efforts across multiple budget subactivities. Priority for funding, expected to total \$7.0 million, will be identified in coordination with States and will focus on supporting the identification and assessment of high priority habitats supporting big game as well as the evaluation and implementation of restoration approaches in those areas that cross the BLM lands in the 11 impacted western States¹. The FY 2020 budget also promotes a holistic approach to managing our recreational lands and cultural resources. This integrated approach will be implemented through more streamlined recreational and cultural resources management. It will continue to allow for the expansion of access for the American public to the vast recreational resources BLM lands offer including hunting, fishing, hiking, and a variety of other recreational uses. The budget also provides support for enforcement of our resource management laws to minimize damage to our Nation's natural and cultural resources. The BLM will continue to provide support for government-wide efforts to secure the southern border.

The continued balanced development of the energy, mineral and renewable resources remains a high priority for the Bureau. The 2020 budget requests \$198.4 million in the Energy and Minerals Management programs and reflects actions the Bureau has taken to date to streamline responsible impact analysis while undertaking stakeholder consultations associated with such development. Building on FY 2018 and FY 2019 efforts, the BLM will enhance efficiencies, reduce planning times, clarify permitting processes, and leverage technology to reduce permitting times. The BLM expects to process approximately 5,000 APDs in FY 2020. The BLM maintains the goal of processing 90 percent of administratively complete APDs on BLM-managed surface within 90 days of receipt and processing 90 percent of administratively completed APDs on lands managed by other surface management agencies within 180 days of receipt. The 2020 Interior budget once again proposes a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund to ensure a long-term investment in America's treasures. The 2020 proposal incorporates key concepts considered during the 115th Congress and expands the Fund to include the BLM, enabling increased investments in BLM infrastructure maintenance and enhanced public access and enjoyment of our public lands.

¹ Excludes North Dakota.

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 assist in the sharing of information with all stakeholders and enrich collaboration opportunities as the BLM balances the demand for multiple uses of the lands under its jurisdiction. The 2020 budget reflects the Department's continued commitment to the public lands and the important infrastructure that supports the public's access to these lands.

Active Forest Management

The Administration is unequivocal about the need to accelerate active forest and vegetation management. The FY 2020 budget proposes \$107.2 million in investments in forest and rangeland health, which will support Executive Order 13855 "Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangelands, and Other Federal Lands To Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk". The BLM will contribute to the President's cumulative targets for Department of the Interior to treat 750,000 acres to reduce fuel loading, treat 500,000 acres to protect water quality, treat 750,000 acres for invasive species and restore native species, harvest of 600 million board feet of timber to reduce wildfire risk and increase forest health, and perform maintenance on public roads to provide access for emergency services.

Dense undergrowth has increased on Federal lands, providing fuel for catastrophic wildfires and worsening insect infestation, invasive species, and disease. These conditions are weakening the Nation's forests, rangelands, and watersheds, and placing people, their homes, and their communities at risk. These conditions also make it more dangerous for wildland firefighters to fight fires. Active fuels management is a necessary and important tool to combat these threats, save lives, and protect property.

In tandem with the budget, the Administration proposes a package of forest management legislative reforms to help address this serious risk. The Department has a limited availability of necessary categorical exclusions for fuels management work. The use of categorical exclusions could help reduce NEPA investment requirements by an estimated 50 percent, resulting in more efficient land treatments that could help reduce wildfire risk. The Administration's forest management initiative promotes shared stewardship across ownership boundaries and the ability to treat additional acres more quickly to reduce the risk of wildfire and make meaningful progress towards safe and effective wildfire response, resilient landscapes, and fire-adapted communities.

By providing the Department with the tools necessary to expedite timber salvage operations in response to wildfires, insect and disease infestations, and other disturbances, the Department can more effectively reduce the risk of wildfire, utilize forest materials damaged as a result of those events, and better allocate resources to support restoration activities. The proposed legislation would provide categorical exclusions on Interior lands for active forest management, including the ability to harvest dead, dying, or damaged trees and proactive fuels management including the use of fuel breaks. These changes are much needed to help reduce fire risk, improve forest health, minimize after fire impacts, prevent re-burn of fire impacted areas, and improve safety for wildland firefighters.

Public Lands Infrastructure Fund

Interior and Agriculture manage an infrastructure asset portfolio with over \$18 billion in deferred maintenance, which includes structures, trails, roads, utility systems, and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools. To address these needs, the budget includes \$6.5 billion over 5 years for a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund. The Fund will support infrastructure improvements through an allocation of 70 percent for national parks, 10 percent for national forests, 10 percent for wildlife refuges, five percent for BIE schools, and five percent for lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Fund will be supported by the deposit of 50 percent of all Federal energy development revenue that would otherwise be credited or deposited as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury over the 2020–2024 period, subject to an annual limit of \$1.3 billion. Interior and Agriculture would prioritize projects, monitor implementation, and measure results. This investment will significantly improve many of America’s most visible, visited, and treasured places.

Government Reform

President Trump signed an Executive Order to modernize and reform the executive branch and Interior is leading the way, developing and executing a program that will streamline processes and better serve the American people. The first step in building a better and more efficient executive branch though is fostering a culture of ethics and respect amongst colleagues.

Interior has launched several top management objectives to better achieve Departmental goals and lead the agency moving forward. From day one of this Administration, Interior’s leadership has made the work environment a priority. There is zero tolerance for any type of workplace harassment at Interior. The Department is instilling a culture change through clear management accountability, swift personnel actions, reporting procedures for harassment conduct, improved training, and substantive action plans.

In the area of anti-harassment efforts, each bureau and office has made significant headway in putting a diverse set of measures in place to prevent and address unacceptable conduct. Interior has also launched an internal Workplace Culture Transformation Advisory Council to include leadership from across the Department to keep a focus on Interior’s commitment to the workplace environment. The Council will look at common issues raised in the Federal Employee Viewpoint Survey, ways to improve employee engagement, and building career paths which cross bureau silos; all with the goal to transform Interior’s workplace culture for our employees, so they can realize their individual potential and be their most productive selves for the American people.

Another management priority is creating a strong ethical culture to ensure Interior employees honor the public’s trust to manage taxpayer funds responsibly and avoid conflicts of interest. The expectations for appropriate employee conduct have been made clear. The Department has set goals and expectations for qualified ethics officials within Interior sufficient to ensure our operations are conducted ethically and ensure all employees have access to prompt, accurate ethics advice.

Modernizing Our Organization

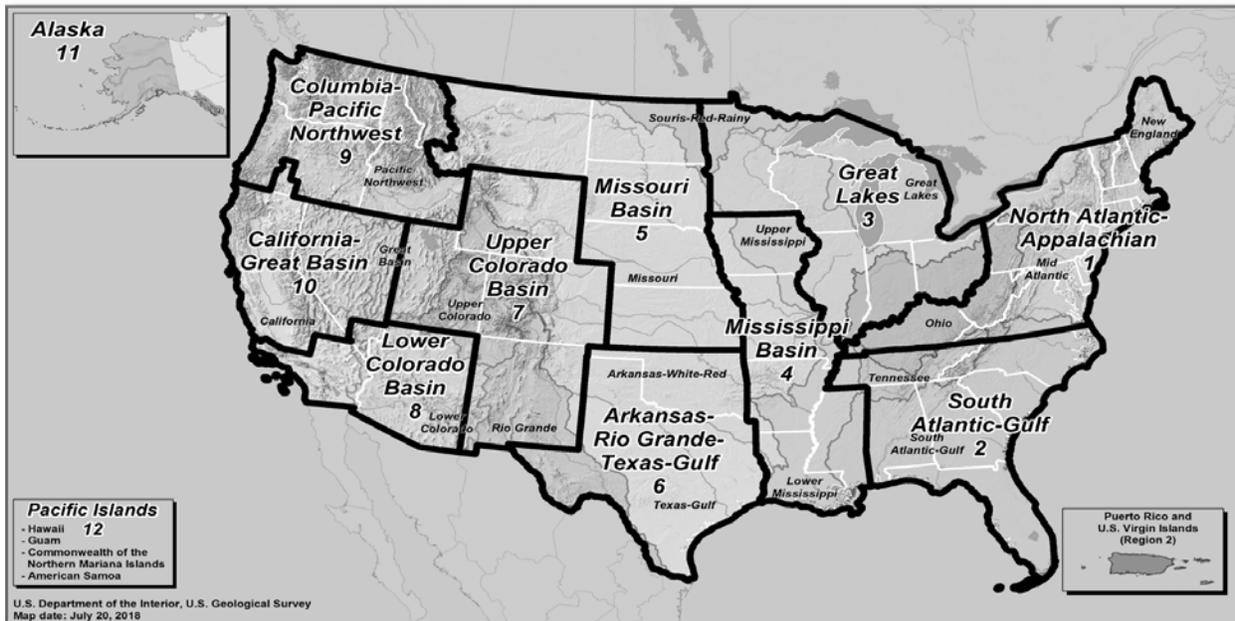
Over many decades, the Department of the Interior experienced new bureaus becoming established on an ad hoc basis with their own unique regional organizations. This ultimately resulted in a complicated series of 49 regional boundaries among 8 bureaus. This complexity led to the situation where bureau regional leadership was often focused on different geographic areas, did not have adequate and shared understanding of the needs and perspectives of regional stakeholders, and opportunities to share administrative capacity across bureaus were difficult to recognize and implement. Further, members of the public were often frustrated by problems in inter-bureau decision making where uncoordinated timelines and processes could lead to unnecessarily long delays in reaching a decision. The Department's reorganization is focused on making improvements across each of these areas.

The 2020 budget request for BLM includes \$7.7 million to support the reorganization of the Department of the Interior. On August 22, 2018, after working closely with stakeholders across the country on options to consolidate Interior's 49 different regions into common regions, the Department announced the designation of Interior's 12 new unified regions. As a result of Tribal consultation, BIA, BIE, and the Office of the Special Trustee for American Indians will not realign their regional field structures.

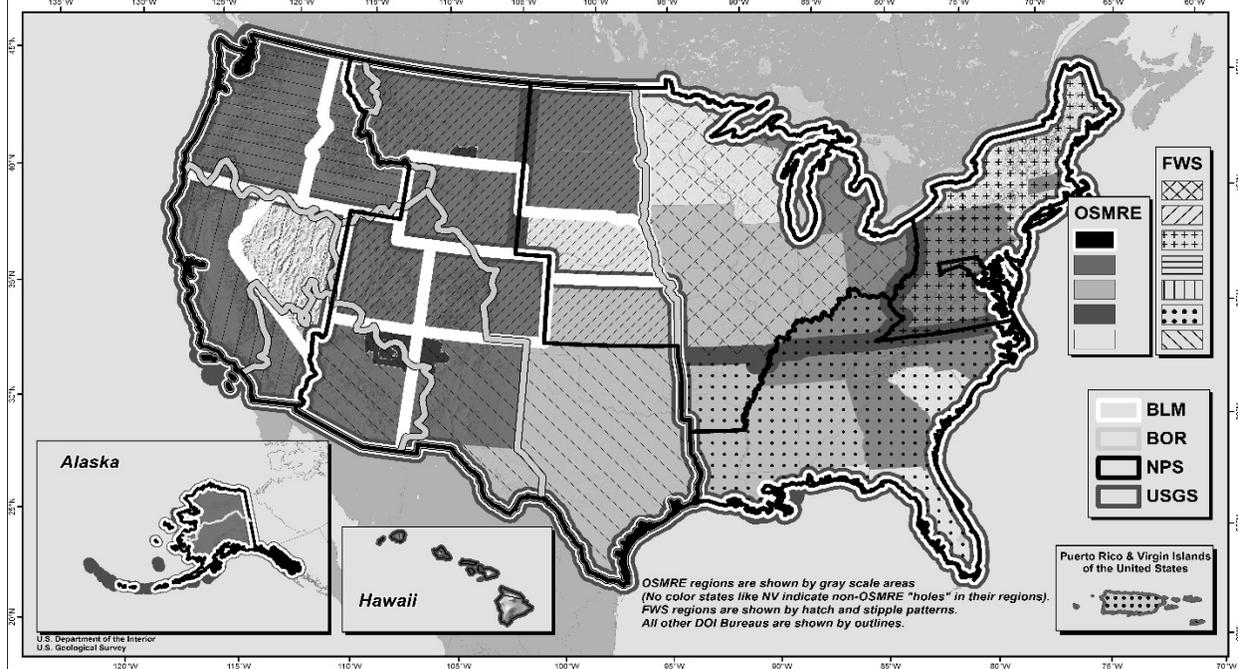
Establishing unified regions across bureaus is the cornerstone of the reforms designed to improve Interior's service delivery to the public. Within each unified region, bureaus will focus work on the same resources and constituents and improve coordination across the Department. For the public, fewer regions make it easier to do business with Interior, particularly when the public interacts with several bureaus or jurisdictions.

As part of the reorganization reforms, Interior will relocate some bureau headquarters functions out West where the preponderance of Interior's assets and acres are located. The BLM is currently assessing what headquarters functions could be delivered more effectively out West and identifying staff and functions to be moved. Interior will leverage the unified regional structure to improve and streamline business operations using shared services and best practices across the Department, focusing primarily on human resources, information technology, and acquisition services. Work is underway in 2019 to plan implementation, conduct analysis, and identify areas for collaboration within the new regions

DOI 12 Unified Regions



DOI Bureaus - Historical Region Boundaries



Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget	
			vs. 2019	Request
Management of Lands & Resources	1,183,043	1,183,043	-107,309	1,075,734
Mining Law Administration*	39,696	39,696	+0	39,696
Communication Site Management^	2,000	2,000	+0	2,000
Management of Lands & Resources, Before Offsets	1,224,739	1,224,739	-107,309	1,117,430
Offsetting Collections †	-41,696	-41,696	+0	-41,696
Management of Lands & Resources	1,183,043	1,183,043	-107,309	1,075,734
Oregon and California Grant Lands	106,985	106,985	+0	106,985
Land Acquisition*	24,916	24,916	-24,916	-
Cancellation of prior year balances	-	-	-10,000	-10,000
Total, Land Acquisition	24,916	24,916	-34,916	(10,000)
Service Charges, Deposit, & Forfeitures ‡	31,198	25,850	+1,620	27,470
Offsetting Collections	-31,198	-25,850	-1,620	-27,470
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-	-	-	-
Total, Current Discretionary	1,314,944	1,314,944	-142,225	1,172,719
Range Improvements ◊	9,340	9,380	+620	10,000
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,340	9,380	+620	10,000
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,324,284	1,324,324	-141,605	1,182,719
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion ‡ Δ ◊	21,204	24,000	-4,110	19,890
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	21,204	24,000	-4,110	19,890
Construction	-	-	-	-
Total, Current Appropriations	1,345,488	1,348,324	-145,715	1,202,609

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Land 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.

†Amount for fiscal years 2019 through 2020; includes estimates of offsetting collections for direct spending authority for program activities: Annual Maintenance (currently \$155/claim) and Location Fees (currently \$37/claim) for Locatable Minerals offsetting Mining Law Administration, Communication Site rental fees offsetting Communication Site Management.

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2019 and 2020; 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).

◊ 2018 and 2019 amounts include sequesters of 6.6% and 6.2%, 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)	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget	
			vs. 2019	Request
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion◊	2,058	1,650	+0	1,650
Permanent Operating Funds◊	246,609	187,146	-30,281	156,865
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts◊	51,741	48,638	-5,873	42,765
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund◊	0	3,752	-3,752	0
Helium Fund	20,195	20,000	+6,000	26,000
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	-20,195	-20,000	-6,000	-26,000
Total, Permanent Funds	300,408	241,186	-39,906	201,280

Employees	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget	
			vs. 2019	Request
Fulltime Equivalents (FTEs)	9,548	9,454	-227	9,227

◊ 2018 and 2019 CR amounts include sequesters of 6.6% and 6.2% respectively, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

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

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Performance Overview

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

The BLM has a critical role in the implementation and success of a variety of Administration priorities and initiatives, as showcased in the newly revised Department of the Interior Strategic Plan and Agency Priority Goals (<https://www.doi.gov/performance/strategic-planning>). BLM's role in support of priority goals and strategic objectives is further described below:

Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources

Agency Priority Goal: Improve Access to Leasing Public Lands for Oil, Gas, and Mineral Extraction: *By September 30, 2019, the Bureau of Land Management will process 80 percent of Expressions of Interest (EOI) to lease public lands for oil, gas, or mineral extraction within 180 days.*

Bureau Contribution: Providing access to these resources on public lands helps make our Nation stronger by decreasing dependency on other nations thereby enhancing energy security, creating jobs, and helping to drive economic growth.

Implementation Strategy: The BLM will improve internal processes to simplify and streamline the leasing process in order to alleviate unnecessary impediments and burdens and expedite the offering of lands nominated for lease. The BLM has implemented the initial functions of the National Fluids Lease Sale System (NFLSS), which supports BLM administration of the leasing program for Federal onshore oil and gas and geothermal leasing. Four key objectives of the system are to: (1) provide efficiencies in the Expression of Interest (EOI) submission process, (2) shorten the time required to prepare for an upcoming lease sale, (3) enable real-time reporting capabilities, and (4) extend protest management capabilities of the bureau. Reporting capabilities are expected to be operational in 2019. The BLM has also revised the policy to review parcels for an oil and gas lease sale; a revised Leasing Reform Instructional Memorandum (IM) was issued on January 31, 2018 and will streamline the leasing process in order to review and offer parcels for sale generally in a 6-month timeframe. Additionally, the BLM initiated internet lease sales in September 2016. Online leasing has resulted in increased competition among bidders.

Agency Priority Goal: Improve Processing of Drilling Applications: *By September 30, 2019, the Bureau of Land Management will eliminate its backlog of fluid mineral Applications for Permits to Drill (APD's) that have been pending for 3 years or more.*

Bureau Contribution: Extracting oil and gas resources on public lands improves our energy security, drives economic growth, and provides revenues collected on behalf of the American public. The BLM processes Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs), and eliminating the APD backlog would authorize the operators to drill and produce oil and gas resources sooner, thereby increasing energy security, generating revenues for the American public and driving economic growth and jobs. Additionally, eliminating the backlog could reduce the number of lease reinstatements required, eliminating a future BLM workload as efficiencies improve and likely resulting in repeatable improved cross-agency processes.

Implementation Strategy: The BLM will build upon ongoing activities to implement an overall strategy that includes refining and updating the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS), creating Right-of-Way (ROW) Strike Teams, establishing APD targets, and increasing

interagency coordination. The BLM created AFMSS 2 reports to track average APD processing times, details about the changing status of APDs, timeliness of 30-day initial decision notification and tracking status of deferred APDs. These reports will be used to monitor APD processing and report quarterly on backlogged APD status. In FY 2018, the BLM prioritized five major system changes to AFMSS 2 that are designed to reduce industry burden and increase efficiency for the BLM to process permits. Additionally, the BLM has designated a liaison to monitor and coordinate the APD process with other surface-management agencies and States, and produces semi-monthly APD reports to support this coordination and final disposition of APDs. In FY 2018 between 12/7/2017 and 9/30/2018, the BLM reduced backlogged (>3 years) pending APDs by 263, from 551 to 288 (-47 percent).

The continued balanced development of the energy, mineral and renewable resources remains a high priority for the BLM. The BLM will continue to support the Administration's all-of-the-above energy strategy, which includes oil and gas, coal, and renewable energy resources such as wind, geothermal, and solar—all of which may be developed on public lands. This approach strengthens American energy security, supports job creation, and strengthens America's energy infrastructure. The BLM will remain in the forefront of Administration efforts to reduce regulatory burdens that unnecessarily slow or limit America's ability to access energy resources for the good of the country.

Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure for the Next 100 Years

Agency Priority Goal: Improve Condition of Priority Assets Necessary for Mission Delivery:
By September 30, 2019, the Department of the Interior will improve the condition of its priority real property assets such that 82 percent are in the desired state of acceptable condition.

Bureau Contribution: The BLM's infrastructure includes a diverse real property and asset inventory. The BLM owns more than 4,000 structures, 627 dams, 638 bridges, and 45,679 miles of road; the maintenance backlog for this inventory is upwards of \$880 million.

Implementation Strategy: The BLM uses the Annual Maintenance and Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements budgets to perform condition assessments, minor repairs, and larger repairs on its facilities, and is continuing to inventory office space and other physical facilities to identify and implement efficiencies and cost-savings, whether through energy efficiency audits, economic analyses (government-owned versus leasing options), and use of other analytical tools.

The BLM will continue supporting this priority goal by pursuing maintenance and capital improvement projects that support critical health or safety and mission essential projects of repair with an emphasis on access to public lands and recreational opportunities.

Crosscutting Programs

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

National Conservation Lands - Rivers and Trails Programs

The BLM is unique in its mission of managing the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources, including recreation and conservation. The National Conservation Lands program as a whole comprises approximately 34 million acres and is recognized for outstanding recreation opportunities and land characteristics. They are designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations. As such, Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Scenic and Historic Trails are congressionally designated 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 and exceed the length of the interstate highway system. Federal land management agencies, as well as State and local jurisdictions and partners enhance recreational access, conserve the Nation's heritage, and leverage the Federal investment to manage these nationally recognized resources cooperatively.

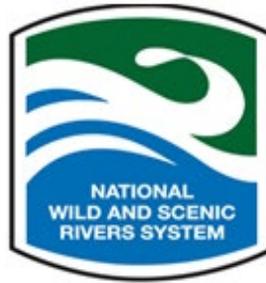
The BLM funds the Rivers and Trails programs to enhance recreational opportunities, provide public access, maintain facilities, and protect the special values for which they were designated. The funding allocations crosscut numerous BLM functional areas: Rangeland Management; Cultural Resources; Aquatic 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:

	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019(CR)	FY2020
Rivers	6,948	6,948	6,948	6,948	6,946	6,946	6,946
Trails	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358
Total	12,716	13,306	13,306	13,306	13,304	13,304	13,304

A list of National Scenic & Historic Trails and National Wild & Scenic Rivers 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



Owyhee Wild and Scenic River, Oregon

As one of four Federal river administering agencies, the BLM implements the *Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) Act*, to preserve rivers with outstanding natural, cultural, and recreational values in a free-flowing condition for the enjoyment of present and future generations, and to protect the water quality and fish habitat of such rivers. The WSR Act established the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System that currently includes more than 200 rivers in 40 States and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values) on 69 designated rivers in seven States covering over

The BLM has the responsibility to protect and enhance river values (free flowing condition, 2,400 miles and 1,001,353 acres, and on hundreds of eligible and suitable rivers across the country.



Lower American Wild and Scenic River, California

The BLM, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manage designated rivers that flow through Federal lands and work cooperatively with partner organizations and stakeholders on both Federal and non-Federal rivers. These agencies cooperate in administering the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through a collaborative Council to protect important river resources

Program Priorities

Stewardship and Partnerships for Recreation and Conservation

In 2020, the BLM will focus public-private partnership work on implementing Departmental priorities of increasing public access and offering outstanding recreation opportunities for high quality visitor experiences, while creating a conservation stewardship legacy and being a good neighbor with partners and the public.

The BLM will also use partnerships to manage, maintain and restore streams and shorelines through efforts that include controlling invasive plants and animals, and restoring degraded land and water conditions on designated rivers. The BLM will utilize volunteers, seasonal employees, river crews, and youth interns to perform critical visitor services, such as public contact, information sharing, mapping, portal and directional signing, facility maintenance, interpretation, baseline data collection, resource protection and monitoring, and safety inspections. These activities will ensure improved public access and enhanced



North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River, Oregon

recreation sites such as visitor centers, campgrounds, boat launches, access roads, picnic areas, cultural and historic sites, auto tour routes, portal kiosks, wayside exhibits, interpretive sites, trailheads, and parking. Critical conservation work such as water quality inventory and monitoring, invasive species removal, and riparian restoration, will result in improved water quality, streams, and shorelines that support healthy fish and wildlife populations.

Program Funding Table

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program				
Program	FY2018 Actuals	FY2019 CR	FY2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 CR
Rangeland Management	457	457	457	0
Rangeland Mgt. (Transfer from Soil, Water & Air)¹	0	0	0	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management 50%(1010)-old</i>	90	90	90	0
Public Domain Forest Management	118	118	118	0
Cultural Resources Management	320	320	320	0
Wild Horse & Burro Management	0	0	0	0
New Aquatic Habitat Management¹	0	0	0	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management/50%(1010)-old</i>	91	91	91	0
<i>Fisheries Management(1120)-old</i>	352	352	352	0
<i>Riparian Management(1040)-old</i>	419	419	419	0
New Wildlife Habitat Management¹	0	0	0	0
<i>Wildlife Management(1110)-old</i>	214	214	214	0
<i>Threatened & Endangered Species(1150)-old</i>	213	213	213	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
*New*Abandoned Mine Lands & Haz. Mat. Mgt¹	0	0	0	0
<i>Hazardous Materials Management-old</i>	121	121	121	0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Administrative Support	59	59	59	0
*New*O&C Grants Lands Management¹	0	0	0	0
<i>O&C Other Forest Resource Management-old</i>	124	124	124	0
National WSR Totals*	6,946	6,946	6,946	-

¹ For FY2019 CR and 2020 PB: Soil, Water & Air; Fisheries; Riparian; Wildlife; T&E; Hazardous Materials and O&C Other Forest Resource Mgt. Programs were proposed consolidations into new Subactivities listed as "new" in table.

National Scenic and Historic Trails



Program Overview

The National Trails System features thousands of miles of open public access to outstanding recreation opportunities and experiences, such as hunting, fishing, camping, hiking, horse packing, and biking, boating, auto touring, and learning about American history—in 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 \$35 million for the National Trails System.

The BLM is one of seven Federal agencies responsible for managing these long-distance trails on the ground, such as the Oregon National Historic Trail crossing six States. The Bureau is also one of three (BLM, USFS, and NPS) charged with trailwide administration for specific national trails—such as the Iditarod National Historic Trail in Alaska.

The BLM manages more miles of National Historic Trails than any other Federal agency, and significant portions of several National Scenic Trails (five scenic and 13 historic), crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 15 States. The BLM also supports five National Trail-related visitor centers that tell the stories of the trails to public land visitors.



Mushers follow the Iditarod National Historic Trail, Alaska

Program Priorities

National Trails System Strategy

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 revises the current National Scenic and Historic Trail Strategy, which was developed in 2006.

Focus areas will include increasing public access, expanding outdoor recreation, improving visitor satisfaction, maintaining facilities, protecting trail values, and enhancing the enjoyment and appreciation of natural and cultural heritage.



Trail Partners Re-Enact the Journey of Juan Bautista de Anza, Arizona

Stewardship and Partnerships for Recreation

In 2020, the BLM will focus public-private partnership work on increasing public access and offering outstanding recreation opportunities for high quality visitor experiences. Volunteers, seasonal employees, trail crews, and youth interns are used to perform critical visitor services, such as public contact, information sharing, mapping, portal and directional signing, facility maintenance, interpretation, baseline data collection, resource protection and monitoring, and safety inspections.

National and State efforts will support field performance through strategic planning, trail access needs analyses, visitor assessment projects, contracting and procurement, agreement administration, data management, and training workshop delivery.



Visitors Retrace the Lewis and Clark Trail, Montana

On the ground results will include improved public access and enhanced recreation sites, such as visitor centers, campgrounds, boat launches, access roads, picnic areas, cultural and historic sites, auto tour routes, portal kiosks, wayside exhibits, interpretive sites, trailheads, and parking areas.

Program Funding Table

National Scenic Historic Trails				
Program	FY2018 Actuals	FY2019 CR	FY2020 President's Budget	Change from FY 2019 CR
Rangeland Management	68	68	68	0
Rangeland Mgt. (Transfer from Soil, Water & Air)¹	0	0	0	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management 50%(1010)-old</i>	56	56	56	0
Cultural Resources Management	557	557	557	0
New Aquatic Habitat Management¹	0	0	0	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management 50%(1010)-old</i>	56	56	56	0
<i>Riparian Management(1040)-old</i>	20	20	20	0
New Wildlife Habitat Management¹	0	0	0	0
<i>Wildlife Management(1110)-old</i>	93	93	93	0
<i>Threatened & Endangered Species(1150)-old</i>	99	99	99	0
Recreation Resources Management	4,397	4,397	4,397	0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,012	1,012	1,012	0
NHST Totals	6,358	6,358	6,358	0

¹ For 2019CR and 2020 P B: Soil, Water & Air; Fisheries; Riparian; Wildlife and T&E Programs were proposed as consolidations into new Subactivities listed as "new" in table.

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Budget at a Glance

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Soil, Water & Air Management	43,609	43,609	-	-20,000	-23,609	-
<i>Transfer soil component of Rangeland Management</i>	-	-	-	-10,000	-	-
<i>Transfer water component to Aquatic Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-10,000	-	-
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	-	-	-	-	-15,000	-
<i>Delegate Air Component Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-8,609	-
Rangeland Management	81,000	81,000	+917	+10,000	+114	92,031
<i>Transfer from Soil, Water, & Air Management</i>	-	-	-	+10,000	-	-
<i>Prioritize Activities Such as Permit Processing</i>	-	-	-	-	+114	-
Public Domain Forest Mgmt.	10,135	10,135	+106	-	-	10,241
Riparian Management	21,321	21,321	-	-16,285	-5,036	-
<i>Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-16,285	-	-
<i>Focus Activities on High Priorities Including Assessments/Restoration</i>	-	-	-	-	-5,036	-
Cultural Resources Mgmt.	17,131	17,131	+172	-	-1,718	15,585
<i>Focus Activities on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,718	-
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt.	75,000	75,000	+745	-	-	75,745
Subtotal, Land Resources	248,196	248,196	+1,940	-26,285	-30,249	193,602

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Wildlife Management	103,281	103,281	-	-70,057	-33,224	-
<i>Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-70,057	-	-
<i>Focus on High-Priority Restoration Projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-9,824	-
<i>Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy</i>	-	-	-	-	-23,400	-
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,530	-	-11,103	-1,427	-
<i>Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-11,103	-	-
<i>Focus Activities on Higher Priority Habitat Projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,427	-
Subtotal, Wildlife & Fisheries Management	115,811	115,811	-	-81,160	-34,651	-
Threatened & Endangered Species	21,567	21,567	-	-11,097	-10,470	-
<i>Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-11,097	-	-
<i>Continue High Priority Preemptive Actions</i>	-	-	-	-	-10,470	-
Aquatic Habitat Management	[43,851]	[43,851]	+420	+37,388	-1,129	36,679
<i>Transfer from Soil, Water, & Air Management</i>	-	-	-	+10,000	-	-
<i>Transfer from Riparian Management</i>	-	-	-	+16,285	-	-
<i>Transfer from Fisheries Management</i>	-	-	-	+11,103	-	-
<i>Inventory, Monitoring and Restoration</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,129	-
Wildlife Habitat Management	[124,848]	[124,848]	+912	+81,154	-313	81,753
<i>Transfer from Wildlife Management</i>	-	-	-	+70,057	-	-
<i>Transfer from Threatened & Endangered Species</i>	-	-	-	+11,097	-	-
<i>Focus Activities on Higher Priority Habitat Projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-313	-
Subtotal, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	[168,699]	[168,699]	+1,332	+118,542	-1,442	118,432
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,264	+132	-	-1,495	16,901
<i>Focus Activities on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,495	-
Recreation Resources Management	54,465	54,465	+594	-	-231	54,828
<i>Focus on High Priorities Including Hunting, Fishing and Public Access</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,231	-
<i>Lake Havasu Watercraft Decontamination</i>	-	-	-	-	+1,000	-
Subtotal, Recreation Management	72,729	72,729	+726	-	-1,726	71,729

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Oil & Gas Management	85,947	85,947	+992	-	+1,386	88,325
<i>Expedite O&G Permitting</i>	-	-	-	-	+1,386	-
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	7,365	7,365	-	-	-7,365	-
<i>Funding Converts to Permanent Appropriations in 2020</i>	-	-	-	-	-7,365	-
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,385	48,385	+540	-	-	48,925
Coal Management	11,868	11,868	+218	-	+7,665	19,751
<i>Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity and Processes</i>	-	-	-	-	+7,665	-
Other Mineral Resources	12,043	12,043	+136	-	+124	12,303
<i>Increase Program Capacity to Meet Demand</i>	-	-	-	-	+124	-
Renewable Energy	28,320	28,320	+179	-	+562	29,061
<i>Activities Such as Processing Rights-of-Way</i>	-	-	-	-	+562	-
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management	193,928	193,928	+2,065	-	+2,372	198,365
Alaska Conveyance	22,000	22,000	+152	-	-	22,152
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	52,480	52,480	+539	-	-1,691	51,328
<i>Lower Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,691	-
Subtotal, Realty & Ownership Management	74,480	74,480	+691	-	-1,691	73,480
Communication Site Management	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	+2,000
Comm Site Offset	-2,000	-2,000	-	-	-	-2,000

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	60,125	60,125	+403	-	-8,403	52,125
<i>Focus on High Priority Planning</i>	-	-	-	-	-8,403	-
Abandoned Mine Lands	20,036	20,036	-	-20,036	-	-
<i>Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands & HM Management</i>	-	-	-	-20,036	-	-
Law Enforcement	27,616	27,616	+270	-	-1,270	26,616
<i>Focus on High Visitation Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,270	-
Hazardous Materials Management	15,463	15,463	-	-15,463	-	-
<i>Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands & HM Management</i>	-	-	-	-15,463	-	-
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt.	[35,499]	[35,499]	+148	+35,499	-4,277	31,370
<i>Transfer from Abandoned Mine Lands</i>	-	-	-	+20,036	-	-
<i>Transfer from Hazardous Materials Management</i>	-	-	-	+15,463	-	-
<i>Focus Activities on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-4,277	-
Subtotal, Resource Protection & Maintenance	123,240	123,240	+821	-	-13,950	110,111
Annual Maint. & Ops	39,125	39,125	+375	-	-	39,500
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	79,201	79,201	+278	-	-25,653	53,826
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-25,653	-
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	118,326	118,326	+653	-	-25,653	93,326

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
National Conservation Lands	36,819	36,819	+293	-	-	37,112
Administrative Support	58,694	58,694	+525	-	+1,120	60,339
<i>Implement Department Reorganization</i>	-	-	-	-	+7,700	-
<i>Efficiencies and Productivity Improvement</i>	-	-	-	-	-6,580	-
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	93,176	93,176	+1,077	-	-1,092	93,161
<i>Efficiencies</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,092	-
IT Management	26,077	26,077	+264	-	-264	26,077
<i>Program Efficiencies and Productivity Improvement</i>	-	-	-	-	-264	-
Subtotal, Workforce & Organizational Support	177,947	177,947	+1,866	-	-236	179,577
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,696	-	-	-	39,696
<i>Mining Law Offset</i>	-39,696	-39,696	-	-	-	-39,696
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	1,183,043	1,183,043	+10,387	-	-117,696	1,075,734

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	13,300	13,300	-	-	-13,300	-
<i>Land Acquisition</i>	-	-	-	-	-13,300	-
Emergency & Hardships	1,616	1,616	-	-	-1,616	-
<i>Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,616	-
Recreational Access	8,000	8,000	-	-	-8,000	-
<i>Recreational Access</i>	-	-	-	-	-8,000	-
Acquisition Management	2,000	2,000	-	-	-2,000	-
<i>Acquisition Management</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,000	-
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	24,916	24,916	-	-	-24,916	-
Cancellation of Prior Year Balances					-10,000	-10,000
Total, Land Acquisition					-34,916	-10,000

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Oregon and California Grant Lands						
Annual Maintenance & Operations	9,628	9,628	+14	-	-	9,642
Subtotal, Facilities Maintenance	9,628	9,628	+14	-	-	9,642
Forest Management	32,942	32,942	-	-32,942	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>				<i>-32,942</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Reforestation & Forest Development	24,023	24,023	-	-24,023	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>				<i>-24,023</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Other Forest Resource Mgmt.	33,495	33,495	-	-33,495	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>				<i>-33,495</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Resource Mgmt. Planning	3,985	3,985	-	-3,985	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>				<i>-3,985</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
Subtotal, Resources Management	94,445	94,445	-	-94,445	-	-
Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,798	1,798	-	-	-1,798	-
<i>Delegate Program Activities</i>					<i>-1,798</i>	<i>-</i>
Construction & Acquisition	335	335	+1	-	-	336
NMs & NCAs	779	779	-	-779	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>				<i>-779</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
O&C Grant Lands Management	[95,224]	[95,224]	+195	+95,224	+1,588	97,007
<i>Transfer from Forest Management</i>				<i>+32,942</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Transfer from Reforestation & Forest Development</i>				<i>+24,023</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Transfer from Other Forest Resource Management</i>				<i>+33,495</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Transfer from Resource Management Planning</i>				<i>+3,985</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Transfer from NMs & NCAs</i>				<i>+779</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Prepare and Manage Timber Sales</i>				<i>-</i>	<i>+1,588</i>	<i>-</i>
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	106,985	106,985	+210	-	-210	106,985

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget					
	2018 Actual	2019 CR	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request
Range Improvements	9,340	9,380	-	-	+620	10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	21,204	24,000	-	-	-4,110	19,890
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	31,198	25,850	-	-	+1,620	27,470
<i>Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures (Offset)</i>	<i>-31,198</i>	<i>-25,850</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-1,620</i>	<i>-27,470</i>
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	1,345,488	1,348,324	+10,597	-	-156,312	1,202,609

Notes:

- Change in Range Improvements between 2019 and 2020 reflects the change in available appropriations due to a sequester of 6.2% in 2019, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds.

Collections

COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2017 - 2020 (\$000)

Collection Source	2017 Actual Gross Amount*	2018 Actual Gross Amount*	2019 Estimated Gross Amount*	2020 Estimated Gross Amount*
Sale of Public Land and Materials	124,821	194,433	107,891	147,268
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	74	179	85	85
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	642	764	800	800
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	18,322	15,334	15,855	15,855
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	45,675	43,414	39,520	38,150
Recreational Use Fees	23,256	26,217	27,000	28,000
Earnings on Investments	3,830	10,562	18,850	22,940
Sale of Helium	152,912	129,569	51,615	51,673
Mining Claim & Holding Fees**	65,301	73,021	62,712	62,911
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	26,289	31,198	25,850	27,470
APD Processing Fees***	31,329	42,092	42,672	42,687
Wind and Solar Rights-of-Way	20,765	21,566	21,000	21,000
Other Collections	82,692	96,858	100,967	96,130
Total	595,908	685,207	514,817	554,969

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

** The amounts include Maintenance Fees, Location Fees and cost recovery processing fees.

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

2020 Collections

In 2020, the BLM will directly collect an estimated total of \$555 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 \$7.3 billion and \$5.9 billion in 2019 and 2020, 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 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for 20 years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2017 and 2018 were \$108,865,000 and \$179,386,000, respectively. Estimated collections for 2019 and 2020 are expected to be \$91,212,000 and \$131,426,000, mainly coming from direct sales payments and land auction payments. Land auctions for 2019 and 2020 are anticipated to be 600 acres and 1,051 acres, 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 see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- ***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 2017 and 2018 were \$3,830,000 and \$10,562,000, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2019 and 2020 is \$18,850,000 and \$22,940,000, 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. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the program.
- ***Lincoln County Land Sales*** – \$123,000 was collected in 2018 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$39,000

and \$112,000 in 2019 and 2020. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.

- **Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account** – Revenue in the amount \$2,141,664 was collected in 2017 and no revenue was collected in 2018 from the sale of land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). Estimated collections in 2019 are \$400,000 and 2020 is zero, respectively.
- **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 2017 and 2018, the BLM collected \$42,857,000 and \$41,686,000, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Estimated collections in 2019 are \$36,200,000 and \$34,800,000 is estimated for 2020.
- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** – In 2020, the BLM expects to offer for sale 30 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. Public Domain collections in 2017 and 2018 were \$3,848,612 and \$2,599,149 respectively, and the estimates for 2019 and 2020 are \$3,300,000 and \$3,300,000. Collections from salvage timber and timber pipeline sale on public domain lands were \$2,965,642 in 2017 and \$1,960,875 in 2018. Estimates are \$2,600,000 in 2019 and \$2,600,000 in 2020.
- **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 2017, the BLM collected \$401,250, and there was no revenue collected in 2018. The BLM estimates collections will be \$20,000 in 2019 and \$50,000 in 2020.

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 2017 and 2018 recreation fee collections were \$23,256,422 and \$26,217,089. The BLM anticipates collecting \$27,000,000 in 2018 and \$28,000,000 in 2019 and 2020 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 2017 was \$152,912,000. That amount was sufficient to pay the remaining debt owed to the Treasury, and the authority for the Helium Revolving Fund expired after that payment was made. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40. Collections from annual sales in 2018 was \$129,569,000. In 2019 and 2020, collections are projected to be \$51,615,000 and \$51,673,000. 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 that 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 2017 and 2018 were \$26,289,000 and \$31,198,000 and are estimated to be 25,850,000 in 2019 and \$27,470,000 in 2020. 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 2018 was \$9,790 per application and \$42,091,790 were collected. The fee in 2019 is \$10,050 and rises to \$10,271 in 2020. The NDAA also requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM expects to collect \$42,672,300 from APD fees in 2019 and \$42,686,692 in 2020. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

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.

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Management of Lands and Resources

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations Language

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)), \$1,075,734,000, to 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 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 2020, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,075,734,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

Note.—A full-year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (Division C of P.L. 115–245, as amended). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriation 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. \$1,075,734,000 to remain available until expended

The language makes the appropriations to 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.

4. including all such amounts as are collected from permit processing fees, as authorized but made subject to future appropriation by section 35(d)(3)(A)(i) of the *Mineral Leasing Act* (30 U.S.C. 191), except

The *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015* (NDAA) (P.L. 113-291), Section 3021(b), which amended the Mineral Leasing Act authorized a BLM Oil and Gas Permit Processing Fee, of \$9,500 per Application for Permit to Drill (in 2016). The NDAA authorized the fee for fiscal years 2016 through 2026. For years 2016 through 2019, the NDAA permanently appropriates 85 percent of the fees collected, and makes the remaining 15 percent of fee revenues subject to appropriation. For years 2020 through 2026, 100 percent of the fee revenues are permanently appropriated, and this provision is no longer necessary.

5. 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 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. Timely processing of APDs is one of the highest priorities for the Department and Administration. 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.

6. \$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 2020,

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.

7. so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$1,075,734,000

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

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

This continued provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues (actual collections, but not to exceed \$2.0 million) generated by a 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.).

Appropriation Language Citations and 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)

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.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)

Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.

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

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

The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)

Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.

***The Information
Technology Management
Reform Act of 1996 (P.L.
104-106 §5001)***

Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.

***The Chief Financial
Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C.
501)***

Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.

***The Government
Performance and Results
Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)***

Requires 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.

***P.L. 101-512, November 5,
1990***

Authorizes the BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.

***Notification and Federal
Employee Anti-
discrimination and
Retaliation Act of 2001
(P.L. 107-174)***

Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.

***Safe Drinking Water Act
Amendments of 1977 (42
U.S.C. 201)***

Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

***E-Government Act of 2002
(P.L. 107-374)***

Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.

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

Rangeland Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Provides authority to continue the terms and conditions of a grazing permit or leases 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)***

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided 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. Section 117 of the

2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act extended this authority through fiscal year 2020.

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

Establishes the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of

Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)

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

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.

*Feasibility Study Act of
2001 (P.L. 107-237)*

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 107-30

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

Wilderness Management

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

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

*Tax Relief and Health Care
Act of 2006*

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

*Otay Mountain Wilderness
Act of 1999*

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

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

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

*Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L.
109-94)*

Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.

P.L. 107-361

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.

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

Recreation Resources Management

<i>Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 104-134)</i>	Provides authority to the BLM for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.
<i>The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)</i>	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.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))</i>	Provides the basic mandate under which the BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and un-allotted 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
Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C.
6508)***

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

***The Geothermal Steam Act
of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)***

Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.

***The Geothermal Steam Act
Amendments of 1988***

Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.

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

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

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

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

Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2015 (P.L. 113-235)

Provides authority for an Internet-based oil and gas leasing program.

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

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

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.

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

<i>The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)</i>	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
<i>The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)</i>	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
<i>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)</i>	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.
<i>Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-337)</i>	Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.
<i>Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)</i>	Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the <i>Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906</i> , the <i>Alaska Native Claims Act</i> , and the <i>Alaska Statehood Act</i> .
<i>43 U.S.C. 2</i>	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.
<i>43 U.S.C. 52</i>	Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

Cadastral Survey and Lands and Realty

<i>Executive Order 12906</i>	The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. The BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.
<i>Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)</i>	Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.

<i>P.L. 107-374</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> (SNPLMA); approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM-managed lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i>	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.

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

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

P.L. 107-324

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

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

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

P.L. 107-371

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

P.L. 107-350

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

P.L. 107-138

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

P.L. 106-206

Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.

***Ivanpah Valley Airport
Public Land Transfer Act
(P.L. 106-145)***

Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the *Southern Nevada Public Lands Act*, to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.

***The Burton-Santini Act
(P.L. 96-586)***

Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The

	proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<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.

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

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

<i>1970, as amended (P.L. 91-476) (16 U.S.C. 460y)</i>	to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.
<i>Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)</i>	Establishes the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.
<i>National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 Amendment (P.L. 101-628)</i>	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.
<i>Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (P.L. 101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)</i>	Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
<i>The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-64) (16 USC 460iii)</i>	Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the BLM, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.
<i>An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)</i>	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
<i>An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)</i>	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.

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 (PL 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 of 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)
Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

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

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

<i>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</i>	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.

***Presidential Proclamation
9298***

Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

Mining Law Administration***The Omnibus Budget
Reconciliation Act of 1993
(P.L. 103-66)***

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998 and requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with the BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

***The General Mining Law
of 1872, as amended (30
U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as
amended by P.L. 108-447,
Division E, Section 120, (30
U.S.C. 23 et seq.)***

Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.

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

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

***The Mining and Minerals
Policy Act of 1970, (30
U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C.
1601, et seq.)***

Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

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

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

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

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

***The 1999 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act***

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

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

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

Other Authorizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 109-127

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

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		Change from 2019 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Resources													
Soil, Water & Air Management	185	43,609	185	43,609	-	-135	-20,000	-50	-23,609	-	-	-185	-43,609
Rangeland Management	572	81,000	572	81,000	+917	+70	+10,000	-	+114	642	92,031	+70	+11,031
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	75	10,135	75	10,135	+106	-	-	-	-	75	10,241	-	+106
Riparian Management	132	21,321	132	21,321	-	-129	-16,285	-3	-5,036	-	-	-132	-21,321
Cultural Resources Mgmt	103	17,131	103	17,131	+172	-	-	-4	-1,718	99	15,585	-4	-1,546
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	138	75,000	138	75,000	+745	-	-	-	-	138	75,745	-	+745
Total, Land Resources	1,205	248,196	1,205	248,196	+1,940	-194	-26,285	-57	-30,249	954	193,602	-251	-54,594
Wildlife & Fisheries													
Wildlife Management	345	103,281	345	103,281	-	-236	-70,057	-109	-33,224	-	-	-345	-103,281
Fisheries Management	76	12,530	76	12,530	-	-73	-11,103	-3	-1,427	-	-	-76	-12,530
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	421	115,811	421	115,811	-	-309	-81,160	-112	-34,651	-	-	-421	-115,811
Threatened & Endangered Species	123	21,567	123	21,567	-	-78	-11,097	-45	-10,470	-	-	-123	-21,567
Aquatic Habitat Management	[242]	[43,851]	[242]	[43,851]	+420	+267	+37,388	-	-1,129	267	36,679	+267	+36,679
Wildlife Habitat Management	[468]	[124,848]	[468]	[124,848]	+912	+314	+81,154	-	-313	314	81,753	+314	+81,753
Total, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	[747]	[168,699]	[727]	[168,699]	+1,332	+581	+118,542	-	-1,442	581	118,432	+581	+118,432
Recreation Management													
Wilderness Management	127	18,264	127	18,264	+132	-	-	-4	-1,495	123	16,901	-4	-1,363
Recreation Resources Management	353	54,465	353	54,465	+594	-	-	-	-231	353	54,828	-	+363
Total, Recreation Management	480	72,729	480	72,729	+726	-	-	-4	-1,726	476	71,729	-4	-1,000
Energy & Minerals Management													
Oil & Gas Management	418	85,947	418	85,947	+992	-	-	+7	+1,386	425	88,325	+7	+2,378
Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collection	54	7,365	54	7,365	-	-	-	-54	-7,365	-	-	-54	-7,365
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	380	48,385	380	48,385	+540	-	-	-	-	380	48,925	-	+540
Coal Management	74	11,868	74	11,868	+218	-	-	+16	+7,665	90	19,751	+16	+7,883
Other Mineral Resources	88	12,043	88	12,043	+136	-	-	-	+124	88	12,303	-	+260
Renewable Energy	112	28,320	112	28,320	+179	-	-	-	+562	112	29,061	-	+741
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	1,126	193,928	1,126	193,928	+2,065	-	-	-31	+2,372	1,095	198,365	-31	+4,437

(continued)

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Realty & Ownership Management													
Alaska Conveyance	98	22,000	98	22,000	+152	-	-	-	-	98	22,152	-	+152
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	335	52,480	335	52,480	+539	+7	-	-	-1,691	342	51,328	+7	-1,152
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	433	74,480	433	74,480	+691	7	-	-	-1,691	440	73,480	+7	-1,000
Communication Site Management	14	2,000	14	2,000	-	-	-	-	-	14	2,000	-	-
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	-2,000	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,000	-	-
Resource Protection & Maintenance													
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	206	60,125	206	60,125	+403	-	-	-10	-8,403	196	52,125	-10	-8,000
Abandoned Mine Lands	56	20,036	56	20,036	-	-56	-20,036	-	-	-	-	-56	-20,036
Law Enforcement	117	27,616	117	27,616	+270	-	-	-	-1,270	117	26,616	-	-1,000
Hazardous Materials Management	67	15,463	67	15,463	-	-67	-15,463	-	-	-	-	-67	-15,463
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	[123]	[35,499]	[123]	[35,499]	+148	+123	+35,499	-	-4,277	123	31,370	+123	+31,370
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	446	123,240	446	123,240	+821	-	-	-10	-13,950	436	110,111	-10	-13,129
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maint. & Ops	221	39,125	221	39,125	+375	-	-	-	-	221	39,500	-	+375
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	37	79,201	37	79,201	+278	-	-	-	-25,653	37	53,826	-	-25,375
Total, Trans & Facilities Maint.	258	118,326	258	118,326	+653	-	-	-	-25,653	258	93,326	-	-25,000
Mining Law Administration	297	39,696	297	39,696	-	-	-	-	-	297	39,696	-	-
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	-39,696	-	-39,696	-	-	-	-	-	-	-39,696	-	-
Workforce & Organizational Support													
Administrative Support	269	58,694	269	58,694	+525	-	-	-4	+1,120	265	60,339	-4	+1,645
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	-	93,176	-	93,176	+1,077	-	-	-	-1,092	-	93,161	-	-15
IT Management	124	26,077	124	26,077	+264	-	-	-	-264	124	26,077	-	-
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	393	177,947	393	177,947	+1,866	-	-	-4	-236	389	179,577	-4	+1,630
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	242	36,819	242	36,819	+293	-	-	-	-	242	37,112	-	+293
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	5,438	1,183,043	5,438	1,183,043	+10,387	7	-	-263	-117,696	5,182	1,075,734	-256	-107,309

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Management of Lands and Resources**

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2019 Total or Change	2019 to 2020 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 2019 and 2020, from 2,088 hours in 2019 to 2,096 hours in 2020.	+1,985	+2,096
Pay Raise The 2020 request reflects a pay freeze for civilian employees.	+2,617	+0
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects the directed 2.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+0	+1,196
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Departmental Management.	29,079	-190
Worker's Compensation Payments The amounts reflect changes in the estimated 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.	7,034	-67
Unemployment Compensation Payments 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.	5,689	+0
Rental Payments 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; which in the case of GSA space are paid to Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	65,407	+7,352
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases 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.	+0	+0

Land Resources

Activity: Land Resources

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Soil, Water & Air Management	<i>\$000</i>	43,609	43,609	+0	-20,000	-23,609	0	-43,609
	<i>FTE</i>	185	185		-135	-50	0	-185
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	81,000	81,000	+917	+10,000	+114	92,031	+11,031
	<i>FTE</i>	572	572		+70	+0	642	70
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	10,135	10,135	+106	+0	+0	10,241	+106
	<i>FTE</i>	75	75		+0	+0	75	+0
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i>	21,321	21,321	+0	-16,285	-5,036	0	-21,321
	<i>FTE</i>	132	132		-129	-3	0	-132
Cultural Resources Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	17,131	17,131	+172	+0	-1,718	15,585	-1,546
	<i>FTE</i>	103	103		+0	-4	99	-4
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	75,000	75,000	+745	+0	+0	75,745	+745
	<i>FTE</i>	138	138		+0	+0	138	+0
Total, Land Resources	<i>\$000</i>	248,196	248,196	+1,940	-26,285	-30,249	193,602	-54,594
	<i>FTE</i>	1,205	1,205		-194	-57	954	-251

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, healthy vegetative communities, stable and productive soils and healthy rangeland ecosystems.

Funding for these programs supports staff that develops and implements program policy, carries out projects, and maintains 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 health of the land and 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 2020 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve multiple use 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 recreation, job creation and stability by supporting working landscapes and energy independence. Public lands provide healthy forests, healthy vegetative communities, stable and productive soils, rangelands, wildlife, and fish, as well as strong local economies and vital communities by maintaining multiple partnerships. The Department estimates that \$9.8 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 2018" <https://www.blm.gov/documents/national-office/public-room/annual-report/sound-investment-2018>

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water and Air Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Soil, Water and Air Management	<i>\$000</i>	43,609	43,609	+0	-20,000	-23,609	0	-43,609
	<i>FTE</i>	185	185		-135	-50	0	-185

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Soil, Water and Air Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer soil component to Rangeland Management	-10,000	-70
Transfer water component to Aquatic Habitat Management	-10,000	-65
Climate Change Program	-15,000	-39
Delegate Air Component Activities	-8,609	-11
Total	-43,609	-185

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Transfer Soil Component to Rangeland Management (-\$10,000,000 / -70 FTE) – The Soil, Water and Air Management Program supports BLM activities and use authorizations including, energy development, domestic livestock grazing, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post-fire rehabilitation that rely on the appropriate management of soil, water, and air resources. The SWA Program collects and analyzes the data needed to manage these resources effectively, as well as apply expertise to assess and improve the productivity and resiliency of these resources on public lands.

In FY 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$10,000,000 and 70 FTE from the Soil portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity to the Rangeland Management subactivity. The transfer to the Rangeland Management subactivity would be to continue such activities as soil resource management, including completing priority soil surveys and ecological site descriptions and conducting on-the-ground projects to improve soil stability and reduce erosion. Appropriate management of soil resources also supports actions and authorizations in energy development, endangered species recovery, grazing of domestic livestock, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post-fire rehabilitation.

This request benefits the BLM and adds flexibility in these programs. Since the health of rangeland resources is largely dependent on the health of soil resources, it is logical to pair the two programs. Often rangeland specialists in the field have knowledge and experience with managing soils resources and are well suited to coordinate soil surveys and the development of ecological site descriptions. Aligning these programs at the national level better reflects the current rangeland management work performed throughout the Bureau.

Transfer Water Component to Aquatic Habitat Management (-\$10,000,000 / -65 FTE) – In FY 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$10,000,000 and 65 FTE from the Water portion of the Soil, Water and Air Management subactivity to the proposed new Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity. The transfer to the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity would be to continue water related activities, such as monitoring of water resource conditions and trends to support multiple uses of public lands. Monitoring water quality, as well as identifying, promoting, and implementing best-management practices, helps to maintain and

improve water quality, as well as functioning aquatic ecosystems.

This request benefits the BLM by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for effective and efficient use of funds. Many projects undertaken by field offices benefit both fisheries and riparian resources through improvements to water quality. Integration of these programs at the national level would better reflect the ongoing work of the field as well as Administration priorities such as *Conserving Our Land and Water Resources*.

Climate Change Program (-\$15,000,000 / -39 FTE) – The FY 2020 budget proposes to integrate the climate change program with other program efforts. The BLM will focus efforts on increasing the efficiency of activities to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and *Clean Air Act*; working with partners to develop and implement priority habitat projects through improvements to soil and water resources; and, enhancing relationships with States, Tribes, and local communities through collaborative restoration projects, which will be continued as part of the Rangeland Management and Aquatic Habitat Management subactivities. The program will continue to support the highest priority reclamation of disturbed lands within the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

Delegate Air Component Activities (-\$8,609,000 / -11 FTE) – Air resource monitoring and additional air resource activities would be completed by the program to which it would benefit. This “benefiting subactivity” model will be utilized to efficiently allocate funds for air resource management. For example, air analysis performed in support of energy development will be paid for by the relevant energy and minerals programs.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	81,000	81,000	+917	+10,000	+114	92,031	+11,031
	<i>FTE</i>	572	572		+70	+0	642	+70

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Rangeland Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Soil, Water, & Air Management	+10,000	+70
Prioritize Activities Such as Permit Processing	+114	+0
Total	+10,114	+70

The Rangeland Management program supports grazing administration on about 155 million acres of public land; inventorying, controlling and managing noxious weeds and invasive species; improving rangelands through grazing management, vegetation restoration treatments, and grazing management structures; and under the consolidation, soil resource management, including coordinating with the Natural Resource Conservation Service to complete priority soil surveys and ecological site descriptions and conduct on-the-ground projects to improve soil stability and reduce erosion.

The 2020 President's Budget Request focuses efforts on increasing the efficiency of activities as well as working with partners to develop and implement priority rangeland restoration. The program will process grazing permits/leases and invest in vegetation management projects to improve rangeland habitats. The program will also continue to focus on improving grazing permit processing, addressing the grazing permit backlog, reducing processing wait times, and on enhancing relationships with States, Tribes, and local communities through collaboration.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Transfer from Soil, Water & Air Management (+\$10,000,000 / +70 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM proposes to merge the soil management portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management program into the Rangeland Management program. This transfer would allow soil resource management activities, including completing priority soil surveys and ecological site descriptions and conducting on-the-ground projects to improve soil stability and reduce erosion, to continue. Appropriate management of soil resources also supports actions and authorizations in energy development, endangered species recovery, grazing of domestic livestock, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post fire rehabilitation. This consolidation would allow for better program management by creating efficiencies in accomplishing work and more flexibility in these programs.

Prioritize Activities Such as Permit Processing (+\$114,000 / 0 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM will continue to prioritize processing and renewing grazing permits in areas where it is likely that adjustments will be needed to maintain or achieve land health standards and areas with sensitive resources. Multiple allotment NEPA documents would be used where appropriate to make the renewal process more efficient. Targeted grazing projects and “outcome based grazing” demonstration projects would be implemented in

consultation with permittees, states, and interested parties. Vegetation management projects include treating weeds and invasive species and the use of targeted grazing to reduce fuels and achieve desired range conditions.

Program Overview

The primary statutory authorities guiding the Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934* as amended, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* as amended (FLPMA), and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978* as amended. Domestic livestock grazing is identified as one of the six “principal or major” uses by the FLPMA in Section 103(l). 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*, 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.

Although no singular piece of legislation provides for soil protection on public lands, management of soil resources is linked to several laws that connect it with the Rangeland Management program. Soil conservation is mentioned in the FLPMA through protection of ecological values (43 USC 1701 sec. 102(a)(8)), along with other legislation important to maintaining soil health, such as the *Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003* and the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*. The *Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1935* authorizes the BLM to conduct and publish surveys and investigations into soil health and to disseminate information related to preventing erosion.

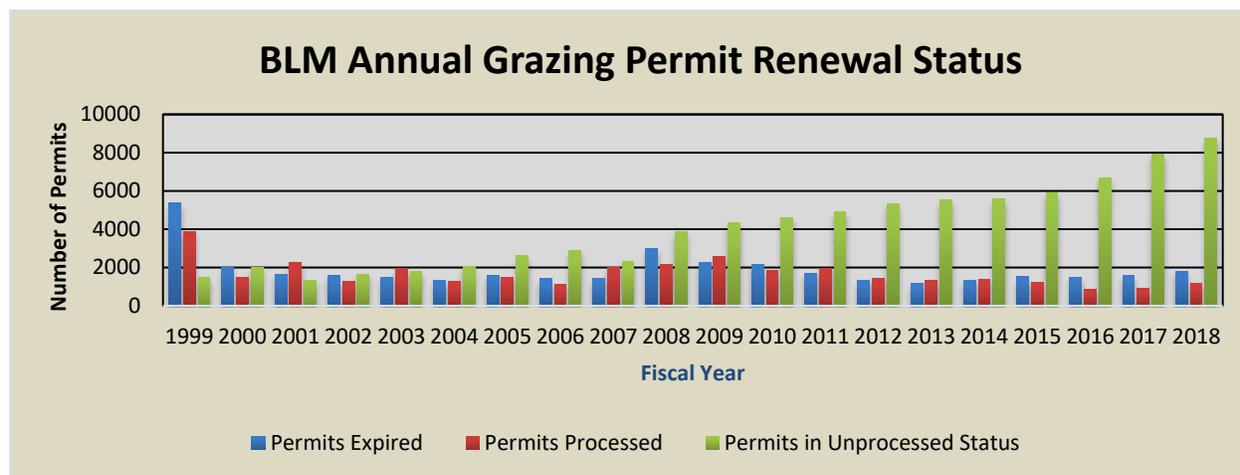
Grazing – Grazing administration includes processing, issuing, and overseeing compliance with grazing permits and leases. The BLM administers about 18,000 grazing permits and leases on nearly 155 million acres of public land in nearly 22,000 grazing allotments. Grazing permits are generally issued for ten years, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2020, about 2,000 grazing permits are scheduled to expire, which is about 200 more than the annual average. As of December 2018, the BLM had 8,750 unprocessed permits. The program expects to process 1,500 grazing permits/leases and monitor 3,300 grazing allotments.

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. The program is implementing 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. The demonstration program provides 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. Multiple allotment NEPA analysis and increasing use of categorical exclusions for grazing permits authorized in the FLPMA will also be used to make permit renewal processes more efficient.



Cattle grazing BLM land

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.

In FY 2017, the program initiated planning for 12 OBGA demonstration projects that are being used to guide broader application of the approach. 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. In FY 2019, most of the demonstration projects will complete required processes and issue decisions to implement the authorization. The BLM plans to issue grazing decisions for the remainder of the 12 authorizations in the demonstration projects by the end of FY 2020. Based on experience gained from processing and implementing the demonstration projects, additional guidance will be developed for expanding the use of the OBGA 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 to assist in preventing wildfire. By decreasing invasive vegetation in public waterways, the program also helps to improve recreation opportunities for the public as well as habitat for wildlife and threatened species, and reduce water quality. The program expects to apply weed treatments on 100,000 acres of high priority Sage Grouse habitat and complete vegetation treatments on 125,000 acres. 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 rehabilitation in Sage steppe states. The BLM will also conduct Early Detection and Rapid Response and implement prevention measures, and provide an education and outreach program to prevent further spread of weeds invasive species on the 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 this 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 - To better support grazing decisions, range management, soils management and invasive species, the BLM will place a priority on conducting land health assessments at a larger scale (e.g. watershed or multiple watersheds rather than individual allotments) and on collecting data using BLM's Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) strategy. Use of consistent, comparable, and common indicators, consistent methods, and an unbiased sampling framework will allow for analyses that are repeatable and comparable across regions, and decisions based on science and data that are legally defensible. Land health assessments completed at a larger scale will also be more efficient and less costly over time and provide timely support for decision-making.

Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:					
		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
Resource Development Protection & Management	<i>\$000</i>	1,093	876	876	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	6	1	1	+0
Range Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	9,340	9,380	10,000	+620
	<i>FTE</i>	29	29	29	+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

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Public Domain	<i>\$000</i>	10,135	10,135	+106	+0	+0	10,241	+106
Forest Management	<i>FTE</i>	75	75		+0	+0	75	+0

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt:						
		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019	
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	9,557	6,067	7,858	+1,791	
	<i>FTE</i>	65	44	44	+0	
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	323	300	300	+0	
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0	

Notes:

- Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from the Federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account; 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands. More information on Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- Amount in for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery shown net of sequestration and funds previously not available due to sequestration (i.e. pop-ups).

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

- 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.

The Public Domain (PD) Forest Management Program manages approximately 58 million acres of forests and woodlands in 13 western States, including Alaska. In FY 2020, the PD Forest Management Program will continue to seek strategies to improve efficiencies. Priority will be directed at the following program efforts that directly support the Administration's priorities as directed under Executive Order 13855 and Secretarial Order 3372: active forest management, timber volume sold, biomass utilization, and forest product permits.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

The 2020 budget request for the Public Domain Forest Management Program is \$10,241,000 and 75 FTE.

Program Overview

Management of PD forests is guided by the multiple use and sustained yield principles of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLMPA), as amended. Domestic timber and fiber are one of the six principal or major uses of the public lands identified by FLPMA.

PD Forest Management has four main components. *Restoration through sales* consists 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. *Forest development* consists 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. 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.

PD Forest Management is well positioned to respond to Executive Order 13855 (EO) on Promoting Active Management of America Forests. The four components of the program either directly or indirectly support the goals of the EO. Thinning for fire resilience and fire salvage are ongoing activities of the program in order to reduce risk of high severity fire and recover value in fire-damaged timber. Appropriations for the program will contribute to the President's cumulative targets for Department of the Interior to treat 750,000 acres to reduce fuel loading, treat 500,000 acres to protect water quality, treat 750,000 acres for invasive species and restore native species, harvest of 600 million board feet of timber to reduce wildfire risk and increase forest health, and perform maintenance on public roads to provide access for emergency services. PD Forest Management expects to produce 30 million of the 600 million board feet of timber directed in EO 13855.

PD Forest Management will continue to use authorities such as Stewardship Contracting and Good Neighbor Authority, such as those recently enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, to increase efficiency. The program has also been exploring options to gain efficiencies and improve the protest process for forest management decisions and the timber sale administration (RIN# 1004-AE61). The program is also considering ways to streamline the required environmental assessment and review processes for forest thinning and hazard tree removal activities that are necessary to protect public health and safety and public and commercial infrastructure. To that end, the program helped develop national policy to improve vegetation management and hazard tree removal in and adjacent to utility rights-of-ways in FY 2018¹.

The PD Forest Management program continues to strive for efficiencies through all stages of the management process. For example, in FY 2018 the program finished consolidating inventory systems.

Supporting the Department's efforts to be a good neighbor in the communities we serve, PD Forest Management program is taking steps to improve customer service for vegetation permitting by developing a pilot website, which will be launched in FY 2019, to enable the public to purchase fuelwood and Christmas tree permits over the internet rather than have to drive long distances to purchase permits over the counter.

¹ In 2018, Instructional Memorandum 2018-070 titled Edison Electric Institute Memorandum of Understanding; Vegetation Management in Electric Utility Corridors was issued.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Riparian Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i>	21,321	21,321	+0	-16,285	-5,036	0	-21,321
	<i>FTE</i>	132	132		-129	-3	0	-132

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Riparian Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management	-16,285	-129
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities Including Assessments/Restoration	-5,036	-3
Total	-21,321	-132

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management (-\$16,285,000) / -129 FTE) – Riparian-wetland areas are critical to sustaining ecosystem functions and services, providing local communities with clean water, habitat for terrestrial and aquatic wildlife, reducing erosion and improving water quality, and providing recreational opportunities. The BLM proposes to consolidate the Riparian Management program, Fisheries Management program, and water management portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management into the Aquatic Habitat Management program. These activities include fish and aquatic species conservation, FERC relicensing, fish passage, monitoring water resource condition and trends, and reducing sediment discharge to waters. This consolidation would allow for a streamlined program management structure and more nimble parameters for funding projects and activities in the field in the places where BLM serves its host communities.

The new Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity would provide properly functioning riparian and wetland areas on public lands across the West. This includes maintaining, restoring, and conserving riparian resources as part of the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission. This request benefits the BLM by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for more effective and efficient use of funds. Riparian specialists in the field have knowledge and experience with riparian and wetland resources and are well suited to coordinate activities. Many projects undertaken by field offices benefit both fisheries and riparian resources through improvements to water quality. Integration of these programs at the national level would better reflect the ongoing work of the field as well as Administration priorities such as *Shared Conservation Stewardship*.

Focus Activities on Highest Priorities Including Assessments/Restoration (-\$5,036,000 / -3 FTE) – Through the consolidation with the Fisheries Management and the water management portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management program, efficiencies will be gained. One efficiency will be a streamlined approach to identifying and funding assessments and restoration projects. Streamlining this process will allow assessments and restoration work in priority areas to continue.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resource Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Cultural Resources	<i>\$000</i>	17,131	17,131	+172	+0	-1,718	15,585	-1,546
Management	<i>FTE</i>	103	103		+0	-4	99	-4

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities	-1,718	-4
Total	-1,718	-4

The Cultural Resource Management program manages cultural and paleontological resources to benefit the public and advance scientific knowledge. The program provides support and guidance on consultation with Native American Tribes, specifically on cultural resource issues, and also provides technical support and guidance for other BLM programs.

During 2020, BLM will complete testing and implementation of the National Cultural Resources Information System across the Bureau, and implement use of the Potential Fossil Yield Classification for all BLM public lands. The implementation of these systems throughout the Bureau will enable the program to improve, enhance and streamline the compliance process in an increased effort to provide flexibility and cost-savings for the bureau and land-users, as well as improve capacity for on-the-ground work while providing additional planning tools for identifying areas with important fossil resources, including predictive modeling tools to identify areas likely to contain resources.

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-\$1,718,000 / -4 FTE) – In FY 2020, the BLM Cultural Resource Management Program (Program) will prioritize investment in managing and synthesizing data and systems to produce tools to streamline processing of land-use authorizations. The continued collection and use of data to produce high-resolution maps to identify where proposed land use actions have the potential to affect cultural or paleontological resources will allow for increasingly streamlined decision-making to better inform resource management planning and land use decisions. The program will focus funded partnerships on key activities in support of Administration priorities where there is clear alignment of bureau priorities and partner goals. The BLM, where practical, would also utilize internal personnel to complete core program management activities.

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 the associated museum collections and data.

The purpose of the Program is to manage cultural and paleontological resources to benefit the public. The program also provides support and guidance on consultation with Native American Tribes, specifically on cultural resource issues, and also provides technical support and guidance for other BLM programs.



Empire Ranch, a historic ranch in southern Arizona (left); Native American Rock Art in Ironwood Forest National Monument (right)

The Program was launched in the 1970s to provide expertise in archaeology and historic preservation to identify resources that would be 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 research and collection by scientific organizations through a permitting process, and considers impacts to paleontological resources as part of the NEPA process. In 2009, Congress enacted the Omnibus Public Lands Act, which included the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, directing the BLM to manage these resources using scientific principles and expertise.

In the early 1990s, the Program incorporated Museum Curation and Repatriation activities in response to the agency's duties for compliance with the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act* and regulations promulgated for the Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections, both instituted in 1990.

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, which allowed the BLM more discretion and flexibility in compliance activities in the participating western states and Alaska. With the nPA, the BLM established the 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, and the associated museum collections and data, as well as coordination and consultation with Indian Tribes regarding places of historic, cultural, and traditional value.

The Program also facilitates government-to-government consultation with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Governments concerning traditional Tribal activities and places of special meaning on the public lands, such as sacred sites and places of religious and cultural significance. As part of its land management and museum collections duties, and responsibilities to Indian Tribes, the Program complies with the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990* (NAGPRA) mandates to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items held in collections and respond to new discoveries on the public lands. The program facilitates opportunities for the public to connect with their heritage sites by developing areas for public access.

The Program supports law enforcement efforts to protect the public's cultural and paleontological resources, and curbing criminal acts that result in theft, damage, vandalism, loss, and destruction in implementing the prohibited acts sections of ARPA, NAGPRA, and PRPA.



Homocercops richardsoni is one of more than 10 new dinosaurs discovered in the Kaiparowits formation of southern Utah.

Finally, the Program continues to work to enhance tools and processes to streamline the compliance process, providing flexibility and cost-savings for the Bureau and land-users and enhance capacity for on-the-ground work through partnerships with State, local, Tribal, and non-profit organizations.

Funding for completing the NHPA's Section 106 process review of effects of actions and authorizations (undertakings) on historic properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) is principally provided by the benefitting program or land-use proponents driving the land-use requiring compliance. Within the BLM, much of the Section 106 compliance is in support of oil and gas development, rights-of-way

for renewable energy and transmission, and rangeland management. External proponents fund compliance through cost-recovery accounts and directly funding their own contracting with cultural resource consultants to complete the identification phase of the 106 process.

The Program continues to optimize opportunities to gain efficiencies through efforts such as compiling existing inventory information into national systems for ease in reference and to view across jurisdictions through the National Cultural Resources Information System, the Potential Fossil Yield Classification and development of the Recreation and Permit Tracking and Online Reporting system for paleontology.

The Program utilizes existing data and other relevant data sets to produce predictive modeling tools to identify areas likely to contain resources, including regionally focused models for cultural resources and the Potential Fossil Yield Classification for paleontological resources. The Program also shares cultural inventory data with the State Historic Preservation Offices through the Cultural Resources Data Partnership. The program leverages capacity with partners and volunteer organizations, such as volunteer site stewards, which monitor BLM sites as well as utilizing the sharing of scarce skills across multiple BLM offices.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Program

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	<i>\$000</i>	75,000	75,000	+745	+0	+0	75,745	+745
	<i>FTE</i>	138	138			+0	138	0

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:					
		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
USFS Wild Horses	<i>\$000</i>	527	550	600	+50
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	<i>\$000</i>	593	510	550	+40
	<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

The Wild Horse & Burro (WHB) Program is responsible for implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. A primary legal obligation under the Act is to achieve and maintain animal populations on the public range at appropriate management levels - the point at which wild horse and burro populations are consistent with the land's capacity to support them and other mandated uses of those lands, including protecting ecological processes and habitat for wildlife and livestock.

In 2020, the program will continue to increase public/private partnerships to place more animals into private care and reduce the number housed in government-funded long-term holding facilities, and continue to reduce the overall percentage of total expenditures on holding, including by working with organizations to create private/public partnerships on pasture/sanctuary lands. The Program will also continue working with academia and Federal partners to explore effective sterilization methods and to enhance existing fertility control vaccines and develop new population controls through research projects, focusing on those that have shown positive outcomes thus far; in addition to supporting several research projects aimed at developing new management tools, such as radio-tag collars and infra-red scanning for surveys. At the request level, the program will continue to find ways to address the significant overpopulation, which is 206% over the statutory AML, including through sterilization methods and the use of contraceptives and the spaying and neutering of animals before returning them to the range. The BLM will continue removals and population growth suppression techniques on the range. In addition, the BLM will increase planned private care placement (adoptions, sales, and transfers) off-range. The BLM will continue working with the scientific community to better refine its population growth suppression methods and overall herd management techniques, as well as pursuing adoptions and sales, including incentivizing adoptions, and

seeking permanent authority to transfer animals to local, State, and other Federal agencies for use as work animals. The 2020 budget continues to request that appropriations language restricting BLM from using all of the management options authorized in the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971* be eliminated so that the full suite of tools originally authorized by Congress will be available to the Bureau to manage growing wild horse and burro herds.

Justification of 2020 Program Change

The 2020 budget request for the WHB Program is \$75,745,000 and 138 FTE.

Program Overview

The WHB Program is responsible for implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. Broadly, the law stipulates that the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service manage and protect herds, in their respective jurisdictions, within areas where they were found in 1971.

As directed by Congress under the Act, the BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros (WH&Bs) 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,” and if the BLM determines that an overpopulation exists and action is necessary to remove the excess animals, to “immediately remove [them] from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” Overpopulations of wild horses and burros exist in nearly all of the 177 herd management areas (HMAs) located in 10 western States, including severe overpopulation (i.e. over twice the AML) in over 100 HMAs. Because wild horse and burro populations have no natural predators, herds double in size every four years. This overpopulation destroys rangelands and wildlife habitat, and often leads wild horses and burros to move onto private lands or along highways, resulting in property destruction and safety issues for horses and humans alike.

To carry out this mission, the BLM controls herd growth with population growth suppression methods, such as contraceptive vaccines, and through the periodic removal of excess animals, which are placed into private care, paid for by the BLM.

Traditional WHB Program activities include maintaining a current population estimate; establishing appropriate management levels (AML), applying population growth suppression methods, and when necessary, achieving or maintaining AML by removing animals from the range, and facilitating adoptions and sales. 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.

On-range program components include developing Herd Management Area Plans (HMAP); reducing population growth by available population growth suppression methods, including contraceptive vaccines, as well as spay and neuter techniques. The Bureau also continues to evaluate new methods that might assist with population management.

The Program’s off-range components include its adoption program, transferring animals to other agencies for use as work animals, selling animals to other countries for ranch work and restoring breeding herds, aggressively pursuing opportunities to minimize holding costs, operating a comprehensive animal welfare

program, conducting population surveys, and promoting volunteerism in range and herd monitoring and management.

When the Act was passed, approximately 25,000 wild horses and burros existed on public lands managed by the BLM. As of March 2018, that population has more than tripled; there are now more than 82,000 wild horses and burros, with a net increase of about 15,000 due to foals being born in 2018. This has led to unsustainable overpopulation in nearly all herds and degradation of rangelands. Overpopulation, coupled with recurring drought conditions in many States, is causing substantial damage to the rangelands (and effectively undermining other meaningful range management investments) and leading to severe herd health degradation. This has put significant strain on



Wild horses, Spruce-Peguops HMA

BLM's ability to manage the public lands consistent with its multiple use mission. In addition to overpopulation, adoption rates for wild horses and burros dropped 70 percent from a high of nearly 8,000 in 2002. Although the BLM has achieved dramatic increases in adoptions over the past four years, private care placement totals (4,662 in 2018) are still far below what is needed to achieve appropriate management levels.

The WHB program budget is principally used to care for excess animals in off-range facilities. These costs have continued to escalate as the number of animals on the range and in BLM holding facilities has grown significantly. The program's budget has more than doubled since 2008, and the Department projects this trajectory to continue without meaningful reforms. The Act calls for maintaining animal populations on the range at appropriate management levels; the removal of excess WH&Bs^{2,3} and that they be made available for adoption⁴.

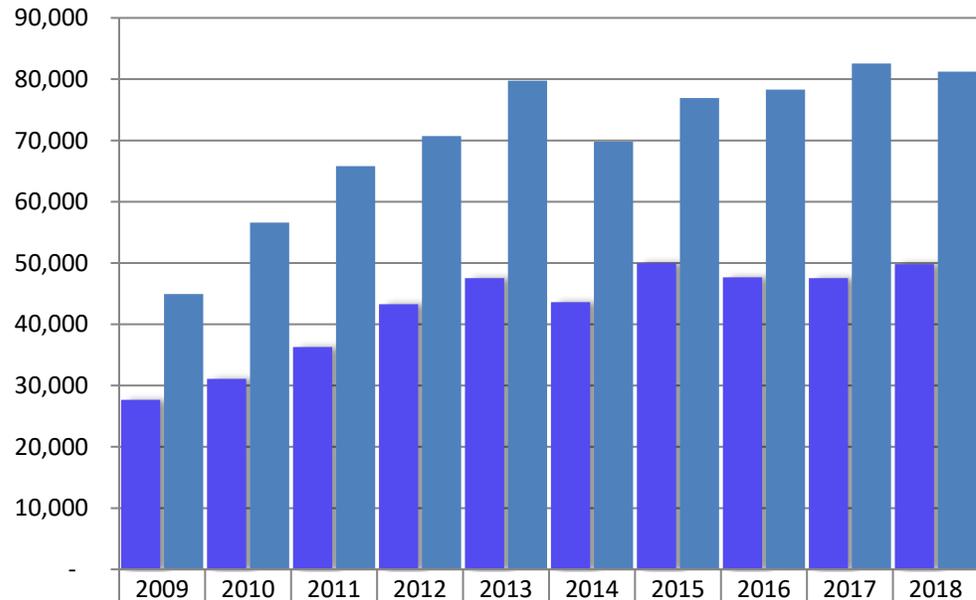
Additionally, the BLM will seek to strengthen Federal-private partnerships that can assist in reducing herd sizes through fertility control application and research, herd gather operations, adoptions, and sales to improve public rangeland health. The program will also continue to strive to decrease reliance on long-term holding facilities by transferring more animals to private care through adoptions or sales and increasing adoption rates by expanding relationships with correctional facilities and other relevant partner organizations to train more wild horses and burros to make them more desirable.

² Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.b.1.

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

⁴ Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.b.2.iv.b.

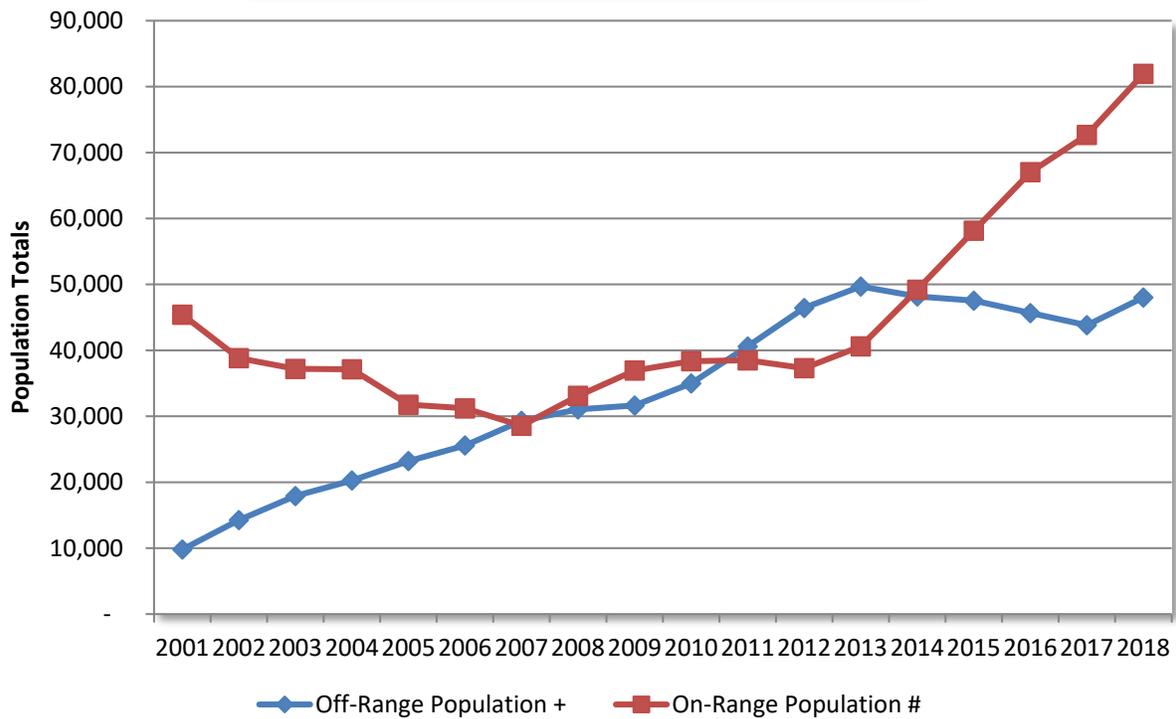
Holding Costs Related to Total Expenditures



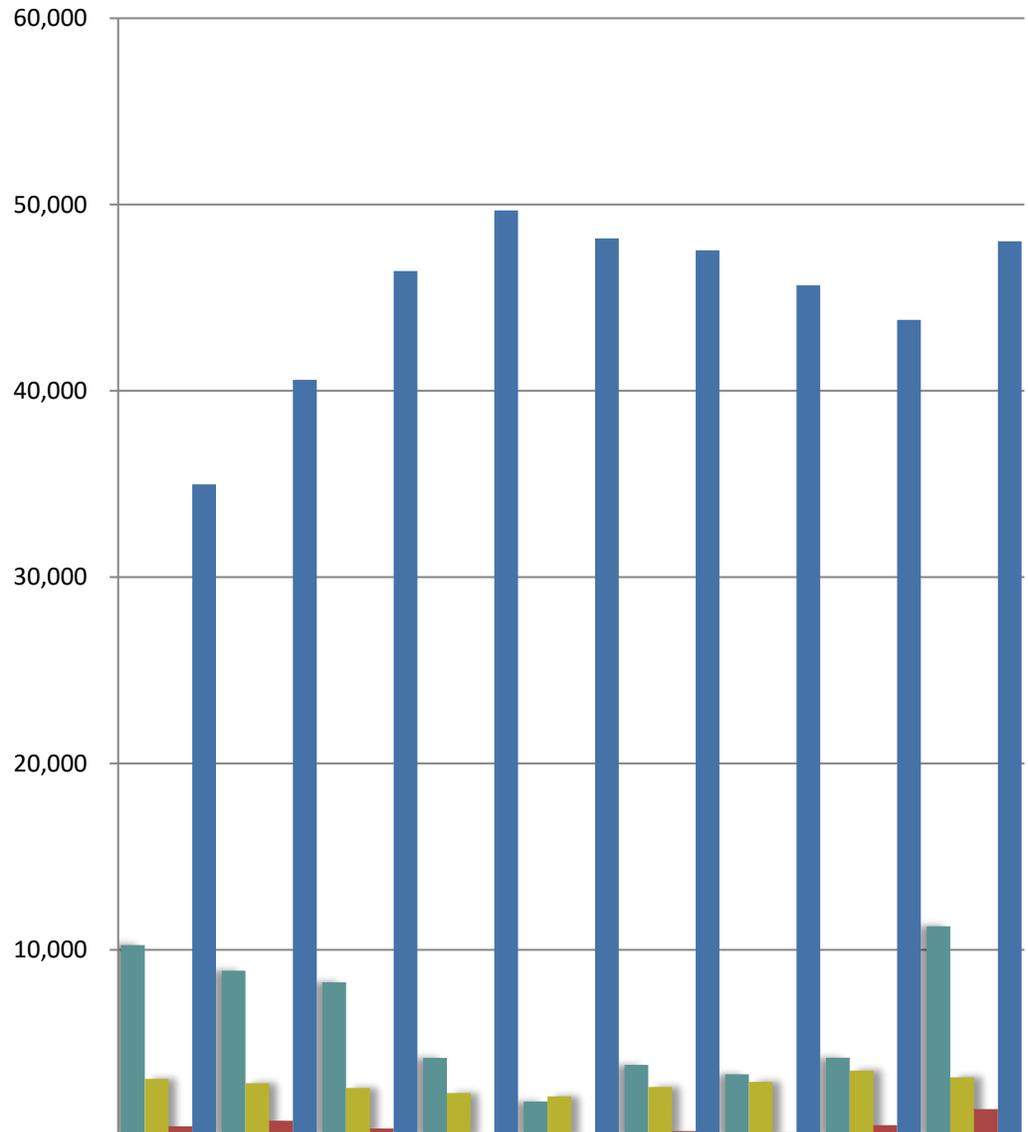
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Holding Expenditures *	27,666	31,088	36,290	43,279	47,531	43,623	49,978	47,652	47,536	49,813
Total Expenditures *	44,926	56,596	65,812	70,713	79,760	69,810	76,926	78,298	82,567	81,226
% (Holding) of Expenditures	62%	55%	55%	61%	60%	62%	65%	61%	58%	61%

* In thousands

Wild Horse and Burro Population



Wild Horses and Burros - Adopted, Sold, and Removed



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total Removed	10,255	8,877	8,255	4,196	1,857	3,819	3,320	4,209	11,262
Total Adopted	3,074	2,844	2,583	2,311	2,135	2,631	2,912	3,517	3,158
Total Sold	527	826	402	65	87	268	211	585	1,451
Off-Range Population +	34,979	40,589	46,429	49,687	48,179	47,545	45,661	43,813	48,028

+ Population as of September 30 of each fiscal year.

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Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Wildlife Management	<i>\$000</i>	103,281	103,281	+0	-70,057	-33,224	0	-103,281
	<i>FTE</i>	345	345		-236	-109	0	-345
Fisheries Management	<i>\$000</i>	12,530	12,530	+0	-11,103	-1,427	0	-12,530
	<i>FTE</i>	76	76		-73	-3	0	-76
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	<i>\$000</i>	115,811	115,811	+0	-81,160	-34,651	0	-115,811
	<i>FTE</i>	421	421		-309	-112	0	-421

The BLM proposes to consolidate the Wildlife Management and Threatened & Endangered Species Management programs into a new Wildlife Habitat Management program. These activities include wildlife management, the Native Plant program, threatened and endangered species habitat conservation, and compliance and consultation under Section 7 of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*. This consolidation would allow for better management and greater flexibility in managing resources and respond to emerging needs in communities near and on BLM-administered public lands.

The budget also proposes to consolidate the Riparian Management program, Fisheries Management program, and Water management portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management program into a new Aquatic Habitat Management program. These activities include fish and aquatic species conservation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relicensing, fish passage, monitoring water resource condition and trends, and reducing sediment discharge to waters. This consolidation would allow for a streamlined program management structure and more nimble parameters for funding projects and activities in the field in the places where BLM serves its host communities.

See the new consolidated Budget Activity, Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management, for activity description.

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Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Management

	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Wildlife Management							
<i>\$000</i>	103,281	103,281	+0	-70,057	-33,224	0	103,281
<i>FTE</i>	345	345		-236	-109	0	-345

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Wildlife Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management	-70,057	-236
Focus on High-Priority Restoration Projects	-9,824	-32
Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy	-23,400	-77
Total	103,281	-345

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management (-\$70,057,000 / -236 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$70,057,000 and 236 FTE from the previous Wildlife Management subactivity to the proposed new Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

The Wildlife Management subactivity would transfer \$70,057,000 to the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity to help 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 Management subactivity included the Wildlife Program, the Sagebrush Wildlife Habitat Conservation Program, and the Plant Conservation Program. The Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity would include these programs along with the Threatened & Endangered Species Program. Appropriate management of these resources supports actions and authorizations in energy development, endangered species recovery, domestic livestock grazing, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post-fire rehabilitation. The Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving species and their habitats in cooperation with the Federal and State wildlife agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders as an integral part of the Bureau's multiple use and sustained yield mission.

The 2020 budget proposal benefits the BLM and the public by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for effective and efficient use of funds. Many projects undertaken by field offices benefit wildlife, plant, and threatened & endangered species resources through improvements to habitat and plant communities. Integration of these programs at the national level would better reflect the ongoing work of the field as well as Administration priorities to conserve our land and water. The consolidation of these programs creates efficiencies and adds flexibility in the programs. Staff in these programs often share similar skills, education, and experience, and specialists are often responsible for multiple program duties. Aligning these programs at the national level reflects the overlap and coordination that currently occurs between these programs in the field.

Focus on High-Priority Restoration Projects (-\$9,824,000 / -32 FTE) – The wildlife and wildlife habitat

work would be focused in the highest priority areas and on the highest priority species habitat protections. The BLM would work closely with State game and fish agencies and other partners to coordinate priority work. Wildlife species and habitat inventory, monitoring, and clearance needed to support use authorizations would be funded using the “benefiting subactivity” model.

Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy (-\$23,400,000 / -77 FTE) – The BLM would continue to integrate funds from other resource programs and collaborate with the Fuels Program within the Office of Wildland Fire to protect, enhance and restore, sagebrush habitat. The BLM would focus protection and restoration on the highest priority habitat areas. The Bureau will seek out additional opportunities for coordination and cooperation with partners and to identify the highest priority projects.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,530	+0	-11,103	-1,427	0	-12,530
<i>FTE</i>	76	76		-73	-3	0	-76

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Fisheries Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management	-11,103	-73
Focus Activities on Higher Priority Habitat Projects	-1,427	-3
Total	-12,530	-76

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management (-\$11,103,000 / -73 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,103,000 and 73 FTE from the previous Fisheries Management subactivity to the proposed new Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Focus Activities on Higher Priority Habitat Projects (-\$1,427,000 / -3 FTE) – The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) would focus on higher priority habitat protection and improvement projects, including those which lessen immediate threats to sensitive species as necessary to avoid listing under the *Endangered Species Act*, and those which support Secretarial Order (SO) 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*.

The Fisheries Program, in close partnership with other Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations, is responsible for managing BLM-managed aquatic habitat for aquatic organisms, including native and game fish. To address the immediate threats from invasive species, especially quagga and zebra mussels, the BLM will focus efforts on the lower Colorado River. The Fisheries Program would focus efforts on assessment, inventory, and monitoring to support permit renewals and authorizations, especially in rangelands and areas with concentrated mineral resources, such as Alaska's North Slope.

The Fisheries Program would transfer to the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity funding to protect and restore BLM-managed aquatic habitat for native, imperiled, and game species. Working with local, State, and non-governmental partners, the Fisheries Program would continue to assist in the implementation of SO 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories* to increase sport fishing opportunities, prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species, and support subsistence programs. Since the health of fish populations and habitat is reliant on functioning riparian systems and adequate water quality and quantity, the consolidation of the Fisheries Management program with the Riparian Management program and the water component of the Soil, Water and Air Management Program benefits the BLM by creating efficiencies and adding flexibility in the programs. Staff in these programs share similar skills, education, and experience, and these specialists currently hold multiple program duties. Aligning these programs at the national level reflects the overlap and coordination which is currently occurring in the programs.

Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[43,851]	[43,851]	+420	+37,388	-1,129	36,679	+36,679
	<i>FTE</i>	[242]	[242]		+267	+0	267	+267
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[124,848]	[124,848]	+912	+81,154	-313	81,753	+81,753
	<i>FTE</i>	[468]	[468]		+314	+0	314	+314
Total, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[168,699]	[167,622]	+1,332	+118,542	-1,442	118,432	+118,432
	<i>FTE</i>	[710]	[710]		+581	+0	581	+581

Activity Description

The Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management Activity 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. Actions under this activity develop and implement program policy, implement projects, maintain water resources, in coordination with States, and promote vital partnerships to support multiple use and sustained yield on the public lands. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water efforts that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations, sustain recreational and subsistence uses, and enhance or maintain local economies in the West. Additionally, the Activity supports actions to increase the resiliency of habitats and species, which decreases the need for special actions based on the requirements of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*. The BLM collects in-stream water quality data to monitor compliance with the *Clean Water Act*. Collectively, these efforts bolster the resiliency of a variety of species and broaden decision space to achieve the BLM multiple use and sustained yield mission. This Activity relies heavily on public-private partnerships to improve and enhance watershed and wildlife habitat conditions. Actions accomplished under this Activity directly support the Department's priority of creating a conservation stewardship legacy.

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. These habitats include 50 million acres of elk habitat, 124 million acres of mule deer habitat, and 16 million acres of wild turkey habitat. The BLM also manages 23 million acres of bighorn sheep habitat, including most of the habitat for desert bighorn sheep. The BLM's diverse land base also includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Over 99 percent of these lands are open to hunting and fishing, providing innumerable recreation opportunities for the public.

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Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Aquatic Habitat Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[43,851]	[43,851]	+420	+37,388	-1,129	36,679	+36,679
	<i>FTE</i>	[242]	[242]		+267	+0	267	+267

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Aquatic Habitat Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Soil, Water, & Air Management	+10,000	+65
Transfer from Riparian Management	+16,285	+129
Transfer from Fisheries Management	+11,103	+73
Inventory, Monitoring, and Restoration Projects	-1,129	+0
Total	+36,259	+267

Justification of 2020 Program Change

In 2020, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Riparian Management program, the Fisheries Management program, and the water resource component of the Soil, Water, and Air program into a new Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity. These activities include fish and aquatic species conservation, hydropower licensing, fish passage, the control of aquatic invasive species, monitoring water resource condition and trends, and collaborating with soil resources and other programs to reduce sediment discharges into waters. These activities also include collecting and analyzing water resources data needed to maintain, protect, and restore water resources effectively, as well as applying expertise to assess and improve the productivity and resiliency of these resources on public lands. These data collections are key components of the BLM decision making process. This consolidation will allow for efficiencies as well as improved management and flexibility of these activities, which directly affect the quality of life for communities near and on BLM-administered public lands. The BLM began integrating the Riparian Management and Fisheries Management programs in FY 2017, and these programs are often already implemented in an integrated fashion at the field level.

Transfer from Soil, Water and Air Management (+\$10,000,000 / +65 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$10,000,000 and 65 FTE from the Water Management component of the previous Soil, Water & Air Management subactivity to the newly created Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Transfer from Riparian Management (+16,285,000 / +129 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$16,285,000 and 129 FTE from the Riparian Management program subactivity to the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Transfer from Fisheries Management (+\$11,103,000 / +73 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,103,000 and 73 FTE from the previous Fisheries Management Program subactivity to the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Inventory, Monitoring, and Restoration Projects (-\$1,129,000 / 0 FTE) – The Program will focus on core functions and prioritize workloads based on directed program funds such as salinity control projects, native, special status and sportfish species protection and habitat management, and priority work (legal obligations, court mandated monitoring, and permitting for grazing, mineral and energy development). Previously developed tools for data analysis and data management will be maintained to assist with permit renewals and decision making processes. Project work with State fish and wildlife agencies and non-governmental organizations will focus on areas that support conservation and restoration of habitats for rare, special status aquatic species and maintain sport fishing access.

Program Overview

The Aquatic Habitat Management (AHM) subactivity provides program management and guidance for fish and aquatic habitat conservation, riparian and wetland conservation, control of aquatic invasive species, fish passage, hydropower licensing, and monitoring riparian and in-stream habitat conditions and water quality condition and trends. These activities also include analyzing water resource data needed to maintain, protect, and restore water resources effectively, as well as applying expertise to assess and improve the productivity and resiliency of these resources on public lands. These data collections are key components of the BLM decision-making process. The BLM manages the Nation's most ecologically diverse range of aquatic habitat for fish, wildlife, and invertebrates, totaling more than 150,000 miles of streams and rivers, over 3 million acres of lake and reservoir habitat, and nearly 13 million acres of wetlands. The AHM program collaborates closely with other BLM programs as well as State and Federal agencies to ensure watershed health, water quality and quantity, hunting and fishing access and riparian habitat conservation for native, resident game and nongame species, including special status, anadromous and subsistence species. AHM supports land and water health through outcomes that result in aquatic resources that support multiple uses and reports on miles and acres of riparian and stream shoreline where the desired condition is known and specified in management plans.

The AHM program supports the full suite of the BLM activities and use authorizations through the management of the fundamental resource—water. The Program has three areas of major focus which includes water quality and quantity, riparian habitat quality, and quantity and fisheries habitat and productivity. The AHM program relies heavily on public-private partnerships to address, improve, and enhance watershed conditions.

Water Quality and Quantity – The BLM monitors water resource conditions and trends to support multiple uses of public lands. Monitoring water quality, as well as identifying, promoting, and implementing best-management practices helps to maintain and improve water quality, as well as functioning aquatic ecosystems that support many recreational uses. The BLM program supports water rights filings when needed to assure adequate water is available for multiple use public lands management. The BLM proposes to implement 180 conservation actions for non-ESA species and communities; inventory 2,600 acres of lake and wetland habitat; and inventory 1,800 miles of stream and riparian habitat. The BLM will continue to support the interstate and interagency Western Rivers and Streams assessment in 2020 through the continued monitoring of aquatic resources on public lands. In addition the program participates in the Colorado River Salinity Forum which addresses sediment and salt discharge. Monitoring projects that support the Administration's priorities of streamlining decisions will be prioritized for funding. Focus areas for inventory and assessments are those where energy development has been identified as a priority.

Riparian Habitat Quality and Quantity – The BLM seeks to provide properly functioning riparian and wetland areas on public lands across the West. It is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving riparian and wetland areas as part of the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission. The BLM

proposes to inventory 860 miles of stream and riparian habitat; treat 120 miles of stream and riparian habitat; and monitor 1,190 miles of stream and riparian habitat. The BLM works cooperatively with a wide range of constituents to develop strategies that provide protection for sensitive riparian and wetland areas as well as maintain or restore stream function while supporting multiple uses on public lands.

Fish Habitat and Productivity – The BLM designs and implements treatments to conserve, restore, and reconnect native and game aquatic species habitat on public lands to improve the habitat and enhance the quality and quantity of angling opportunities. The BLM will apply treatments to 4,400 acres of lake and wetland habitat; undertake 50 lake, wetland, stream and riparian construction projects; monitor 1,900 riparian and stream miles and 11,000 acres of lake and wetland habitat; undertake 100 conservation actions for non-ESA species; and monitor 830 species populations. The BLM will continue to work with partners and State fish and wildlife agencies to focus on the highest priority habitat restoration and conservation projects, including emphasizing special status, sport, and subsistence species.

The BLM is working with cooperators, conservation groups, fishing partners, and other BLM programs to enhance opportunities for fishing on America's public lands, in support of Secretarial Orders 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, and 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Cooperation with States, Tribes, and Territories*. The BLM will continue to work closely with the BLM Recreation and Visitor Services Program, State fish and wildlife agencies, and external partners, such as the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, to identify and jointly fund priority recreational fisheries projects.

The program will continue to support efforts to automate work processes, and support decision making for energy development, infrastructure projects, and other job-creating activities connected to BLM-managed lands. The program will also continue to support the Rangeland Management Program in adding additional flexibility into terms and conditions of grazing permits to help streamline on-the-ground operations while protecting valuable riparian and wetland habitat.

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Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[124,848]	[124,848]	+912	+81,154	-313	81,753	+81,753
	<i>FTE</i>	[314]	[314]		+314	+0	314	+314

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Wildlife Habitat Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Wildlife Management	+70,057	+236
Transfer from Threatened & Endangered Species	+11,097	+78
Focus Activities on Higher Priority Habitat Projects	-313	+0
Total	+80,841	+314

The Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity supports multiple programs and initiatives intended to restore and conserve wildlife habitat. Healthy habitat supports actions and authorizations in energy development, endangered species recovery, domestic livestock grazing, recreation (including hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing), forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post fire rehabilitation. The Wildlife Habitat Management program is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving species and their habitats in cooperation with the Federal and State wildlife agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Projects undertaken by field offices will benefit wildlife, including threatened and endangered species, implement various Departmental priorities, and increase use and enjoyment of public lands through improvements to habitat and plant communities.

Justification of 2020 Program Change

In 2020, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Wildlife Management and Threatened & Endangered (T&E) Species Management programs into a new Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity. These activities include wildlife management, sage-grouse conservation, native plants, T&E species conservation, and compliance and consultation under Section 7 of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (ESA). This consolidation would allow for better management and more flexibility of these activities, which directly affect the quality of life for communities near and on BLM-administered public lands.

Transfer from Wildlife Management (+\$70,057,000 / +236 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$70,057,000 and 236 FTE from the Wildlife program of the previous Wildlife Management subactivity to the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity. The transferred Wildlife Management funding includes \$32.5 million for wildlife and plant materials and \$37.5 million for sagebrush wildlife habitat conservation.

Transfer from Threatened & Endangered Species Management (+\$11,097,000 / +78 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,097,000 and 78 FTE from the T&E Species Program of the previous T&E Species Management activity to the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

Focus Activities on Higher Priority Habitat Projects (-\$313,000 / 0 FTE) – The Wildlife Habitat Management Program supports the use and enjoyment of public lands through restoration and conservation

of wildlife resources. In 2020, the Program will focus on core functions and prioritize workloads based on four programmatic areas: wildlife habitat management, sagebrush restoration, plant materials, and threatened and endangered species.

Program Overview

Wildlife Management

The Wildlife Management Program helps 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 Program is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving species and their habitats in cooperation with Federal and State wildlife agencies, and other stakeholders. BLM-administered public lands are home to thousands of mammal, reptile, avian, amphibian, and invertebrate species, which inhabit some of our Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential habitat.

The BLM will continue to work with partners and maintain close collaboration with States, Tribes, other Federal agencies, and other organizations in conserving and restoring wildlife habitats to support wildlife and wildlife uses under a shared conservation stewardship approach. In 2020, the BLM will treat 250,000 acres of wildlife habitat and inventory or monitor 9,000 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 Management Program leverages funds with other BLM Programs to develop and maintain plant material for restoration to improve wildlife habitat, while increasing forage for livestock, improving water quality, increasing resistance to invasive weed species, and reducing the threat of wildfires.

The BLM's emphasis areas include collaboration, conservation, and communities. To this end, the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity includes collaborative activities such as increasing coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies, and working with other wildlife partners toward shared conservation stewardship. The BLM will also continue to prioritize the implementation of Secretarial Order (SO) 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation* and SO 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*, to provide hunting opportunities by working with other BLM programs and partners to maintain existing access and provide improved access where it would be cost effective and cooperative partnerships are available. Additionally, the BLM will prioritize the implementation of SO 3362, *Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors*, and SO 3366, *Increasing Recreational Opportunities on Lands and Waters Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior*, to improve elk, mule deer, and pronghorn habitat, as well as habitat important for recreational activities such as birding and other wildlife viewing.

In 2020, the BLM will focus on priorities that include expanding hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities and identifying areas to increase access for these purposes; working with State agencies to meet State wildlife population objectives and working with rural communities to enhance economic opportunities related to wildlife; working to enhance habitat for upland game, waterfowl, and big game species; providing employment opportunities for youth and veterans; providing consistent data to streamline energy and grazing permitting, and working with partners to provide data to streamline land use planning; and partnering with conservation stewardship organizations to increase habitat quality.

Sagebrush Restoration

Sagebrush is a vital part of the lifecycle of more than 350 species including sage-grouse, mule deer, elk, and pronghorn antelope. The importance of maintaining and restoring this ecosystem is evident in the value it provides for wildlife habitat, 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 State and local partners.

Increased collaboration with State and local partners and organizations is critical to addressing the challenges to sagebrush habitat conservation. State and local communities and stakeholders are actively engaged in protection, enhancement, and restoration work. In 2020, the BLM will work with these partners to treat 320,000 acres of sagebrush habitat. To promote the synergy between interested parties, the BLM will focus on: monitoring of priority habitat areas, maintaining data sets and geospatial information to meet the assessment and monitoring commitments made in the land use plans, providing information to State partners and the public, increasing transparency to ensure strategic implementation of restoration actions, travel and transportation planning, partnership development, and training. Work to promote habitat resiliency and connectivity, which is often conducted in cooperation with industry stakeholders, States, and other partners, will also be directed to highest priority areas where partners are available to leverage and increase capacity.

The BLM will continue to coordinate with the States on sagebrush conservation activities that will more closely align the Federal and State actions as described in SO 3353, *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation and Cooperation with Western States* and continue work on the sage-grouse and their habitat. Coordination will continue with the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) to ensure that implementation of the BLM Greater Sage Grouse land use plans does not jeopardize the “not warranted” finding that was issued in 2015. In 2020, the BLM will increase focus of restoration work to benefit wildlife corridors and winter habitat, and areas where the risk of wildfire can be reduced in order to address Departmental and BLM priorities.

Plant Materials

Maintaining and restoring plant communities for habitat and dependent uses such as grazing and hunting is a key component of this program. Public lands contain a diversity of wildlife and other uses that rely on healthy plant communities spanning over 50 ecoregions across the BLM. Each ecoregion contains plant communities that have adapted to those environments. Plant materials development and management, including wildland seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage, and seed use are critical to restoring degraded habitat and improving fire resilience in fire prone areas. A coordinated approach that actively works with the private sector to build the seed industry can help assure a ready supply of plant materials. Wildland seed collections are the foundation for developing commercially available seed. BLM will continue to work with agencies and partners to increase the efficiency and effectiveness to supply the need plant materials and seed for habitat restoration and other dependent uses. In 2020, the BLM will continue to work with partners to focus on forbs and grasses for restoration of wildlife habitats and rehabilitation after wildfires.

Conservation Efforts for Endangered Species

As part of the Wildlife Habitat Management program, the BLM works to conserve and enhance habitats of federally threatened and endangered species and to implement conservation efforts for Bureau sensitive plants and Federal candidate species to avoid listing under the ESA. Habitat improvements benefit species' resiliency. As species recover, there is less regulatory burden on the BLM to restrict activities to protect species in peril. The BLM works closely with other Federal agencies, State wildlife agencies, Tribes and other stakeholders in shared conservation stewardship of these important species and habitats. One partnership example is the Department of Defense (DOD), BLM, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and FWS having developed collaborative recovery opportunities across Federal agencies and State governments. This effort is called the "Collaborative Wildlife Protection and Recovery Initiative." This collaboration reflects the intent of the 2018 Memorandum of Understanding signed between DOD and the DOI, to establish a mutually beneficial partnership to develop and promote effective ecosystem conservation and species recovery initiative. Such

efforts will continue to provide synergizing effects across agencies, and aid DOD in deploying programs to ensure military readiness for the safety of our Nation while achieving conservation goals and minimizing regulatory burdens.

In addition to implementing 1,000 recovery actions in 2020, BLM will complete approximately 900 formal and informal consultations under Section 7 of the ESA. Consultation with the FWS or the National Marine Fisheries Service under Section 7 of the ESA is a BLM responsibility whenever a BLM authorized action may affect a listed species. These consultations are a necessary step in compliance with issuing permit authorizations, yet when done proactively, can significantly reduce the time to complete this task and streamline subsequent authorizations. The BLM will also monitor 1,900 populations of special status species in accordance with law and policy and monitor 1.32 million acres of special status species habitat.

Threatened and Endangered Species

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Threatened & Endangered Species	<i>\$000</i>	21,567	21,567	+0	-11,097	-10,470	0	-21,567
	<i>FTE</i>	123	123		-78	-45	0	-123

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Threatened & Endangered Species:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management	-11,097	-78
Continue High Priority Preemptive Actions	-10,470	-45
Total	-21,567	-123

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Threatened & Endangered Species Program Transfer (-\$11,097,000 / -78 FTE) – In 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,097,000 and 78 FTE from the T&E Species Program of the previous T&E Species Management activity to the proposed new Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

The BLM proposes to consolidate the Wildlife Management and T&E Species programs. These activities include wildlife management, sage-grouse conservation, native plants, and threatened and endangered species conservation, and compliance and consultation under Section 7 of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (ESA). This consolidation would allow for better management and more flexibility of these activities, which directly affect the quality of life for communities near and on BLM-administered public lands.

Continue High Priority Preemptive Actions (-\$10,470,000 / -45 FTE) – The T&E Program will focus on completing the highest priority habitat recovery actions for listed species and support activities that best avoid the need to list candidate species under the ESA. Currently, 430 federally threatened and endangered species and 16 Federal candidate species occur within BLM jurisdiction. The BLM is assigned to over 5,000 recovery tasks in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) approved recovery plans for T&E species. These tasks are multiple-year endeavors applied across the species' range.⁵ The BLM will focus on a select number of Priority One Recovery Tasks in areas with highest potential for conflict with multiple use activities. Conservation opportunities will be selected only in cases where cooperation with State, industry and other stakeholders can bring a direct investment of funding or volunteers.

Under the ESA, the BLM must consult with the FWS or the NMFS whenever it determines that an action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a listed species. The BLM completes approximately 600 informal and formal consultations annually. The BLM will work closely with

⁵ In developing recovery plans, the FWS and NMFS assign priority ranking of 1, 2 or 3 to recovery tasks, according to the relative contribution they may make to species recovery. Priority 1 is ranked highest.

the FWS and the NMFS to streamline the ESA Section 7 consultation processes and timelines. To support this workload, all Section 7 requirements, including inventory and monitoring that directly supports planning, assessments, and compliance of use authorizations will be funded by the benefiting subactivity.

Recreation Management

Activity: Recreation Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+132	+0	-1,495	16,901	-1,363
	<i>FTE</i>	127	127		+0	+0	123	-4
Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	54,465	54,465	+594	+0	-231	54,828	+363
	<i>FTE</i>	353	353		+0	+0	353	0
Total, Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	72,729	72,729	+726	+0	-1,726	71,729	-1,000
	<i>FTE</i>	480	480		+0	+0	476	-4

Activity Description

The Recreation Management Activity supports the Department's goals of Conserving Our Land and Water Resources by working with our partners to promote multiple use on public lands and Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access by expanding access to hunting, fishing, recreational target shooting, and other recreational opportunities.

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting opportunities;
- Trails, and rivers management including off-highway vehicle, public access, and comprehensive travel and transportation management;
- Monitoring and inventory in Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas;
- Coordination with sporting organizations, State fish and wildlife agencies, and other partners to further provide education, interpretation; maintaining and expanding infrastructure for hunting and fishing, including improving access for those with special needs; and supporting hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting participation for the next generation of sportsmen and women; and, stewardship and wildlife conservation;
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance including visitor centers;
- Visitor information and services including maps, websites and online trip planning and reservation systems, including recreation.gov;
- Recreation and community support partnerships including tourism and marketing;
- Wilderness management on the National Conservation Lands;
- Support to partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs;
- Streamlined and improved permitting processes; and,
- Collection of recreation use and entrance fees.

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Activity: Recreation Management
Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+132	+0	-1,495	16,901	-1,363
	<i>FTE</i>	127	127		+0	-4	123	-4

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Wilderness Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities	-1,495	-4
Total	-1,495	-4

The Wilderness Management program administers Congressionally designated wilderness areas and wilderness study areas (WSAs). Managing these lands includes collaborating with local, State, and Tribal governments and other Federal partners; enhancing and maintaining recreational access to wilderness and WSAs; and engaging youth to help foster a sense of shared stewardship. During 2020, the Wilderness Program will continue resource management while prioritizing monitoring goals and expanding access opportunities. Specifically, the BLM will continue to develop and implement interagency tools that standardize wilderness monitoring and improve workload planning. By establishing baseline and performance goals that adopt a unified approach to identifying trends across the National Wilderness Preservation System, the Program lays the groundwork for a meaningful measure to track wilderness character.

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-\$1,495,000 / -4 FTE) – The 2020 President’s budget will be used to conduct routine monitoring of wilderness areas and WSAs. Doing so will allow the Bureau to ensure it is preserving wilderness character in Congressionally designated wilderness areas, as required by the *Wilderness Act of 1964*, and maintaining WSAs so as not to impair their suitability for designation as wilderness. This work ensures that wilderness areas and WSAs provide outdoor recreation opportunities; and the program will prioritize areas that expand hunting, fishing, and recreational opportunities in wilderness and WSAs. The Program will also use its recreation mapping and web pages to promote and enhance user-friendly content for the public to visit wilderness areas and WSAs, improving access to recreational sites on public lands. The BLM will also continue to work with communities and gain efficiencies through improved coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies as well as Tribes to manage fish and wildlife species within wilderness areas. The program currently uses agreements with over 100 partner organizations. The Bureau will examine those agreements to ensure that these arrangements are providing the greatest benefits for the program dollars spent and maximize opportunities for service and job training for veterans and youth.

Program Overview

Part of the BLM's National Conservation Lands, the Wilderness Program 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 WSAs, which are roadless areas containing wilderness characteristics. 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.



Sabinoso Wilderness, BLM New Mexico. Photo by Sherman Hogue

As of February 2019, the BLM manages 224 wilderness areas, comprising nearly 8.8 million acres in 10 western States, or 3.5 percent of the total surface acreage that the BLM administers. In addition, the BLM continues to manage 515 WSAs (almost 12.6 million acres in 11 western States and Alaska, or 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 that manage recreation, wildlife, fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely benefit 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 WSAs.

Much of the work of the Wilderness Program is achieved through strong networks of volunteers that provide thousands of hours of service. Typical examples of work performed by partners in wilderness areas and WSAs include building and maintaining trails, eradicating invasive species, 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

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Recreation Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	54,465	54,465	+594	+0	-231	54,828	+363
	<i>FTE</i>	353	353		+0	+0	353	0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Recreation Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Higher Priorities Including Hunting, Fishing and Public Access	-1,231	+0
Lake Havasu Watercraft Decontamination	+1,000	+0
Total	-231	+0

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:

		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
Recreation Fees	<i>\$000</i>	26,754	25,491	29,674	+4,183
	<i>FTE</i>	147	101	101	+0
California Off-Highway Vehicle	<i>\$000</i>	4,826	5,462	4,527	-935
	<i>FTE</i>	33	25	25	+0
Recreation Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	3,676	2,980	3,800	+820
	<i>FTE</i>	10	10	10	+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.

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Recreation Cost Recovery are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM.

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities in the western United States. The BLM manages recreation and visitor services in a manner that involves both public and private partners – a collaborative approach that generates benefits for visitors, nearby residents, and local communities. In 2020, the program will increase access to recreational opportunities on public lands by developing trails and connecting trail systems into trail networks, working with partners and local communities, and by acquiring easements to public lands that are currently difficult to access

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Focus on Higher Priorities Including Hunting, Fishing and Public Access (-\$1,231,000 / -0 FTE) – In 2020, the Recreation Resources Management Program will continue to focus on implementing Secretarial Orders 3356 and 3366 to improve access to hunting, fishing, recreational shooting and other recreational opportunities on public lands, in addition to managing and maintaining recreation sites and facilities.

Lake Havasu Watercraft Decontamination (+\$1,000,000 / 0 FTE) –Resources will be used to partner with the States of Arizona and California to prevent aquatic invasive species from being spread by contaminated watercraft from Lake Havasu and the Lower Colorado River to other water bodies across the West. These organisms have the potential to destroy ecosystem function, degrade recreational fishing opportunities, impair irrigated agriculture, and increase maintenance costs at hydroelectric facilities. Focus on activities related to Lake Havasu Cleanup.

Program Overview

The Recreation and Visitor Services Program manages recreation resources and visitor services in order 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 ready accessibility to public lands provided recreation opportunities for 67.9 million visitors in FY 2018. It is estimated that in 2020 the BLM will be providing recreation opportunities for over 70 million visitors to public lands. Currently, the BLM manages over 3,600 developed recreation sites and areas; administers over 4,500 permits for commercial, competitive and organized group activities; and provides the public with thousands of miles of motorized and non-motorized trails. Over 95 percent of visitors surveyed report overall satisfaction with visitor information, facilities, management, interpretation/education, staff services, and programs annually.¹

The BLM's Recreation and Visitor Services Program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related activities and programs including recreation planning; visitor safety; travel and transportation management; interpretive programs; recreation infrastructure; and other management actions. Among the important management objectives are providing access for people with disabilities; accommodating the growing diversity of recreational demands; providing improved opportunities for hunting, fishing and recreational shooting; serving traditional users and engaging non-traditional users; sponsoring educational programs to mitigate conflicts between recreationists and other public land users; and adopting modern business practices that efficiently provide recreation opportunities. The BLM provides a wide variety of developed and dispersed opportunities to the recreating public at little or no cost. At the same time, legislation such as the *Federal*



Hunting Friends, Sacramento River Bend Outstanding Natural Area, BLM California. Photo by Eric Coulter

¹ "Bureau of Land Management 2018 GPRA Report", Social and Economic Sciences Research Center, Washington State University. November 7, 2018.

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. Additional value – critical to the success of the Recreation Program – is derived from partners and volunteers, who multiply the BLM’s available resources as they accomplish work with tangible benefits on the ground. In 2020, approximately 100 BLM campgrounds and other recreation sites will be available on Rec.gov, improving access to recreation with enhanced online reservations and information.

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

Secretarial Orders 3356 and 3366 direct the BLM to enhance and expand hunting, fishing and shooting sports, as well as a diversity of outdoor recreation opportunities for all Americans. In implementing these Secretarial Orders the BLM will enhance access, recreation opportunities and conservation stewardship.

Outdoor recreation is important to our country’s heritage and economy. Between hunting, fishing, motorized recreation, camping and more, the outdoor recreation industry supports thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity⁶. In 2020, 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 and connecting trail systems, and also 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. Expanding recreation access includes providing information to the public on how to access nearby public lands and what opportunities are available, through online services, including developing and maintaining online applications.

The BLM will continue to conduct recreation facility condition assessments on approximately 20 percent of recreation sites, and correct or remove barriers at sites or facilities, to enhance visitor health and safety and improve access for people with disabilities. By developing closer ties to and accountability with the States and local communities and the public that we serve, the 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.

In 2020 the BLM will be managing over 1,000 online permit applications in an effort to streamline the permit and use authorization process and help inform and educate the public, for-profit, and non-profit entities on how to obtain, or if applicable, avoid the need for a permit. These actions will help to expand access and relieve financial burdens, while protecting public land resources, ensuring public health and safety, and avoiding conflicts with other public land users. The implementation of an online Special Recreation Permit application system, 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 enhancing a higher level of customer service. The 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.

⁶ “The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2018” <https://www.blm.gov/documents/national-office/public-room/annual-report/sound-investment-2018>

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Energy and Minerals Management

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	85,947	85,947	+992	+0	+1,386	88,325	+2,378
	<i>FTE</i>	418	418		+0	+0	425	+7
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	<i>\$000</i>	7,365	7,365	+0	+0	-7,365	0	-7,365
	<i>FTE</i>	54	54		+0	+0	0	-54
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	48,385	48,385	+540	+0	+0	48,925	+540
	<i>FTE</i>	380	380		-54	+0	380	+0
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	11,868	11,868	+218	+0	+7,665	19,751	+7,883
	<i>FTE</i>	74	74		+0	+0	90	+16
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	12,043	12,043	+136	+0	+124	12,303	+260
	<i>FTE</i>	88	88		+0	+0	88	+0
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	28,320	28,320	+179	+0	+562	29,061	+741
	<i>FTE</i>	112	112		+0	+0	112	+0
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	<i>\$000</i>	193,928	193,928	+2,065	+0	+2,372	198,365	+4,437
	<i>FTE</i>	1,126	1,126		-54	+0	1,095	-31

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. Total funding resources available to the Oil and Gas Program in 2020 through current and permanent appropriations are estimated to be \$190.3 million (not including cost recoveries estimated to total \$3.0 million).

Activity Description

The 2020 BLM budget request supports an “all of the above” energy development approach to fulfill the Administration’s promises to facilitate domestic energy production, generate revenue, and support jobs in the energy sector. Oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In FY 2018, sales volumes from Federal onshore lands accounted for approximately 40 percent of the Nation’s coal, 40 percent of the Nation’s geothermal capacity, 10 percent of domestic natural gas, seven percent of U.S. natural gas liquids production, and six percent of domestically-produced oil.

The goal of the Oil and Gas Program is to provide access to oil and gas where suitable, to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way, and to provide a fair return to taxpayers from the sale of these Federal assets.

The BLM provides other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic 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 to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings. This includes those used by the BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program, which includes geothermal energy, is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy, overseeing geothermal energy leasing and development, and 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.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfer s	Progra m Change	2020 Reques t	
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	85,947	85,947	+992	+0	+1,386	88,325	+2,378
	<i>FTE</i>	418	418		+0	+7	425	7
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	<i>\$000</i>	7,365	7,365	+0	+0	-7,365	0	-7,365
	<i>FTE</i>	54	54		+0	-54	0	-54
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	48,385	48,385	+540	+0	+0	48,925	+540
	<i>FTE</i>	380	380		+0	+0	380	0
Total, Oil & Gas Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	141,697	141,697	1,532	+0	-5,979	137,250	-4,447
	<i>FTE</i>	852	852	+0	+0	-47	805	-47

0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Oil and Gas Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Expedite Oil and Gas Permitting	+1,386	+7
Funding Converts to Permanent Appropriations in 2020	-7,365	-54
Total	-5,979	-47

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:					
		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
Energy Act Permit Processing Fund	<i>\$000</i>	40,152	44,788	53,094	+8,306
	<i>FTE</i>	262	225	279	+54
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	3,824	2,900	3,000	+100
	<i>FTE</i>	25	30	30	+0
Subtotal, Oil & Gas Discretionary Funding	<i>\$000</i>	141,697	141,697	137,250	-4,447
Total, Oil & Gas Resources	<i>\$000</i>	185,673	189,385	193,344	+3,959

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund in 2018 and 2019 reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration, while the 2020 amount only reflects the impact of previously unavailable authority.

- 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

The Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. Interior estimates that the BLM's Oil and Gas Management Program supported approximately 284,000 jobs and generated \$59.6 billion in economic output during FY 2017.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Expedite Oil and Gas Permitting (+\$1,386,000/ +7 FTE) – In 2020, the Oil and Gas Management Program will address increased APD processing workloads in New Mexico and Wyoming, the two largest States for this program. For FY 2018, New Mexico and Wyoming received nearly 70 percent of the total APDs and have approximately 65 percent of the total pending APD workload. With historic oil and gas lease sales in FYs 2017 and 2018 in both New Mexico's Permian Basin and Wyoming's Powder River Basin, the BLM expects to continue to see high permitting activity in both of these locations as operators develop their recently acquired leases.

The BLM will continue to pursue the goals of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 to conduct lease sales and ensure responsible development in Section 1002 of the Alaska Coastal Plain. In accordance with the Tax Act, the BLM is expected to hold its first lease sale in 2019 with a minimum 400,000 acres being offered. Geologic reports and 2D seismic interpretations indicate considerable interest from industry. The BLM will further implement Secretarial Order 3352 to jump start development in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR-A) and strike a balance of promoting development while protecting surface resources. The NPR-A integrated activity plan and associated record of decision are expected to be completed early in 2020 and will provide the opportunity for 2 lease sales that year to correspond with recently updated resource estimates and industry expressed interest.

Funding Converts to Permanent Appropriations in 2020 (-\$7,365,000 / -54 FTE) – Section 3021 of the *National Defense Authorization Act* (NDAA), 2015, authorized the Secretary in fiscal years 2016 through 2026 to charge and collect a \$9,500 fee for processing an Application for Permit to Drill (APD), as indexed for inflation. Pursuant to the NDAA, from 2016 through 2019, 15 percent of APD collections were subject to appropriation, while the remaining 85 percent was permanently appropriated. The Oil and Gas Permit Processing subactivity expires on September 30, 2019, and the full amount of the revenue collected from APDs becomes available without further appropriation.

Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 38,500 Federal onshore leases and over 100,000 well completions across 32 States. These leases have generated in excess of \$2 billion annually in bonus bids, royalties and rents in recent years of which nearly half is 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'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 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 *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). This funding was 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).

Components

The BLM seeks to ensure that the public's oil and gas resources are developed in an environmentally responsible manner that maximizes recovery, while minimizing waste and providing a fair return for the taxpayer through accurate revenue collection. This is accomplished through expediting leasing, streamlining well permitting, reservoir management, and the administration of operations, which includes prioritizing inspections based on risk and providing oversight of ongoing operations, as well as monitoring reclamation and abandonment activities. Another important component is the BLM's fiduciary trust responsibility to Indian Tribes, which is an obligation on the part of the United States to protect Tribal treaty rights, lands, assets, and resources, as well as a duty to carry out the mandates of Federal law with respect to American Indian and Alaska Native Tribes and villages.

Other Funding Sources

The Oil and Gas Management Program is supported by mandatory funding that is deposited in the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF). This includes 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases. This funding is authorized by Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005*, as amended by Section 3021 of the FY 2015 NDAA. This PPIF amount also includes the mandatory spending authority from Application for Permit to Drill (APD) fee collections. For FY 2020, rental revenue is estimated at \$7.6 million and APD fee revenue is estimated at \$42.7 million. An additional \$2.8 million in previously unavailable authority (i.e. "sequestration pop-up" funds will also be available in 2020, for a total PPIF estimate of \$53.1 million. The mandatory funds are discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Critical Factors and Trends

As interest and activity in oil and gas development on public lands increases, competition for trained personnel necessary to evaluate and permit projects and ensure fair return to the American public, remains a challenge. As oil and gas prices rebound, the challenges to recruit, retain and train qualified employees will again spike. Some State and Field offices are already facing challenges with recruitment, training, and retaining technical staff to address the growing interest in development and the associated workload.

In general, permitting times are improving. However, additional efficiencies are desired. Permitting on lands where another Surface Management Agency (SMA) manages the surface land requires additional coordination, creating longer approval times than BLM-managed surface lands. Split-estate land management is another challenge, which can result in higher costs and conflicts because of mixed land ownership.

Additionally, well inventory and production activity has been increasing in recent years, creating a corresponding increase in the number of oil and gas inspections and efforts to ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes across approximately 24,000 producing leases. Increased operational complexity requires additional analysis, monitoring, and inspections to ensure effective development of the resources, and to provide for adequate environmental safety and general protection of the surrounding communities.

Improving the Program

The BLM continues its focus on improving training, boosting recruitment and retaining staff through the use of all available tools. In addition, the BLM continues to support mentoring opportunities to help on-board new hires and capture specialized knowledge from senior staff. Automation of activities in the Automated Fluids Minerals Support System (AFMSS 2) and National Fluid Lease Sale System (NFLSS) systems will increase staff productivity. The Bureau continues to work to provide employees with access to modern tools and capabilities to enhance their work efficiency and effectiveness.

In order to decrease backlogs and complete priority energy and minerals projects, the BLM is taking steps to expedite the completion of planning efforts, collaborate with other bureaus within the DOI, as well as coordinate with external surface management agencies, and coordinate staffing needs among BLM offices. Furthermore, the BLM has set goals for addressing the timely processing of APDs and expressions of interest (EOIs). For APDs, the BLM is targeting processing 90 percent of APDs, where the BLM is the surface management agency, within 90 days of receiving a complete APD package. When another surface management agency is involved, the BLM is targeting processing 90 percent of APDs within 180 days. The BLM is targeting processing 80 percent of EOIs for lease within 180 days.

In May 2017, the BLM established an Energy and Minerals Task Force (Task Force) to ensure implementation of Secretarial Orders 3349 and 3354. The Task Force, in coordination with the BLM state and field offices is assisting with: expediting the leasing and permitting processes, monitoring significant actions and resource needs in the field, identifying trouble spots, and resolving resource challenges. For example, in FY 2018, the Task Force assisted with initiating a Reservoir Management Group in BLM New Mexico and standing up oil and gas right-of-way (ROW) flex teams in New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming to address the backlog of pending applications. Under the leadership of the Task Force, the total number of APDs approved and processed increased significantly from FY 2017 to 2018. The number of pending APDs also steadily decreased and the number pending at the end of FY 2018 is the lowest pending total in this decade. The Task Force will continue efforts to enhance efficiencies in order to sustain a highly efficient and reliable organization.

Another major step forward in expediting APDs and EOIs is BLM's ongoing efforts to coordinate with other surface management agencies to obtain concurrence. BLM has dedicated staff to work with other surface management agencies such as the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and USFS to expedite the priority APDs and EOIs. This effort has greatly assisted in reducing the backlog of pending APDs in BLM as communication has improved to facilitate agency concurrence on pending APDs.

The BLM is expanding program capacity focusing on the core program areas of permitting, leasing, operations with I&E, reservoir management and facilities oversight. The program continues to identify key staffing expertise and resources, with various approaches to meet workforce needs including contracted talent. The program uses college internship programs as one way to identify good candidates for permanent positions. The largest permitting office, which is in Carlsbad NM, was able to recruit over 40 professionals to fill vacant positions and work creatively to provide housing to assist in relocation to a booming local community. The BLM is also conducting enhanced inspection and enforcement certification training for the inspection staff. The program will further focus on improved automation and expansion of the AFMSS 2 modules to improve effectiveness while looking at new technology applications in Unmanned Aerial Systems and remote imaging.

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 Estimated	FY2020 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	4,121	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,298	1,754
New APDs received	4,475	1,692	3,274	4,154	4,256	4,156
APDs approved	4,228	2,575	2,887	3,991	4,400	4,600
Total APDs processed	4,913	2,925	3,322	4,527	4,800	5,000
APDs pending at year end	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,298	1,754	910

APD numbers received for FY 2015 - FY 2018 are actuals. FY 2019 and 2020 are estimated based on projected crude oil and natural gas prices by fiscal year referenced in the 2020 President's Budget Economic Assumptions.

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2015 - 2018, and those estimated to be completed for FYs 2019 and 2020.

Inspections Completed and Estimated

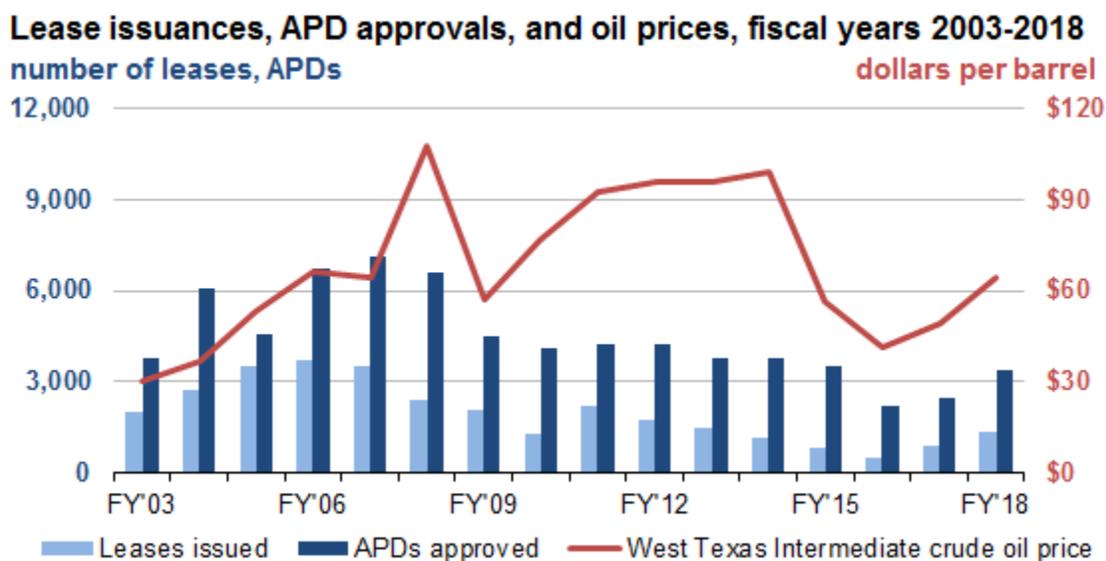
	<i>FY2015 Completed</i>	<i>FY2016 Completed</i>	<i>FY2017 Completed</i>	<i>FY2018 Completed</i>	<i>FY2019 Estimated</i>	<i>FY2020 Estimated</i>
<i>Production Inspections</i>						
1. High-Risk Cases ¹	2,008	2,217	2,076	1,871	2,000	2,000
2. Other Production	4,237	5,005	5,197	5,976	5,800	5,900
Total Production Inspections	6,245	7,222	7,273	7,847	7,800	7,900
1. Drilling Inspections	873	613	909	858	900	1,000
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,106	1,083	1,130	868	1,100	1,200
3. <i>Workover Inspections</i>	252	224	242	161	270	240
4. <i>Environmental Inspections</i>	16,000	19,000	18,873	18,909	18,950	19,000
5. <i>Record Verification Inspections</i>	3,145	3,368	4,144	5,346	5,000	5,100
6. <i>Undesirable Event Inspections</i> ²	518	413	403	417	400	400
7. <i>Alleged Theft Inspections</i> ²	32	35	1	1	30	10
8. <i>Idle Well Inspections</i>	1,187	1,289	1,154	1,423	1,450	1,500
Total Other Inspections	23,081	26,025	26,856	27,983	28,100	28,450
Total Inspections	29,326	33,247	34,129	35,830	35,900	36,350

¹In 2011, 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 as well as competing prospects for leasing on non-Federal lands. The chart below shows oil prices and Federal leasing and permitting activity from FY 2003 to FY 2018. In FY 2018, leasing and permitting activity continued its recovery closer to levels last seen in FY 2015. This occurred alongside an uptick in the U.S. production-weighted average West Texas Intermediate free-on-board crude oil spot price, which rose 30 percent from \$49.29 per barrel in FY 2017 to \$64.25 per barrel in FY 2018.



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 any year-end totals that include approved APDs from both Federal and Indian leases.

Program Performance

Prior Year Accomplishments

The Oil and Gas Management program implemented the National Fluids Lease Sale System (NFLSS). This internet-based system is bringing better efficiency, transparency and metrics tracking to the lease sale process. Progress was made in FY 2018 with enhancements to the functionality. Notable enhancements include consolidating multiple screens or pages, better search functionality, and sending nominators a confirmation email when submitted electronically to the BLM. The BLM also commenced online lease sales as of September 20, 2016. In FY 2018, the BLM held 27 online lease sales and one sealed bid lease sale consisting of 3,073 parcels, totaling 12,836,231 acres compared to FY 2017 with 1,380 parcels offered totaling 2,408,536 acres. This increase was mostly due to approximately 10.3 million acres offered in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A) in the December 2017 lease sale, however only 2.8 million acres are being offered in the NPR-A in FY 2019. The FY 2018 lease sales generated about \$1.1 billion in rents, bonuses, and administrative fees. The New Mexico September 2018 lease sale generated the largest amount from a BLM onshore lease sale, with over \$972 million in bonus bids (well over six times the previous high of \$145 million). BLM New Mexico had record-breaking lease sale revenues for the past three years.

The BLM also made strong progress with AFMSS 2 in regards to the processing of oil and gas permits. In 2018, BLM processed permits significantly faster than the year before as average processing time dropped to 63 days (the average in FY 2017 was 120 days). In addition, the BLM processed 4,527 APDs in FY 2018, an increase of 1,205 permits from 2017. The permitting emphasis continued during the year as there were 30 percent more permits processed in the last quarter of FY 2018 compared to the first quarter. Lastly, the Inspection and Enforcement program achieved its goal of performing 100 percent of inspections of cases rated high priority in both of the last two fiscal years.

Ongoing Work

The BLM established and is monitoring quarterly APD processing targets and established 90 days as the goal for processing 90 percent of new APDs and 180 days for 90 percent of the APDs when consultation and consent is required for other SMAs. The BLM streamlined the EOI process and set a target to facilitate offering 80 percent of parcels for sale 180 days after nomination. The program is working on the completion of the certification and training of Petroleum Engineering Technicians (PETs) hired through national and local recruitments. This employee certification and training will aid the Inspection and Enforcement program in achieving its goal of inspecting 100 percent of cases rated high priority/high risk. The BLM will continue to perform its fiduciary Tribal trust responsibilities by managing operational activities (including APDs, inspections and enforcement, unit and communization agreements) on approximately 4,500 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees. In FY 2019 the BLM will issue a proposed rule to revise the oil and gas site security and measurement regulations (43 CFR 3170, 3173, 3174 and 3175) published in 2016 (2016 rule) based on recommendations from the Royalty Policy Committee and other interested stakeholders.

The BLM has formalized several oil and gas program-related goals in the FY 2018-2022 DOI Strategic Plan. The priority areas include: increasing the acres available for leasing, reducing APD processing times, eliminating the APD backlog, and reducing the time to process EOIs and major rights-of-ways (ROWS), which includes oil and gas pipelines.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Coal	<i>\$000</i>	11,868	11,868	+218	+0	+7,665	19,751	+7,883
Management	<i>FTE</i>	74	74			+16	90	+16

0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Coal

Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity and Processes	+7,665	+16
Total	+7,665	+16

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 responsible energy development. Federal coal leases contribute a large share of total domestic coal production for national consumption. In 2018, coal accounted for approximately 28 percent of the Nation's electricity generation. The United States electric power sector consists of electric utilities and independent power producers and accounts for about 83 percent of domestic coal consumption. Federal lands supplied approximately 40 percent of all U.S. coal production.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity and Processes (+\$7,655,000 / +16 FTE) – In 2017, the BLM initiated the exploration of steps to improve the Coal Management program to better ensure the availability of this important domestic energy resource. As one of the initiatives, the BLM began coordinating with other Interior bureaus and offices, including the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) and the Solicitor's Office (SOL) to identify improvements and opportunities to work more efficiently in order to make effective and lasting improvements to Federal coal leasing and permitting processes. Incremental steps will began in 2018 and more extensive changes were proposed for 2019 and 2020. The budget includes a \$7.7 million program increase to support implementation of recommendations resulting from this effort. The increase supports BLM staff capacity to implement the Agency recommendations. These actions require regulatory and policy changes to streamline processing and approval of coal application exploration licenses, resource recovery, and protection plans. Improvements to the inspection and enforcement requirements as well as conducting lease sale fair market value determinations will also be undertaken. This program increase supports the Administration's priority for Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources.

Program Overview

The Congress passed the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920* to promote the mining of Federal coal reserves. At that time, the former U.S. Bureau of Mines was given full responsibility for managing the 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 Shore (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 Mineral Management Service (MMS) when it was established in 1982. Later that year, President Reagan transferred all of the MMS's onshore functions 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 the lessee must obtain from the Office of Surface Mining or the State Regulatory Agency a permit required by the *Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977*. The BLM provides technical assistance to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and Indian mineral owners with 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 program determines pre-offer fair market value and approves modifications to existing coal leases and administers existing coal leases as well as providing additional approvals to ensure the lessee is compliant with the terms and conditions of the lease. The Coal program also processes and approves Federal exploration licenses, Indian permit exploration plans, and Federal resource recovery and protection plans. In addition, the Coal Management 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 and eliminates waste of the 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, independently verifying the coal production reported by the operator from Federal and Indian coal leases is reasonable and 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

Coal has been and will continue to be an important part of the Nation's energy portfolio. In March of 2017, the Secretary of the Interior issued Secretarial Order 3348⁷, stating that "the public interest is not served by halting the Federal coal program for an extended time, nor is a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) required to consider potential improvements to the program." This action revoked the prior S.O. 3338 and directed BLM to proceed with Federal coal leasing activities.

The Department of the Interior, through the BLM, manages the Federal coal resource for the public and protects the surface resources through the Department's Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE). As part of recent reviews both internally and with input from the States, the public and stakeholders, it has become clear that the length of time required for the BLM to process a lease application and the OSMRE to process a mine permit is unnecessarily long and places an undue burden on the industry. Many parties have expressed an interest in increasing the program's efficiency while maintaining compliance with the requirements of the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA).

Also of concern is the loss of employees that possess the institutional knowledge, skills and abilities to effectively complete the Coal Program workloads. The BLM is losing these employees either through retirement or by them accepting other responsibilities with BLM or other agencies.

Improving the Program

The DOI is currently developing plans for streamlining the Federal coal leasing and permitting programs. The general objective of these efforts is to identify ways to 1) streamline the leasing and permitting processes; 2) improve efficiency of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses related to coal development; 3) develop and retain the staff needed to efficiently manage the Federal coal program, 4) implement any changes to the program determined to be necessary to address U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) and Office of Inspector General (OIG) audit findings. The BLM will continue to work closely with the Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement (OSMRE), the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO), and Office of the Solicitor (SOL) to develop recommendations for program revisions designed to make the Coal program more efficient and transparent. BLM also ensures that taxpayers receive fair value for the resource, and OSMRE ensures that mined and mining-impacted lands are reclaimed appropriately. For example, the BLM and OSMRE are piloting the development of a joint NEPA analysis that will facilitate both BLM's decision to lease federal coal and OSMRE's decision to issue the permit to mine Federal coal under authority of the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act (SMCRA). Savings in both time and expense are anticipated by having the agencies work jointly to complete a single environmental analysis for a project. Discussions are ongoing between BLM and OSMRE for a second pilot to assure concept viability as well as establishing joint BLM and OSMRE regulations to support similar work in the future.

The BLM also continues to work on the Mineral Tracking System (MTS) which will be used to support the automation and tracking of licenses, leases, permitting, and inspection capabilities of the solid minerals program. The BLM has been working internally to document the "as is" business processes that will aid in

⁷ Concerning the Federal Coal Moratorium

the procurement and development of the system. The BLM anticipates awarding an initial development contract during the second half of FY 2019.

Program Performance

Prior Year Accomplishments

In 2018, the Coal Management Program administered 297 Federal coal leases containing approximately 458,636 acres. During the last decade (FY 2009-2018) approximately 3.94 billion short tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total value of approximately \$60 billion. Approximately \$3.0 billion in bonus payments and over \$6.73 billion in royalties, rents, and other revenues were collected on BLM administered coal leases. The BLM held 16 successful coal lease sales and accepted bonus bids of over \$1.6 billion (deferred bonus bid payments occur over five years) for over 40,233 acres containing over 1.58 billion tons of mineable coal.

Ongoing Work

The BLM is currently processing 26 Lease By Applications (LBA) and 11 Lease Modification Applications (LMAs) and continues to receive and process new leasing requests from industry. Consistent with Secretarial Orders (SO) 3348: Concerning the Federal Coal Moratorium (March 29, 2017); 3349: American Energy Independence (March 29, 2017); and 3355: Streamlining National Environmental Policy Act Reviews and Implementation of Executive Order 13807 (September 1, 2017), the BLM is working to streamline the processing of LBAs and LMAs with the goal of reaching a leasing decision on those that are actively being processed (i.e., those that are not on hold at the applicants' request) within the timelines set forth in SO 3355 and subsequent guidance.

In addition to meeting the BLM's Indian trust responsibilities, inspection, production verification and post leasing administrative workload, the BLM will continue processing LBA, LMAs, and trespass cases to ensure that the public receives fair market value for its nonrenewable coal resources.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	12,043	12,043	+136	+0	+124	12,303	+260
	<i>FTE</i>	88	88		+0	+0	88	+0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources:

	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Program Capacity to Meet Demand	+124	+0
Total	+124	+0

The goal of the Other Mineral Resources Program is to meet the demand for leases, contracts, and permits on Federal lands that provide the minerals needed to support local 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.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Increase Program Capacity to Meet Demand (+\$124,000 / 0 FTE) - In 2020, the Other Mineral Resources Program will continue to focus on meeting the demand for mineral materials and non-energy solid leasable minerals through expediting permit approvals; ensuring the American taxpayer receives fair market value for mineral materials and leasable mineral commodities by continuing to update price evaluations and ensuring that operations are regularly inspected to ensure compliance with lease and permit terms and conditions; and ensuring mineral production is verified in a consistent manner.

Program Overview

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 1920*⁸, 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 1947*⁹, 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.

⁸ 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.

⁹ 30 U.S.C. 351–359

The general authority for the program is the *Mineral Materials Act of 1947*¹⁰, as amended, commonly referred to as the “Materials Act” and complemented by the *Multiple Surfaces Use Act of 1955*¹¹. 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.

In 1982, all onshore minerals management functions 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.

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.

The second mineral type covered by this program is mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and ordinary clays. These materials 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.

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 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 as well as taking 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.

¹⁰ 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

¹¹ 30 U.S.C. 611–614 et seq.

Critical Factors and Trends

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and lease applications processed each year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals and number of trespasses. Increasing demand as the result of urban interface expansion towards public lands has led to complex issues in regards 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 effort continues in 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. The Bureau will also consider expanding the cost recovery regulations for the Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program fees for mine plan approval, inspection and enforcement, and other post-lease activities.

Program Performance

Prior Year Accomplishments

In recent years, based on Office of the Inspector General recommendations and internal evaluations, the Bureau has made major revisions to the price evaluation manual and handbook and issued updated instruction memorandum and handbook guidance on production verification, as well as the mineral material management handbook. New compliance reviews have been initiated to ensure that field offices are completing internal fair market value reviews. The BLM also enforced actions for unauthorized use and collection of cost recovery fees for case processing. These policy changes have enhanced the program execution, ensuring fair market value for minerals, and resolved trespass issues.

Ongoing Work

The BLM started initial price evaluation updates for four States (Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and Wyoming) in FY 2017 and continued into FY 2018 with the assistance of the Department's Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO). New procedures for coordinating with AVSO on issuance of contracts and performance of technical reviews of evaluation reports were also issued. This has resulted in meeting the statutory requirement that materials are sold at fair market value.

In 2020, the BLM will continue program reform efforts by improving alignment of staffing resources and work prioritization to successfully achieve corrective actions to ensure that mineral materials are sold at fair market value. This includes a consistent standard internal review of fair market value reviews for the State and field offices. Technology continues to advance and be incorporated within industry for production verification, including the use of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV). The BLM will continue to incorporate the latest advancements in such technology for management of the mineral material program, increasing accuracy and decreasing administration costs.

In FY 2019, it is anticipated the BLM will complete Environmental Impact Statements associated with the potential permitting of three new phosphate mines in Idaho that will sustain current production. These mines are expected to continue the current approximately \$10 million in royalties paid annually to the Federal government (through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue). Half of those royalties are distributed to the State government from which they were generated. In line with the program, regulations managing non-renewable leasable minerals and its accompanying handbook will continue to be developed. Management of Indian Trust lands will continue to be reviewed and efficiencies developed in applying the program in partnership of other managing agencies. Updated training for BLM professionals will be developed and implemented.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	28,320	28,320	+179	+0	+562	29,061	+741
	<i>FTE</i>	112	112		+0	+0	112	+0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Renewable Energy:		(\$000)	FTE
Activities Such as Processing Rights-of-Way		+562	+0
Total		+562	+0

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. In FY 2020, the BLM anticipates approval of 2,000 MWs of new renewable energy capacity, presently in the permitting process. The potential exists for additional projects approved in FY 2020 under the competitive wind and solar rule, effective January 18, 2017. This will require offering areas within existing designated leasing areas to competitive leasing under this new rule. This leasing process will allow for expedited permitting due to the up-front NEPA process and low conflict nature of these designated leasing areas. The program will oversee development of centralized billing protocol for renewable energy, to improve collection of the estimated \$20 million in annual revenue generated by the program.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Activities Such as Processing Rights-of-Way (+\$562,000 / 0 FTE) – In 2020 the Renewable Energy Program will engage in planning activities to facilitate renewable energy development on public lands with the goal of enhancing American energy diversity and security. The BLM will continue processing leasing and development applications for geothermal energy, rights-of-way (ROW) and leasing applications for wind and solar energy, and ROW for transmission lines connecting to renewable energy-related programs. The BLM will also provide appropriate oversight, inspection and enforcement of approved projects.

In addition, the BLM will review Resource Management Plans to identify impacts to issuing ROW, and expedite completion of Section 368 Energy Corridor studies and subsequent development of a user guidebook to streamline transmission of energy resources across the U.S. This includes completing a revision of the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP) to provide greater opportunities for renewable energy generation and wireless broadband infrastructure.

Program Overview

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing leasing and development applications for geothermal energy, rights-of-way (ROW) and leasing applications for wind and solar energy, and ROWs for transmission lines connecting to renewable energy-related projects. The program also provides appropriate oversight, inspection and enforcement of approved projects.

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 use of public lands for renewable energy. The first solar projects were approved in 2009 and, to date, the BLM has approved a total of 129 renewable energy projects, including 38 solar projects, 40 wind projects, 51 geothermal projects, and numerous connecting transmission projects. The BLM is currently processing over 12 new project proposals (5 solar, 2 wind and 5 geothermal).

This program is regulated by the following statutory authority: *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)*, *The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)*, *Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-581 as amended)*, the *Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)*, various Secretarial Orders, and new Wind and Solar Rules 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. On October 12, 2012, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy, as co-lead agencies, published the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy Development in six Southwestern States. The Solar PEIS established a foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate improved siting of utility-scale solar projects. The ROD includes designation of 17 solar energy zones, totaling about 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development. The BLM has since added two additional solar energy zones through land use planning efforts for the Arizona Restoration Design Project and the West Chocolate Mountains Renewable Energy Evaluation Area in California.

Wind Energy: The BLM manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential and to date has approved 40 wind energy 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. In FY 2019, the BLM anticipates approving 100 MW of wind energy capacity in New Mexico.

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 800 geothermal leases, with 72 leases in producing status generating over 2,000 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to over 40 percent of the total U.S. geothermal energy

capacity. 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 lands are also open for leasing. Currently, the BLM has authorized over 50 geothermal projects.

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. General program administrative costs and the project review for geothermal projects are not subject to cost recovery. The BLM will rely upon cost recovery authority to process ROW applications and administer solar and wind energy leases.

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Realty and Ownership Management

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Alaska	<i>\$000</i>	22,000	22,000	+152	+0	+0	22,152	+152
Conveyance	<i>FTE</i>	98	98		+0	+0	98	+0
Cadastral, Lands	<i>\$000</i>	52,480	52,480	+539	+0	-1,691	51,328	-1,152
& Realty Mgmt	<i>FTE</i>	335	335		+7	+0	342	+7
Total, Realty & Ownership	<i>\$000</i>	74,480	74,480	+691	+0	-1,691	73,480	-1,000
Management	<i>FTE</i>	433	433		+0	+0	440	+7

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.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Alaska Conveyance	<i>\$000</i>	22,000	22,000	+152	+0	+0	22,152	+152
	<i>FTE</i>	98	98			+0	98	+0

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

In 2020, the BLM plans to complete 3,100 miles of new field survey and approve 4,100 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 10 Native allotment claim applications. Approximately 1,300,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 1,300,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

The 2020 budget request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$22,152,000 and 98 FTE.

Program Overview

Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved conflicts between the authorizing laws noted below and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities. The authority for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program is contained in 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).

Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing rights, titles, and interest of the Federal Government for public lands. The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in local communities and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.

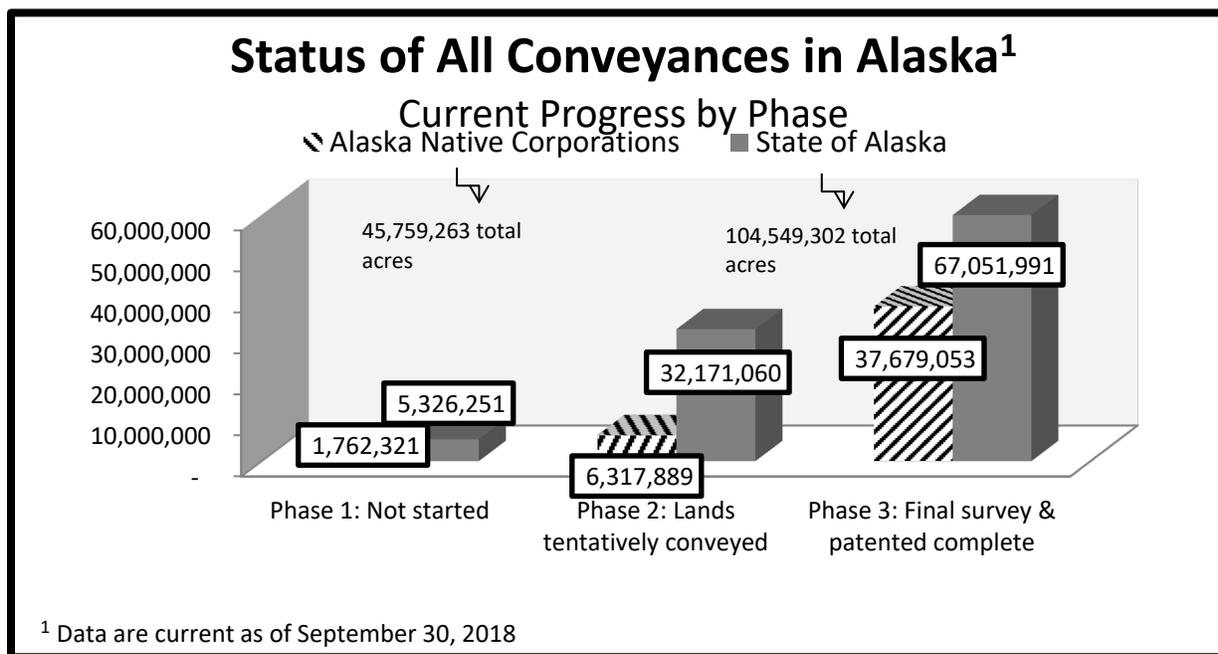
Using cadastral surveys the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program provides the cadastral services necessary to issue patents. The Acceleration Act provides authority to resolve conflicts between various land claimants by allowing the BLM to round up acreages, settle final selection entitlement matters, and determine land selections where lands had been previously withdrawn, segregated, or relinquished. Since 2003, the BLM has conducted face-to-face meetings with Alaska Natives in hundreds of remote locations to obtain or clarify evidence on Native allotment claims, and with Native corporation representatives to discuss selection and title matters. Because it is not appropriate to use 'Interim Conveyance' and 'Tentative

Approval’ where unresolved issues remain, title conveyances are increasingly dependent upon cadastral survey and survey plats for issuance of patents.

In 2014, the BLM began a more efficient survey method that fulfills the BLM’s commitment to the State of Alaska at reduced costs. This method allows for a reallocation of resources to address subsequent land tenure adjustments. This approach fully complies with the Statehood Act, is fiscally responsible, and maximizes use of modern technology to allow the BLM to work smarter in support of the communities that are home to the BLM lands. With this method, there are fewer days in the field, less exposure to risks and hazards encountered in the field, including encounters with bears and performing helicopter landings on unimproved landing areas. The new survey products will allow the State and its stakeholders to locate legal patent corners on-the-ground using the Global Navigation Satellite System, with Online Positioning User Service on the National Spatial Reference System.

Although there are significant advantages and cost savings with this new method, several challenges and considerations need to be addressed through negotiations between the State of Alaska and the BLM. Continued collaboration is expected to bring resolution to outstanding issues.

The chart below displays the status of all conveyances, as of the end of FY 2018. Through this period the BLM has surveyed and patented 104.7 million acres, or 70 percent of the original 150 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 38.5 million acres, or 26 percent, are under some form of ‘Tentative Conveyance’ but have not been surveyed (Phase 2, below). Additionally, about seven million acres, or five percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed.



Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	52,480	52,480	+539	+0	-1,691	51,328	-1,152
	<i>FTE</i>	335	335		+7	+0	342	+7

Note: The table reflects a transfer of 7 FTEs from the Land Acquisition program. No funding is requested for Land Acquisition in FY 2020.

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Lower Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities	-1,691	+0
Total	-1,691	+0

Other Resources Supporting Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:

		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
Public Survey	<i>\$000</i>	965	774	774	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	3	+0
Reimbursable Cadastral Survey	<i>\$000</i>	7,700	8,000	8,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	62	62	62	+0
Rights of Way Processing	<i>\$000</i>	13,591	9,900	11,100	+1,200
	<i>FTE</i>	69	57	57	+0
Cost-Recovery Realty Cases	<i>\$000</i>	1,139	1,000	1,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	5	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.

- 2019 and 2020 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-ways (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.

- Amount in 2018 and 2019 for Public Survey shown net of sequestration.

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Cost-Recovery Realty Cases are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

The Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management Program conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States. The program also provides a means for the Federal Government to acquire fee title, or interests in private lands by purchase, exchange, or donation. The program also grants rights-of-way (ROW) and other use authorizations for public lands.

The Realty and Ownership Management program seeks to streamline ROW processing by processing national ROW applications more efficiently. The program will also prioritize ROW actions and cadastral services that support and advance the Administration's all of the above energy strategy, 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.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Lower Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities (-\$1,691,000 / 0 FTE) – In FY 2020, the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program will facilitate efficient, responsible energy development, with an emphasis on transmission and broadband development. These initiatives are a critical component of the BLM multiple use and sustained yield mission.

Program Overview

Through the Cadastral Survey Program, the BLM conducts the 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 manages a total of 118,000 right-of-way 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.

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 strive to strengthen its environmental review and permitting procedures as well as 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 a team of highly trained and professional national project managers 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.

Cadastral Survey also maintains the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) Data Set which is the base layer for most of the GIS layers maintained across BLM. Companies, non-profit organizations, State, and local governments use the PLSS Data Set to apply for ROW grants to use the public lands. The BLM uses these records to process ROWs for roads, pipelines, transmission lines and communication sites. ROWs based on accurate land records play an essential role in the cost-effective development and transportation of energy sources by providing the certainty of location necessary for infrastructure development. Similarly, accurate land boundaries and survey records are essential for developing and building of communication sites that provide equipment necessary for the television transmission and cellular telephone networks, which among other important benefits, enhance emergency services.

The BLM also prepares the documents required to conduct land sales, exchanges, recreation and public purposes conveyances and withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. Each record is stored and tracked for every authorization, review, and land withdrawal. The BLM works closely with the Department of Defense (DOD) to coordinate the documentation of withdrawals for military purposes and coordinate records management of adjacent military and public lands. The BLM also manages the documents for grants of lands to State, local governments and non-profit organizations for recreation and public purposes.

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.

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Communications Site Management

Activity: Communication Site Management

Subactivity: Communication Site Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Communication Site Management	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	+0	2,000	0
	<i>Offset</i>	-2,000	-2,000	+0	+0	+0	(2,000)	0
	<i>FTE</i>	14	14		+0	+0	14	0

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

The 2020 budget request for the Communication Site Management Program is \$2,000,000 and 14 FTE. Beginning with FY 1996, when rental receipts were approximately \$2,000,000, the Congress appropriated up to \$2,000,000 of communications site rental receipts received to be returned to the BLM for the administration and management of communication uses on public lands.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM grants and administers authorizations for communications sites and develops site plans for mountaintops, 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 and USFS established a communications use rent schedule to set the rates for the different types of uses. 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 improvements¹². However, the holder is responsible to pay the BLM for their tenant/customer uses each year.

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. The BLM has increased the collection of rental fees from \$2.0 million in 1996, to \$9.0 million in 2018 and will collect an estimated \$9.2 million in 2020, while administering over 6,500 authorizations and pending applications. The increase in rents is attributable to the growth of authorized facilities, centralizing billing and collections, and site inspections to identify unreported, misreported and trespass uses.

¹² 43 CFR 2806.36(b)

The authority for communication sites on BLM lands is found in Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)* (43 U.S.C. 1764(i)), and promulgated in regulations (43 CFR 2800).

On January 8, 2018, the Secretary of the Interior received a Presidential Memorandum entitled, “Supporting Broadband Tower Facilities in Rural America on Federal Properties Managed by the DOI.” It states that it is the policy of the Executive Branch to make Federal assets more available for rural broadband deployment, with due consideration for national security concerns. It directed the Secretary to “...develop a plan to support rural broadband development and adoption by increasing access to tower facilities and other infrastructure assets managed by the Department of the Interior (DOI)” and to “identify assets that can be used to support rural broadband deployment and adoption.”

In 2019, the BLM will work to support this Presidential Memorandum to facilitate and incentivize rural broadband deployment.

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.

Trends

To better manage the development and use of communications sites and to mitigate the impacts on surrounding public lands, the BLM develops communication site management plans, which guide users and analyze the impacts of the structures on the sites and the surrounding lands. These plans allow the BLM to better manage sites and often result in the collection of additional rent revenues. The BLM’s goal is to develop site management plans for all facilities with communication sites located on the public lands it manages.

Over the past two years, the BLM has conducted 60 multi-facility communications site inspections and over 1,000 authorized facility compliance inspections, which identified 35 trespass facilities and several unreported or misreported uses resulting in the collection of an additional \$250,000 in rent. The BLM completed 50 communication site plans; meeting agency set targets, conducted two one-week communication site training courses, and held six workshops in various States. Additionally, the BLM

continued to refine the centralized billing of all communication site authorizations, thereby assuring the rents are collected on time and in an efficient and accurate manner.

The BLM will again conduct a one-week communication site training course and will continue to inspect approximately 300 communication sites, and prepare over 30 communication site plans in FY 2019.

In FY 2020, the BLM plans to conduct approximately 500 authorized facility compliance inspections, which are anticipated to result in 15 or more trespass actions and unreported or misreported uses resulting in the collection of approximately an additional \$100,000 in rent. The BLM should complete 20 communication site plans, meeting agency set targets, and plans to conduct two one-week communication site training courses and hold 2-3 workshops in various States.

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Resources Protection and Maintenance

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	60,125	60,125	+403	+0	-8,403	52,125	-8,000
	<i>FTE</i>	206	206		+0	-10	196	-10
Law Enforcement	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+270	+0	-1,270	26,616	-1,000
	<i>FTE</i>	117	117		+0	+0	117	+0
Abandoned Mine Lands	<i>\$000</i>	20,036	20,036	+0	-20,036	+0	0	-20,036
	<i>FTE</i>	56	56		-56	+0	0	-56
Hazardous Materials Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,463	15,463	+0	-15,463	+0	0	-15,463
	<i>FTE</i>	67	67		-67	+0	0	-67
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	[35,499]	[35,499]	+148	+35,499	-4,277	31,370	31,370
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+123	+0	123	+123
Total, Resource Protection and Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	123,240	123,240	+821	+0	-13,950	110,111	-13,129
	<i>FTE</i>	446	446		+0	-10	436	-10

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* – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by cleaning up mine waste that has been contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), remediating other environmental impacts on or affected waters and public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues.
- *Hazardous Materials Management* – 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) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA).

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i> <i>FTE</i>	60,125 206	60,125 206	+403	+0	-8,403 -10	52,125 196	-8,000 -10

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Resource Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Priority Planning		-8,403	-10
Total		-8,403	-10

In FY 2020, the Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring program (RMP program) will continue to plan and conduct project work that closely aligns with the Administration's priorities. The RMP program will focus on beginning new resource management plans; implementing process streamlining measures; continuing the on-going development of plans that best meet the Administration's goal of energy freedom by supporting those efforts that have high potential for energy resource development; evaluating land use plan effectiveness; and, determining the status of resource conditions. The BLM has identified actions to streamline the agency's planning and *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) review procedures and is continuing to implement actions in support of this effort.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Focus on High Priority Planning (-\$8,403,000 / -10 FTE) – The FY 2020 budget request will continue and advance high priority energy development and mineral potential plans and related decision support guidance and tools for improved and expedited decision making. The RMP program will be able to fund six to ten priority plans, to include the initiation of new plans and a continuation of two ongoing plans from FY 2019. Additionally, the Program will be able to continue on-the-ground work on inventory and assessments to support planning and continue to improve geospatial, socioeconomic, collaboration, and mitigation tools and resources that support land use planning decisions.

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 RMP program uses interdisciplinary collaborative processes and includes completing and revising

RMPs in support of energy independence, major infrastructure development, and other multiple use objectives. The RMP program also includes the Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Program, Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) Program, the Geospatial Services Program, the NEPA Program, and the Socioeconomics Program.

In the 1970s, with the passage of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA) and 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.

In FY 2019, the RMP program will complete approximately 39 land use plan revisions or amendments resulting from the NEPA and planning streamlining initiative undertaken in response to the Secretarial Memorandum dated March 27, 2017¹³, Secretarial Order 3355¹⁴, and Secretarial Order 3356¹⁵. The lessons learned from the initial wave of plans and projects that adhere to the new time and page limit requirements will help improve and refine internal processes. This will further help the BLM make effective and efficient decisions that continue to abide by the priorities of the Administration.

The Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring subactivity is the major source of funding for resource planning; however, other subactivities, such as Energy and Minerals Management, Rangeland Management, Wild Horse and Burro Management, Wildlife Habitat Management, and Aquatic Habitat Management, may be used to supplement funding.

¹³ Improving the Bureau of Land Management's Planning and *National Environmental Policy Act* Processes

¹⁴ Streamlining *National Environmental Policy Act* Reviews and Implementation of Executive Order 13807 titled "Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects"

¹⁵ Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes and Territories.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Abandoned Mine Lands	<i>\$000</i>	20,036	20,036	+0	-20,036	+0	0	-20,036
	<i>FTE</i>	56	56		-56	+0	0	-56

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management	-20,036	-56
Total	-20,036	-56

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management Program (-\$20,036,000 / -56 FTE) – In FY 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$20,036,000 and 56 FTE from the Abandoned Mine Lands subactivity to the proposed new Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management (AML & HMM) subactivity. Transferring the functions into a consolidated program is a common-sense approach to achieving efficiencies at the BLM. Individually the AML and HMM programs are unique to the BLM as most of their activities are inherent to reducing the risks and liabilities associated with physical safety and environmental hazards on BLM-managed lands. The AML program shares much of the same major authorities granted to the BLM as the HMM program. The programs share many of the major authorities as well as the expertise required to execute these authorities. Most Bureau, State, and Field level staff have combined roles as abandoned mine lands specialists and managing other hazardous materials sites, therefore combining the subactivities will provide efficiencies to optimize the management of the BLM's mission.

Please see consolidated Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management Program for program details.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Law	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+270	+0	-1,270	26,616	-1,000
Enforcement	<i>FTE</i>	117	117			+0	117	0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Law Enforcement:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Visitation Areas	-1,270	+0
Total	-1,270	+0

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program supports 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 objectives of the Program 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.

At the requested 2020 funding level, the BLM will support the Secretary's priorities through innovative initiatives and partnerships with Federal, State, and county agencies to produce tangible results in critical areas including illegal smuggling, conservation. The BLM will continue working with U.S. Customs and Border Protection and other external partners to maximize the effectiveness of inter-agency operations targeting border-related crimes and identifying transnational threats on the southern border. In addition, BLM Law Enforcement Rangers and Agents will work cooperatively and coordinate with State and county Law Enforcement Offices working on large-scale recreational events, search and rescue operations, and patrols in high visitor use National Conservation Lands. BLM Agents will work jointly and coordinate with State agencies and county Law Enforcement Offices on public land investigations, including wildland arson, mineral resource theft, hazardous materials dumping, archaeological and historical artifact and paleontological theft, marijuana cultivation, trespass, and investigating and prosecuting violations of the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Focus on High Visitation Areas (-\$1,270,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to provide patrol and protection services over large areas of public lands, particularly during holidays and other high-visitation periods, to prevent or minimize environmental damage and risks to the safety of public land users. The Program will carefully assess mandatory and developmental training needs (e.g., law enforcement in-service training and advanced/specialized training) and work to minimize the impact on training standards (e.g., Field Training and Evaluation Program hours).

Program Overview

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program 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 Program 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 the 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.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Hazardous Materials Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,463	15,463	+0	-15,463	+0	0	-15,463
	<i>FTE</i>	67	67		-67	+0	0	-67

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Hazardous Materials Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management		-15,463	-67
Total		-15,463	-67

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management Program (-\$15,463,000 / -67 FTE) – In FY 2020, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) and the Hazardous Materials Management (HMM) subactivities. This consolidation benefits the BLM by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for effective and efficient use of funds and staff with complementary knowledge, skills, and abilities. Both programs provide *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* policy, guidance, leadership, and technical oversight of contamination cleanup on public lands. Due to the similarity of challenges associated with the management, remediation, and restoration of past hazardous substance releases and petroleum discharges on public lands, many BLM State program staff perform duties in both program areas and are similarly trained. Both programs share technical staff that perform work as risk assessment services and restoration planning support. National program leads in the Washington office act jointly as business managers to maintain the Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module database, an inventory of sites and features that need to be evaluated and corrective actions taken as required ensuring environmental compliance and public safety. Efficiencies will be realized through integrating the two programs under a joint five-year environmental cleanup strategy that the Bureau is currently in development. This strategy will cover cost, scope, schedule, and priority to systematically clean up and mitigate all hazardous substances/materials and abandoned mines on public land. The integration of these programs at the national level generally aligns to the way the programs perform their work in the field.

Please see consolidated Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management Program for program details.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	[35,499]	[35,499]	+148	+35,499	-4,277	31,370	+31,370
	<i>FTE</i>	[123]	[123]		+123	+0	123	+123

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Abandoned Mine Lands	+20,036	+56
Transfer from Hazardous Materials Management	+15,463	+67
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities	-4,277	+0
Total	+31,222	+123

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

In 2020, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program and the Hazardous Materials Management (HMM) program. Both programs provide overlapping policy, guidance, leadership, and technical oversight of contamination cleanup on public lands. Due to the similarity of challenges associated with the management, remediation, and restoration most Bureau, State, and field level staff in these specialty areas currently perform both roles and take some of the same basic training classes. Combining the subactivities will provide efficiencies to optimize management by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for effective and efficient use of funds and staff with complementary knowledge, skills, and abilities.

The consolidated program will support creating centers of expertise for handling program components. Addressing high-risk AML priority sites and inventory efforts will achieve efficiency at the Bureau level, which will reinvest in cleanup work. AML actions implemented in the consolidated program—such as cleaning up environmental contamination, restoring natural and cultural resources, and reducing waste generation at the source—allow for the protection of resources held in trust for the public. In addition, the Bureau works closely with impacted stakeholders who can encourage and leverage funding and in-kind resources to reduce and eliminate hazards. Additionally, hazardous materials cleanup and compliance activities will be prioritized to focus on sites that pose the greatest danger to human health, safety, and the environment. Higher priority projects and activities associated with site discovery and inventory will continue, as well as maintenance for the Abandoned Mine and Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) database system.

Abandoned Mine Lands Program Transfer (+\$20,036,000 / +56 FTE) – In FY 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$20,036,000 and 56 FTE from the Abandoned Mine Lands subactivity to the new Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management subactivity.

Hazardous Materials Management Program Transfer (+\$15,463,000 / +67 FTE) – In FY 2020, the BLM requests a transfer of \$15,463,000 and 67 FTE from the Hazardous Materials Management subactivity to the new consolidated program, Abandoned Mine Lands and the Hazardous Materials Management.

Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-4,277,000 / 0 FTE) – The FY 2020 budget request will focus on high priority activities, such as addressing the Red Devil Mine in southwestern Alaska and the highest priority actions to address physical and environmental hazards on State five-year plans.

Program Overview

The Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management (AML & HMM) program is responsible for promoting public health and safety by mitigating physical safety hazards, such as open shafts, and minimizing undesired environmental effects, such as fluid spills on public lands. Program responsibilities primarily focus on addressing the reclamation of hard rock mine features on or affecting public lands administered by the BLM that were abandoned prior to January 1, 1981. In addition, the consolidated program primarily focuses on ensuring environmental compliance associated with the cleanup of contaminated areas, management of solid and hazardous waste, environmental condition assessment of real property and mitigation of toxic releases, unauthorized dumping, as well as the reclamation of physical safety hazards at abandoned mines. The Program is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of the AMSCM database—a tool used to record and track the progress of abandoned mine land and hazardous materials management actions. Site identification occurs through the inventory and documentation of current site conditions, such as the application of temporary mitigation controls and completion of cleanup actions taken on public lands. New features are added to the inventory as they are discovered, potential risks are evaluated, and the measures for addressing their hazards are determined. Additionally, the AML & HMM program works to develop, implement, and maintain emergency response contingency plans (i.e. oil and/or chemical spills) and to identify responsible parties of contamination on public lands to seek their participation in remediating the site or recover costs, among other activities.

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 3201¹⁶; 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 materials management.

The BLM uses delegated CERCLA authorities to address environmental contamination at abandoned mine lands and/or hazardous waste sites. Qualified projects utilize program funds, and where appropriate, apply for funding from the Interior's Central Hazardous Materials Fund and the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program.

Partnerships with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies 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-related programs to complete on-the-ground work, cooperatively working across jurisdictions. The 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 (ACOE) on several projects under the ACOE Remediation of Abandoned Mine Sites program to address

¹⁶ Delegation of Authority–Superfund Implementation

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.

In FY 2020, the AML & HMM program continues its efforts regarding the Red Devil Mine in southwestern Alaska. Next steps at this high priority abandoned mine site are to release a proposed remediation plan, obtain and incorporate public comment on that plan, and complete a Remedial Design to implement the final remedy identified in a Record of Decision.

Priority sites remain a Program focus in accordance with State Five-Year Plans developed in FY 2019. The BLM will continue to support, with the Engineering and Safety Programs, the performance of Compliance Assessment Safety, Health, and Environment (CASHE) audits. The prevention of unauthorized dumping and Southwest border cleanup will continue with the assistance of Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners. The AML & HMM program will continue to respond to, and clean up, oil spills and hazardous material releases, as well as implement Environmental Management System in all States and Centers. Furthermore, the AML & HMM program will continue to collaborate with other Departmental Bureaus, as well as the DoD, to ensure visitor and employee safety and to ensure the cleanup of military training sites including FUDS.

Furthermore, the Program will continue remediating approximately 320 acres annually to improve water quality; closing approximately 240 physical safety hazards; completing 475 site remediation actions; adding 2,400 new AML sites to the AMSCM; completing regular CASHE audits at BLM facilities; and, monitoring, maintaining, and promoting sustainable organizational practices which impact the environment.

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Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Annual Maint. & Ops	<i>\$000</i>	39,125	39,125	+375	+0	+0	39,500	+375
	<i>FTE</i>	221	221		+0	+0	221	+0
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	79,201	79,201	+278	+0	-25,653	53,826	-25,375
	<i>FTE</i>	37	37		+0	+0	37	+0
Total, Transportation & Facilities	<i>\$000</i>	118,326	118,326	+653	+0	-25,653	93,326	-25,000
	<i>FTE</i>	258	258		+0	+0	258	+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

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	79,201	79,201	+278	+0	-25,653	53,826	-25,375
	<i>FTE</i>	37	37			+0	37	0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities	-25,653	+0
Total	-25,653	+0

The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program provide funds to improve the overall physical and functional condition of BLM-owned facilities for public safety and reduce the accumulated maintenance backlog. At the end of the 2018 fiscal year, the BLM's backlog was \$955.3 million. At the requested level, the BLM will continue planned repair projects already initiated. These projects include dams, bridges, roads, recreation, and administration facility repairs. The program will also fund needed disposal projects that include administration facilities that are no longer required, recreation assets and the decommissioning of a dam.

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$25,653,000 / 0 FTE) – The highest ranked projects and those currently listed for funding in FY 2020 are composed of projects that support critical health or safety and mission essential projects of repair with an emphasis on access to public lands and recreational opportunities. The BLM plans to decrease the current backlog and repair and improve the condition of multiple facilities that otherwise would not have been addressed until a year or two later.

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. Ultimately, Attachment G prioritizes a project using its condition and mission priority and those highest priority buildings in the worst condition are the highest priority for funding. In recent years, 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 program 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 2020 budget request continues \$1.8 million in funding to implement the Department's Joint Communication Infrastructure Improvement Project (JCIIP). This is a multi-year effort to improve radio infrastructure. 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 and infrastructure. Initial funding was deployed to New Mexico and Arizona and in 2019 will be expanded to Southern California, Texas, and Nevada. These funds are being used to implement priority actions from an assessment of land mobile radio infrastructure and operations. Project work will lead to integration of infrastructure, eliminate duplicative or obsolete infrastructure, upgrade radio equipment, and will result in future cost avoidance for maintenance. Safety and effectiveness will also be enhanced with upgraded replacement field communication hardware. Upgrading facilities and removal of duplicative or obsolete sites will be accomplished in coordination with DOI Bureaus and the USFS.

Public Lands Infrastructure Fund—Interior and Agriculture manage an infrastructure asset portfolio with over \$18 billion in deferred maintenance, which includes structures, trails, roads, utility systems, and Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) schools. To address these needs, the Budget includes \$6.5 billion over 5 years for a Public Lands Infrastructure Fund. The Fund will support infrastructure improvements through an allocation of 70 percent for national parks, 10 percent for national forests, 10 percent for wildlife refuges, five percent for BIE schools, and five percent for lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The Fund will be supported by the deposit of 50 percent of all Federal energy development revenue that would otherwise be credited or deposited as miscellaneous receipts to the Treasury over the 2020–2024 period, subject to an annual limit of \$1.3 billion. Interior and Agriculture would prioritize projects, monitor implementation, and measure results. This investment will significantly improve many of America's most visible, visited, and treasured places.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Annual Maint.	\$000	39,125	39,125	+375	+0	+0	39,500	+375
& Ops	FTE	221	221			+0	221	0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maint. & Ops:					
		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
Quarters Maintenance	\$000	747	750	750	+0
	FTE	2	1	1	+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.

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Quarters Maintenance are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

The Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program provides for visitor and employee safety and ensures proper facilities management. The 2020 budget request would allow the BLM to maintain 88 to 90 percent of facilities in an acceptable condition (FCI less than 0.15).

Justification of 2020 Program Change

The 2020 budget request for Annual Maintenance and Operational is \$39,500,000 and 221 FTE.

Program Overview

Funding provides for emergency, preventive, and cyclical maintenance, and baseline facility condition assessments. The program manages 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.

For facilities, bridges, dams, and trails BLM uses two industry standard performance measures, the Asset Priority Index and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), for 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 BLM uses the industry standard University of Wisconsin Pavement Surface Evaluation Rating (PASER) method to identify road condition. Based on the PASER condition, 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 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.

National Conservation Lands

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

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	36,819	36,819	+293	+0	+0	37,112	+293
	FTE	242	242		+0	+0	242	0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for NMs & NCAs:

	(\$000)	FTE
	+0	+0
Total	+0	+0

The 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 grazing, energy development, and a multitude of recreation opportunities. NMs/NCAs are places where families connect to the outdoors through visitor programs and developed recreation opportunities. NMs/NCAs are improving visitor use data collection and analysis methods to evaluate the demand, impacts, and benefits of the NM/NCA on tourism, the service industry, and job creation in the surrounding communities. These data are captured in BLM's Recreation Management Information System and will improve understanding of visitor use.

Justification of 2020 Program Change

The 2020 budget request for the National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and similar designations Program is \$37,112,000 and 242 FTE.

Program Overview

Designated by Congress or by Presidential proclamation, the BLM's NMs/NCAs program encompasses over 11.9 million acres. Currently, there are 27 BLM National Monuments, 16 National Conservation Areas, and five similarly designated lands, including three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative management and Protection Area, and one Forest Reserve. The NMs/NCAs serve as long-term repository for cultural and paleontological resources, and provide habitat for native plant and animal populations. These lands provide access for a variety of recreation activities with more than 8.6 million visitors annually, based on 2017 visitor data. NMs/NCAs provide for compatible uses including grazing, oil and gas and traditional uses of these public lands. The communities surrounding the units of the National Conservation Lands derive significant economic benefits through these resource uses as well as tourism, the service industry, and long term job and population growth.

Partners and volunteers assist with a wide range of NMs/NCAs activities. Local partners and volunteers 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/nlc-data>.



Off Highway Vehicle users at McGinnis Canyon National Conservation Area, Colorado

Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	58,694	58,694	+525	+0	+1,120	60,339	+1,645
	<i>FTE</i>	269	269		+0	-4	265	-4
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	93,176	93,176	+1,077	+0	-1,092	93,161	-15
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	26,077	+264	+0	-264	26,077	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	124	124		+0	+0	124	+0
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	<i>\$000</i>	177,947	177,947	+1,866	+0	-236	179,577	+1,630
	<i>FTE</i>	393	393		+0	-4	389	+0

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, 2018* (P.L. 115-141) 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 2020, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$342.4 million, an increase of \$147,000 from the estimate for 2019, as shown in the table below.

Administrative Costs (Section 403)†				
<i>\$000</i>	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Administrative Support	58,694	58,694	60,339	+1,645
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	93,176	93,176	93,161	-15
IT Management	26,077	26,077	26,077	+0
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	177,947	177,947	179,577	+1,630

National Assessments	40,398	44,509	44,805	+296
State/Regional Assessments	118,020	119,790	118,011	-1,779
Subtotal, Assessments	158,418	164,299	162,816	-1,483
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)				
	336,365	342,246	342,393	+147

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2019 and 2020

Direct Appropriations – In 2020, the BLM requests \$179.6 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 49 percent of the BLM's total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2020 are \$162.8 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. 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>	2018 Actual	2019 Enacted	2020 Estimate
Central Bill	27,171	28,482	28,889
Direct Bill	13,227	16,027	15,916
Subtotal, Working Capital Fund	40,398	44,509	44,805

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Administrative Support

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	58,694	58,694	+525	+0	+1,120	60,339	+1,645
	<i>FTE</i>	269	269			-4	265	-4

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Administrative Support:		(\$000)	FTE
Implement Departmental Reorganization		+7,700	+0
Efficiencies and Productivity Improvement		-6,580	-4
Total		+1,120	-4

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

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Implement Departmental Reorganization (+\$7,700,000 / 0 FTE) – At the 2020 request level of \$60,339,000, the BLM will support implementation of the 12 unified regions, relocation of certain headquarters staff and functions West, and modernization of Interior’s administrative services. The request will support:

- Implementation of Unified Regions. Funds will support bureau planning and implementation needed to transition to the new regions and implement shared service solutions.
- Relocation and Regional Stand Up. This request helps relocate some staff closer to assets and customers.
- Modernizing Interior’s Business. Deployment of common shared service solutions to improve delivery of human resources, information technology, and acquisition services.

Efficiencies and Productivity Improvements (-\$6,580,000 / -4 FTE) –The BLM will continue to expand the use of operational authorities to create additional efficiencies and productivity improvements. This includes expanding the use of permanent Service First authority across the entire Department of the Interior and with the Department of Agriculture, especially the U.S. Forest Service.

Program Overview

This program funds administrative programs and business services that aim to efficiently and effectively support the overall mission of the BLM. This program provides business services including, but not limited to communications including legislative affairs, public affairs, and regulatory affairs; human capital and resources administration; specialized education; budget development and execution; performance management; financial and internal controls; facilities management; audit follow up; and acquisitions services.

The BLM continues to refine its workforce planning process to ensure the agency has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. Funds from this program support various human capital and resource programs, which 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 12862¹⁷ 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 work place 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 Washington Offices.

The BLM has maintained its outstanding record of financial management with unqualified (clean) financial audit opinions. Key to the BLM's success has been the availability of timely and accurate financial information made available to all employees through the Bureau's Management Information System. 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 and veterans with disabilities through available special hiring authorities.

The 2020 request continues support for the reorganization of the Department of the Interior with funding to stand up the unified regions, relocate certain headquarters staff and functions as appropriate, and improve operations through the use of technology, shared services, and consistent practices.

The BLM will:

- Support and participate in standing up the unified regions, including collaboration across bureaus.
- Transition internal business operations to the new regional structure.
- Relocate selected functions closer to Interior's assets, customers, and mission areas out West to provide more responsive service.
- Implement shared service solutions to improve delivery of one or more of human resources, information technology, and acquisition services.

¹⁷ Setting Customer Service Standards

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Bureauwide Fixed	<i>\$000</i>	93,176	93,176	+1,077	+0	-1,092	93,161	-15
Costs	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs:		(\$000)	FTE
	Efficiencies	-1,092	+0
Total		-1,092	+0

The Bureauwide Fixed Costs subactivity 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.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Efficiencies (-\$1,092,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM will continue its efforts to increase efficiencies in managing operational costs including reducing its building footprint of current lease obligations.

Program Overview

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

The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) are fixed costs billed by the Department of Interior's (DOI) 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 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†			
\$000	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 Request
Space Rental - GSA	28,709	32,554	37,477
Space Rental - Non-GSA	30,595	31,332	30,357
Subtotal, Rental	59,304	63,886	67,834
Workers' Compensation	7,850	7,034	6,967
Unemployment Compensation	3,124	5,686	5,689
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	27,171	28,482	28,889
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	13,227	16,027	15,916
Other Fixed Costs	4,362	8,428	3,537
Total	115,038	129,543	128,832
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-21,862	-36,367	-35,671
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	93,176	93,176	93,161

Activity: Workforce & Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Technology Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	26,077	+264	+0	-264	26,077	0
	<i>FTE</i>	124	124		+0	+0	124	0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for IT Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Program Efficiencies and Productivity Improvement		-264	+0
Total		-264	+0

The Information Technology Management Program is responsible for managing all aspects of information technology (IT) throughout the BLM.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Program Efficiencies and Productivity Improvement (-\$264,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to pursue program modernization, including some strategic new investments, to increase program efficiencies while maintaining service and security levels essential to support the BLM workforce and provide data to the public.

Program Overview

Each year the Information Technology Management Program supports the BLM's 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 subactivity also assists the management of BLM's Capital Planning and Investment Control process.

The components of Information Technology Management include 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. In 2019, the Bureau will implement its internal information management strategy and will continue implementation of this strategy in 2020 with the goal of providing the most efficient services to all stakeholders.

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.

Mining Law Administration

Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Mining Law Administration	<i>\$000</i>	39,696	39,696	+0	+0	+0	39,696	0
	<i>Offset</i>	-39,696	-39,696	+0	+0	+0	-39,696	0
	<i>FTE</i>	297	297		+0	+0	297	0

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

The 2020 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 297 FTE. The budget assumes the Program's operating cost will be fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Mining Law Administration program 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 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 3809 – Surface Management Regulations. 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 \$155) for each mining claim and in lieu of performing assessment work¹⁸. Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently \$37) when locating any new mining claims¹⁹. A processing fee (currently \$20) has been required since 2003²⁰. 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 implement the President’s Executive Order 13817²¹, which, among other topics, seeks recommendations to streamline permitting and review processes related to developing leases, enhancing access to critical mineral resources and increasing discovery, production, and domestic refining of critical minerals. Critical minerals include a subset of 35 minerals of the overall mineral universe that BLM manages on the public’s land²². 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 is vulnerable to disruption, and that serve an essential function in the manufacturing of a product, the absence of which would have significant consequences for our economy or our national security.²³ Once these strategies are thoroughly reviewed and approved, the BLM anticipates implementation during FY 2020. Additionally, the BLM is looking more broadly at opportunities to gain efficiencies through the collection of baseline data earlier in the permitting process.

In FY 2020, the BLM will provide access to locatable mineral resources while ensuring that mining operations follow the BLM’s regulations and cause no unnecessary and undue degradation. The BLM will also conduct inspection and enforcement activities to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal regulations for all mining and exploration activities authorized by the mining laws on public lands. In addition, the BLM will record and adjudicate existing mining claims and new mining claim locations. Further, the BLM will continue working with State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes and minimize the time necessary to authorize exploration and development activities.

Other Funding Sources

¹⁸ P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379

¹⁹ P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 U.S.C. 28f-k

²⁰ 68 FR 61045

²¹ A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals, December 20, 2017

²² <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/18/2018-10667/final-list-of-critical-minerals-2018>

²³ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/12/26/2017-27899/a-federal-strategy-to-ensure-secure-and-reliable-supplies-of-critical-minerals>

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.

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 documents. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case by case basis for proposed mining operating plans that require an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity examinations or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands) or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations) on a case-by case basis.

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Land Acquisition

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations Language

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, \$10,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided further, that no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Note. — A full-year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (Division C of P.L. 115-245, as amended). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, \$10,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided further, that no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

The BLM proposes to permanently cancel certain unobligated balances remaining from prior year appropriations.

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>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.

Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments
Land Acquisition

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2019 Total or Change	2019 to 2020 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 2019 and 2020, from 2,088 hours in 2019 to 2,096 hours in 2020.	+21	+0
Pay Raise The 2020 request reflects a pay freeze for civilian employees.	+28	+0
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System According to OMB Circular A-11 dated June 2018, there will be no provisional estimated pay raise for FY 2020 during the President's budget submission.	+0	+0

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget												Change from 2019 CR		
	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		FTE			Amount
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount				
Land Acquisitions	-	13,300	-	13,300	-	-	-	-	-13,300	-	-	-	-	-	-13,300
Emergency & Hardships	-	1,616	-	1,616	-	-	-	-	-1,616	-	-	-	-	-	-1,616
Recreational Access	-	8,000	-	8,000	-	-	-	-	-8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-8,000
Acquisition Management	7	2,000	7	2,000	-	-7	-	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-7	-2,000
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	7	24,916	7	24,916	-	-7	-	-	-24,916	-	-	-	-	-7	-24,916
Cancellation of PYR BAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10,000	-	-10,000	-	-	-	-10,000
Total, Land Acquisition	7	24,916	7	24,916	-	-7	-	-	-34,916	-	-10,000	-	-	-7	-34,916

Activity: Land Acquisition

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Land Acquisitions	<i>\$000</i>	13,300	13,300	+0	+0	-13,300	0	-13,300
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	1,616	+0	+0	-1,616	0	-1,616
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Recreational Access	<i>\$000</i>	8,000	8,000	+0	+0	-8,000	0	-8,000
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
Acquisition Management	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	-2,000	0	-2,000
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7		-7	+0	0	-7
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	24,916	24,916	+0	+0	-24,916	0	-24,916
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7		-7	+0	0	-7
Cancellation of PYR BAL		0	0	+0	+0	-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Total , Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	24,916	24,916	+0	+0	-34,916	-10,000	-34,916
	<i>FTE</i>	7	7	+0	+0	+0	+0	-7

*Note - The table reflects a transfer of 7 FTEs from the Land Acquisition program to Cadastral, Lands and Realty Mgmt

The FY 2020 budget will focus on previously funded land acquisition projects. This reflects the Administration's priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands and enhancing access to those lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

Activity Description

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled, adjacent, and non-adjacent 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.

The BLM also acquires land by exchange. When an exchange is proposed, every attempt is made to equalize values between the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership. In those instances where land values are not equal, the BLM attempts to equalize land values by decreasing or increasing the land leaving Federal ownership. In certain instances where values are not equal and there is no available land in Federal ownership to equalize values, a cash payment can be made to the exchange proponent. This cash payment, an equalization payment, cannot exceed 25 percent of the difference between the values of the lands coming into Federal ownership and the lands leaving Federal ownership.

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Land Acquisition

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	13,300	13,300	+0	+0	-13,300	0	-13,300
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Land Acquisition:	(\$000)	FTE
Land Acquisition	-13,300	+0
Total	-13,300	+0

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Land Acquisition (-\$13,300,000/ 0 FTE) – The Land Acquisition program will be discontinued. This program will focus on previously funded land acquisition projects. This reflects the Administration’s priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands and enhancing access to those lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM’s Land Acquisition program provides for the purchase of lands, waters, or interest in lands for sportsman access for hunting, fishing, and other recreation and 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

The BLM’s Land Acquisition Program is funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a trust fund established in 1965.

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 newly reauthorized FLTFA will provide funding that will 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

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Recreational Access	<i>\$000</i>	8,000	8,000	+0	+0	-8,000	0	-8,000
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Summary 2020 Program Changes for Recreational Access:	(\$000)	FTE
Recreational Access	-8,000	+0
Total	-8,000	+0

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Recreational Access (-\$8,000,000 / 0 FTE) – The Recreational Access program will focus on previously funded acquisition projects. This reflects the Administration’s priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands and enhancing access to on those lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

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

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	1,616	+0	+0	-1,616	0	-1,616
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Emergency and Hardships:	(\$000)	FTE
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	-1,616	+0
Total	-1,616	+0

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings (-\$1,616,000 / 0 FTE) – The Emergency, Hardships, and Inholdings program will focus on previously funded projects. This reflects the Administration’s priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Acquisition	\$000	2,000	2,000	+0	+0	-2,000	0	-2,000
Management	FTE	7	7		-7	+0	0	-7

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Acquisition Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Acquisition Management		-2,000	-7
Total		-2,000	-7

Justification of 2020 Program Change

Acquisition Management (-\$2,000 / 7 FTE) – The Acquisition Management program will focus on previously funded projects. As reflected in the table above, the 7 FTE in the program will be transferred; specifically, the staff will be accounted for in the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management subactivity. This reflects the Administration’s priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Acquisition Management program completes the administrative tasks necessary for the Land Acquisition program to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Acquisition Management program funds are used for title research, appraisal, appraisal review, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and private parties.

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.

Oregon and California Grant Lands

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; \$106,985,000 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. 1181f²⁴).

Note. — A full-year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019 (Division C of P.L. 115-245, as amended). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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 (CBWR) grant lands, and Public Domain (PD) 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;

²⁴ 43 U.S.C. 1181f was renumbered to 43 U.S.C. 2605

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. \$106,985,000 to remain available until expended

This language provides authority to use \$106,985,000 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)).*

The 2020 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 (CBWR) 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 CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

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

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

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 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 CBWR counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.

P.L. 110-28

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Land Order 5490

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

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 authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided 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 through 2020.

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)

	2020 President's Budget												
	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		Change from 2019 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Western Oregon Resources Management													
Forest Management	261	32,942	261	32,942	-	-261	-32,942	-	-	-	-	-261	-32,942
Reforestation & Forest Development	94	24,023	94	24,023	-	-94	-24,023	-	-	-	-	-94	-24,023
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	200	33,495	200	33,495	-	-200	-33,495	-	-	-	-	-200	-33,495
Resource Mgmt Planning	19	3,985	19	3,985	-	-19	-3,985	-	-	-	-	-19	-3,985
Total, Western Oregon Resource Management	574	94,445	574	94,445	-	-574	-94,445	-	-	-	-	-574	-94,445
Info. & Resource Data Systems	11	1,798	11	1,798	-	-	-	-11	-1,798	-	-	-11	-1,798
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maintenance & Operations	77	9,628	77	9,628	+14	-	-	-	-	77	9,642	-	+14
Subtotal, Western Oregon Trans & Facilities Maint	77	9,628	77	9,628	+14	-	-	-	-	77	9,642	-	+14
Construction & Acquisition	1	335	1	335	+1	-	-	-	-	1	336	-	+1
NMs & NCAs	5	779	5	779	-	-5	-779	-	-	-	-	-5	-779
O&C Grants Lands Management	[579]	[95,224]	[579]	[95,224]	+195	+579	+95,224	+11	+1,588	590	97,007	+590	+97,007
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	668	106,985	668	106,985	+210	-	-	-	-210	668	106,985	-	-

Oregon & California Grant Lands Consolidation Proposal Crosswalk			Proposed
Using 2019 CR Amounts for Illustration dollars in (\$000s)			O&C Grant Lands Management
Current	Western Oregon Resources Management	Forest Management	32,942
		Reforestation & Forest Development	24,023
		Other Forest Resource Mgmt	33,495
		Resource Mgmt Planning	3,985
	Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	NMs & NCAs	779
		Total for O&C Grant Lands Management	95,224

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

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2019 Total or Change	2019 to 2020 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 2019 and 2020, from 2,088 hours in 2019 to 2,096 hours in 2020.	+128	+134
Pay Raise The 2020 request reflects a pay freeze for civilian employees.	+169	+0
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects the directed 2.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+0	+76

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 (CBWR) grant lands, and intermingled public domain lands (10 percent). The BLM manages these lands for timber production under the principle of sustained yield while concurrently meeting other statutory requirements including the *Endangered Species Act*, *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 active 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, and restoration techniques and increasing fire resiliency. Program activities also manage to conserve the full suite of multiple interrelated and interdependent resources including soil, water, air, riparian, fish, wildlife, cultural, recreation and others; 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 2020 budget request proposes to simplify the O&C Grant Lands budget structure to enhance BLM management flexibility and program efficiency. The budget proposes to consolidate five current natural resource management subactivities from the former Western Oregon Resources Management and Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System budget activities into a single Western Oregon Grant Lands Management budget activity without any lower level subactivities. The three other current budget activities would remain the same. These four budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMP) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction. All of the budget activities provide direct or indirect support for the development or implementation of sustained yield timber production.

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 Grant Lands 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. This budget activity, as

proposed in the FY 2020 Budget, also provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar congressionally designated areas in western Oregon.

4. ***Western Oregon Information and 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.

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	2,053,668
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	238,321
Total – BLM	2,366,536
U.S. Forest Service-Managed 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 and do not require annual appropriation action.

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 fiscal year 2018, the balance in the BLM’s Pipeline Fund was approximately \$14 million, an increase from the previous year as deposits exceeded expenditures largely due to receipt deposit increases related to renewal of Secure Rural School (SRS) payments, which allows all timber receipts for sales developed using pipeline funds to be returned to the Fund. 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 that 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 that 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 million²⁵, and the O&C counties' share of those receipts are projected to be \$26 million (approximately 50 percent of total).

RMP Recreation Estimates: At the full implementation level, the 2016 RMPs project an increase in recreational values from \$223 million to \$271 million²⁶. 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.

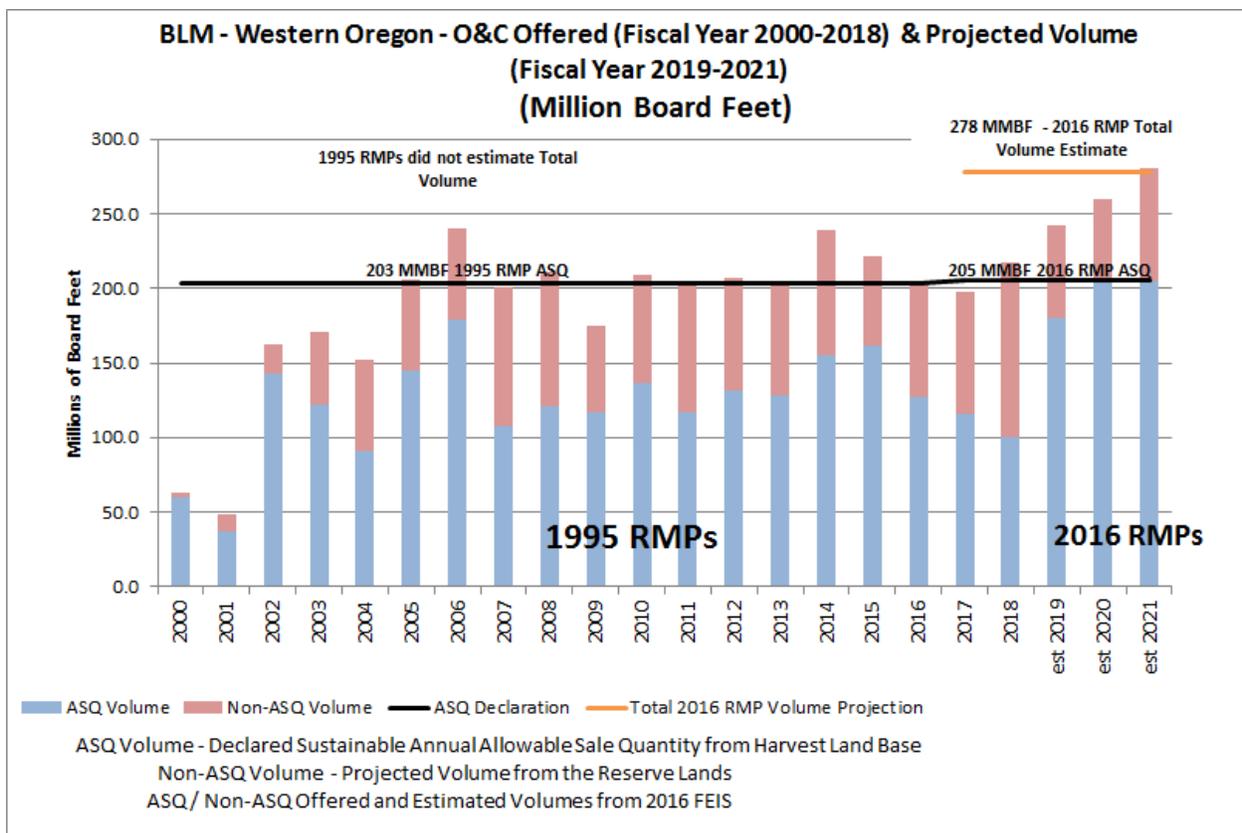
²⁵ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

²⁶ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 657

Executive Order 13855 on Promoting Active Management of America Forests. The O&C grant lands have had a long history of active-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. Appropriations for O&C lands will contribute to the President’s cumulative targets for Department of the Interior to treat 750,000 acres to reduce fuel loading, treat 500,000 acres to protect water quality, treat 750,000 acres for invasive species and restore native species, harvest of 600 million board feet of timber to reduce wildfire risk and increase forest health, and perform maintenance on public roads to provide access for emergency services.

Historic and Projected Timber Volumes

The historic and projected timber targets displayed below are from the BLM-managed lands in western Oregon since 2000. The estimated projected targets shown below for 2020 and 2021 are based upon the 2019 and 2020 President’s budget, respectively. Offered volume in any one year is generally a result of the previous years’ appropriations; therefore, the fiscal-year 2020 appropriation would be used to develop fiscal year 2021 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
2000	203	62.8
2001	203	55.1
2002	203	159.0
2003	203	169.0
2004	203	146.4
2005	203	209.0
2006	203	204.5
2007	203	213.2
2008	203	230.7
2009	203	206.6
2010	203	234.0
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 est.	205	242.0
2020 est.	205	260.0
2021 est.	205	280.0

¹ Offered volume amounts may differ from previous publications. Adjustments to previous years' data are made following review and consolidation of paper and electronic timber-sale records. Includes ASQ and non-ASQ volume offered.
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 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 projected timber receipts in 2018 and 2019 are lower than those collected from 2014 to 2017. The higher timber receipts from 2014-2017 were reflective of the large amount of salvage volume sold and harvested during those four years as the result of wildfires and emphasis on non-ASQ timber projects under the 1995 RMPs. The projected timber receipts in 2018 and 2019 are lower than those collected from 2014 to 2017. Additionally, 2017 and the first half of 2018 saw a ramp-up of timber values to near record levels for the Pacific Northwest. The latter half of 2018 saw a correction to the timber prices and the estimates assume a more normal timber pricing environment. Receipt estimates are confounded by the timing of harvest activity across a three-year contract operating window.

The estimates in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Fund receipts for FY 2019 and FY 2020 are reflective of the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Act. During non-SRS years, only 50 percent of receipts are deposited into the respective accounts, but under the SRS, 100 percent of the receipts are deposited into the accounts.

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	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019 Est	2020 Est	2021 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	597	1,031	1,108	883	638	700	700	700
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,270	1,099	1,981	2,981	1,463	3,000	2,500	2,500
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	53	55	169	5	497	100	100	100
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	30,238	18,338	29,566	26,846	30,843	24,000	25,000	25,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	4,516	12,197	5,751	6,656	4,110	5,000	5,500	6,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	4,085	7,318	5,075	5,429	4,145	4,000	4,500	4,500
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	3,339	7,727	5,689	3,442	2,257	3,000	3,000	2,500
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	125	-102	137	204	263	100	200	200
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	195	2,095	85	280	67	100	100	100
Stewardship contract excess receipts	175	0	331	401	-4	150	100	100
Total	44,593	49,758	49,892	47,127	44,279	40,150	41,700	41,700

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 estimates for 2019 through 2021.

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 est*	30.6	0.3	30.9
2020 est**	18.0	0.3	18.3
2021 est**	14.0	0.3	14.3

[†]Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made
^{††}BLM made 94.9 percent of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration.
^{†††}SRS legislation expired. In 2017, BLM made O&C and CBWR payments based upon 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR calculations.
 *The 2018 payment was both an O&C/CBWR payment and SRS make-up payment. The 2019 SRS payment calculation has not been completed as of the drafting of this report but is expected to be approximately 95% of the 2018 payment.
 **The 2020 and 2021 payment amounts assume the expiration of the SRS authority and therefore payments are based on the 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR calculations.

• 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 CBWR 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.

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.

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Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Construction & Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	335	335	+1	+0	+0	336	+1
	<i>FTE</i>	1	1		+0	+0	1	+0

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 long standing 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 administer to the reciprocal needs of adjacent landowners.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Annual Maintenance & Operations	\$000	9,628	9,628	+14	+0	+0	9,642	+14
	FTE	77	77		+0	+0	77	+0
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	\$000	9,628	9,628	+14	+0	+0	9,642	+14
	FTE	77	77		+0	+0	77	+0

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:					
		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
Road Maintenance	\$000	3,344	3,170	3,170	+0
	FTE	7	12	12	+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

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Road Maintenance are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

- 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 Operations and Annual Maintenance 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.

Program Overview

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. The activity supports a system of 14,200 miles of roads, 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. Additional funding is provided in the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund; as previously mentioned, 25 percent of this fund is available for recreation site management, maintenance, and improvement.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Forest Management	<i>\$000</i>	32,942	32,942	+0	-32,942	+0	0	-32,942
	<i>FTE</i>	261	261		-261	+0	0	-261
Reforestation & Forest Development	<i>\$000</i>	24,023	24,023	+0	-24,023	+0	0	-24,023
	<i>FTE</i>	94	94		-94	+0	0	-94
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	33,495	33,495	+0	-33,495	+0	0	-33,495
	<i>FTE</i>	200	200		-200	+0	0	-200
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	3,985	3,985	+0	-3,985	+0	0	-3,985
	<i>FTE</i>	19	19		-19	+0	0	-19
Total, -Western Oregon Resource Management	<i>\$000</i>	94,445	94,445	+0	-94,445	+0	+0	-94,445
	<i>FTE</i>	574	574		-574	+0	+0	-574

Activity Description

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. This program's objectives are to:

- Restore and maintain the ecological resiliency of forested watersheds;
- Provide well-distributed blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat to benefit threatened, endangered and other sensitive species;
- Consult with regulatory agencies; and
- Provide recreational opportunities to a growing number of users.

The 2020 budget request proposes to simplify the O&C Grant Lands budget structure to enhance BLM management flexibility and program efficiency. The budget proposes to consolidate this existing Western Oregon Resources Management budget activity and the existing Western Oregon National Conservation Lands budget activity into a new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management budget activity which would not have any lower level subactivities. The consolidation will build upon the significant integration that already exists between the current programs to provide BLM greater budgetary and program management flexibility to achieve the bureau's important mission goals in western Oregon.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resource Management

Subactivity: Forest Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Forest Management	<i>\$000</i>	32,942	32,942	+0	-32,942	+0	0	-32,942
	<i>FTE</i>	261	261		-261	+0	0	-261

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-32,942	-261
Total	-32,942	-261

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$32,942,000 / -261 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Forest Management subactivity associated with 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, except for activities directly related to reforestation and forest development.

This new consolidated activity would allow the Bureau to focus its efforts on the highest-priority areas and, by combining funding from multiple subactivities, create efficiencies in accomplishing work, irrespective of the funding source. These efficiencies would foster development of truly integrated projects that address all components of a project across a variety of program areas. Priority areas could be identified and all work in these areas conducted towards a common outcome without the barriers associated with programmatic budget line items. Elimination of the barrier of individual budget “stovepipes” allows for a coordinated and more effective use of funds to accomplish work on the ground in western Oregon.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resource Management Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Reforestation & Forest Development	<i>\$000</i>	24,023	24,023	+0	-24,023	+0	0	-24,023
	<i>FTE</i>	94	94		-94	+0	0	-94

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-24,023	-94
Total	-24,023	-94

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$24,023,000 / -94 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Reforestation and Forest Development subactivity associated with reforestation, intermediate stand management and forest resiliency treatments in young growth forest stands on the Public Lands in western Oregon. This program provides for forest restoration and sustainable and permanent forest production through active management to achieve resilient and productive watersheds.

This new consolidated activity would allow the agency to focus its efforts on the highest-priority areas and, by combining funding from multiple subactivities, create efficiencies in accomplishing work, irrespective of the funding source. These efficiencies would foster development of truly integrated projects that address all components of a project across a variety of program areas. Priority areas could be identified and all work in these areas conducted towards a common outcome without worrying about which program funds any given part.

From a both a policy perspective as well as from a practical, on the ground application perspective, having these programs funded out of separate subactivities does not provide the needed flexibility for the best use of these funds, and often introduces an artificial “stovepipe.” This proposed consolidation would allow for more effective, coordinated and efficient use of these funds.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resource Management

Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Other Forest Resource	<i>\$000</i>	33,495	33,495	+0	-33,495	+0	0	-33,495
Mgmt	<i>FTE</i>	200	200		-200	+0	0	-200

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Other Forest Resource Mgmt:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-33,495	-200
Total	-33,495	-200

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$33,495,000 / -200 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Other Forest Resources management subactivity covering four programs critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

This new consolidated activity would allow the agency to focus its efforts on the highest-priority areas and, by combining funding from multiple subactivities, create efficiencies in accomplishing work, irrespective of the funding source. These efficiencies would foster development of truly integrated projects that address all components of a project across a variety of program areas. Priority areas could be identified and all work in these areas conducted towards a common outcome without worrying about which program funds any given part.

From a both a policy perspective as well as from a practical, on the ground application perspective, having these programs funded out of separate subactivities does not provide the needed flexibility for optimally effective use of these funds, and often introduces an artificial “stovepipe.” This proposed consolidation would allow for more effective, coordinated and efficient use of these funds.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resource Management Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Resource Management Planning	<i>\$000</i>	3,985	3,985	+0	-3,985	+0	0	-3,985
	<i>FTE</i>	19	19		-19	+0	0	-19

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Other Forest Resource Mgmt:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-3,985	-19
Total	-3,985	-19

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$3,985,000 / -19 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Resource Management Planning subactivity related to the development, implementation, and maintenance of RMPs for BLM-managed land in western Oregon communities.

This new consolidated activity would allow the agency to focus its efforts on the highest-priority areas and, by combining funding from multiple subactivities, create efficiencies in accomplishing work, irrespective of the funding source. These efficiencies would foster development of truly integrated projects that address all components of a project across a variety of program areas. Priority areas could be identified and all work in these areas conducted towards a common outcome without worrying about which program funds any given part.

From a both a policy perspective as well as from a practical, on the ground application perspective having these programs funded out of separate subactivities does not provide the needed flexibility for optimally effective use of these funds, and often introduces an artificial “stovepipe.” This proposed consolidation would allow for more effective, coordinated and efficient use of these funds.

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Activity: Western Oregon Grant Lands Management

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
O&C Grant Lands Management	<i>\$000</i>	[95,224]	[95,224]	+195	+95,224	+1,588	97,007	+97,007
	<i>FTE</i>	[579]	[579]		+590	+11	590	+590

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for O&C Grant Lands Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Forest Management	+32,942	+261
Transfer from Reforestation & Forest Development	+24,023	+94
Transfer from Other Forest Resource Management	+33,495	+200
Transfer from Resource Management Planning	+3,985	+19
Transfer from NMs & NCAs	+779	+5
Prepare and Manage Timber Sales	+1,588	+11
Total	+96,812	+590

Other Resources Supporting Forest Management:					
		2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	Change from 2019
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	<i>\$000</i>	9,557	6,067	7,858	+1,791
	<i>FTE</i>	65	44	44	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	323	300	300	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	<i>\$000</i>	7,472	4,915	4,487	-428
	<i>FTE</i>	44	27	27	+0

Notes:

- Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from the Federal share of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales, and from BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account; 43 USC 1736a appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter. Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands.

- 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 and Public Domain Forestry Lands.

- Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 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 fund be used to fill the BLM's timber sale pipeline and that 25 percent of the fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM land; Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter. Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is used on lands in Oregon that are managed under the Northwest Forest Plan. The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-134), Section 327, states that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund, of which 75 percent shall be available for preparation of timber sales and 25 percent shall be available to expend on the backlog of recreation projects on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation.

- Amount in 2018 & 2019 for Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration shown net of sequestration. The FY 2020 estimates also includes unavailable budget authority.

- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section

The O&C Grant Lands Management program would support the full range of natural resources management activities in western Oregon. Consistent with the Bureau's Western Oregon RMPs, as well as the targets established under Executive Order 13855, the BLM expects to offer for sale 280 million board feet total volume in 2021 based on the proposed 2020 funding level (2020 funds will be used to develop 2021 sales). In 2020, the BLM expects to offer 260 million board feet based on the 2019 President's budget. The Program will maintain the same total level of forest development treatments (19,000 acres), inventory (120,000 acres) and monitoring (41,000 acres) in 2020 depending on needs of previously harvested or burned areas. Treatment activities would be prioritized over inventory or monitoring.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

O&C Grant Lands Management Consolidation and Transfer (+\$95,224,000 / +579 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities.

This new consolidated activity would allow the agency to focus its efforts on the highest-priority areas and, by combining funding from multiple subactivities, create efficiencies in accomplishing work, irrespective of the funding source. These efficiencies would foster development of truly integrated projects that address all components of a project across a variety of program areas. Priority areas could be identified and all work in these areas conducted towards a common outcome without worrying about which program funds any given part.

From both a policy perspective as well as from a practical, on the ground application perspective having these programs funded out of separate subactivities does not provide the needed flexibility for optimally effective use of these funds, and often introduces an artificial "stovepipe". This proposed consolidation would allow for more effective, coordinated and efficient use of these funds.

Prepare and Manage Timber Sales (+\$1,588,000 /+11 FTE) - In 2020, the Western Oregon Grants Land Management activity will develop sales to increase total volume output by 85 million board in 2021 over 2020 levels, while also conserving forest productivity and forest-dependent species, maintaining or improving water quality and aquatic systems, protecting cultural resources, and providing for recreation opportunities in western Oregon.

Program Overview

Program responsibilities are described below using the following components: forest management, forest development, other resource management, resource planning, and national monuments.

Forest Management and Forest Development activities ensure a predictable and regular supply of timber and other forest products and restore and maintain the ecological resiliency of forested watersheds. The program includes costs associated with the management of forest-product removals from O&C, the CBWR, and public domain lands within western Oregon and ensures replacement growing stock for long-term sustained yield of forest lands.

Other forest resource management addresses areas critical to effective multiple-use management in western Oregon. These include O&C rangeland management; recreation and cultural resources management; soil, water and air resource management; and wildlife and fish habitat management. In western Oregon, the

BLM manages for sustained yield timber production, while addressing public demand for recreation, clean water and productive soil, protection of antiquities and other cultural resource, and habitat for healthy fish and wildlife populations.

Resource management planning in western Oregon emphasizes the development, implementation, and maintenance of RMPs for BLM-managed land in western Oregon communities. Under the RMPs, the BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders in project-level *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) development and consultation to support efforts to meet the performance target for timber offered. The BLM will continue to look for efficiencies in streamlining the environmental review process including resolving project level issues early in the planning process to ensure timber-sale offer targets are met.

Congressional designations managed under this activity 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. 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.

Timber-sale projects in western Oregon receive significant scrutiny by interested stakeholders. Individual projects are routinely protested, appealed and litigated. The BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders in project-level National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) development and consultation to support efforts to meet the Administration's performance target of 260 MMBF for timber offered in 2020 and 280 MMBF in 2021. Within the framework of the ESA, the Clean Water Act, the O&C Act, and in alignment with the Bureau's land use plans, the program provides a sustainable source of timber, protects watersheds, and contributes to conservation, restoration, species recovery and economic stability. The 2016 RMPs currently have a number of legal challenges pending. The BLM expends significant labor resources in the preparation of quality NEPA documents and careful project design in order to successfully navigate these challenges and ensure compliance with all applicable laws. Additionally, significant labor resources are used to respond to protests, appeals and litigation. Over the past 15 years approximately 25 percent of the sale volume has been protested (approximately 20 protests per year).

The BLM has developed programmatic consultation documents to cover western Oregon to increase interagency efficiencies, increase agency responsiveness and improve resource management effectiveness. The 2016 RMPs prohibit "take" of Northern Spotted Owl until a barred-owl control program is established. The FWS is currently conducting a pilot program to test the feasibility of barred-owl control, which will not be completed until 2021.

The 2016 RMPs require that a Travel Management Plan (TMP) be completed by 2026. TMPs designate travel routes available to the public. Every segment of the 14,000 miles of roads on the O&C grant lands require a travel designation. The BLM will use resource sharing across administrative boundaries, develop templates to allow for efficient evaluation of public access and prioritize cost-saving measures at recreation sites across western Oregon.

Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act – The BLM will continue to work towards completing the requirements of the Act. The BLM will meet with county representatives to ensure that lands reclassified from the public domain to O&C grant lands are of the same condition and acreage as the lands conveyed to the Tribes to ensure that any long-term effect of the Act on O&C receipts is minimized.

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Activity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

Subactivity: Western Oregon Information and Data Systems

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR
Info. & Resource Data Systems	<i>\$000</i>	1,798	1,798	+0	+0	-1,798	0	-1,798
	<i>FTE</i>	11	11		+0	-11	0	-11

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for Info. & Resource Data Systems:		(\$000)	FTE
Delegate Program Activities		-1,798	-11
Total		-1,798	-11

This program provides technical expertise in spatial data systems, remote sensing, cartography, and application development to support all O&C programs.

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

Delegate Program Activities (-\$1,798,000 / -11 FTE) - In 2020, the BLM is proposing that the Western Oregon Information and Data Systems will no longer be supported through a separate appropriation. Data storage and spatial-data systems will be supported by other O&C grant-land and Bureau-wide activities.

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 allows for rapid responses to changes in priorities or circumstances.

The program provides a formalized 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 are consistent across all administrative units. It also creates analytical tools and data structures to support the specific needs of O&C programs. 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 or other resource information.

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Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands

Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

	2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	Change from 2019 CR	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	779	779	+0	-779	+0	0	-779
	FTE	5	5		-5	+0	0	-5

Summary of 2020 Program Changes for NMs & NCAs:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-779	-5
Total	-779	-5

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$779,000 / -5 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity related to the management responsibilities for 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.

This new consolidated activity would allow the agency to focus its efforts on the highest-priority areas and, by combining funding from multiple subactivities, create efficiencies in accomplishing work, irrespective of the funding source. These efficiencies would foster development of truly integrated projects that address all components of a project across a variety of program areas. Priority areas could be identified and all work in these areas conducted towards a common outcome without worrying about which program funds any given part.

From a both a policy perspective as well as from a practical, on the ground application perspective having these programs funded out of separate subactivities does not provide the needed flexibility for optimally effective use of these funds, and often introduces an artificial "stovepipe". This proposed consolidation would allow for more effective, coordinated and efficient use of these funds.

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Range Improvements

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.

Note. — A full-year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the *Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019* (Division C of P.L. 115-245). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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 US 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 million, the balance of the \$10 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)

	2018 Actual		2019 CR		2020 President's Budget						Change from 2019 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Public Lands Improvements	25	8,607	25	7,672	-	-	-	-	+507	25	8,179	-	+507
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	4	733	4	1,708	-	-	-	-	+113	4	1,821	-	+113
Administrative Costs	-	[600]	-	[600]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[600]	-	-
Range Improvements	29	9,340	29	9,380	-	-	-	-	+620	29	10,000	-	+620

Note: The 2018 and 2019 amounts reflect sequesters of 6.6% and 6.2 % respectively. The increase from 2019 to 2020 just reflects a change in available appropriations due to a sequester in 2019, not a request for an increase of appropriations in 2020.

Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2018 Actual	2019 CR	2020 President's Budget				Change from 2019 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2020 Request	
Public Lands Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	8,607	7,672	+0	+0	+507	8,179	+507
	<i>FTE</i>	25	25		+0	+0	25	+0
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	733	1,708	+0	+0	+113	1,821	+113
	<i>FTE</i>	4	4		+0	+0	84	+0
Administrative Costs	<i>\$000</i>	[600]	[600]	+0	+0	+0	[600]	[600]
Range Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	9,340	9,380	+0	+0	+620	10,000	+620
	<i>FTE</i>	29	29		+0	+0	29	+0

Justification of 2020 Program Changes

The 2020 budget request for the Range Improvement activity is \$10,000,000 and 29 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Range Improvement appropriation functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct, maintain or reconstruct on-the-ground projects such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, water developments, weed control, and seeding/reseeding projects. 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, cattle guards 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 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 2019

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. The 2018 public land grazing fee was \$1.41. These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program.

Components

These funds are used to improve land health and range resource conditions. Examples of projects include treating noxious invasive species (see photo below), 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.



Herbicide Application on Horseback, Goose Creek, Utah

Other Funding Sources

Range improvement projects are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees and other partners. An example is the Burley Landscape Partnership (in Idaho) that was formed in 2012 to improve vegetation communities and wildlife habitat. Members include 35 Burley Field Office (BFO) livestock grazing permittees, the BLM Twin Falls District Office, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG), and Pheasants Forever (PF).

The group's focus is to remove Utah juniper that has encroached into priority wildlife habitat. Through their combined efforts the partnership has successfully treated 10,000 acres of sagebrush habitat, resulting in improved rangeland and forage conditions. Another 22,000 acres are scheduled to be treated by FY 2020. Range Improvement funds can also be used to supplement emergency stabilization (ES) funds. ES funds are restricted to projects that stabilize the soil and water resources after an emergency event (such as 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 ES 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

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations Language

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under 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 to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

Note. — A full year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the *Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019* (Division C of P.L. 115–245, as amended). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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)

	2018 Actual		2019 CR		2020 President's Budget						Change from 2019 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Rights-of-Way Processing	69	13,591	57	9,900	-	-	-	-	+1,200	57	11,100	-	+1,200
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	25	3,824	30	2,900	-	-	-	-	+100	30	3,000	-	+100
Recreation Cost Recovery	10	3,676	10	2,980	-	-	-	-	+820	10	3,800	-	+820
Adopt-A-Horse Program	-	593	-	510	-	-	-	-	+40	-	550	-	+40
Repair of Damaged Lands	11	4,114	14	3,910	-	-	-	-	-	14	3,910	-	-
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	5	1,139	4	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,000	-	-
Timber Purchaser Expenses	-	238	2	100	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	-
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	3	240	3	290	-	-	-	-	-	3	290	-	-
Copy Fees	6	700	5	760	-	-	-	-	-40	5	720	-	-40
Trans Alaska Pipeline	18	3,083	22	3,500	-	-	-	-	-500	22	3,000	-	-500
Subtotal (gross)	+147	31,198	147	25,850					1,620	147	27,470	-	+1,620
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	-31,198		-25,850					-1,620		-27,470	-	-1,620
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	147	-	147	-						147	-		-

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 2018, the BLM's average cost to process a major category ROW application was approximately \$98,000 and will remain the same for 2019. 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 2019. In 2020, 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 112,000 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 2019, 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 new 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.

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Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

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.

Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act*; 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.

***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.

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

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 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.

***P.L. 111-11, State Share,
Carson City Land Sales***

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)

	2020 President's Budget												Change from 2019 CR	
	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		FTE		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	2	51,741	3	48,638	-	-	-	-	-5,873	3	42,765	-	-	-5,873
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales (L5133)	-	704	-	716	-	-	-	-	+297	-	1,013	-	-	+297
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts (L5016)	-	1,127	-	1,032	-	-	-	-	+68	-	1,100	-	-	+68
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts (L5032)	-	1,766	-	1,524	-	-	-	-	+101	-	1,625	-	-	+101
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. (L5044)	-	25	-	9	-	-	-	-	+1	-	10	-	-	+1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) (L5896)	-	353	-	363	-	-	-	-	+23	-	386	-	-	+23
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (inc. 15%) (L5129)	-	12,601	-	12,911	-	-	-	-	+6,820	-	19,731	-	-	+6,820
State Share, Carson City Land Sales (5561)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to O&C Counties 50% of receipts under 1937 statute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+16,500	-	16,500	-	-	+16,500
Payments to Coos and Dougals Counties under 1939 statute	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+2,400	-	2,400	-	-	+2,400
Secure Rural Schools	-	35,165	-	32,083	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-32,083
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	-	33,591	-	30,587	-	-	-	-	-30,587	-	-	-	-	-30,587
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	-	389	-	370	-	-	-	-	-370	-	-	-	-	-370
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	-	1,185	-	1,126	-	-	-	-	-1,126	-	-	-	-	-1,126

* Change from 2019 CR might not match to MAX due to rounding

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. The payments in 2018 were \$704,000. The estimated payments for 2019 and 2020 are \$716,000 and \$1,013,000 respectively.

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. The actual payments for 2018 were \$1,127,000 and estimated payments for 2019 and 2020 are \$1,032,000 and \$1,100,000 respectively.

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. The actual payments for 2018 were \$1,766,000 and estimated payments for 2019 and 2020 are \$1,524,000 and \$1,625,000 respectively.

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. The actual payments for 2018 were \$25,000 and estimated payments for 2019 and 2020 are \$9,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

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. The actual payments for 2018 were \$353,000 and estimated payments for 2019 and 2020 are \$363,000 and \$386,000 respectively.

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.)

The actual payments for 2018 were \$12,601,000. Estimated payments for 2019 and 2020 are \$12,911,000 and \$19,731,000, respectively, based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized. In 2018, the BLM collected \$179,510,000 from Nevada land sales (including SNPLMA and Lincoln County) and estimates collections from sales in 2019 and 2020 will be \$91,251,000 and \$131,538,000, respectively. Some receipts from sales held in the latter half of one fiscal year are not collected in full until the next fiscal year because of normal delay in the acceptance of bids.

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 six times. 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 the absence of reauthorization of SRS beyond 2018, payments to counties will based on the 1937 Act and subsequent amendments beginning in 2020.

The tables below shows actual and estimated payments for 2001 through 2018.

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

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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.			

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

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

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

Payments for 2017 in 2018	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$8,665	\$89	\$8,754
Amount from General Fund:	\$5,243	\$0	\$5,243
Total	\$13,908	\$89	\$13,997
Title I/III	\$12,732	\$81	\$12,813
Title II	\$1,176	\$8	\$1,184
Total	\$13,908	\$89	\$13,997
P.L. 115-141 provided Secure Rural Schools payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and allowed for a special "make-up" payment for 2017 after receipt-based payments were already made for 2017. Values reflect payments after sequester.			
Payments for 2018 (in 2019) have not been made as of date of publication.			

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

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Permanent Operating Funds

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 2019 and 2020 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

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

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided 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 through 2020.

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.

1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320

Establishes a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.

<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.
<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 Act also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and County entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and County parks, creates a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)</i>	The <i>Lincoln County Land Act of 2000</i> , among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: Five percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related</i>	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

Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)

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).

Provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through the sale of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley. The 2020 budget proposes legislation to cancel \$230 million in unobligated balances from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management program.

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 2020 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act* (FLREA), which will expire in September 2020. As a precaution, the 2020 budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a two-year extension of FLREA through September 2022.

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

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.

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

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

***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)

	2020 President's Budget												
	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		Change from 2019 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	2	747	1	750	-	-	-	-	1	750	-	-	
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	147	26,754	101	25,491	-	-	-	+4,183	101	29,674	-	+4,183	
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	65	9,557	44	6,067	-	-	-	+1,791	44	7,858	-	+1,791	
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	44	7,472	27	4,915	-	-	-	-428	27	4,487	-	-428	
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	7	3,344	12	3,170	-	-	-	-	12	3,170	-	-	
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales and Earnings on Investments	40	157,767	41	100,303	-	-	-	+39,172	41	139,475	-	+39,172	
Unobligated balance reduced (SNPLMA Cancellation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-83,000	-	-83,000	-	-83,000	
Lincoln County Land Sales	7	629	6	871	-	-	-	+379	6	1,250	-	+379	
White Pine County Special Account	-	-	-	407	-	-	-	-380	-	27	-	-380	
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-	24	-	19	-	-	-	+32	-	51	-	+32	
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	-	148	-	360	-	-	-	-336	-	24	-	-336	
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	-	15	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	262	40,152	225	44,788	-	-	+54	+8,306	279	53,094	+54	+8,306	
Total, Permanent Operating Fund	574	246,609	457	187,146	-	-	-	+54	-30,281	511	156,865	+54	-30,281

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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 annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2019 and 2020 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 248 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 2020 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act* (FLREA), which will expire in September 2020. As a precaution, the 2020 budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a two-year extension of FLREA through September 2022. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from these recreation fees – \$406 million in 2018 – are an important source of funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2018 and the estimated revenues projected for 2019 and 2020 from BLM recreational fee sites. In addition, the table provides information on the number of projects approved, the type of work conducted and the amount of revenues spent for all three fiscal years.

Recreation Fee Projects

(In thousands of dollars)

Bureau of Land Management	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward & Recoveries	27,219	30,106	28,743
Recreation Fee Revenues [Post-sequestration]	26,754	25,491	29,674
America the Beautiful pass	[1,577]	[850]	[850]
Transfers	726	116	116
Funds Obligated	-24,593	-26,970	-28,890
Unobligated Balance	30,106	28,743	29,643
Total Expenditures (outlays)	23,108	30,746	32,837
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair & Maintenance			
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	6,392	7,050	7,500
Facilities Capital Improvements Health & Safety	14	50	60
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	2,249	2,500	2,700
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance	8,655	9,600	10,260
Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP	8,369	9,050	10,000
Law Enforcement, Recreation	3,336	3,550	3,750
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	1,723	1,820	1,900
Collection Costs	984	1,000	1,000
Fee Mgmt. Agreement & Reservation Services		350	350
Pass Administration and Overhead			
Administration, Overhead, Indirect Costs ≤ 15%	1,526	1,600	1,630
Total Obligations	24,593	26,970	28,890

Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In 2018, \$8.7 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. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 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. The authorization to use this fund expires after 2020.

Beginning in 2019, 50 percent of timber sale receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as a result of the expiration of the *Secure Rural Schools Act* extension (P.L. 115-141, Title IV). The Federal share of receipts in 2018 was \$9.8 million. The estimated receipts for 2019 and 2020 are \$6.1 million and \$7.9 million, respectively. The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest

is also influenced by the demand for wood products. Estimates are confounded by 3-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and billing across multiple years. For any given year, approximately half of the volume and 75% of the value deposited in this fund is derived from O&C Grant Lands, are affected more by changes to the SRS Act.

In 2018, the BLM offered approximately 61.0 million board feet of timber worth \$6.9 million from more than 11,100 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 Est.	6,067	148,422	8,541	128,429
2020 Est.	7,858	156,280	8,500	136,929

*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 2018, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was \$24.9 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$22.5 million and \$22.0 million at the end of fiscal year 2019 and 2020.

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.

In 2018, with SRS Act in place, 100% of eligible receipts were deposited into the TSPRF from O&C grant lands. Total receipts deposited in 2018 were \$4.1 million. With the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools Act extension (P.L. 115-141, Title IV) in 2019, only 50% of eligible receipts will be deposited into the TSPRF. Deposits in 2019 and 2020 are estimated to be approximately \$2.0 million each year to reflect the SRS expiration. Estimates are confounded by 3-year contract terms which spread harvest activity and billing 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 Est.	4,915	147,269	3,289	134,062
2020 Est.	4,487	151,756	3,500	137,562

*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 2018, the unobligated balance in the TSPRF was \$14.3 million. In 2019 and 2020, the BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$16.1 and \$17.2 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 2018, 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 2019, 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 TSPRF 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 692 million board feet of timber from over 45,226 acres valued at approximately \$105 million from the TSPRF timber sales. In 2018, the BLM expended \$4.2 million from the TSPRF for development of out-year timber sales and offered approximately 8.1 million board feet of timber for sale valued at approximately \$1.5 million. For 2019, the BLM expects to expend approximately \$2.9 million for 2019 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 the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* (SNPLMA) (P.L. 105-263). 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 from these sales to address critical environmental and educational needs in Clark County and other areas of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area.

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

- Five 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 account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.
- To date, SNPLMA has generated more than \$2.9 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. Collections in 2017 and 2018 were \$108.9 and \$179.4 million respectively. Estimated collections for 2019 and 2020 are expected to be \$91.2 and \$131.4 million mainly coming from final payments received from 2019 sales and a planned fall auction of 600 acres. 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 the 2008 report to Congress, at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html>. (See the Collections chapter for more information on anticipated land sales in 2016 and 2017.)

The 2020 budget proposes legislation to cancel \$230 million in unobligated balances from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management program. The SNPLMA, enacted in 1998, authorizes BLM to sell specified public lands around Las Vegas, NV, and retain the proceeds for capital improvements and various conservation, restoration, and recreational purposes in the State. The SNPLMA program is not proposed for elimination; the proposal will only reduce a portion of the more than \$530 million in remaining balances and will not affect any projects currently identified for support.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Lincoln County Land Sales Act* (P.L. 106-298), which was enacted by Congress in 2000. The purpose of the Act 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, and reimburse the BLM Nevada State Office 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.

In 2018, -\$99,000 was deposited from land sales to correct prior year adjustment. In 2019 and 2020, deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$21,000 and \$150,000, respectively. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.

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 is also authorized 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. Earnings on investments for 2017 and 2018 were \$3.8 and \$10.6 million, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2019 and 2020 is \$18.9 and \$22.9 million, respectively. 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 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.

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 2017 and 2018, the BLM deposited \$396,000 and \$24,000 into the Fund, respectively. In 2019 and 2020, the BLM expects to deposit \$19,000 and \$51,000 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. The BLM will work to begin implementation and execution of the new FLTFA authority during 2019.

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 2017 and 2018, there were no deposits, and none are estimated for 2019 and 2020.

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 2017 and 2018, the BLM deposited \$471,000 and \$148,000 into the Fund. In 2019 and 2020, the BLM estimates to deposit \$360,000 and \$24,000 into the Fund, respectively.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 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 2017 there were no deposits. In 2018, \$15,000 was deposited into the Fund. Estimated deposits in 2019 and 2020 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 2018, the BLM deposited \$40.2 million into the PPIF, including both rental receipts and the 85 percent share of APD fees that are permanently appropriated. In 2019 and 2020, the BLM anticipates depositing \$44.8 million and \$53.1 million into the Fund, respectively. Pursuant to the NDAA, from 2016 through 2019, 15 percent of APD collections are subject to appropriation while 85 percent is 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. The BLM collected revenue in the amount of \$57 thousand in 2016; four percent of these funds were paid to the State. There were no deposits into the fund in 2018, and none are projected in 2019 and 2020.

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Miscellaneous Trust Funds

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.

Note. — A full year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the *Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019* (Division C of P.L. 115–245, as amended). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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)

	2018 Actual		2019 CR		2020 President's Budget						Change from 2019 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Current:		21,204		24,000					-4,110		19,890		-4,110
Conveyance of Omitted Lands		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	38	16,076	54	18,196	-	-	-	-3,116	-	54	15,080	-	-3,116
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	33	4,826	25	5,462	-	-	-	-935	-	25	4,527	-	-935
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	2	302	2	342	-	-	-	-59	-	2	283	-	-59
Rights-Of-Way	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Permanent:	9	2,058	4	1,650						4	1,650		
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	6	1,093	1	876	-	-	-	-	-	1	876	-	-
Public Survey	3	965	3	774	-	-	-	-	-	3	774	-	-
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total, Miscellaneous Trust Fund	82	23,262	85	25,650				-4,110		85	21,540		-4,110

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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 – FLPMA** – According to the FLPMA, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for resource development, protection, and management; conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and conducting cadastral surveys.
- **Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles** – Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license (“Green Sticker”) fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California. The BLM requests these funds from the State of California each year through a competitive process. The amount awarded to the BLM varies each year.
- **Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation – Sikes Act** – The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management, and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Rights-of-Way** – This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing 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

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)

	2020 President's Budget										Change from 2019		
	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Production and Sales	18	13,354	19	13,225	-	-	-	+3,968	19	17,193	-	+3,968	
Transmission & Storage Operations	18	3,922	21	3,884	-	-	-	+1,165	21	5,049	-	+1,165	
Administrative and Other Expenses	18	2,919	20	2,891	-	-	-	+867	20	3,758	-	+867	
Total, Helium	54	20,195	60	20,000				6,000	60	26,000	-	+6,000	

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 program currently operates under the authority of the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), P.L. 113-40. The HSA provides for the continued operation of the Helium program and does not dissolve the Helium Production Fund, and facilitates a gradual exit from the helium market. To minimize impacts to the helium market, the HSA provides a “glide path” for ensuring a market-based price for the sale of crude helium through an annual auction and crude helium sale until the amount in storage reaches 3.0 billion cubic feet of federally owned helium. As of October 1, 2018, the target volume was reached. Sales to private industry have concluded, and the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users until the HSA mandated disposal of the program assets and sunset of the program by September 30, 2021.

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				
	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Total Revenues*	239,287	152,912	129,569	51,615	51,673

**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 2017, 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 \$152,912,000.

In FY 2018, the Amarillo field office collected \$129,569,000 in revenue.

In FY 2019, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to generate \$51,615,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids (\$9,500,000), fees and royalties (\$18,415,000), storage services (\$8,500,000) and in-kind sales (\$15,200,000).

In FY 2020, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to generate \$51,673,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids (\$8,550,000), and fees and royalties (\$18,967,000), storage services (\$8,500,000) and in-kind sales (\$15,656,000).

Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

ABANDONED WELLS REMEDIATION FUND

Appropriations Language

(b) ABANDONED WELL REMEDIATION. — Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907) is amended by adding at the end the following:

(i) FEDERALLY DRILLED WELLS. — Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2015, and \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 shall be made available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and to remain available until expended, to remediate, reclaim, and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current or former National Petroleum Reserve land.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

*P.L. 113-40, Helium
Stewardship Act of 2013*

Provides funding to remediate, reclaim and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current and former National Petroleum Reserve Land.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2020 President's Budget										Change from 2019		
	2018 Actual		2019 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2020 Request		CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Abandoned Wells Remediation	1	-	2	3,752	-	-	-	-3,752	2	-	-	-3,752	

*2019 CR amount reflects a sequester of 6.2%.

Activity: Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM is responsible for managing 136 wells within the 22.8 million acre National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). All well sites were thoroughly reviewed and grouped into three categories: wells requiring no additional BLM action; wells currently in use by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); and, wells currently requiring BLM action. In 2013, 50 wells required additional BLM action. After successfully plugging 24 wells with the \$50 million appropriated to the legacy wells program, 26 wells remain. The 26 wells do not include the 18 wells currently used by the USGS for wellbore monitoring.

The 26 remaining wells still requiring additional BLM action were analyzed, based on details from the 2013 Legacy Wells Summary Report, and remediation will be implemented under the new 2019 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan now under development. The Strategic Plan considered potential surface and/or subsurface risks posed to human health, safety, and the environment.

Program Purpose

The wells were drilled by the U.S. Navy or the USGS between 1944 and 1982. In 1976, the BLM assumed the responsibility for the legacy well sites as land manager of the NPR-A. The *Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976*²⁷ (NPRPA) transferred jurisdiction of the reserve from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. In 1982, Secretarial Order 3087 transferred onshore minerals management functions from the U.S. Geological Survey to the BLM.

Components

The BLM regularly monitors the NPR-A legacy wells for visible changes in condition, particularly those in proximity to the coast and subject to coastal erosion. The BLM inspects the wellheads, casings and site conditions at the inland wells approximately every three years to determine which ones pose the highest risk to human health, the environment and those that require some sort of remediation.

Other Funding

To date, the BLM has received the \$50 million authorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), as well as support from the Oil and Gas Management and Inspection Activities budget subactivities. Approximately \$3 million of the HSA funding was permanently sequestered. The Oil and Gas Management subactivity supports the labor associated with the plugging and abandonment work including design, engineering review, and approvals. The Inspection and Enforcement subactivity supports the field inspections by qualified BLM personnel. The BLM is actively working and will continue working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to determine if any of the sites would be eligible for the Formerly Used Defense Sites program funding.

The BLM will continue to monitor the wells to determine if the environmental levels of risk they pose have changed. The BLM is updating the 2013 Legacy Well Strategy to be completed in FY 2019. It will determine the most cost effective path forward for plugging and abandonment of remaining wells. The

²⁷ P.L. 94-258

BLM's technical staff will use the lessons learned from work completed over the past several years to refine the scope of work necessary for future well plugging and abandonment projects and opportunities for streamlining.

	As of December, 2018
Wells Requiring No Additional BLM Action	89
Wells Currently Under Contract	3
Wells Currently in Use by USGS	18
Wells Currently Requiring BLM Action	26

The BLM was able to award an indefinite deliverable and indefinite quantity contract to two Alaska Native owned companies. This allowed the firms to compete for individual task orders to complete the surface and subsurface work at multiple legacy well sites. These two companies completed the successful plugging and abandonment and surface cleanup of 24 legacy wells since 2015.

The BLM recently awarded a task order to plug and abandon three more wells using the existing available funds authorized by the HSA. Surface work began in the summer of 2018 and subsurface work will commence in winter 2019.

Beyond 2019, BLM-Alaska plans to continue reducing the Federal government's liability by plugging and remediating legacy wells. Well plugging order and strategy will follow the new 2019 Strategic Plan which will identify the remaining high and medium priority wells. Priorities are based on site conditions and threats, current regulatory requirements, as well as from feedback of private industry and the State of Alaska.

The top two priority wells that will require action have high exposure values and are subject to changing environmental conditions. One well is located just outside of Barrow and is improperly plugged. Natural gas can migrate to the surface, but is currently being controlled by the wellhead. The other high risk well is located on the coast. The well pad, well head, and reserve pit are being threatened by increased coastal erosion. Less than 175 feet separate the reserve pit from the ocean. This reserve pit contains drilling muds that require excavation, removal and remediation. Sampling of the reserve pit to determine the extent of contamination is occurring in FY 2019.

Administrative Provisions

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.

Note. — A full-year 2019 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the *Continuing Appropriations Act, 2019* (Division C of P.L. 115-245). The amounts included for 2019 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

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.

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Appendices

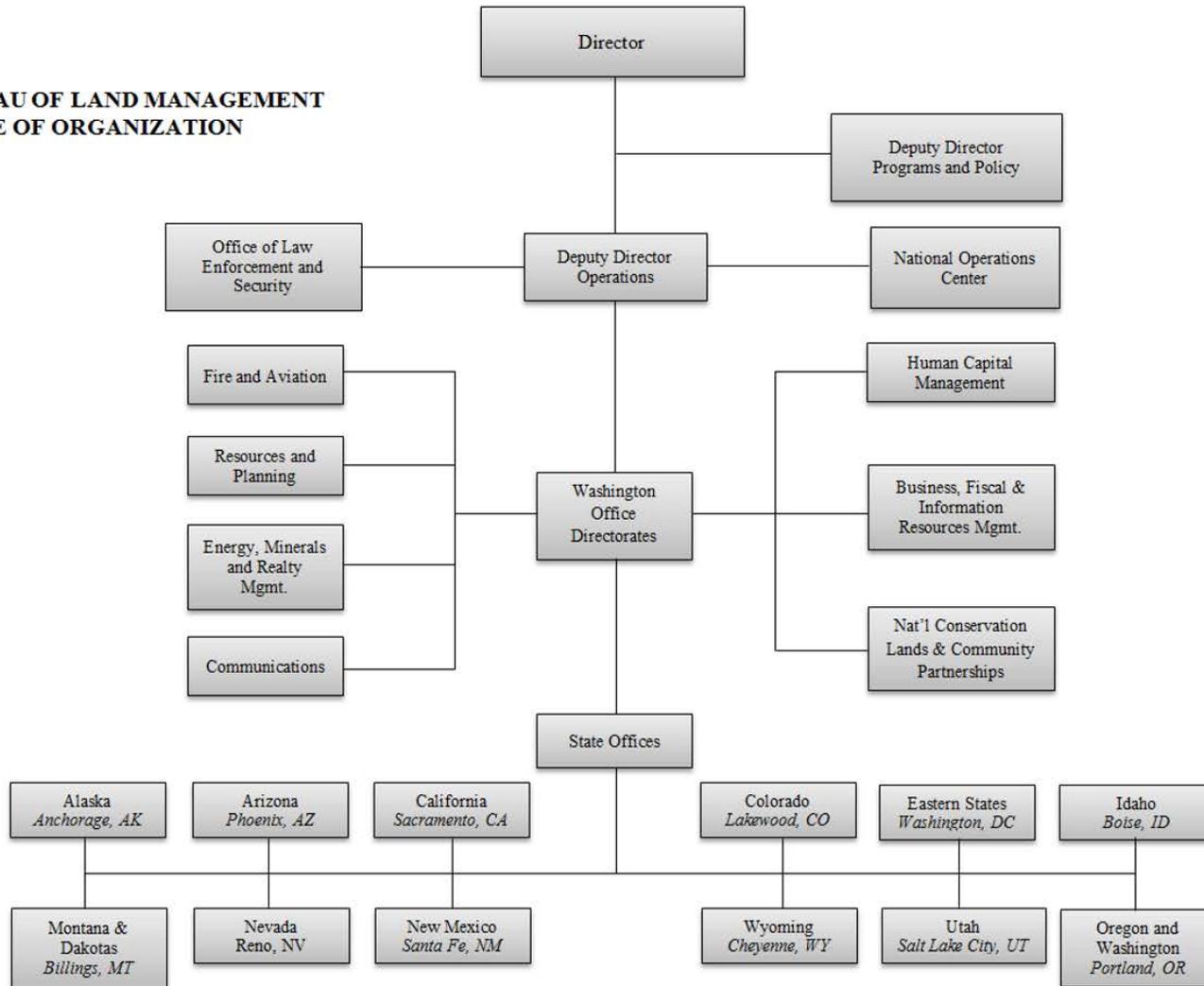
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)

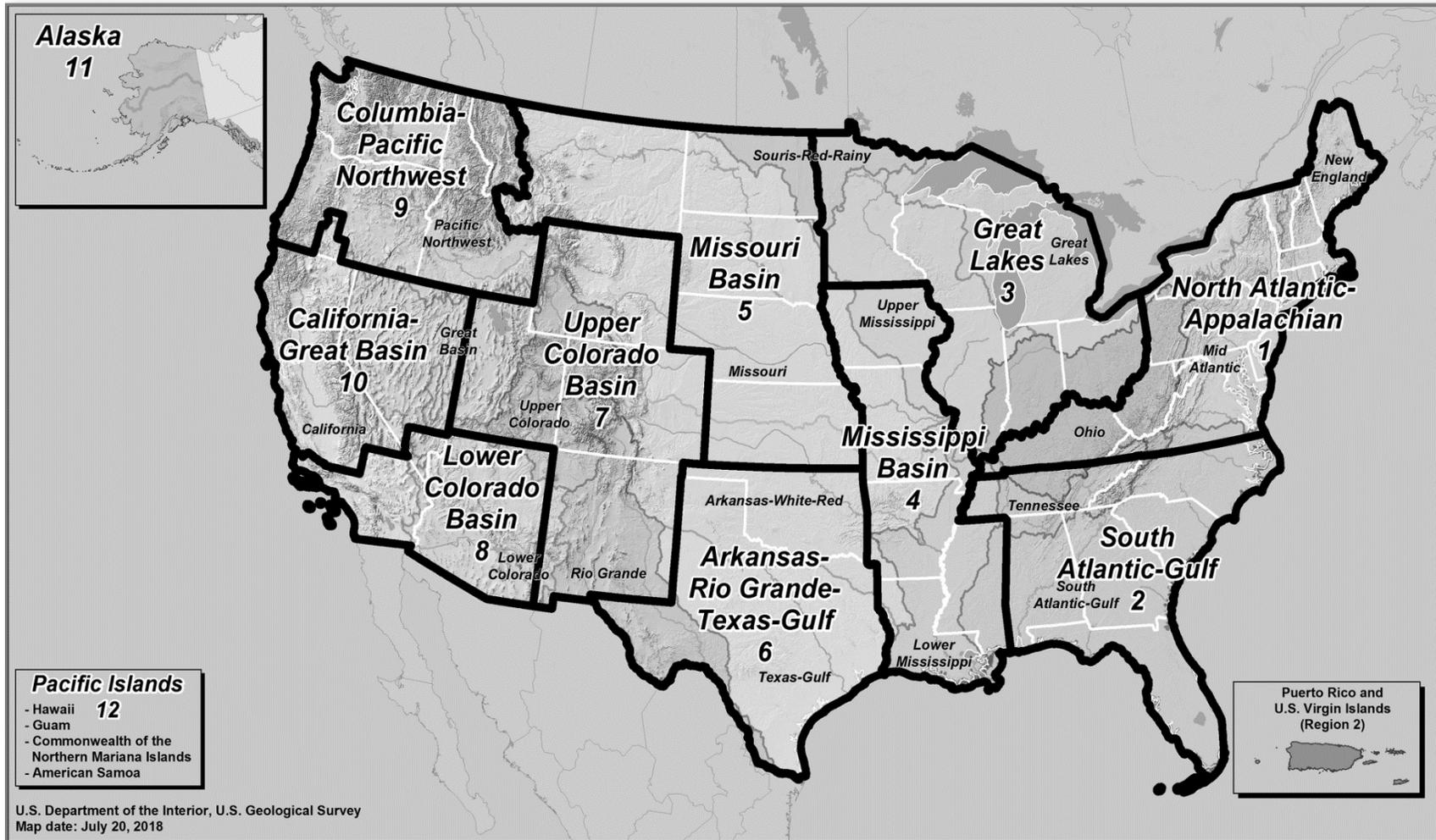
	Prior Year Actuals 2018	Current Year Estimate 2019	Budget Year Estimate 2020
Executive Level V	0	1	1
SES	17	17	17
Subtotal	17	18	18
SL - 00	1	1	1
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	1
GS/GM -15	91	90	88
GS/GM -14	334	331	323
GS/GM -13	897	888	867
GS -12	1,560	1,545	1,508
GS -11	2,542	2,517	2,457
GS -10	29	29	28
GS - 9	965	955	933
GS - 8	187	185	181
GS - 7	797	789	770
GS - 6	339	336	328
GS - 5	520	515	503
GS - 4	514	509	497
GS - 3	376	372	363
GS - 2	9	9	9
GS - 1	0	0	0
Subtotal	9,160	9,070	8,852
Other Pay Schedule Systems	352	349	340
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	9,530	9,437	9,211
Total FTE usage (actual & projected)	9,548	9,454	9,227

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION**



DOI 12 Unified Regions



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

- 21CSC.....21st 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
- AGO.....America’s Great Outdoors
- AHM.....Aquatic Habitat Management
- AIM.....Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy
- AML.....Appropriate Management Levels
- AML.....Abandoned Mine Lands
- AML/HMM.....Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management
- AMSCM.....Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module
- ANCSA.....*Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*
- 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.....*Archaeological Resource Protection Act*
- 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
GPRA.....	<i>Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, and GPRA 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
LPP.....	Low-Priority Programs
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
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
PRPA.....	<i>Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009</i>
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

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