

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

and Performance Information  
Fiscal Year 2021

## **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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## 2021 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a steward for public lands owned by the American people, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) manages some of the Nation's most historic and scenic landscapes as well as vast natural resources. The BLM manages 10 percent of the Nation's surface and approximately one-third of its subsurface mineral estate. These surface areas encompass arctic tundra, desert, forest, mountains, and rangeland. Federal lands support the production of goods and services that create jobs and promote economic development in communities across the Nation by providing a significant non-tax source of funding to State and Federal treasuries, providing direct benefits to the U.S. taxpayer and local communities.

The *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* sets forth the BLM's multiple-use and sustained yield mission, directing that public lands be managed for a variety of uses, ranging from conventional and renewable energy development, livestock grazing, mining, and watershed protection, to hunting, fishing, and other forms of recreation as well as conservation. This multiple-use mission advances the President's priorities of enhancing energy security, increasing recreational access to public lands, ensuring our borders are safe, and putting Americans back to work, while also emphasizing the interconnection among people, the public lands, and the local economies the BLM supports. Collaboration and cooperation are hallmarks of the BLM's multiple-use management approach. The Bureau engages a wide range of stakeholders and communities to inform its land management decisions and maintain public trust.

The BLM administers lands with some of the most advanced energy development in the world. In recent years, production from Federal lands generated in excess of \$3.0 billion in Federal royalties, rental payments, and bonus bids. Approximately half of this revenue was shared with the State where the production (primarily oil, gas, and coal) activities occur. States and counties utilize these important funds to support the building and maintaining of roads, schools, and other community needs. The remaining revenues generally go to the U.S. Treasury to support other Federal expenditures and reduce the need for other taxes or deficit spending.

### 2021 Budget Request Overview

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2021 budget supports the BLM's multiple-use mandate in several ways and emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve multiple use conservation and development priorities. It allows for environmentally sound energy and minerals development, sustainable timber harvesting, and grazing, and provides for improving the visitor experience to public lands by addressing infrastructure and maintenance needs, enhancing big game habitat and migration corridors, and increasing the resilience of public lands through active fuels management and reducing invasive plant species. The budget continues to advance the Administration priorities of generating revenue through the appropriate development of our natural resources and conserving our land and water. The BLM is also committed to fulfilling its trust responsibilities and modernizing the organization to reduce or eliminate unnecessary duplicative activities while maintaining rigorous environmental standards. The BLM is also revising organizational decision making to improve accountability by delegating more authority to the areas that comprise BLM jurisdiction, and strengthening opportunities for partnerships to enhance collaboration and mission delivery.

The BLM's 2021 budget proposal includes \$1.1 billion for the Management of Land and Resources (MLR) appropriation and \$112.8 million for the Oregon & California Grant Lands appropriation. The Land

Acquisition account includes \$3.0 million, and the budget proposes to cancel \$8.0 million in prior year balances from this account.

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

- Promote Energy Security and Economic Growth
- Advance Collaborative Conservation
- Enhance the Visitor Experience on Public Lands
- Promote Good Government



### **Promote Energy Security and Economic Growth**

The BLM supports an all-of-the-above energy approach, 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 based on market demand. This approach strengthens American energy security, supports job creation, and strengthens America's energy infrastructure. The BLM is also taking steps to make environmentally responsible energy development on public lands easier by reviewing and streamlining its business processes to better serve industry and the American public.

Oil, natural gas, coal, renewable energy, and other mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. The 2021 budget requests \$199.3 million in the Energy and Minerals Management programs and reflects actions the Bureau has taken to date to support Secretarial Order (S.O.) 3355, *Streamlining National Environmental Policy Act Reviews*, to modernize environmental analysis, while undertaking stakeholder consultations associated with such development. Building on FY 2019 and FY 2020 efforts, the BLM will enhance efficiencies, reduce planning times, clarify permitting processes, and leverage technology to reduce processing times.

Onshore oil and gas production on BLM-managed public lands contributes to the Nation's energy supply and plays a significant role in supporting hundreds of thousands of jobs for hard-working Americans. The BLM has approximately 26 million surface acres currently under lease for oil and gas development, including over 96,000 active wells on about 24,000 producing leases. The BLM oversees onshore oil and gas development on Federal lands and lands held in trust for the benefit of various Tribes. Collectively,

these lands contain world-class deposits of energy and mineral resources, which power millions of homes and businesses, support the broader economy, and strengthen the Nation geopolitically.

The BLM currently manages more than 3,744 megawatts of installed solar and wind generation capacity on public lands. In addition, the BLM currently oversees more than 405 geothermal leases, with 79 leases in producing status generating approximately 2,000 mega-watts of installed geothermal energy capacity. This amounts to over 40 percent of the total U.S. geothermal energy capacity. The majority of BLM's renewable energy program funding is spent on inspection and monitoring. The 2021 budget includes \$29.5 million to support continued wind, solar, and geothermal energy development on public lands.

The budget includes \$18.9 million for the Coal Management Program and \$11.8 million for programs associated with the mining of other minerals such as precious metals, trona, limestone, phosphates, sand, and gravel. The funds would be used to streamline program activities, expedite processing of applications, and provide for more timely inspection and enforcement actions.

The BLM is proud of the priorities established over the past three years and the many policies implemented to promote both sustainable and responsible energy as well as mineral development on the Nation's public lands.

### **Active Forest and Rangeland Management**

The Administration is committed to accelerating active forest and vegetation management. Dense undergrowth has grown across much of the public lands, providing fuel for catastrophic wildfires and worsening insect infestation, invasive species, and disease. These conditions adversely affect the Nation's forests, rangelands, and watersheds and contribute to increased wildfire risk to surrounding communities. Active management of timber and vegetation is necessary to combat these threats, save lives, and protect property.

The 2021 budget supports the important objectives laid out in President Trump's E.O. 13855, *Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangeland, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk*. The BLM budget prioritizes active forest management to achieve the targets set forth in the E.O. and invests \$10.3 million in 2021 for forest management on BLM-managed public lands. The 2021 BLM budget also requests \$112.8 million in the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. Under E.O. 13855 and S.O. 3372, *Reducing Wildfire Risk on Department of the Interior Land Through Active Management*, the BLM is striving to increase fire resiliency treatments in dry forest types in western Oregon. The funding would allow the BLM greater flexibility in addressing fire resiliency in forest stands that have lower commercial viability but are located within identified high-risk areas or the wildland urban interface. While this may not increase the total timber output or result in a higher allowable sale quantity (ASQ) due to the higher costs associated with these treatment types, this approach will improve forest health conditions in western Oregon and contribute to the goals established in the orders.

The Administration has proposed a package of forest management legislative reforms to help address the increased incidence of catastrophic fires. The proposed legislation provides 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 necessary to help reduce fire risk, improve forest health, minimize after-fire impacts, prevent re-burn of fire-damaged areas, and improve safety for wildland firefighters.

### Advance Collaborative Conservation

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 communities, 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 greater sage-grouse management plan amendments, which better align Federal habitat conservation efforts with State wildlife management plans.

The request includes \$237.0 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. The budget supports big game habitat restoration, actively managing lands to reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires, development and use of timber resources, and land stewardship.

Within the Land Resources activity, the budget seeks \$116.8 million for the BLM’s Wild Horse and Burro Program, which, in 2021, will continue to identify innovative ways to address the existential threat posed to the Nation’s public lands and their plant and animal resources as well as private property and human life by wild horse and burro populations far beyond that intended by Congress. The BLM will seek to increase public/private partnerships to place more animals into private care while also working with organizations to create private/public partnerships on pasture or sanctuary lands. The BLM will also work with academia and Federal partners to enhance existing sterilization methods and fertility control vaccines. This includes developing new population controls through research projects, and continuing to pursue adoptions and sales, including continuing to offer financial incentives to encourage more adoptions, a practice BLM started in 2019, which is showing initial promise.

The request includes \$115.2 million for the Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management activity to support S.O. 3362, *Improving Habitat in Western Big-Game and Migration Corridors*. The BLM continues to support 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 Bureau also conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States and provide 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. The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination, land exchanges, land record review to complete the land patent process, and withdrawal revocation and Standards for Boundary Evidence risk assessments for Federal land, Indian land, and Native Corporation land managers. The budget request reflects \$55.1 million in the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management program, including \$3.0 million to support and facilitate enhancements to the BLM’s fiberoptic program. The budget request also includes \$22.5 million for the Alaska Conveyance programs.

The 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.



### Enhance the Visitor Experience on Public Lands

The public lands are some of the premier outdoor recreation spots in the Nation. Outdoor enthusiasts hike, bike, camp, hunt, fish, ski, ride horses and snowmobiles, and drive off-highway vehicles on the lands the Bureau administers.

On March 28, 2019, Secretary Bernhardt signed S.O. 3374, *Implementation of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*, to facilitate and prioritize implementation of Public Law 116-9, which includes provisions affecting all 50 States. This Act established many conservation and recreation special management designations, provided for a number of land sales, transfers, and exchanges, and resolved many long-standing and complicated tenure issues on lands managed by the Department. Secretarial Order 3374 will also ensure consistency among all offices and bureaus within the Department. While all of the Department's bureaus are affected by the new law, over 30 of the individual sections apply to public lands managed by the BLM. As directed by the S.O. 3374, the BLM is working expeditiously to implement the requirements of the new law.

The 2021 BLM budget provides significant resources in support of this Order and the Administration's priority of enhancing recreational opportunities and access, including \$59.0 million for Recreation Resources Management. The \$37.6 million budget request for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program also supports recreation activities. These areas, designated by Congress and by Presidential proclamation, include the BLM's lands and play an important role in providing premier outdoor recreation opportunities, including hunting and fishing, and job opportunities in many rural western communities. National Conservation Lands connect youth, veterans, and families to the outdoors through programs and recreational opportunities including internships for students, youth and veteran employment and training, and volunteer service.

Visitor satisfaction remains high, with 96 percent of visitors surveyed reporting overall satisfaction with the quality of their experience. It is estimated during FY 2021 the BLM will provide recreation opportunities for more than 72 million visitors.

The request also includes \$16.6 million for the Wilderness Management program to continue focusing on the development and implementation of Fire Management Plans for wilderness areas with a higher risk of catastrophic wildland fire. The BLM will continue managing high-priority wilderness areas and wilderness study areas, which include those that experience high visitation, provide high-quality fish and wildlife habitat, or are in proximity to populated areas that pose inherent risks to Wilderness Act compliance. The bureau will also implement the wilderness-related provisions of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation,*

*Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9), which designates 36 new BLM wilderness areas (more than 1.2 million acres).*



*Interior Secretary David Bernhardt visits the BLM's McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area in Mesa County, west of Grand Junction, Colorado.*

If needed, the Bureau of Land Management may exercise the Secretary's authority to use fees collected pursuant to the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) to pay for basic visitor services and related expenses such as salary costs, in a manner consistent with the law.

### **Promote Good Government**

The BLM continues to identify opportunities to improve overall operations, internal communications, customer service, and stakeholder engagement, and the budget continues to support the Secretary's vision for a reorganized Department of the Interior that aligns regional boundaries within Interior to provide better coordination across the Department to improve mission delivery and focus resources in the field. These efforts include the Bureau's continued collaboration with other Interior organizations to evaluate the advantages of shared services in information technology, acquisition and human resources to achieve administrative efficiencies and cost savings. The 2021 budget submission includes \$4.8 million for the Joint Communication Infrastructure Improvement Project to expand and expedite efforts to modernize Interior's radio infrastructure in the Southwest and deploy FirstNet-ready radio communications capabilities to develop, build, and operate a nationwide broadband network to support first responders.

The 2021 budget supports needed reforms to strengthen the culture of ethics within Interior. Over the last two years, Interior has taken several steps to enhance the emphasis on ethics in the Department, including increasing the number of ethics officers and vigilance regarding the obligation of the Department's leaders and employees to hold themselves and their colleagues accountable for ethical conduct. Ethics is a top priority in all decision making and operations.

This past summer, Secretary Bernhardt advanced his commitment to transform Interior's ethics program by signing S.O. 3375, which restructures the ethics program by unifying disparate bureau ethics programs into a centrally-managed office under the Solicitor. The Order streamlines the reporting structure for ethics personnel, establishes the Departmental Ethics Office, and clarifies roles and responsibilities for the

Department's employees. The FY 2021 budget implements this reorganization to restructure the ethics program by transferring bureau ethics funding and FTEs to the Departmental Ethics Office in the Office of the Solicitor budget.

The budget request supports the President's Management Agenda Workforce Cross-Agency Priority Goal #3, Developing a Workforce for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The Department will support strategic recognition throughout the year, address workforce challenges, and recognize high performing employees and those employees with talent critical to mission achievement. The budget assumes agency pay for performance efforts increase one percentage point for non-Senior Executive Service (SES)/Senior Leader (SL)/Scientific or Professional (ST) salary spending.

The BLM's FY 2021 budget reflects the Administration's continued commitment to strike the right balance of preservation 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 Good Accounting Obligation in Government Act (GAO-IG Act, P.L. 115-414) enacted January 3, 2019, requires that Agencies report the status of each open audit recommendation issued more than one year prior to the submission of the Agency's annual budget justification to Congress. The Act requires Agencies to include the current target completion date, implementation status, and any discrepancies on closure determinations.

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

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget	
			vs. 2020	Request
Management of Lands & Resources	1,239,696	1,279,211	-135,662	1,143,549
Mining Law Administration offsetting collections*	-39,696	-40,196	+500	-39,696
Communication Site Management offsetting collections^	-2,000	-2,000	-	-2,000
Rescission of Prior-Year Balances	-	-19,000	+19,000	-
<b>Management of Lands &amp; Resources, After Offsets and Rescission</b>	<b>1,198,000</b>	<b>1,218,015</b>	<b>-116,162</b>	<b>1,101,853</b>
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b>	<b>106,985</b>	<b>112,094</b>	<b>+715</b>	<b>112,809</b>
<b>Construction (rescission of prior-year balances)</b>		<b>-5,400</b>	<b>+5,400</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Land Acquisition*</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>-29,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<i>Rescission/Cancellation of prior year balances</i>	<i>-1,800</i>	<i>-2,367</i>	<i>-5,633</i>	<i>-8,000</i>
<b>Total, Land Acquisition</b>	<b>26,516</b>	<b>29,933</b>	<b>-34,933</b>	<b>-5,000</b>
<b>Service Charges, Deposit, &amp; Forfeitures‡</b>	34,352	27,470	-	27,470
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	<i>-34,352</i>	<i>-27,470</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-27,470</i>
<b>Total, Service Charges, Deposits &amp; Forfeitures</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total, Current Discretionary</b>	<b>1,331,501</b>	<b>1,354,642</b>	<b>-144,980</b>	<b>1,209,662</b>
<b>Range Improvements◇</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>9,410</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>9,410</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>10,000</b>
<b>Total, Current, Federal Funds</b>	<b>1,340,881</b>	<b>1,364,052</b>	<b>-144,390</b>	<b>1,219,662</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion ‡Δ◇</b>	<b>23,150</b>	<b>19,890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,890</b>
<b>Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds</b>	<b>23,150</b>	<b>19,890</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>19,890</b>
<b>Total, Current Appropriations</b>	<b>1,364,031</b>	<b>1,383,942</b>	<b>-144,390</b>	<b>1,239,552</b>

\*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.

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2020 and 2021. 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).

◇ 2019 and 2020 amounts include sequesters of 6.2% and 5.9%, 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).

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget	
			vs. 2020	Request
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion <sup>◇</sup>	1,174	1,650	+0	1,650
Permanent Operating Funds <sup>◇</sup>	206,309	250,238	-177,381	72,857
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts <sup>◇</sup>	41,588	46,774	-18,713	28,061
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund <sup>◇</sup>	3,752	0	+0	0
Helium Fund	50,669	53,926	+2,344	56,270
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	-50,669	-53,926	-2,344	-56,270
<b>Total, Permanent Funds</b>	<b>252,823</b>	<b>298,662</b>	<b>-196,094</b>	<b>102,568</b>

Employees	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget	
			vs. 2020	Request
<b>Fulltime Equivalent (FTEs)</b>	<b>9,488</b>	<b>9,555</b>	<b>+292</b>	<b>9,847</b>

<sup>◇</sup> 2019 and 2020 amounts include sequesters of 6.2% and 5.9% respectively, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended. 2021 amounts include previously unavailable budget authority.

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

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## 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 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 Processing of Drilling Applications:** By September 30, 2021, the Bureau of Land Management will process 90 percent of fluid minerals Applications for Permits to Drill within 90 days.

Interim Goal: By September 30, 2020, the Bureau of Land Management will process 90 percent of fluid minerals Applications for Permits to Drill within 90 days in the top 5 State offices.

- o *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 by reducing the average processing time to 90 days, the BLM would authorize operators to drill and produce oil and gas resources sooner, thereby increasing energy security, accelerating revenues generated for the American public, creating jobs, increasing business certainty, and driving economic growth. Additionally, BLM can improve agency-wide processes and operator training to reduce APD processing times and the number of future APDs that may become backlogged.
- o *Implementation Strategy:* The BLM will continue to build upon ongoing activities to expedite the completion of planning efforts, collaborate with other bureaus within the DOI and coordinate with external surface management agencies, and coordinate staffing needs among BLM offices. The BLM Energy and Minerals Task Force, established to ensure implementation of SO 3349, *American Energy Independence*, and 3354, *Supporting and Improving the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program and Federal Solid Mineral Leasing Program*, 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 2019, the Task Force assisted with staffing a Reservoir Management Group in BLM New Mexico and supporting 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 remained relatively steady in FY 2019, compared to FY 2018 which represents a significant increase from FY 2017. The Task Force will continue to assess and prioritize resource needs for the five busiest BLM oil and gas State offices to connect resource shortages with available capacity for addressing the backlog of APDs and Rights-of-Way (ROW) applications.

The BLM will continue to track APD processing times in Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS) 2 reports, including details about the changing status of APDs, timeliness of 30-day initial decision notification and tracking status of deferred APDs. These reports are used to monitor APD processing and report monthly on backlogged APD status. BLM will offer AFMSS training to industry technical representatives to improve understanding of the system and address the issue of APD deficiencies, and will hold a meeting between BLM and industry technical representatives to identify remedies to reduce industry burden and increase efficiency for permit

processing. The BLM will streamline NEPA Reviews per Secretarial Order (3355) and Executive Order (13807). These orders directed the BLM to set page and time limitations for Environmental Impact Statements (EIS) and Environmental Assessments (EA), consider additional categorical exclusions, and create an action plan to remove impediments to major infrastructure projects.

# BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Budget at a Glance  
(dollars in thousands)

	2021 President's Budget					
	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget
<b>Management of Lands and Resources</b>						
<b>Rangeland Management</b>	103,921	105,921	+1,297	-	-12,570	94,648
<i>Prioritize Activities Such as Permit Processing</i>	-	-	-	-	-12,570	-
<b>Public Domain Forest Mgmt.</b>	10,135	10,135	+145	-	-	10,280
<b>Cultural Resources Mgmt.</b>	17,131	18,631	+219	-	-3,546	15,304
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Inventory and Protection</i>	-	-	-	-	-3,546	-
<b>Wild Horse &amp; Burro Mgmt.</b>	80,555	101,555	+1,065	-	+14,190	116,810
<i>Increase Field Operations</i>	-	-	-	-	+14,190	-
<b>Subtotal, Land Resources</b>	211,742	236,242	+2,726	-	-1,926	237,042

(continued)

**Budget at a Glance**  
(dollars in thousands)

	2021 President's Budget					
	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget
<b>Management of Lands and Resources</b>						
<b>Aquatic Habitat Management</b>	55,656	55,656	+516	-	-24,477	31,695
<i>Focus on High-Priority Work with Partners</i>	-	-	-	-	-24,477	-
<b>Wildlife Habitat Management</b>	126,848	130,848	+1,150	-	-48,529	83,469
<i>Focus on High-Priority Restoration Projects</i>					-10,659	
<i>Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy</i>					-27,400	
<i>T&amp;E Species - Continue High-Priority Preemptive Actions</i>	-	-	-	-	-10,470	-
<b>Subtotal, Wildlife &amp; Aquatic Habitat Management</b>	182,504	186,504	+1,666	-	-73,006	115,164
<b>Wilderness Management</b>	18,264	18,264	+238	-	-1,863	16,639
<i>Focus Activities on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,863	-
<b>Recreation Resources Management</b>	55,465	57,465	+773	-	+799	59,037
<i>Increase Public Access to Recreation</i>	-	-	-	-	+799	-
<b>Subtotal, Recreation Management</b>	73,729	75,729	+1,011	-	-1,064	75,676

(continued)

**Budget at a Glance**  
(dollars in thousands)

2021 President's Budget

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget
<b>Management of Lands and Resources</b>						
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Management</b>	88,947	90,947	+1,235	-	-2,622	89,560
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Leasing and Permitting</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,622	-
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Permit Processing</b>	5,737	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Inspection Activities</b>	48,385	48,925	+688	-	-	49,613
<b>Coal Management</b>	14,868	15,868	+278	-	+2,749	18,895
<i>Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity</i>	-	-	-	-	+2,749	-
<b>Other Mineral Resources</b>	12,167	12,303	+174	-	-706	11,771
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Permitting and Production Verification</i>	-	-	-	-	-706	-
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	24,320	29,061	+410	-	-	29,471
<b>Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management</b>	194,424	197,104	+2,785	-	-579	199,310
<b>Alaska Conveyance</b>	22,000	22,797	+312	-	-645	22,464
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Surveys</i>	-	-	-	-	-645	-
<b>Cadastral, Lands &amp; Realty Management</b>	48,290	51,328	+722	-	+3,000	55,050
<i>Linear Rights-of-Way (Broadband)</i>	-	-	-	-	+3,000	-
<b>Subtotal, Realty &amp; Ownership Management</b>	70,290	74,125	+1,034	-	+2,355	77,514
<b>Communication Site Management</b>	2,000	2,000	-	-	-	+2,000
<b>Comm Site Offset</b>	-2,000	-2,000	-	-	-	-2,000

(continued)

**Budget at a Glance**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

	2021 President's Budget					
	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget
<b>Management of Lands and Resources</b>						
<b>Resource Mgmt. Planning, Assessment &amp; Monitoring</b>	63,125	67,125	+734	-	-19,730	48,129
<i>Focus on Highest Priority Resource Management Plans</i>	-	-	-	-	-19,730	-
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	27,616	27,616	+584	-	-1,000	27,200
<i>Focus on High Visitation Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,000	-
<b>Abandoned Mine Lands &amp; Hazardous Materials Mgmt.</b>	38,500	38,500	+442	-	-11,130	27,812
<i>Focus Activities on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-11,130	-
<b>Subtotal, Resource Protection &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>129,241</b>	<b>133,241</b>	<b>+1,760</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-31,860</b>	<b>103,141</b>
<b>Annual Maint. &amp; Ops</b>	40,000	40,000	+556	-	-500	40,056
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-500	-
<b>Def. Maint. &amp; Cap. Improvements</b>	75,000	75,000	+756	-	-30,262	45,494
<i>Focus on Highest Priority Projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-30,262	-
<b>Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>+1,312</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-30,762</b>	<b>85,550</b>

*(continued)*

**Budget at a Glance**  
(dollars in thousands)

	2021 President's Budget					
	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget
<b>Management of Lands and Resources</b>						
<b>National Conservation Lands</b>	39,819	43,819	+522	-	-6,707	37,634
<i>Focus on High Visitation Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-6,707	-
<b>Administrative Support</b>	58,694	58,694	+849	-	-7,668	51,875
<i>Bureau Program Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	+1,360	-
<i>Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor</i>					-3,128	
<i>Departmental Reorganization</i>					-5,900	
<b>Bureauwide Fixed Costs</b>	96,480	90,480	+1,342	-	+2,681	94,503
<i>GrantSolutions</i>	-	-	-	-	+436	-
<i>Facility Requirements and Corporate Investments</i>	-	-	-	-	+2,245	-
<b>IT Management</b>	26,077	26,077	+367	-	-2,000	24,444
<i>Program Efficiencies and Productivity Improvements</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,000	-
<b>Subtotal, Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>	181,251	175,251	+2,558	-	-6,987	170,822
<b>Mining Law Administration</b>	39,696	40,196	-	-	-500	39,696
<i>Mining Law Offset</i>	-39,696	-40,196	-	-	+500	-39,696
<b>Cancellation of Prior Year Balances</b>		-19,000			+19,000	
<b>Total, Management of Lands &amp; Resources</b>	1,198,000	1,218,015	+15,374	-	-131,536	1,101,853

(continued)

**Budget at a Glance**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

**2021 President's Budget**

	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>2021 President's Budget</b>
<b>Land Acquisition</b>						
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	<b>15,700</b>	<b>13,300</b>	-	-	<b>-13,300</b>	-
<i>Land Acquisition</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-13,300</i>	-
<b>Emergency &amp; Hardships</b>	<b>1,616</b>	<b>3,500</b>	-	-	<b>-3,500</b>	-
<i>Emergency &amp; Hardships</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-3,500</i>	-
<b>Recreational Access</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>13,000</b>	-	-	<b>-10,000</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<i>Recreational Access</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-10,000</i>	-
<b>Acquisition Management</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>2,500</b>	-	-	<b>-2,500</b>	-
<i>Acquisition Management</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-2,500</i>	-
<b>Subtotal, Land Acquisition</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>32,300</b>	-	-	<b>-29,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>
<b>Cancellation of Prior Year Balances</b>	<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-2,367</b>			<b>-5,633</b>	<b>-8,000</b>
<b>Total, Land Acquisition</b>	<b>26,516</b>	<b>29,933</b>	-	-	<b>-34,933</b>	<b>-5,000</b>

*(continued)*

**Budget at a Glance**  
(dollars in thousands)

**2021 President's Budget**

	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>Fixed Costs</b>	<b>Transfers</b>	<b>Program Change</b>	<b>2021 President's Budget</b>
<b>Oregon and California Grant Lands</b>						
<b>Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance</b> <i>Focus on Highest Priorities</i>	9,628	10,642	+70	-	-1,000 <i>-1,000</i>	9,712
<b>Western Oregon Resources Management</b> <i>Timber Management</i>	94,445	98,540	+748	-	+2,689 <i>+2,689</i>	101,977
<b>Western Oregon Info. &amp; Resource Data Systems</b> <i>Delegate Program Responsibilities to Other O&amp;C Programs</i>	1,798	1,798	-	-	-1,798 <i>-1,798</i>	-
<b>Western Oregon Construction &amp; Acquisition</b>	335	335	-	-	-	335
<b>Western Oregon National Conservation Lands</b>	779	779	+6	-	-	785
<b>Total, Oregon &amp; California Grant Lands</b>	<b>106,985</b>	<b>112,094</b>	<b>+824</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>112,809</b>

(continued)

**Budget at a Glance**  
*(dollars in thousands)*

	2021 President's Budget					
	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget
Range Improvements	9,380	9,410	-	-	+590	10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	24,325	19,890	-	-	-	19,890
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	25,850	27,470	-	-	-	27,470
<i>Service Charges, Deposits &amp; Forfeitures (Offset)</i>	<i>-25,850</i>	<i>-27,470</i>	-	-	-	<i>-27,470</i>
<b>Total, Service Charges, Deposits &amp; Forfeitures</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-5,400	-	-	+5,400	-
<b>TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS</b>	<b>1,365,206</b>	<b>1,383,942</b>	<b>+16,198</b>	-	<b>-158,588</b>	<b>1,239,552</b>

*Notes:*

- Change in Range Improvements between 2020 and 2021 reflects the change in available appropriations due to a sequester of 6.2% and 5.9% in 2019 and 2020 respectively, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds.

# COLLECTIONS

## BLM Collections, 2018 - 2021 (\$000)

Collection Source	2018 Actual Gross Amount*	2019 Actual Gross Amount*	2020 Estimated Gross Amount*	2021 Estimated Gross Amount*
Sale of Public Land and Materials	179,386	92,251	140,936	29,596
Earnings on Investments	10,562	19,786	18,110	17,540
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	179	15	85	85
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	764	1,115	800	1,230
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	15,334	13,326	15,855	17,355
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	46,246	57,219	39,950	40,000
Recreational Use Fees	26,217	26,785	27,000	28,000
Sale of Helium	129,569	50,719	51,673	55,355
Mining Claim & Holding Fees**	73,021	71,239	64,696	73,891
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	31,198	34,532	27,470	27,470
APD Processing Fees***	42,092	50,964	43,621	43,409
Wind and Solar Rights-of-Way	21,566	1,104	50,000	21,000
Other Collections	96,858	40,645	96,857	96,130
<b>Total</b>	<b>672,992</b>	<b>480,936</b>	<b>548,053</b>	<b>451,061</b>

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

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

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

## 2021 Collections

In 2021, BLM will directly collect an estimated total of \$451.1 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 \$4.7 billion and \$4.0 billion in 2020 and 2021, 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 2018 and 2019 were \$179,386,000 and \$92,134,000, respectively. Estimated collections for 2020 and 2021 are expected to be \$130,238,000 and \$27,555,000, mainly coming from final payments received from 2019 sales and two planned 2020 auctions totaling 335 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 see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- **Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)** – The FLTFA, which was permanently reauthorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division O, Title III), allows lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues are used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold. In 2019, the BLM collected \$78,720. Estimated collections for 2020 and 2021 are expected to be \$10,272,835 and \$2,000,000. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the program.
- **Lincoln County Land Sales** – \$38,700 was collected in 2019 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$41,000 and in 2020 and 2021. 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 of \$2,141,664 was collected in 2017 from the sale of land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). In 2018 and 2019, there were no deposits. There are estimated to be deposits of \$384,000 for 2020 and no collections estimated in 2021.
- **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).

**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 2018 and 2019 were \$10,562,000 and \$19,785,879, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2020 and 2021 is \$18,110,000 and \$17,540,000, 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.

**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 2018 and 2019, the BLM collected \$41,686,000 and \$49,830,306, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Estimated collections are \$34,000,000 for 2020 and 2021, respectively.
- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** – In 2021, the BLM expects to offer for sale 30 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. Public Domain collections in 2018 and 2019 were \$2,599,149 and \$3,368,831 respectively, and the estimated collections for 2020 and 2021 are \$3,300,000. Collections from salvage timber and timber pipeline sale on public domain lands were \$1,960,875 in 2018 and \$4,005,620 in 2019. Estimated collections are \$2,600,000 in 2020 and 2021.
- **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 2019, the BLM collected \$14,000. The BLM estimates collections will be \$50,000 in 2020 and \$100,000 in 2021.

**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 2018 and 2019 recreation fee collections were \$26,217,089 and \$26,785,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$27,000,000 in 2020 and \$28,000,000 in 2021 and 2022 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

**Sales of Helium** – The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* required the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Revenue from sales in 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 and 2019 were \$129,569,000 and \$50,719,000. In 2020 and 2021, collections are projected to be \$51,673,000 and \$55,355,000. 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 \$165 per claim and the location fee is currently \$40 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 2018 and 2019 were \$31,198,000 and \$34,532,000 and are estimated to be \$27,470,000 in 2020 and in 2021. 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 2019 was \$10,050 per application and \$50,964,000 was collected. The fee in 2020 is \$10,271 and rises to \$10,497 in 2021. The National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) also requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM expects to collect \$43,621,000 from APD fees in 2020 and \$43,409,000 in 2021. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

***Wind and Solar Rights-of Way*** – Collections in this category are annual rentals compiled from rights-of-way authorizations issued under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (FLPMA) for the granting of solar or wind power production. Annual rent is determined by calculating the acreage of the ROW in each price zone and multiplying that acreage by the cost-per-acre figure for the appropriate ROW use. The acreage rent is based on the acreage of the authorization, using a 10 percent encumbrance value for wind energy authorizations and a 100 percent encumbrance value for solar energy authorizations. The acreage rent for solar and wind energy rights-of-way will vary by individual counties and is based on agricultural land values determined from data published by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). Collections in 2018 and 2019 were \$21,566,000 and \$1,104,017 and are estimated to be \$50,000,000 in 2020 and \$21,000,000 in 2021. Revenue estimates for 2020 include pending collections for 2019.

***Other Collections*** – Other receipts collected by the BLM are from land rentals for authorized commercial, industrial, and residential purposes; 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

## 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)), [\$1,237,015,000] \$1,101,853,000, to remain available until September 30, [2021] 2022; of which [\$115,000,000] \$85,550,000 for annual and deferred maintenance and [\$101,555,000] \$116,810,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92–195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et [sec.] *seq.*), shall remain available until expended: *Provided*, [That of the funds made available for the wild horse and burro program, \$21,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until 60 days after submission to the Congress of the detailed plan described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of this consolidated Act): *Provided further*,] That amounts in the fee account of the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations.

In addition, [\$40,196,000] \$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] 2021, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [\$1,237,015,000] \$1,101,853,000, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under this heading in fiscal year 2017 or before, \$19,000,000 is permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.]

*(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

## Appropriations Language Citation

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

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

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

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

**3. \$1,101,853,000 to remain available until September 30, 2022; of which \$85,550,000 for annual and deferred maintenance and \$116,810,000 for the wild horse and burro program, as authorized by Public Law 92-195 (16 U.S.C. 1331 et sec.), shall remain available until expended:**

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

**4. Deletion of the following wording:**

**[Provided, That of the funds made available for the wild horse and burro program, \$21,000,000 shall not be available for obligation until after submission to the Congress of the detailed plan described in the explanatory statement described in section 4 (in the matter preceding division A of the consolidated Act):]**

This change removes language included in the 2020 appropriation making \$21.0 million appropriated for Wild Horse and Burro program activities unavailable for obligation until 60 days after the submission of a detailed plan to the Congress. The BLM will comply with the language in 2020. Thus, this provision is no longer needed.

**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 of authorizations.**

Provides the BLM with flexibility to allocate these fee revenues to where they are most needed, rather than having their allocation be prescribed by Section 3021 of the National Defense Authorization Act of 2015 (P.L. 113-291). Section 3021 requires that BLM transfer at least 75 percent of the fee revenue collected by a BLM office to the State Office of the State in which the fees are collected. 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. In addition, \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2021,**

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 \$1,101,853,000,**

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.).

**9. Deletion of the following wording:**

**[Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available under this heading in fiscal year 2017 or before, \$19,000,000 is permanently rescinded: *Provided*, That no amounts may be rescinded from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.]**

This change removes language included in the 2020 appropriation which permanently rescinds \$19.0 million in unobligated balances made available under this account in fiscal year 2017 or before. The FY 2021 budget request does not include a proposal to cancel prior year balances under this account. Thus, this provision is no longer needed.

## Authorizations

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

***Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403***

Establishes the BLM.

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

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

- Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans
- Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance
- Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes
- Protection of resource values

- Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition
- Compliance with pollution control laws
- Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest
- Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans
- Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria
- Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals
- Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991
- Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest
- Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use
- Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits
- Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities
- Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way
- Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work

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

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

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

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

***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.

<i>An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)</i>	Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.
<i>The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)</i>	Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue-collar employment categories within the Federal services.
<i>The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)</i>	Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.
<i>The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)</i>	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information-processing burden for the Federal government and the public.
<i>The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)</i>	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
<i>The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)</i>	Requires agencies to more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
<i>The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)</i>	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
<i>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</i>	Requires 10 Federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.
<i>P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990</i>	Authorizes the BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.
<i>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</i>	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.

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

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

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

Permanently authorizes and funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Adjusts boundaries of existing Federal land use designations. The act also authorizes:

- Designates 12 new recreation areas.
- Directs off-highway vehicle recreation to newly federally designated areas.
- Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.

***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 Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 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 most recent reauthorization was included in the FY 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113-235) and expires at the end of FY 2020. The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes language to extend the authority for the FEHRF to continue to be used for the broader forest health and recovery activities. The proposal extends this authority for five years. Without this reauthorization, funds in the FEHRF could only be used for the limited purposes provided for in the original FEHRF authorization.

*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

<i>P.L. 107-346</i>	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.
<i>The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)</i>	Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.
<i>The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)</i>	Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.
<i>The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)</i>	Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State, and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.
<i>The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)</i>	Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.
<i>The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)</i>	Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.
<i>The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)</i>	Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-Federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate Tribes within five years.
<i>Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

## **Wild Horse and Burro Management**

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

The Secretary is authorized and directed to protect and manage wild free-roaming horses and burros as components of the public lands, and he may designate and maintain specific ranges on public lands as sanctuaries for their protection and preservation, where the Secretary after consultation with the wildlife agency of the State wherein any such range is proposed and with the Advisory Board established in Section 7 of this Act deems such action desirable. The Secretary shall manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.

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

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

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

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

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

## **Wildlife Habitat Management**

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

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

*The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto*

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

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

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

### **Aquatic Habitat Management**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act*

Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water

<i>Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)</i>	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.
<i>The Clean Air Act of 1990, as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)</i>	Requires the BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water.
<i>P.L. 107-30</i>	Provides further protections for the watershed of the Little Sandy River as part of the Bull Run Watershed Management Unit, Oregon, and adds responsibilities for the Secretary of the Interior and the BLM.

### **Wilderness Management**

<i>Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)</i>	Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.
<i>Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006</i>	Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.
<i>Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999</i>	Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)</i>	Establishes Wilderness Areas, including Sloan Canyon National Conservation Area, and to promote conservation, improve public land, and provide for high quality development in Clark County, Nevada, and for other purposes.
<i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i>	Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 107-361</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
<i>Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage 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>Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94)</i>	Extends the current Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) expiration date from September 30, 2019 to October 1, 2021.
<i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i>	Codifies the existing McCoy Flats Trail System.

## Oil and Gas Management

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

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

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

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

*Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604) –*

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, in consultation with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Energy, to conduct an inventory of all onshore Federal lands to determine reserve estimates of oil and gas resources underlying the lands and the extent and nature of any impediments to development of the oil and gas resources.

*The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)*

Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.

*The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)*

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

*Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)*

Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.

*The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations 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.

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

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

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

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

### **Coal Management**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Other Mineral Resources**

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

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

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

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

### **Alaska Conveyance**

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

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

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

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

***43 U.S.C. 2***

Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.

*43 U.S.C. 52*

Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.

*Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project Boundary Correction Act (P.L. 115-200)*

Directs the BLM to issue a patent to the State of Alaska for a tract of land within the boundary of Swan Lake Hydroelectric Project.

### **Cadastral, Lands and Realty**

*Executive Order 12906*

The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and Tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. The BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the U.S. with partners.

*Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)*

Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.

*P.L. 107-374*

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.

*P. L. 109-46*

Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.

*P. L. 109-69*

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.

*P. L. 109-130*

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.

*Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)*

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in

<p><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></p>	<p>Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.</p>
<p><i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i></p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
<p><i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)</i></p>	<p>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>
<p><i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Foundation for Nevada’s Veteran’s Land Transfer Act of 2004</i> (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.</li> <li>• <i>To Resolve a Minor Boundary Encroachment on Lands of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Tipton, CA</i> (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.</li> <li>• <i>Federal Land Recreation Enhancement Act</i> (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.</li> </ul>
<p><i>P.L. 107-324</i></p>	<p>A bill to direct the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the City of Haines, Oregon.</p>
<p><i>T’uf Shur Bien Preservation Trust Area Act (P.L. 108-7, Division F, Title IV)</i></p>	<p>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>

<i>P.L. 107-371</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to disclaim any Federal interest in lands adjacent to Spirit Lake and Twin Lakes in Idaho resulting from possible omission of lands from an 1880 survey.
<i>P.L. 107-350</i>	Provides for the conveyance of certain public land in Clark County, Nevada, for use as a shooting range.
<i>P.L. 107-138</i>	Requires the valuation of non-Tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the <i>Southern Nevada Public Lands Act</i> , to be used for acquisition of private in-holdings in the Mojave National Preserve and protection of petroglyph resources in Clark County, Nevada.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that Congress shall make withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres.
<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&amp;PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.

<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. “Buck” McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.
<i>Black Hills National Cemetery Boundary Expansion Act (P.L. 115-175)</i>	Transfers administrative jurisdiction of approximately 200 acres of BLM-managed public land to the Department of Veterans Affairs’ National Cemetery Administration for inclusion in the Black Hills National Cemetery in Meade County, South Dakota.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act’s applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i>	Amends FLPMA by adding new provisions regarding vegetation management, facility inspection, and operation and maintenance activities within electric transmission and distribution facility rights-of-way. The new provisions aim to enhance the reliability of the electrical grid and reduce the threat of wildfire by minimizing the need for case-by-case approvals of vegetation management activities. The Act requires the Department to generate guidance; allows ROW grant-holders (utilities) to develop maintenance plans that include timelines; allows for some activities to be undertaken without prior Departmental approval; excludes some actions from environmental review; limits liability in certain instances; and establishes new training requirements for departmental personnel.

## **Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management**

<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's water.
<i>The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)</i>	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.
<i>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)</i>	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.
<i>Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))</i>	Amendment to the <i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980</i> , as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.
<i>The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)</i>	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.
<i>The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)</i>	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**

<i>National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)</i>	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.
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## National Conservation Lands

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

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

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

Establishes the California Desert Conservation Area.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the BLM, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.

*An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)*

Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

<i>An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)</i>	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.
<i>An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho(P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)</i>	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple use purposes.
<i>Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (PL 106-76 &amp; 108-128)</i>	Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. P.L. 108-128 amends the boundaries of the National Conservation Area.
<i>Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 &amp; P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)</i>	Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>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)</i>	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.
<i>Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)</i>	Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)</i>	Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

<i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)</i>	Establishes the Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area in Oregon, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996</i>	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.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9298</i>	Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 115-31)</i>	Adjusts the boundary of the Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area (NCA) in Idaho to accommodate rights-of-way associated with the Gateway West transmission project.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9558</i>	Modifies the Bears Ears National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9682</i>	Modifies the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument.

### **Mining Law Administration**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Other Authorizations**

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

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

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

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

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

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

*P.L. 109-127*

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

Summary of Requirements  
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Land Resources</b>													
Rangeland Management	710	103,921	710	105,921	+1,297	-	-	-	-12,570	710	94,648	-	-11,273
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	76	10,135	76	10,135	+145	-	-	-	-	76	10,280	-	+145
Cultural Resources Mgmt	109	17,131	109	18,631	+219	-	-	-	-3,546	109	15,304	-	-3,327
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	139	80,555	139	101,555	+1,065	-	-	-	14,190	139	116,810	-	+15,255
<b>Total, Land Resources</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>211,742</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>236,242</b>	<b>+2,726</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,926</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>237,042</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+800</b>
Aquatic Habitat Management	287	55,656	287	55,656	+516	-	-	-	-24,477	287	31,695	-	-23,961
Wildlife Habitat Management	458	126,848	458	130,848	+1,150	-	-	-	-48,529	458	83,469	-	-47,379
<b>Total, Wildlife &amp; Aquatic Habitat Management</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>182,504</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>186,504</b>	<b>+1,666</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-73,006</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>115,164</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-71,340</b>
<b>Recreation Management</b>													
Wilderness Management	124	18,264	124	18,264	+238	-	-	-	-1,863	124	16,639	-	-1,625
Recreation Resources Management	361	55,465	361	57,465	+773	-	-	-	+799	361	59,037	-	+1,572
<b>Total, Recreation Management</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>73,729</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>75,729</b>	<b>+1,011</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,064</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>75,676</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-53</b>
<b>Energy &amp; Minerals Management</b>													
Oil & Gas Management	469	88,947	469	90,947	+1,235	-	-	-	-2,622	469	89,560	-	-1,387
Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collection	43	5,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	379	48,385	379	48,925	+688	-	-	-	-	379	49,613	-	+688
Coal Management	81	14,868	81	15,868	+278	-	-	-	+2,749	81	18,895	-	+3,027
Other Mineral Resources	87	12,167	87	12,303	+174	-	-	-	-706	87	11,771	-	-532
Renewable Energy	118	24,320	118	29,061	+410	-	-	-	+0	118	29,471	-	+410
<b>Total, Energy &amp; Minerals Management</b>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>194,424</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>197,104</b>	<b>+2,785</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-579</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>199,310</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+2,206</b>

(continued)

Summary of Requirements  
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 Enacted		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Realty &amp; Ownership Management</b>													
Alaska Conveyance	97	22,000	97	22,797	+312	-	-	-	-645	97	22,464	-	-333
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	351	48,290	351	51,328	+722	-	-	-	+3,000	357	55,050	+6	+3,722
<b>Total, Realty &amp; Ownership Management</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>70,290</b>	<b>448</b>	<b>74,125</b>	<b>+1,034</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+2,355</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>77,514</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>+3,389</b>
<b>Communication Site Management</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Offsetting Collections	-	-2,000	-	-2,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2,000	-	-
<b>Resource Protection &amp; Maintenance</b>													
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	210	63,125	210	67,125	+734	-	-	-	-19,730	210	48,129	-	-18,996
Law Enforcement	98	27,616	98	27,616	+584	-	-	-	-1,000	98	27,200	-	-416
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	130	38,500	130	38,500	+442	-	-	-	-11,130	130	27,812	-	-10,688
<b>Total, Resource Protection &amp; Maintenance</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>129,241</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>133,241</b>	<b>+1,760</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-31,860</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>103,141</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-30,100</b>
<b>Transportation &amp; Facilities Maintenance</b>													
Annual Maint. & Ops	225	40,000	225	40,000	+556	-	-	-	-500	225	40,056	-	+56
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	43	75,000	43	75,000	+756	-	-	-	-30,262	43	45,494	-	-29,506
<b>Total, Trans &amp; Facilities Maint.</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>+1,312</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-30,762</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>85,550</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-29,450</b>
<b>Mining Law Administration</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>39,696</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>40,196</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>39,696</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-500</b>
Offsetting Collections	-	-39,696	-	-40,196	-	-	-	-	+500	-	-39,696	-	+500
<b>Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>													
Administrative Support	272	58,694	272	58,694	+849	-	-	-	-7,668	272	51,875	-	-6,819
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	-	96,480	-	90,480	+1,342	-	-	-	+2,681	-	94,503	-	+4,023
IT Management	125	26,077	125	26,077	+367	-	-	-	-2,000	125	24,444	-	-1,633
<b>Total, Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>181,251</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>175,251</b>	<b>+2,558</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-6,987</b>	<b>397</b>	<b>170,822</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-4,429</b>
<b>National Monuments and National Conservation Areas</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>39,819</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>43,819</b>	<b>+522</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-6,707</b>	<b>259</b>	<b>37,634</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-6,185</b>
<b>Rescission of PY Balances</b>				<b>-19,000</b>									
<b>Total, Management of Lands &amp; Resources</b>	<b>5,539</b>	<b>1,198,000</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>1,218,015</b>	<b>+15,374</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-150,536</b>	<b>5,502</b>	<b>1,101,853</b>	<b>+6</b>	<b>-135,162</b>

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments**  
**Management of Lands and Resources**  
*(Dollars In Thousands)*

<b>Fixed Cost Changes and Projections</b>	<b>2020 Total or Change</b>	<b>2020 to 2021 Change</b>
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days (-1 day) between 2020 and 2021, from 2,096 hours in 2020 to 2,088 hours in 2021.	+2,096	-2,348
Pay Raise The President's Budget for FY2021 includes one quarter of a planned 3.1% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 1% pay raise for 2021.	+0	+9,446
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects the directed 1.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+1,196	+5,812
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects the final 2021 Central Bill approved by the Working Capital Fund Consortium.	28,889	+3,928
Worker's Compensation Payments The amounts reflect final chargeback costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2021 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.	6,967	-51
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	-257
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; in the case of GSA space, these 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.	72,759	-1,156
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

## Activity: Land Resources

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Rangeland Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	103,921	105,921	+1,297	+0	-12,570	94,648	-11,273
	<i>FTE</i>	710	710		+0	+0	710	+0
<b>Public Domain Forest Mgmt</b>	<i>\$000</i>	10,135	10,135	+145	+0	+0	10,280	+145
	<i>FTE</i>	76	76		+0	+0	76	+0
<b>Cultural Resources Mgmt</b>	<i>\$000</i>	17,131	18,631	+219	+0	-3,546	15,304	-3,327
	<i>FTE</i>	109	109		+0	+0	109	+0
<b>Wild Horse &amp; Burro Mgmt</b>	<i>\$000</i>	80,555	101,555	+1,065	+0	+14,190	116,810	+15,255
	<i>FTE</i>	139	139		+0	+0	139	+0
<b>Total, Land Resources</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>211,742</b>	<b>236,242</b>	<b>+2,726</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-1,926</b>	<b>237,042</b>	<b>+800</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,034</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>+0</b>

### 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 2021 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 \$9.9 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing, and timber programs of the Bureau.<sup>1</sup> Building partnerships and being a good neighbor to the communities surrounding BLM managed lands is essential to success.

<sup>1</sup> "The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2019" <https://www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report>

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## Activity: Land Resources

### Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Rangeland Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	103,921	105,921	+1,297	+0	-12,570	94,648	-11,273
	<i>FTE</i>	710	710		+0	+0	710	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Rangeland Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Prioritize Activities Such as Permit Processing	-12,570	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-12,570</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Rangeland Management is \$94,648,000 and 710 FTE.

**Prioritize Activities Such as Permit Processing (-\$12,570,000/0 FTE)** - The FY 2021 budget continues to prioritize processing and renewing grazing permits in areas where it is likely that adjustments will be needed to achieve land health standards. The BLM will focus monitoring and inventorying projects in high priority areas that support vegetative management projects and continue to support the processing of grazing permits, as well as other benefitting programs and uses. The BLM will also continue to complete vegetation treatments (including targeted grazing) to reduce fire risk.

### Program Overview

The BLM supports grazing administration on about 155 million acres of public land; inventorying, controlling and managing noxious weeds and invasive species; and improving rangelands through grazing management, vegetation restoration treatments, and grazing management structures. In FY 2021, the BLM will continue to implement the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (P.L. 116-9) consistent with Secretarial Order 3374, "Implementation of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act", and Executive Order (EO) 13855, "Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangelands, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and Reduce Wildfire Risk," by increasing the number of noxious weed and invasive species treatments to decrease fuels buildup. Fuel buildup happens when noxious weeds and invasive species are untreated.

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

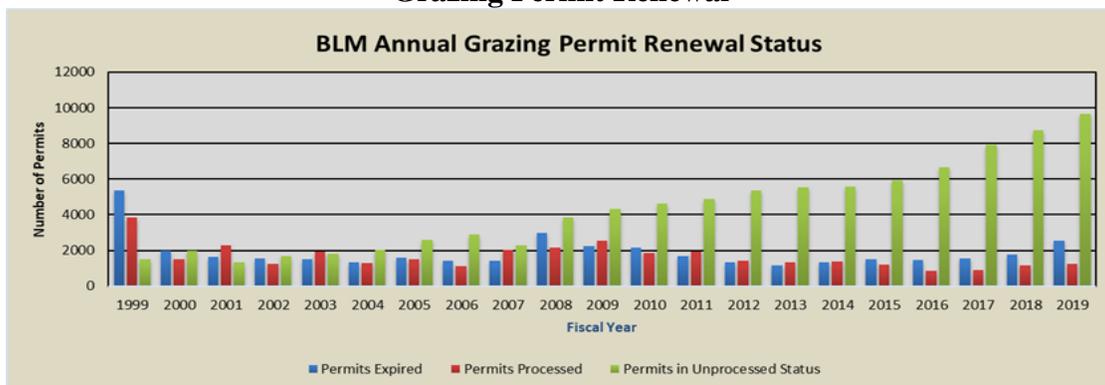
**Grazing** – Grazing administration includes processing, issuing, and overseeing compliance with grazing permits and leases. The BLM administers about 18,000 grazing permits and leases on nearly 155 million acres of public land in nearly 22,000 grazing allotments. Grazing permits are generally issued for ten years, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclical process and not a one-time event. In FY 2021, about 1,700 grazing permits are scheduled to expire. As of December 2019, the BLM had 9,587 unprocessed permits. In 2021, the BLM expects to process 1,100 grazing permits/leases and monitor 3,300 grazing allotments.

Outcome Based Grazing (OBG) allows livestock operators more flexibility to make livestock use adjustments in response to changing conditions such as drought or wildland fire. The BLM is implementing OBG in a number of grazing permits 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. These permits provide an opportunity to develop additional partnerships that encourage habitat management on private lands in coordination with the management of public land grazing, and greater participation by permittees in collecting monitoring data. The Bureau continues to build partnerships for collecting monitoring data. 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.



North Ash Valley Turnout Day

### 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 BLM initiated planning for 11 specifically tagged OBG permits that are being used to guide broader application of the approach. In FY 2018, 11 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 Land Management. In FY 2019, one of these permits was completed, including issuing decisions to implement OBG on these allotments. The BLM plans to issue grazing decisions for three of the 11 projects by the end of FY 2020. Based on experience gained from processing and implementing these permits, additional guidance will be developed for expanding the use of the OBG approach.

**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 BLM also helps to improve recreation opportunities for the public as well as habitat for wildlife and threatened species, and improve water quality. The BLM 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, implement prevention measures, and provide an education and outreach program to prevent further spread of weeds and other invasive species on the public lands.

**Soil Management** – Through partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the USDA 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.



*Kate MacGregor, Deputy Chief of Staff exercising the authority of Deputy Secretary, visits a fuels reduction project focused on reducing fire risk to the community in De Beque, CO.*

**Rangeland Health** – To better support grazing decisions, range management, soils management and combat 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 meaningful, transparent, and 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.

<b>Other Resources Supporting Rangeland Management:</b>					
		<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from 2020 Enacted</b>
<b>Resource Development Protection &amp; Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	997	1,401	1,401	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	4	4	4	+0
<b>Range Improvements</b>	<i>\$000</i>	9,380	9,410	10,000	+590
	<i>FTE</i>	20	20	20	+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 the President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section.

## Activity: Land Resources

### Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Public Domain</b>	<i>\$000</i>	10,135	10,135	+145	+0	+0	10,280	+145
<b>Forest Management</b>	<i>FTE</i>	76	76		+0	+0	76	+0

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt:						
		2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change from 2020	
<b>Forest Ecosystem Health &amp; Recovery</b>	<i>\$000</i>	6,507	6,857	9,406	+2,549	
	<i>FTE</i>	63	63	63	+0	
<b>USFS Forest Pest Control</b>	<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.

- Amounts for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery are 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.

- 2021 estimated amount shown for Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund has been updated and supersedes the amount published in the 2021 President's Budget Appendix.

## Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Public Domain Forest Management is \$10,280,000 and 76 FTE.

### Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 56 million acres of forests and woodlands in the public domain (PD) across 13 western States, including Alaska. PD Forest Management continues to seek strategies to increase the number of acres of forest density management and coordinate with other programs responsible for clearance processes to improve efficiencies. Current program priorities include forest restoration through sales, timber volume offered, salvage of timber from wildfire and insect infestations, biomass utilization, and forest product permits, which achieve the goals of Executive Order (E.O.) 13855, *Promoting Active Management of America's Forests, Rangelands, and Other Federal Lands to Improve Conditions and*

*Reduce Wildfire Risk and Secretary's Order 3372, Reducing Wildfire Risks on Department of the Interior Land Through Active Management.*

Management of PD forests is guided by the multiple use and sustained yield principles of 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 E.O. 13855. Thinning for fire resilience and fire salvage are ongoing activities of the BLM in order to reduce risk of high severity fire and recover value in damaged timber. The BLM will contribute to the President's cumulative targets for the 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 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 E.O. 13855.

PD Forest Management will continue to use authorities such as Stewardship Contracting and Good Neighbor Authority, such as those enacted in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018, to increase efficiency. The BLM 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 BLM is also considering ways to streamline the required National Environmental Policy Act process for forest thinning and hazard tree removal activities that are necessary to protect public health and safety and public and commercial infrastructure. The BLM continues the work begun in FY 2018 to help develop national policy to improve vegetation management and hazard tree removal in and adjacent to utility rights-of-ways in FY 2019.

The PD Forest Management program continues to strive for efficiencies through all stages of the management process. For example, in FY 2019 the BLM completed the decommissioning of its legacy forest inventory system, and conducted regional training sessions to make the newly consolidated system accessible to the new users.

Supporting the Department's efforts to be a good neighbor in the communities we serve, the BLM is taking steps to improve customer service for vegetation permitting by developing a pilot website which was launched in FY 2019. This permit system enables the public to purchase fuelwood and Christmas tree permits over the internet rather than having to drive, long distances in some cases, to purchase permits over the counter.

## Activity: Land Resources

### Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Cultural Resources</b>	<i>\$000</i>	17,131	18,631	+219	+0	-3,546	15,304	-3,327
<b>Management</b>	<i>FTE</i>	109	109		+0	+0	109	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Inventory and Protection	-3,546	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3,546</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Cultural Resource Management is \$15,304,000 and 109 FTE.

**Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Inventory and Protection (-\$3,546,000 / 0 FTE)** - At the requested level, the Bureau will continue to streamline high priority multi-agency projects, such as vegetation treatments, through revision of State protocols or development of programmatic agreements. The BLM will conduct high priority base inventory of cultural sites and paleontological localities in support of fuels reduction, infrastructure, energy development, and other land management initiatives. The BLM will also continue to monitor cultural site and paleontological locality condition in high risk areas; and maintain the National Cultural Resource Information System to ensure cultural resource data is available to support project planning and wildfire response.

### 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 BLM manages cultural and paleontological resources to benefit the public and advance scientific knowledge. The Bureau provides support and guidance on consultation with Native American Tribes, specifically on cultural resource issues, and provides technical support and guidance for other BLM programs. The BLM will continue to streamline business practices and processes to eliminate unnecessary steps and duplicative reviews, while maintaining standards and requirements. The Program was launched



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

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 (PRPA)*, 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 to comply 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 State Historic Preservation Offices (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.



*Kosmoceratops richardsoni* is one of more than 20 new dinosaurs discovered in the Kaiparowits formation of southern Utah.

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 the Archeological Resource Protection Act, NAGPRA, and PRPA.

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 SHPOs 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

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Wild Horse &amp; Burro Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	80,555	101,555	+1,065	+0	+14,190	116,810	+15,255
	<i>FTE</i>	139	139		+0	+0	139	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Field Operations	+14,190	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>+14,190</b>	<b>+0</b>

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:					
		2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change from 2020
<b>USFS Wild Horses</b>	<i>\$000</i>	551	871	900	+29
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
<b>Adopt-A-Horse Program</b>	<i>\$000</i>	709	550	550	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

#### Notes:

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

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

## Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro Program is \$116,810,000 and 139 FTE.

**Increase Field Operations (+\$14,190,000 / 0 FTE)** – The BLM will implement high priority work on-range with regard to removals and fertility control treatments, allowing for the BLM to better manage on-range populations and increasing the number of herd management areas (HMAs) at appropriate management levels (AML). In addition, increased funding will help work toward higher private care placements and potential research into longer lasting fertility control treatment methods. These funds will also be used to better prepare for future years in terms of off-range capacity.

## Program Overview

The BLM 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 AML. As directed by Congress under the Act, the BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros on 26.9 million acres of western public rangelands as part of its overall multiple-use mission.

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 HMAs located in 10 western States, including severe overpopulation (i.e. over twice the AML) in over 100 HMAs. Because wild horses and burros 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, which are all paid for by the BLM.

Traditional WHB Program activities include maintaining a current population estimate; establishing 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.



*Wild horses, Nevada's Seaman HMA*

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 humane sterilization 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.

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 2019, that population has more than tripled; there are now more than 88,000 wild

horses and burros, with a net increase of about 11,000 due to foals being born and completed removals in 2019. 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 BLM's ability to manage the public lands consistent with its multiple use mission. In addition to over-population, 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 five years, private care placement totals (exceeding 7,000 in 2019 due to the success of the adoption incentive program) 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 Bureau 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<sup>1,2</sup>, and that they be made available for adoption<sup>3</sup>.

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.

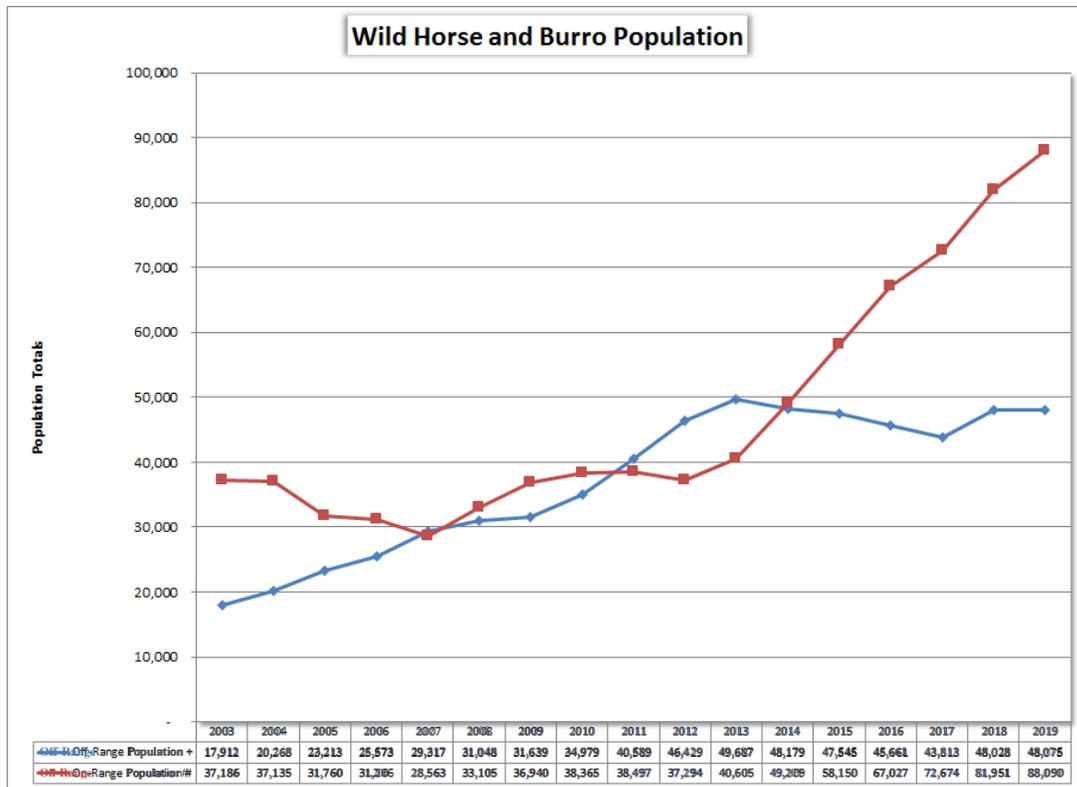
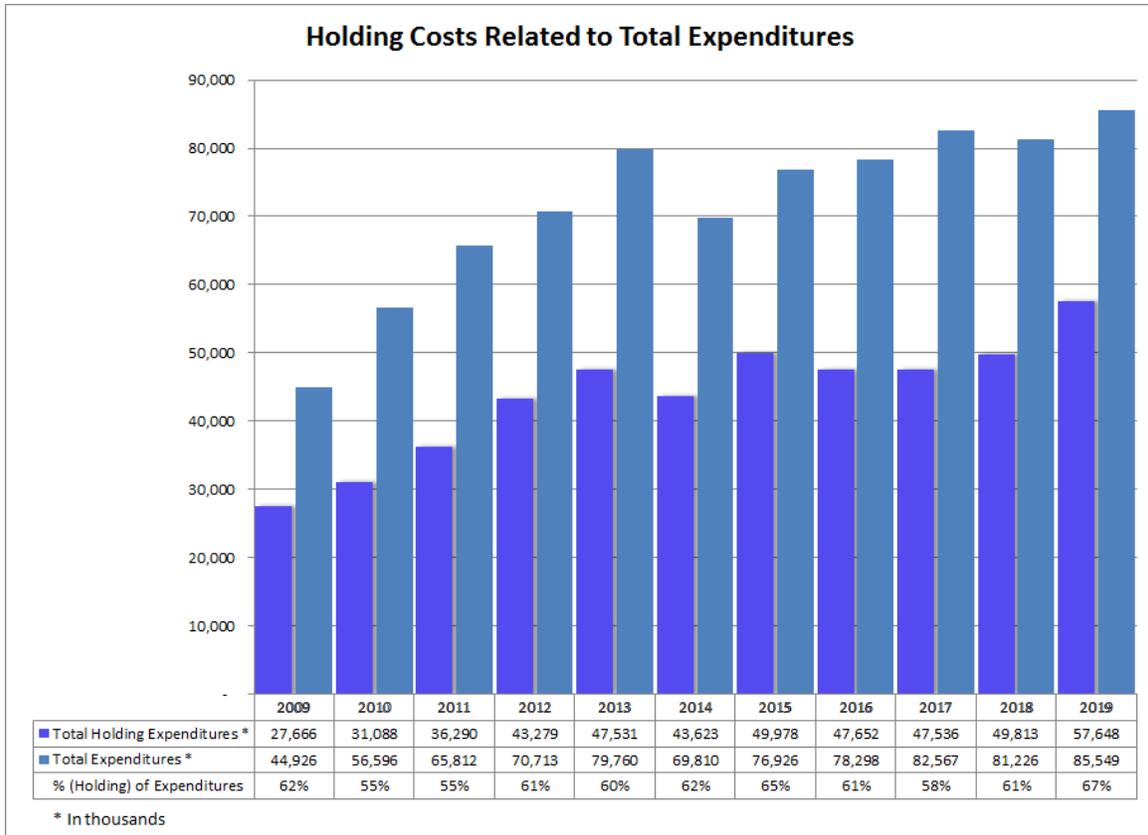
In 2021, the program will continue to increase public/private partnerships to place more animals into private care and reduce the number housed in government-funded long-term holding facilities, and continue to reduce the overall percentage of total expenditures on holding, including by working with organizations to create private/public partnerships on pasture/sanctuary lands. The Program will also continue working with partners to explore humane 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-telemetry collars/tags and infra-red video for surveys. At the request level, the program will continue to find ways to address the significant overpopulation, which is 325 percent over the statutory AML, including through humane sterilization methods and the use of contraceptives and permanent sterilization of animals before returning them to the range. The BLM will continue removals and population growth suppression techniques on the range while also increasing planned private care placement (adoptions, sales, and transfers) off-range. The BLM will also 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.

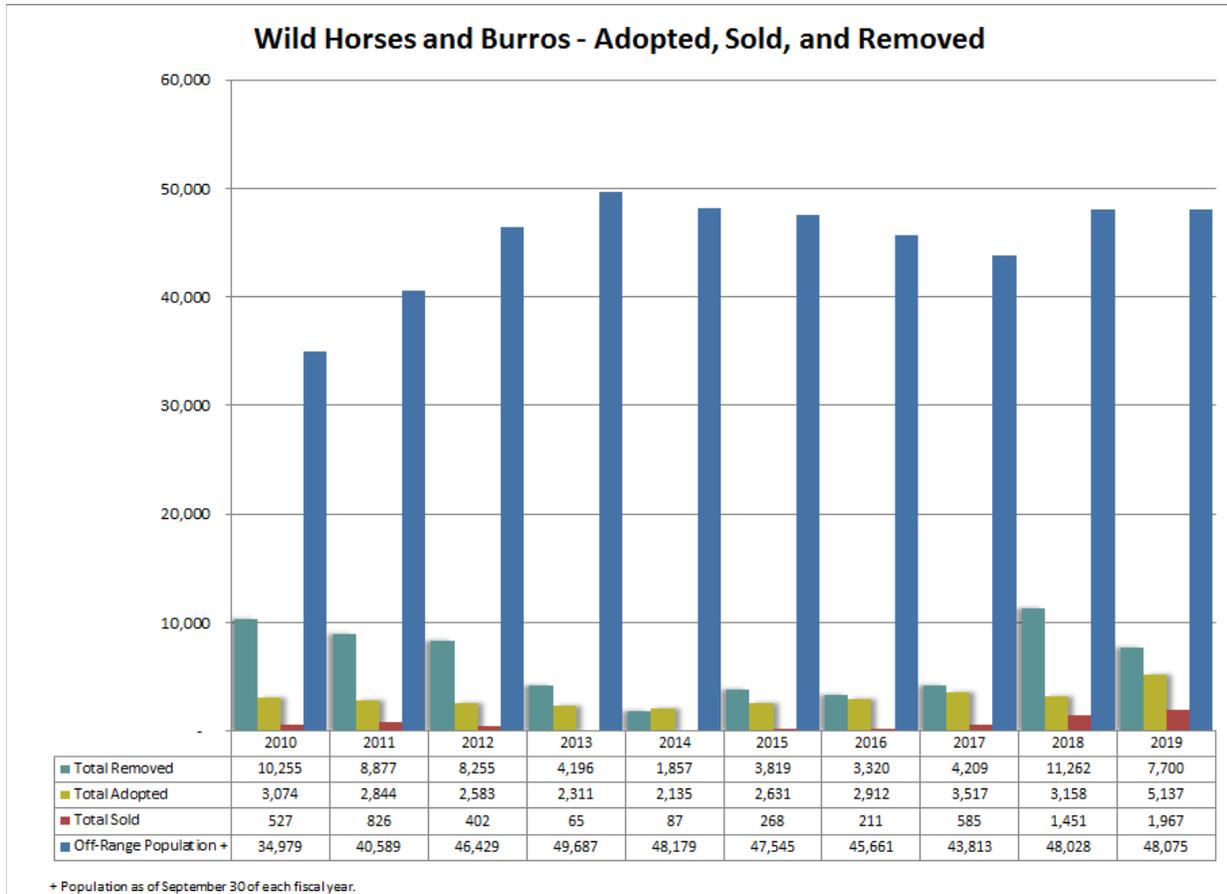
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1 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.b.1.

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

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





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## Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
<b>Aquatic Habitat Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	55,656	55,656	+516	+0	-24,477	31,695	-23,961
	<i>FTE</i>	287	287		+0	+0	287	+0
<b>Wildlife Habitat Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	126,848	130,848	+1,150	+0	-48,529	83,469	-47,379
	<i>FTE</i>	458	458		+0	+0	458	+0
<b>Total, Wildlife &amp; Aquatic Habitat Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>182,504</b>	<b>186,504</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-73,006</b>	<b>115,164</b>	<b>-71,340</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>745</b>	<b>745</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>745</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Activity Description

The BLM 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 budget 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 budget 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 budget activity relies heavily on public-private partnerships to improve and enhance watershed and wildlife habitat conditions. Actions accomplished under this budget 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

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Aquatic Habitat Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	55,656	55,656	+516	+0	-24,477	31,695	-23,961
	<i>FTE</i>	287	287		+0	+0	287	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Aquatic Habitat Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High-Priority Work with Partners	-24,477	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-24,477</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Aquatic Habitat Management is \$31,695,000 and 287 FTE.

**Focus on High Priority Work with Partners (-\$24,477,000 / 0 FTE)** – The BLM will implement high priority work with Federal, Tribal, State, and local agencies, private landowners, and stakeholder organizations to foster a functional watershed-based approach to managing water resources and aquatic ecosystems. The BLM will continue to work with the Colorado River Basin Salinity Forum and Bureau of Reclamation to jointly improve water quality in the Colorado River. The BLM will continue its efforts to secure, protect, and manage Federally held water rights, as well as comply with State water rights appropriation processes, where needed, to support authorized uses on public lands. The BLM will also address high priority habitat improvement, inventory, assessments, and monitoring activities to verify the effectiveness of BLM management actions as well as aquatic condition and function. These efforts will assist in managing water resources and aquatic ecosystems to achieve associated multiple use management objectives.

### Program Overview

The BLM supports the full suite of BLM activities and use authorizations by providing to managers, State agencies and the public, professional expertise and services related to the management of watersheds, riparian-wetlands, surface water, groundwater, and aquatic resources (henceforth, referred to as water resources and aquatic ecosystems). The program includes fisheries management, aquatic habitat conservation, water rights management; specialized assistance with permitted activities including grazing, energy development, mining, invasive species control; and restoring/maintaining the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of water resources and aquatic ecosystems; among other activities. Actions under this program develop and implement program policy and projects; maintain water resources in coordination with States; and promote vital partnerships to support multiple use and sustained yield on public lands. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water efforts to measurably increase the health and sustainability of fish and wildlife populations, support recreational and subsistence uses, and enhance or maintain local economies in the West. This program relies heavily on public-private partnerships to

improve and enhance watershed and wildlife habitat conditions. Actions accomplished directly support the Department's priorities.

**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 plans 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 2021 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 plans 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 Secretary's Order (S.O.) 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, and S.O. 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 cooperatively identify 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 cooperatively identifying effective recommendations for grazing permits to help streamline on-the-ground operations while protecting valuable riparian and wetland habitat.

## Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

### Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Wildlife Habitat Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	126,848	130,848	+1,150	+0	-48,529	83,469	-47,379
	<i>FTE</i>	458	458		+0	+0	458	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Wildlife Habitat Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High-Priority Restoration Projects	-10,659	+0
Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy	-27,400	+0
T&E Species - Continue High-Priority Preemptive Actions	-10,470	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-48,529</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Wildlife Habitat Management is \$83,469,000 and 458 FTE.

**Focus on High-Priority Restoration Projects (-\$10,659,000 / 0 FTE)** – The BLM will focus wildlife and wildlife habitat work in the highest priority areas and on the highest priority species habitat protections. The BLM will work closely with State fish and wildlife agencies and other partners to coordinate priority work. Wildlife species and habitat inventory, monitoring, and clearances needed to support use authorizations would be funded using the “benefiting subactivity” model.

**Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy (-\$27,400,000 / 0 FTE)** – The BLM will continue to integrate funds from other resource programs and collaborate with the Fuels Management Program within the Office of Wildland Fire to protect, enhance and restore, sagebrush habitat. The BLM will 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.

**T&E Species - Continue High Priority Preemptive Actions (-\$10,470,000 / 0 FTE)** – The Endangered Species work 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. 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. 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 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.

## Program Overview

The BLM supports 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. This includes maintaining, restoring, and conserving species and their habitats in cooperation with the Federal, Tribal, and State wildlife agencies, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Projects undertaken by the BLM 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.

### *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 2021, 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 S.O. 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation* and S.O. 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 S.O. 3362, *Improving Habitat Quality in Western Big-Game Winter Range and Migration Corridors*, and S.O. 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 2021, 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 communities and stakeholders who are actively engaged in protection, enhancement, and restoration work. In 2021, the BLM will work with these partners to treat 320,000 acres of sagebrush habitat. Work to promote habitat resiliency and connectivity, which is often conducted in cooperation with industry stakeholders, States, and other partners, will be directed to highest priority areas where partners are available to leverage and increase capacity. 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.

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 S.O. 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 2021, 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 Conservation and Restoration*

Maintaining and restoring native 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 native seed collection, native 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 the right 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 needed native plant materials and seed for habitat restoration and other dependent uses. In 2021, the BLM will continue to work with partners to focus on native forbs and grasses for restoration of wildlife habitats and rehabilitation after wildfires.

#### *Conservation Efforts for Endangered Species*

As part of the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity, the BLM works to conserve and recover federally threatened and endangered species and their habitats; and, to implement conservation efforts for Federal candidate species to avoid listing under the ESA. Habitat improvements benefit species’ resiliency. As species recover, there is less regulatory burden on multiple uses of the public lands. 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

“Collaborative Wildlife Protection and Recovery Initiative”, which is a collaboration among the Department of Defense (DoD), BLM, the Natural Resource Conservation Service, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and FWS, leveraging recovery opportunities across Federal agencies and State governments. 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 initiatives. 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 600 recovery actions in 2021, BLM will complete approximately 600 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.

## Activity: Recreation Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
<b>Wilderness Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+238	+0	-1,863	16,639	-1,625
	<i>FTE</i>	124	124		+0	+0	124	+0
<b>Recreation Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	55,465	57,465	+773	+0	+799	59,037	+1,572
	<i>FTE</i>	361	361		+0	+0	361	+0
<b>Total, Recreation Resources Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>73,729</b>	<b>75,729</b>	<b>+1,011</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-1,064</b>	<b>75,676</b>	<b>-53</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>485</b>	<b>485</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Activity Description

The BLM 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:

- Continued support and implementation of Secretarial Order (SO) 3356 *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*, SO 3366, *Increasing Recreational Opportunities on Lands and Waters Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior*, SO 3373, *Evaluating Public Access in Bureau of Land Management Public Land Disposals and Exchanges*, SO 3374, *Implementation of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*, and SO 3376, *Increasing Recreational Opportunities through the use of Electric Bikes*.
- Continued support and implementation of the requirements of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*.
- 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;
- 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;
- Continued support of a partnership with Lower Colorado River Basin states and other Interior bureaus to prevent the spread of invasive mussels that threaten recreation and infrastructure across the West.
- 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;
- Support to partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs;
- Streamlined and improved permitting processes; and,
- Collection of recreation use, standard and expanded amenity fees.

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## Activity: Recreation Management

### Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Wilderness Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,264	+238	+0	-1,863	16,639	-1,625
	<i>FTE</i>	124	124		+0	+0	124	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Wilderness Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities	-1,863	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,863</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Wilderness Management is \$16,639,000 and 124 FTE.

**Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-\$1,863,000 / 0 FTE)** - The 2021 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. At the proposed funding level, the Wilderness Management program will also focus its efforts on meeting the highest priority mandates of the Wilderness Act and FLPMA while carrying out the statutory requirements of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (P.L. 116-9). Specifically, the BLM will continue to focus on

- Fire Management Plans in wilderness areas at extreme risk of catastrophic wildland fire.
- The Program will work to preserve wilderness character in wilderness areas experiencing high levels of degradation. For instance, the BLM will close and reclaim unauthorized vehicle intrusions in areas where such intrusions are so prevalent and/or severe that inaction would result in further degradation of the area's wilderness character.
- The Program will also work to complete the wilderness requirements of P.L. 116-9 by:
  - addressing the highest priority obligations (e.g., within two years of the law's enactment, inventory grazing facilities and improvements in wilderness areas designated in Emery County, Utah); and,
  - filing the statutorily required maps and legal descriptions of the highest-priority new wilderness areas.

### Program Overview

The BLM manages 260 wilderness areas, comprising nearly 10 million acres in 10 western States, or 4 percent of the total surface acreage that the BLM administers. The BLM also continues to manage 491

wilderness study areas (WSAs) (more than 11.6 million acres in 11 western States and Alaska, or nearly 5 percent of BLM's total surface acreage) until Congress either designates these areas as wilderness or releases them for other uses. From preeminent hunting locations to backyard family adventures, wilderness and WSAs provide unparalleled access to high-quality recreational opportunities. Part of the BLM's National Conservation Lands, the Bureau manages wilderness according to the *Wilderness Act of 1964* and other public laws that designate wilderness. The Bureau administers WSAs under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA).

Passage of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* in March 2019 designated 36 new wilderness areas on BLM land, expanding the Bureau's wilderness portfolio by more than 1.2 million acres. Implementing the wilderness-related provisions of the Act will continue to serve as a program priority in Fiscal Year 2021 and beyond. The BLM will also continue to carry out Secretary's Order 3376, which directs Interior to implement the provisions of the Dingell Act.



*BLM Utah's Labyrinth Canyon Wilderness, one of the 36 new wilderness areas designated by John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act. Photo by Bob Wick*

Additional information about the program can be found at <https://www.blm.gov/wilderness>, and a list of BLM-managed wilderness areas and WSAs is located 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. The BLM's wilderness areas and WSAs also contain some of the Bureau's highest-quality habitat for many game and fish species. This habitat provides outstanding opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other types of primitive recreation. 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.

In addition, the Wilderness Management program achieves much of its work through strong networks of volunteers that provide thousands of hours of service each year. Typical examples of work performed by partners 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. Managing these lands also includes engaging youth to help foster a sense of shared stewardship.

## Activity: Recreation Management

### Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Recreation Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	55,465	57,465	+773	+0	+799	59,037	+1,572
	<i>FTE</i>	361	361		+0	+0	361	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Recreation Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Public Access to Recreation	+799	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>+799</b>	<b>+0</b>

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:					
		2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change from 2020
<b>Recreation Fees</b>	<i>\$000</i>	27,166	27,006	28,118	+1,112
	<i>FTE</i>	149	149	149	+0
<b>California Off-Highway Vehicle</b>	<i>\$000</i>	7,425	6,380	6,380	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	40	40	40	+0
<b>Recreation Cost Recovery</b>	<i>\$000</i>	3,512	3,800	3,800	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	11	11	11	+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 Public Law 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

## Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Recreation Resources Management is \$59,037,000 and 361 FTE.

**Increase Public Access to Recreation (+\$799,000 / 0 FTE)** - The increase will support implementation of Secretary's Orders (SO) 3356 *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*, SO 3366 *Increasing Recreational Opportunities on Lands and Waters Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior*, SO 3373 *Evaluating Public Access in Bureau of Land Management Public Land Disposals and Exchanges*, SO 3374 *Implementation of the John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*, and SO 3376

*Increasing Recreational Opportunities through the use of Electric Bikes*, by placing an emphasis on increasing recreational access, specifically sportsmen's access per the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*.

## Program Overview

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. The BLM oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related activities and programs including recreation planning; access; visitor safety; travel and transportation management; information and education; and recreation infrastructure and maintenance. Currently, the BLM manages over 3,600 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.

This ongoing work supports Secretarial priorities by enhancing visitor experiences on our public lands by better meeting our infrastructure and maintenance needs, building a meaningful conservation stewardship legacy by expanding public access for sport and recreation opportunities on public lands, and by modifying our business practices and processes to eliminate unnecessary steps and duplicative reviews, while maintaining rigorous environmental standards.

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 70.7 million visitors in FY 2019. It is estimated that in 2021 the BLM will be providing recreation opportunities for over 72 million visitors to public lands. Currently, the BLM manages over 3,600 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. Visitor satisfaction remains high, with 95 percent of visitors surveyed reporting overall satisfaction with the quality of their experience.<sup>1</sup>

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 for recreation to the public at little or no cost. At the same time, legislation such as the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004* and prior Acts allow the BLM to charge modest fees for amenities, such as cleaning restrooms, at many developed sites. The BLM diligently applies these funds at



*Father and daughter hunting in El Malpais National Conservation Area, BLM New Mexico. Photo by Bob Wick*

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 2021, approximately 105 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.

Secretary’s Orders 3356, 3366, 3373, 3374 and 3376 provide additional direction to the BLM’s recreation program, placing an emphasis on access, hunting, fishing, shooting sports, and facilitating the public’s use of e-bikes on public lands. In implementing these Secretarial Orders, the BLM will enhance access, recreation opportunities and conservation stewardship.

The *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act of 2019* includes several provisions to expand access, enhance hunting, fishing and recreational shooting opportunities on public lands; and established a trail system and a National Scenic Area on BLM-managed public lands.

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 activity<sup>4</sup>. In 2021, 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 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 installing cabins in Alaska or planning recreational 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 being served, 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 2021 the BLM will be managing online permit applications in an effort to streamline the permit and use authorization process and help inform and educate the public, for-profit, and nonprofit 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, thereby achieving 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.

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<sup>4</sup> “The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2019” <https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/SoundInvest2019-6pages-FINAL-083019.pdf>

## 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. Units of the National Conservation Lands comprise approximately 34 million acres, are designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations, and are recognized for outstanding recreation opportunities and land characteristics. 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 Management; Aquatic Habitat Management; Wildlife Habitat Management; Recreation Resources Management; Annual Maintenance and Operations; Western Oregon Resources Management, 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:

	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021
Rivers	6,948	6,948	6,948	6,946	6,946	6,946	6,946
Trails	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,306</b>	<b>13,306</b>	<b>13,306</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>13,304</b>

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

The BLM implements the *Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) Act* by preserving certain rivers with outstandingly remarkable scenic, recreational, geologic, fish and wildlife, historic, cultural, and other similar values in a free-flowing condition, and protecting these rivers and their immediate environments for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The BLM protects and enhances river values on 81 designated rivers in seven States covering over 2,696 miles and 1,097,390 acres, and on hundreds of eligible and suitable rivers. The WSR Act safeguards the values of these rivers while also recognizing the potential for their appropriate use and development.



*Owyhee Wild and Scenic River, Oregon*



*Lower American Wild and Scenic River, California*

The BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and U.S. Forest Service are the four Federal agencies with responsibility for the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, including protecting and enhancing river values. The BLM coordinates with these interagency partners to implement the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act* in a consistent and coordinated manner.

## Program Priorities

In 2021, the BLM will focus on meeting target deadlines for implementation of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act*, the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*, and other statutes. The BLM will prioritize projects meeting the objectives of Secretary's Orders (SO) 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*, and S.O. 3366, *Increasing Recreational Opportunities on Lands and Waters Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior*.

Other priorities include stewardship and partnerships for recreation and conservation, including improved river access and recreation. Key aspects include improving public access for WSR-related activities, such as fishing, hunting, boating, hiking, camping, and wildlife viewing; river-related infrastructure including boat launch sites and other access points, contact stations, and campsites; and wayfinding to WSR through signage. The program will also focus on sharing WSR conditions and information by developing and providing maps and boating guides; mapping public access gaps and finding opportunities for improving access to river-based activities; and improving awareness of WSR through interpretation and education programs, and collaboration with partners to engage new and diverse communities of people.



*North Umpqua Wild and Scenic River, Oregon*

Another priority is river protection and restoration (conservation stewardship), including protecting and enhancing river values on congressionally designated WSR. To support this priority, the BLM will maintain and enhance water quality using best management practices and partnership work. For eligible and suitable rivers, BLM will manage river values to assure a decision on suitability can be made for eligible rivers; and for suitable rivers, until Congress designates the river or releases it for other uses. The BLM will continue to participate on the Interagency WSR Coordinating Council (IWSRCC) to improve interagency WSR coordination. IWSRCC projects including water quality and quantity monitoring, training, and public-facing interagency databases and maps.

## Program Funding Table

<b><u>National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program</u></b>				
<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2019 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2020 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2021 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2020</b>
Rangeland Management	457	457	457	0
Public Domain Forest Management	118	118	118	0
Cultural Resources Management	320	320	320	0
Aquatic Habitat Management	952	952	952	0
Wildlife Habitat Management	427	427	427	0
Recreation Resources Management	2,947	2,947	2,947	0
Oil & Gas Management	38	38	38	0
Alaska Conveyance	113	113	113	0
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	50	50	50	0
Abandoned Mine Lands & Haz. Mat. Mgt	121	121	121	0
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,220	1,220	1,220	0
Administrative Support	59	59	59	0
O&C Grants Lands Management	124	124	124	0
<b>National WSR Totals</b>	<b>6,946</b>	<b>6,946</b>	<b>6,946</b>	<b>-</b>

## 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.



*National Trail Administrators Roundtable*

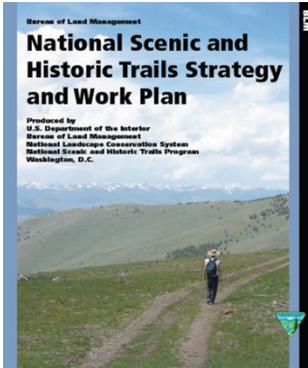
The *National Trails System Act*, Executive and Secretarial orders, policies, strategic plans, and priorities guide BLM management of the National Trails System. Under this direction, the agency administers congressionally designated National Scenic and Historic Trails as National Conservation Lands, 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 (along with the USFS and NPS) charged with trail-wide 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.

## 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, 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.

#### Stewardship and Partnerships for Recreation

In 2021, 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.



*BLM IAM Training with Partners, AZ*

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

<b>National Scenic &amp; Historic Trails</b>				
<b>Program</b>	<b>FY 2019 Actuals</b>	<b>FY 2020 Enacted</b>	<b>FY 2021 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from FY 2020</b>
<b>Rangeland Management</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Cultural Resources Management</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Aquatic Habitat Management</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Wildlife Habitat Management</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Recreation Resources Management</b>	<b>4,397</b>	<b>5,397</b>	<b>5,397</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Annual Maintenance &amp; Operations</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>1,012</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>NSHT Totals</b>	<b>6,358</b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>7,358</b>	<b>0</b>

## Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget			2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change		
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	88,947	90,947	+1,235	+0	-2,622	89,560	-1,387
	<i>FTE</i>	469	469		+0	+0	469	+0
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Permit Processing</b>	<i>\$000</i>	5,737	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	43	0		+0	+0	+0	+0
<b>Onshore Oil &amp; Gas Inspection Activities</b>	<i>\$000</i>	48,385	48,925	+688	+0	+0	49,613	+688
	<i>FTE</i>	379	379		+0	+0	379	+0
<b>Coal Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	14,868	15,868	+278	+0	+2,749	18,895	+3,027
	<i>FTE</i>	81	81		+0	+0	81	+0
<b>Other Mineral Resources</b>	<i>\$000</i>	12,167	12,303	+174	+0	-706	11,771	-532
	<i>FTE</i>	87	87		+0	+0	87	+0
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	<i>\$000</i>	24,320	29,061	+410	+0	+0	29,471	+410
	<i>FTE</i>	118	118		+0	+0	118	+0
<b>Total, Energy &amp; Minerals Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>194,424</b>	<b>197,104</b>	<b>+2,785</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-579</b>	<b>199,310</b>	<b>+2,206</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>1,177</b>	<b>1,134</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>+0</b>

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 2021 through current and permanent appropriations are estimated to be \$195.4 million (not including cost recoveries estimated at \$3.0 million).

### Activity Description

The 2021 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 2019, production from Federal onshore lands accounted for approximately 42 percent of the Nation’s coal production, 40 percent of the Nation’s geothermal capacity, nine percent of U.S. natural gas production, and seven percent of U.S. crude oil production.

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

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	88,947	90,947	+1,235	+0	-2,622	89,560	-1,387
	<i>FTE</i>	469	469		+0	+0	469	+0
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Permit Processing</b>	<i>\$000</i>	5,737	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	43	+0		+0	+0	+0	+0
<b>Oil &amp; Gas Inspection Activities</b>	<i>\$000</i>	48,385	48,925	+688	+0	+0	49,613	+688
	<i>FTE</i>	379	379		+0	+0	379	+0
<b>Total, Oil &amp; Gas Mgmt</b>	<i>\$000</i>	143,069	139,872	1,923	+0	-2,622	139,173	-699
	<i>FTE</i>	891	848	+0	+0	+0	848	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Oil and Gas Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Leasing and Permitting	-2,622	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,622</b>	<b>+0</b>

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:					
		2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change from 2020
<b>Energy Act Permit Processing Fund</b>	<i>\$000</i>	50,669	53,908	56,269	+2,361
	<i>FTE</i>	236	279	279	+0
<b>Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery</b>	<i>\$000</i>	3,198	3,000	3,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	24	24	24	+0
<b>Subtotal, Oil &amp; Gas Discretionary Funding</b>	<i>\$000</i>	143,069	139,872	139,173	-699
<b>Total, Oil &amp; Gas Resources</b>	<i>\$000</i>	196,936	196,780	198,442	+1,662

#### Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund in 2019 and 2020 reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration, while the 2021 amount only reflects the impact of previously unavailable authority.

- Energy Act Permit Processing Improvement 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 (Public Law 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 Improvement Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.*

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

## Justification of 2021 Program Changes

**Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Leasing and Permitting (-\$2,622,000/0 FTE)** – The BLM will continue to focus on the highest priorities that support the Administration and Secretarial goal of Generating Revenue and Utilizing Natural Resources. On March 28, 2017, President Trump issued Executive Order 13783, Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth. The BLM will continue activities in support of this direction by encouraging environmentally responsible development of energy and minerals on public lands and expanding access to energy and minerals development on public lands. The BLM anticipates that these efforts going forward will generate increased job creation and increase public land leasing for oil and gas development.

The BLM will also continue to pursue the goals of the *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017* to conduct two lease sales and ensure responsible development in Section 1002 of the Alaska Coastal Plain. Geologic reports and 2D seismic interpretations indicate considerable interest from industry. The BLM completed a Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Coastal Plain Oil and Gas Leasing Program (Leasing EIS) in September 2019. Additionally, the BLM will continue implementing Secretary’s Order (S.O.) 3352, *National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska*, to jump-start development in the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska (NPR-A) and strike a balance of promoting development while protecting surface resources.

## Program Overview

The BLM 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 300,000 jobs and generated \$71.5 billion in economic output during FY 2018.

The BLM manages approximately 38,100 Federal onshore leases and over 102,000 well completions across 32 States. These leases have generated nearly \$3 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 2021, rental revenue is estimated at \$9.7 million and APD fee revenue is estimated at \$53.1 million. An additional \$3.2 million in previously unavailable authority (i.e. "sequestration pop-up" funds will also be available in 2021, for a total PPIF estimate of \$56.3 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 on average. 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 onboard 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 have and will continue to 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 has taken 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 within 90 days of receiving a complete APD package by September 2021. 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 S.O. 3349, *American Energy Independence*, and 3354, *Supporting and Improving the Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Program and Federal Solid Mineral Leasing Program*. 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 2019, the Task Force assisted with staffing a Reservoir Management Group in BLM New Mexico and supporting 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 remained steady in FY 2019, compared to FY 2018 which represents a significant increase from FY 2017. 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 qualified candidates for permanent positions. The BLM is also conducting enhanced inspection and enforcement certification training for the inspection staff. The program will further focus on improved automation, mobile technology and expansion of the AFMSS 2 modules to improve effectiveness while looking at new technology applications in 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**

	<b>FY2016 Actual</b>	<b>FY2017 Actual</b>	<b>FY2018 Actual</b>	<b>FY2019 Actual</b>	<b>FY2020 Estimated</b>	<b>FY2021 Estimated</b>
Total APDs pending at start of year	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,298	3,201	2,465
New APDs received	1,692	3,274	4,154	5,071	4,264	4,152
APDs approved	2,575	2,887	3,991	3,741	4,600	4,600
Total APDs processed	2,925	3,322	4,527	4,217	5,000	5,000
APDs pending at year end	2,552	2,504	2,298	3,201	2,465	1,617

*APD numbers received for FY 2016 - FY 2019 are actuals. FY 2020 and 2021 are estimated based on projected crude oil and natural gas prices by fiscal year referenced in the 2021 President's Budget Economic Assumptions.*

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2016 - 2019, and those estimated to be completed for FYs 2020 and 2021.

## Inspections Completed and Estimated

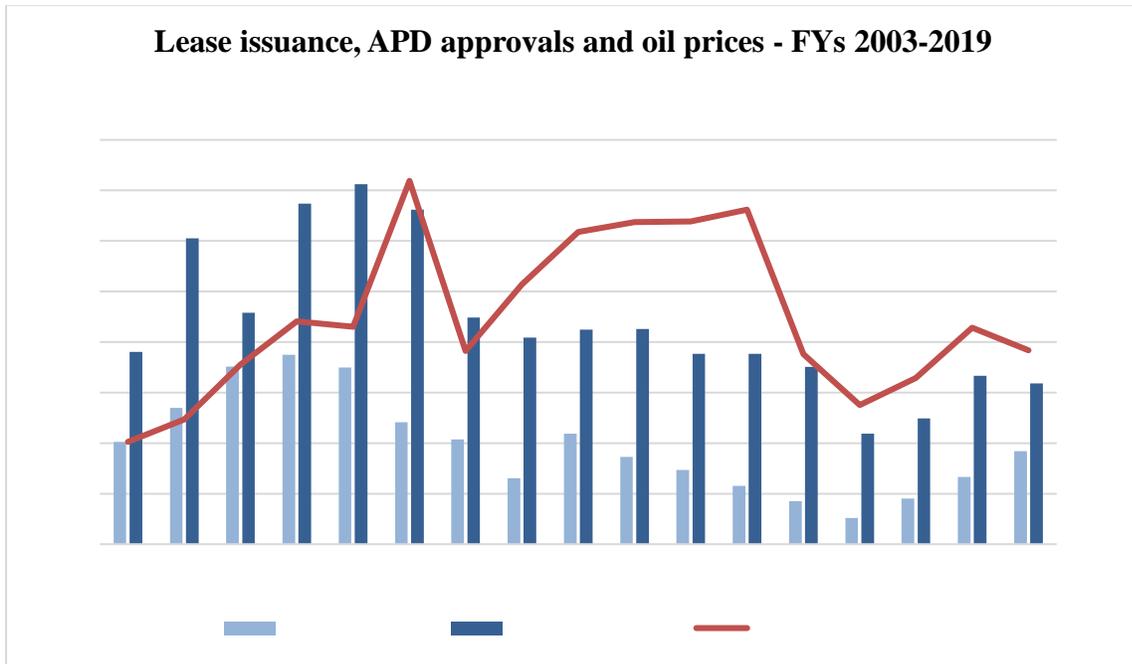
	<i>FY 2016 Completed</i>	<i>FY 2017 Completed</i>	<i>FY 2018 Completed</i>	<i>FY 2019 Completed</i>	<i>FY 2020 Estimated</i>	<i>FY 2021 Estimated</i>
<b><i>Production Inspections</i></b>						
1. High-Risk Cases <sup>1</sup>	2,217	2,076	1,871	1,859	2,000	2,000
2. Other Production	5,005	5,197	5,976	3,962	5,000	5,000
<b>Total Production Inspections</b>	7,222	7,273	7,847	5,821	7,000	7,000
1. Drilling Inspections	613	909	858	798	900	900
2. Abandonment Inspections	1,083	1,130	868	1,060	1,300	1,300
3. Workover Inspections	224	242	161	123	200	200
4. Environmental Inspections	19,000	18,873	18,909	16,314	17,400	17,400
5. Record Verification Inspections	3,368	4,144	5,346	5,256	3,100	3,100
6. Undesirable Event Inspections <sup>2</sup>	413	403	417	398	400	400
7. Alleged Theft Inspections <sup>2</sup>	35	1	1	4	0	0
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,289	1,154	1,423	1,202	800	800
<b>Total Other Inspections</b>	26,025	26,856	27,983	25,155	24,100	24,100
<b>Total Inspections</b>	33,247	34,129	35,830	30,976	31,100	31,100

<sup>1</sup>In 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.

<sup>2</sup>These inspections are conducted on an as-needed basis.

<sup>3</sup>This 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 following chart shows oil prices and Federal leasing and permitting activity from FY 2003 to FY 2019.



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.

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## Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

### Subactivity: Coal Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
<b>Coal Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	14,868	15,868	+278	+0	+2,749	18,895	+3,027
	<i>FTE</i>	81	81		+0	+0	81	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Coal Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity	+2,749	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>+2,749</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Coal Management is \$18,895,000 and 81 FTE.

**Improve Leasing, Permitting and Inspection Capacity (+\$2,749,000 / 0 FTE)** – The BLM will continue to pursue improvements in leasing, permitting and inspection capacity and processes. During 2021, the Program will streamline the leasing and permitting processes, improve the efficiency of National Environmental Policy Act analyses related to coal development, and implement changes to the program determined to be necessary to address Government Accountability Office and Office of Inspector General audit findings. The BLM will also work to develop and retain staff needed to efficiently manage the program.

### Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the administration of the Federal mineral estate, including coal, on approximately 700 million acres. The goal of the program is to provide fair market value for the American taxpayer while allowing environmentally responsible energy development. Federal coal leases contribute a large share of total domestic coal production for national consumption. In 2019, coal accounted for approximately 24 percent of the Nation's utility scale electricity generation. The United States electric power sector consists of electric utilities and independent power producers and accounts for about 93 percent of domestic coal consumption. Federal lands supplied approximately 42 percent of all U.S. coal production.

The Secretary's priority and the Department's Strategic Plan goal of ensuring energy and economic security for America is supported by the BLM managing approximately 299 Federal coal leases containing over 458,636 acres across 12 States. During the last decade (FY 2009-2018), approximately 3.88 billion short tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total market value of approximately \$62 billion. During this period, approximately \$3.0 billion in bonus payments and over \$6.80 billion in royalties, rents, and other revenues were collected on BLM administered coal leases. In addition, the BLM fulfills trust responsibilities on Bureau of Indian Affairs issued coal leases in Arizona, New Mexico, and Montana on behalf of Native Tribes and individual Native mineral owners.

The Congress passed the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920* 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 MMS's programmatic onshore functions to the BLM, creating what is now known as the BLM's Coal Management program (Coal 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* (SMCRA). The BLM provides technical assistance to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Indian Tribes, and Indian mineral owners with the leasing of minerals on Indian lands.

### Components

The Coal 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 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 Program provides pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the BIA for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Other Coal 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 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. 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).

### Improving the Program

The DOI is currently implementing plans for streamlining the Federal coal leasing and permitting programs. The general objective of these efforts is to 1) streamline the leasing and permitting processes; 2) improve efficiency of National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analyses related to coal development; and 3) develop and retain the staff needed to efficiently manage the Federal coal program. The BLM will continue to work closely with 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 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 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 on options 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 the procurement and development of the system. After a slight delay in FY 2019, the BLM anticipates awarding an initial development contract during the second half of FY 2020.

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## Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

### Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Other Mineral Resources</b>							
<i>\$000</i>	12,167	12,303	+174	+0	-706	11,771	-532
<i>FTE</i>	87	87		+0	+0	87	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Permitting and Production Verification	-706	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-706</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Other Mineral Resources is \$11,771,000 and 87 FTE.

**Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Permitting and Production Verification (-\$706,000 / 0 FTE)** – At the proposed funding level, the BLM will focus on activities that align with the minerals development aspects of the Secretary’s priority of energy security and development. The BLM will complete 22 percent of all non-energy leasable mineral exploration and development requests and 40 percent of all mineral material permits and contracts. The BLM will continue its working relationship with the Department’s Division of Mineral Evaluations to continue individual and State/Region mineral material Fair Market Valuations. The BLM will continue to focus on highest priority mineral material trespass issues and maintain Indian Trust requirements.

### Program Overview

The overall goal of the Bureau’s Other Mineral Resources program is to meet the demand for leases, contracts, and permits on Federal lands that provide the minerals needed to support 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.

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*<sup>5</sup>, 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

<sup>5</sup> 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.

lands in Louisiana and New Mexico. The *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947*<sup>6</sup>, 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.

The general authority for the Mineral Materials program is the *Mineral Materials Act of 1947*<sup>7</sup>, as amended, commonly referred to as the “Materials Act” and complemented by the *Multiple Surfaces Use Act of 1955*<sup>8</sup>. 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 except on Indian lands under Federal superintendency, were transferred to the BLM. The BLM is responsible for all aspects of the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program, including offering and administering leases, permits, and licenses. The BLM is also responsible for approving mine plans, bonding, verifying production, inspecting operations, and enforcing applicable laws, regulations, and stipulations on mine plans. The only function the BLM does not perform is the collection of royalties and other mineral revenues, which is performed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue within the Department of the Interior.

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

### Components

Non-energy solid leasable minerals include soda ash, phosphate, gilsonite, and potash on public lands, and 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 program also includes solid minerals mined on Indian Trust lands where BLM works with the Bureau of Indian Affairs in a supporting role.

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

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<sup>6</sup> 30 U.S.C. 351– 359

<sup>7</sup> 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

<sup>8</sup> 30 U.S.C. 611–614 et seq.

BLM also administers trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

### Other Funding Sources

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

### Critical Factors and Trends

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and 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

In October, 2019, the BLM published a proposed rule that would grant BLM authority to adjust rental fees, royalty rates, and minimum production requirements for non-energy leasable minerals, including on an industry-wide or area-wide basis. The proposal would also revise the application process for royalty rate adjustments and rental fee or minimum production requirements by reducing information requirements for applicants, and would authorize individual lease adjustments due to market conditions. The proposed final rule will be available for public comment this year in FY2020.

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## Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

### Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
<b>Renewable Energy</b>	<i>\$000</i>	24,320	29,061	+410	+0	+0	29,471	+410
	<i>FTE</i>	118	118		+0	+0	118	+0

### Justification of Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Renewable Energy Management is \$29,471,000 and 118 FTE.

### Program Overview

The BLM oversees authorization of development on public lands of three main renewable energy sources: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, and Geothermal Energy. The BLM is responsible for 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 BLM 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 the 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, more than 50 geothermal power plants, and numerous connecting transmission projects. The BLM is currently processing 16 new project proposals (7 solar, 4 wind, and 5 geothermal).

This program is regulated by the following statutory authorities: *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 highest in the world. The BLM manages more than 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar energy 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 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 2021, the BLM anticipates approving 30 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 405 geothermal leases, with 79 leases in producing status generating approximately 2,000 MWs 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 51 geothermal projects. In FY 2019, the BLM conducted the largest geothermal lease sale in the bureau and Nevada's history in terms of parcels and acres offered resulting in competitive bids for 102,403 acres of the 384,370 offered resulting in more than \$630,000 which was distributed between the Federal government and State of Nevada. In FY 2021, the BLM anticipates approving 84 MW of geothermal energy capacity in Nevada.

#### Other Funding Sources

On wind and solar projects, a review and analysis prior to authorizing a new project is funded 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 continue to rely upon cost recovery authority to process ROW applications and administer solar and wind energy leases.

## Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Alaska Conveyance</b>	<i>\$000</i>	22,000	22,797	+312	+0	-645	22,464	-333
	<i>FTE</i>	97	97		+0	+0	97	+0
<b>Cadastral, Lands &amp; Realty Mgmt</b>	<i>\$000</i>	48,290	51,328	+722	+0	+3,000	55,050	+3,722
	<i>FTE</i>	351	351		+6	+0	357	+6
<b>Total, Realty &amp; Ownership Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>70,290</b>	<b>74,125</b>	<b>+1,034</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+2,355</b>	<b>77,514</b>	<b>+3,389</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>448</b>	<b>448</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>+6</b>

*Note: The table reflects a transfer of 6 FTE from the Land Acquisition Management program. No funding is requested for Acquisition Management in FY 2021.*

### 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 BLM is fulfilling remaining aboriginal and Alaska statehood entitlement through transfer of 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

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Alaska Conveyance</b>	<i>\$000</i>	22,000	22,797	+312	+0	-645	22,464	-333
	<i>FTE</i>	97	97		+0	+0	97	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Alaska

##### Conveyance:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Surveys	-645	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-645</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Alaska Conveyance and Lands is \$22,464,000 and 97 FTE.

**Focus on Highest Priorities Such as Surveys (-\$645,000 / 0 FTE)** – The BLM is fulfilling remaining aboriginal and statehood entitlement through transfer of land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. In 2021, the BLM plans to complete 2,600 miles of new field survey and approve 3,000 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 20 Native allotment claim applications, approximately 900,000 acres of aboriginal entitlements, and 1,000,000 acres of Alaska statehood entitlements. Additionally, the BLM will develop rules and determine available lands for implementing the newly legislated Alaska Native Vietnam Era Veterans Land Allotment section of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (Public Law 116-9, Sec. 1119).

### Program Overview

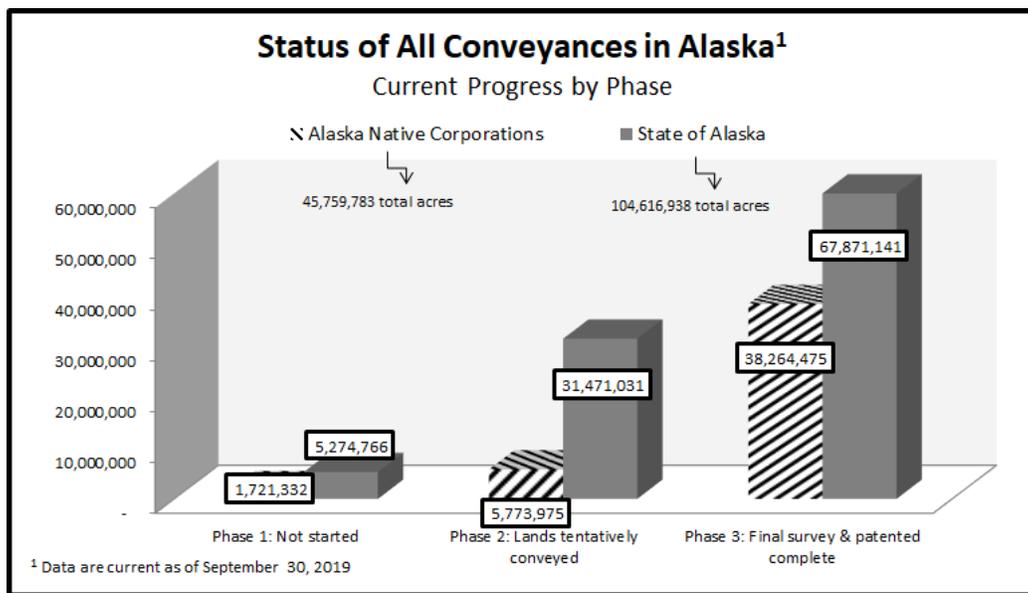
Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved conflicts between the authorizing laws noted below and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities. The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

The chart below displays the status of all conveyances, as of the end of FY 2019. Through this period the BLM has surveyed and patented 106.1 million acres, or 71 percent of the original 150 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 37.2 million acres, or 25 percent, are under some form of ‘Tentative Conveyance’ but have not been patented (Phase 2, below). Additionally, about seven million acres, or five percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed (Phase 1, below).



## Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

### Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Cadastral, Lands &amp; Realty Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	48,290	51,328	+722	+0	+3,000	55,050	+3,722
	<i>FTE</i>	351	351		+6	+0	357	+6

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:

	(\$000)	FTE
Linear Rights-of-Way (Broadband)	+3,000	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>+3,000</b>	<b>+0</b>

*Note: The table reflects a transfer of 6 FTE from the Acquisition Management program. No funding is requested for Acquisition Management in FY 2021.*

Other Resources Supporting Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:					
		2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change from 2020
<b>Public Survey</b>	<i>\$000</i>	177	249	249	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	1	1	1	+0
<b>Reimbursable Cadastral Survey</b>	<i>\$000</i>	7,700	8,000	8,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	62	62	62	+0
<b>Rights of Way Processing</b>	<i>\$000</i>	17,323	11,100	11,100	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	63	63	63	+0
<b>Cost-Recovery Realty Cases</b>	<i>\$000</i>	1,165	1,000	1,000	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	6	6	6	+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. Amounts shown are net of sequester.

- 2020 and 2021 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.*

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

## Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management is \$55,050,000 and 357 FTE.

**Linear Rights-of-Way (Broadband) (+\$3,000,000/ +0 FTE)** – Broadband funding would be used to support and facilitate enhancements to the BLM's fiberoptic program. The additional funding will also be used to prepare an updated rule associated with linear fiberoptic rights-of ways (ROWs) and an effective rental method. The BLM would also provide an industry workshop to discuss the rulemaking, provide education on the application process, and other emerging issues for the broadband initiative.

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

The BLM seeks to streamline ROW processing by processing national ROW applications more efficiently. The BLM will prioritize ROW actions and cadastral services that support and advance the Administration's 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. In fulfillment of Executive Order (E.O.) 13868 *Promoting Energy Infrastructure and Economic Growth*, the Program will implement efficiencies to resolve the backlog of existing expired energy infrastructure related ROWs and to insure that newly expiring ROWs are resolved in a timely manner to ensure that the backlog issue does not reoccur.

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 strives 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.

The Cadastral Survey program 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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<b>Activity: Communication Site Management</b> <b>Subactivity: Communication Site Management</b>
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		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Communication Site Management</b>	<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 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 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 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 improvements<sup>9</sup>.

In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications facilities on BLM-administered land. The BLM currently has over 5,600 facilities authorized for separate communication use ROWs located on approximately 1,500 communications sites. In FY 1996, rental receipts were approximately \$2.0 million and equal to the amount appropriated by Congress. Communications site rental fees received by the BLM are used for the administration and management of communication uses on public lands. The BLM collected \$9.4 million in receipts in FY 2019, will collect an estimated \$9.6 million in FY 2020 and approximately \$9.8 million is estimated in FY 2021.

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).

<sup>9</sup> 43 CFR 2806.36(b)

On January 8, 2018, President Trump issued Executive Order (E.O.) 13821, *Supporting Broadband Tower Facilities in Rural America on Federal Properties Managed by the DOI* to promote better access to broadband internet service in rural America. E.O. 13821 states that, “Americans need access to reliable, affordable broadband internet service to succeed in today’s information-driven, global economy” and establishes a policy “to use all viable tools to accelerate the deployment and adoption of affordable, reliable, modern high-speed broadband connectivity in rural America, including rural homes, farms, small businesses, manufacturing and production sites, tribal communities, transportation systems, and healthcare and education facilities.”

In association with the release of E.O. 13821, a Presidential Memorandum was issued to the Secretary of the Interior to make Federal assets more available for rural broadband deployment, with due consideration for national security concerns. The Memorandum directs 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” and “identify assets that can be used to support rural broadband deployment and adoption.” In response to the Presidential Memorandum, BLM will develop a tool for the public to identify existing broadband infrastructure on public lands for potential collocation and identify existing burdens that may hinder communications infrastructure deployment on public lands.

The BLM is currently working on several measures to implement the provisions within the E.O. and the memorandum. These items include revising the regulations relating to communications uses on public lands, a new categorical exclusion to streamline processing, a web based application which will allow applicants to file an application of communications uses, and updating the communications use handbook.

### 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.

### 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.

During the past year, the BLM has conducted 17 multi-facility communications site inspections and over 100 authorized facility compliance inspections, which identified 5 trespass facilities. The BLM completed 17 communication site plans; conducted one communication site training for the National Training Center’s Beginning Lands. 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 200 communication sites, and prepare over 15 communication site plans in FY 2021.

In FY 2021, the BLM plans to conduct approximately 100 authorized facility compliance inspections, which are anticipated to result in 5 or more trespass actions and unreported or misreported uses resulting in the collection of additional rent. The BLM should complete 20 communication site plans, meeting agency set targets, and plans to conduct 1 one-week communication site training course.

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## Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment &amp; Monitoring</b>	<i>\$000</i>	63,125	67,125	+734	+0	-19,730	48,129	-18,996
	<i>FTE</i>	210	210		+0	+0	210	+0
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+584	+0	-1,000	27,200	-416
	<i>FTE</i>	98	98		+0	+0	98	+0
<b>Abandoned Mine Lands &amp; Hazardous Materials Mgmt</b>	<i>\$000</i>	38,500	38,500	+442	+0	-11,130	27,812	-10,688
	<i>FTE</i>	130	130		+0	+0	130	+0
<b>Total, Resource Protection &amp; Maintenance</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>129,241</b>	<b>133,241</b>	<b>+1,760</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-31,860</b>	<b>103,141</b>	<b>-30,100</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>438</b>	<b>438</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>+0</b>

### 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 and resources.
- *Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management* – 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. Also provides for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes required by the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) 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

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Resource Mgmt, Planning, Assessment &amp; Monitoring</b>							
<i>\$000</i>	63,125	67,125	+734	+0	-19,730	48,129	-18,996
<i>FTE</i>	210	210		+0	+0	210	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Resource Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priority Resource Management Plans	-19,730	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-19,730</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring is \$48,129,000 and 210 FTE.

**Focus on Highest Priority Resource Management Plans (-\$19,730,000 / 0 FTE)** - The BLM will continue its focus on the highest priority Resource Management Plans to ensure critical areas are covered by appropriate NEPA documents. This includes working with local communities and State and Tribal governments through this process. In 2021, the BLM will focus funding on approximately 10-15 plans that closely align with the Administration's priorities, including funding for streamlining planning and NEPA, and ensuring energy security. The 2021 budget request reflects actions the Bureau has taken to date to support Secretarial Order 3355, Streamlining National Environmental Policy Act Reviews, to streamline environmental analysis.

### Program Overview

Resource Management Plans (RMPs) provide the foundation for 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 to the RMP process, such as the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, *General Mining Law of 1872*, *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*, and the *Wilderness Act of 1964*, which continue to guide RMP decisions.

The BLM prioritizes support to new and on-going planning efforts that align with the Administration's commitment to achieving American energy security and provide opportunities for economic growth to include traditional uses of the public lands. By the end of 2021, the BLM anticipates completing at least 45-47 RMPs and RMP amendments since 2017.

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

In FY 2021, the BLM will continue to plan and conduct project work that closely aligns with the Administration's priorities and benefits from a variety of measures that resulted from streamlining planning and NEPA processes. The BLM 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 security and independence 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 NEPA review procedures and is continuing to implement actions in support of this effort.

## Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

### Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	<i>\$000</i>	27,616	27,616	+584	+0	-1,000	27,200	-416
	<i>FTE</i>	98	98		+0	+0	98	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Law Enforcement:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Visitation Areas	-1,000	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement is \$27,200,000 and 98 FTE.

**Focus on High Visitation Areas (-\$1,000,000 / 0 FTE)** - The BLM will strive to continue to provide patrol and protection services over large areas of public lands, particularly during holidays and other high-visitation periods, in order 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; advanced/specialized training) and work to minimize the impact on training standards (e.g., reduction in Field Training and Evaluation Program hours). At the requested 2021 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 on the front line in the areas of illegal smuggling, conservation, and identifying transnational threats on public lands along 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 the 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 violations of the *Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act*.

### Program Overview

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.

The BLM manages the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas, and establishes interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands.

The BLM also conducts law enforcement activities 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: Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Abandoned Mine Lands &amp; Hazardous Materials Mgmt</b>	<i>\$000</i>	38,500	38,500	+442	+0	-11,130	27,812	-10,688
	<i>FTE</i>	130	130		+0	+0	130	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities	-11,130	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-11,130</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management (AML & HMM) is \$27,812,000 and 130 FTE.

**Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-11,130,000 / 0 FTE)** – The FY 2021 budget request will focus on high priority activities, such as addressing the Red Devil Mine in southwestern Alaska, Bonita Peaks Mining District (Gold King Mine) in Colorado and the highest priority actions to address physical and environmental hazards on State five-year plans.

### Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for providing policy, guidance, direction and technical oversight focused on contamination cleanup on public lands. The BLM promotes public health and safety by mitigating physical safety hazards and minimizing undesired environmental effects from mines on public lands that were abandoned prior to January 1, 1981.

The BLM's focus areas include: 1) environmental compliance related to the treatment, storage, handling, marking, transporting and disposal of BLM-generated solid and hazardous waste; 2) identification, inventory, cleanup and remediation of legacy contaminated sites and features; 3) emergency response to releases of hazardous substances, wastes and materials onto public lands; 4) mitigation of AML physical safety sites and features; 5) assessment of real property environmental conditions prior to acquisition, lease or disposal of property; 6) improving all BLM environmental programs via an environmental management system including environmental audits; 8) responding to and conducting Natural Resource Damage Assessments and Restoration (NRDAR) activities; and, 9) providing program training and awareness.

The BLM supports the Secretarial Priorities in two ways:

- 1) Supporting Secretarial Order 3373, *Evaluating Public Access in Bureau of Land Management Public Land Disposals and Exchanges* by evaluating and understanding impacts to public access associated with contaminated sites and features prior to disposal, exchange, acquisition, transfer, or any other land management action to ensure public safety and improved recreation access. The AML & HMM Program restores terrestrial and aquatic habitats and ensures public-land users are not at risk when encroaching on artifacts of the Nation’s mining history.
- 2) Supporting the priority to “Protect our people and the border” by improving business practices and strategies via a 5-year planning process that prioritizes cleanup of significantly contaminated sites and AML physical safety features. This includes border cleanup actions to remediate and restore public lands impacted by border activities. It also includes implementing the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (P.L. 116-9) by: evaluating property for environmental contamination conditions prior to land exchanges, conveyance, and other acquisition and disposal actions in accordance with the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* (CERCLA) 120(h) requirements and BLM policy; and enhancing recreational shooting activities via improved business practices and contaminant cleanup to ensure a safe and uncontaminated recreational experience.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), 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 3201<sup>10</sup>; 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 (USACE) on several projects under the USACE Remediation of Abandoned Mine Sites program to address formerly used defense sites (FUDS). The Department of Energy has provided funding to complete the validation and verification process for Defense-related uranium mine sites on BLM-managed lands.

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<sup>10</sup> Delegation of Authority–Superfund Implementation

## Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Annual Maint. &amp; Ops</b>	<i>\$000</i>	40,000	40,000	+556	+0	-500	40,056	+56
	<i>FTE</i>	225	225		+0	+0	225	+0
<b>Def. Maint. &amp; Cap. Improvements</b>	<i>\$000</i>	75,000	75,000	+756	+0	-30,262	45,494	-29,506
	<i>FTE</i>	43	43		+0	+0	43	+0
<b>Total, Transportation &amp; Facilities</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>115,000</b>	<b>+1,312</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-30,762</b>	<b>85,550</b>	<b>-29,450</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>268</b>	<b>268</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>268</b>	<b>+0</b>

### 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, including restrooms, 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:

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

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## Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Cost

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Annual Maint. &amp; Ops</b>	<i>\$000</i>	40,000	40,000	+556	+0	-500	40,056	+56
	<i>FTE</i>	225	225		+0	+0	225	+0

### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance & Operations:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities	-500	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Other Resources Supporting Annual Maint. & Ops:

		2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change From 2020
<b>Quarters Maintenance</b>	<i>\$000</i>	791	750	750	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3	3	+0

#### Notes:

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

- Amount in 2019 and 2020 for Quarters Maintenance shown net of sequestration

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

## Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs is \$40,056,000 and 225 FTE.

**Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-\$500,000 / 0 FTE)** - The BLM will focus on mission-critical assets such as administrative sites, buildings, dams, and bridges. The Bureau will seek to establish additional public-private partnerships to support recreational site management.

## Program Overview

The BLM provides for visitor and employee safety and ensures proper BLM facilities management. Funding provides for emergency, preventive, and cyclical maintenance, and baseline facility condition assessments. The 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.

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

#### *Assessment Process*

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

The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value ( $FCI = \text{Deferred Maintenance} / \text{Current Replacement Value}$ ). It is an indicator of the overall condition of capital assets. The general guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable condition. FCI is a major tool used for management decisions on the disposal of assets.

For roads BLM uses PASER methodology to determine the condition of the roads ranging from Excellent to Impossible. 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 from the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program, the following funding sources are available to augment annual maintenance activities for certain facility types.

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

## Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

### Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Def. Maint. &amp; Cap. Improvements</b>	<i>\$000</i>	75,000	75,000	+756	+0	-30,262	45,494	-29,506
	<i>FTE</i>	43	43		+0	+0	43	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priority Projects	-30,262	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-30,262</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements is \$45,494,000 and 43 FTE.

**Focus on Highest Priority Projects (-\$30,262,000 / 0 FTE)** - The highest ranked projects and those projects currently listed for funding in FY 2021 support critical health or safety and mission essential projects with an emphasis on access to public lands and recreational opportunities.

The 2021 request continues funding to implement the Department's Joint Communication Infrastructure Improvement Project (JCIIP). In 2021, the multi-year project will use \$4.775 million 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 to improve the land mobile radio program and infrastructure that benefits BLM and Interior. These funds are being used to implement priority actions in the Southwest from an assessment of land mobile radio infrastructure and operations. This investment supports the Administration's objective to expand rural broadband access by upgrading Interior's radio tower infrastructure, to enable its use for FirstNet and, as feasible, commercial broadband services supporting rural communities.

Where feasible, projects are FirstNet-ready and are consistent with Executive Order 13821, *Streamlining and Expediting Request to Locate Broadband Facilities in Rural America*, and the Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of the Interior, *Supporting Broadband Tower Facilities in Rural America on Federal Properties Managed by the Department of the Interior*. 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.

## 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 BLM prioritizes health and safety work and mission critical assets, followed by resource protection, energy and sustainability, and code compliance. This includes replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, buildings and dam repair. The BLM will continue planned deferred maintenance and capital improvements projects that are aligned with Secretarial Priorities and are focused on modernizing infrastructure, mission critical projects, and public access.

**Public Lands Infrastructure Fund** – In addition to the discretionary request for annual funding, the FY 2021 budget proposes legislation for a new Public Lands Infrastructure Fund. The Departments of the 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 (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 2021-2025 period, subject to an annual limit of \$1.3 billion.

## Activity: National Conservation Lands

### Subactivity: National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	39,819	43,819	+522	+0	-6,707	37,634	-6,185
	FTE	259	259		+0	+0	259	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for National Conservation Lands:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Visitation Areas	-6,707	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-6,707</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas is \$37,634,000 and 259 FTE.

**Focus on High Visitation Areas (-\$6,707,000/ 0 FTE)** - The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program will focus its efforts on providing protection and proper management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (NMs/NCAs) and similar designations. Priority will be placed on public safety and law enforcement. The BLM and volunteer staff will continue to provide key visitor services at areas with the highest visitation, offering the American people exceptional opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other recreational opportunities. The BLM will continue to offer interpretive and educational programs in these areas, and address basic maintenance amenities. In addition, funding will support the statutory requirements associated with implementing *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (P.L. 116-9) as it relates to the three new NMs/NCAs.

### Program Overview

The BLM's NMs/NCAs program encompasses over 11.9 million acres. Currently, there are 28 BLM National Monuments, 17 National Conservation Areas, and six Similarly Designated lands, including three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, one National Scenic Area, one Forest Reserve, and the National Conservation Lands of the California Desert. 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 habitat for threatened and endangered plant and animal species, provide critical migration corridors for wildlife and are home to significant cultural and paleontological resources. These protected lands support outstanding recreational opportunities and public access for hunting, fishing, and other uses. An estimated 9.6 million visitors come to NMs/NCAs, providing significant economic benefits to surrounding communities by promoting multiple-use activities, tourism, the service industry, and long-term jobs. The BLM is implementing the provisions of the *John D. Dingell, Jr. Conservation, Management, and Recreation Act* (P.L. 116-9) related to the three new NMs/NCAs: Jurassic National Monument, John Wesley Powell National Conservation Area and the Alabama Hills National Scenic Area.



*Interior Secretary David Bernhardt visits the BLM's McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area in Mesa County, west of Grand Junction, Colorado.*

Designated by Congress or Presidential Proclamation, the BLM's NMs/NCAs are managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's natural and cultural heritage while providing for compatible multiple uses including a multitude of recreation opportunities. The NMs/NCAs are places where families connect to the outdoors through visitor programs and developed recreation opportunities. The BLM is continuing to implement Secretarial Orders at NMs and NCAs to increase access to the American public and to provide for the surrounding communities.



*Corps members repair fence and develop trails, Upper Missouri River Breaks NM*

This work is often completed through partners and volunteers who assist with a wide range of NMs/NCAs activities. Local partners and volunteers work with gateway communities to expand interpretive programs, conduct resource inventories, and wildlife habitat restoration projects. 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>.

## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Administrative Support</b>	<i>\$000</i>	58,694	58,694	+849	+0	-7,668	51,875	-6,819
	<i>FTE</i>	272	272		+0	+0	272	+0
<b>Bureauwide Fixed Costs</b>	<i>\$000</i>	96,480	90,480	+1,342	+0	+2,681	94,503	+4,023
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
<b>IT Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	26,077	+367	+0	-2,000	24,444	-1,633
	<i>FTE</i>	125	125		+0	+0	125	+0
<b>Total, Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>181,251</b>	<b>175,251</b>	<b>+2,558</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-6,987</b>	<b>170,822</b>	<b>-4,429</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>397</b>	<b>397</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>

### 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 *Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020* (P.L. 116-94) 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. In 2021, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$343.1 million, an increase of \$3.3 million from 2020, as shown in the following table.

<b>Administrative Costs (Section 403)†</b>				
<i>\$000</i>	<b>2019 Enacted</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 President's Budget</b>	<b>Change from 2020 Enacted</b>
Administrative Support	58,694	58,694	51,875	-6,819
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	96,480	90,480	94,503	+4,023
IT Management	26,077	26,077	24,444	-1,633
<b>Subtotal, Direct Appropriations</b>	<b>181,251</b>	<b>175,251</b>	<b>170,822</b>	<b>-4,429</b>
<b>National Assessments</b>	40,398	44,708	54,246	+9,538
<b>State/Regional Assessments</b>	118,020	119,790	118,011	-1,779
<b>Subtotal, Assessments</b>	<b>158,418</b>	<b>164,498</b>	<b>172,257</b>	<b>+7,759</b>
<b>Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)</b>	<b>339,669</b>	<b>339,749</b>	<b>343,079</b>	<b>+3,330</b>

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2020 and 2021

**Direct Appropriations** – In 2021, the BLM requests \$170.8 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 most of its programs at both the national and State-office levels. These assessments provide about half of the BLM's total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2021 are \$172.3 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, BLM's Executive Leadership Team, and the Information Technology Investment Board.

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

*State (Regional) Assessments* pay costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, most 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.

<b>Working Capital Fund</b>			
<i>\$000</i>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 Estimate</b>
Central Bill	27,171	28,792	26,197
Direct Bill	13,227	15,916	18,650
<b>Subtotal, Working Capital Fund</b>	<b>40,398</b>	<b>44,708</b>	<b>44,847</b>

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## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

### Subactivity: Administrative Support

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted	
<b>Administrative Support</b>								
<i>\$000</i>	58,694	58,694	+849	+0	-7,668	51,875	-6,819	
<i>FTE</i>	272	272		+0	+0	272	+0	

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Administrative Support:

	(\$000)	FTE
Bureau Program Activities	+1,360	+10
Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor	-3,128	-10
Departmental Reorganization	-5,900	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-7,668</b>	<b>+0</b>

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

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Administrative Support is \$51,875,000 and 272 FTE.

**Bureau Program Activities (+\$1,360,000 / +10 FTE)** –The requested increase will enhance management, oversight, and overall support for bureau operations.

**Transfer Ethics Program to Solicitor (-\$3,128,000 / -10 FTE)** - The budget request includes the transfer of \$3.1 million to support the consolidation of the Department's Ethics Program. Secretary's Order 3375, dated August 14, 2019, realigned the reporting structure for DOI ethics personnel into the Departmental Ethics Office (DEO) within the Office of the Solicitor. The proposed change reflects BLM's transfer to the consolidated program.

**Departmental Reorganization (-\$5,900,000 / 0 FTE)** - The 2021 request reflects completion of organizational changes and activities to stand up the Interior Regions in 2020. Funding to maintain support for regional coordination, greater interoperability across Bureaus/Offices, and implementation of shared administrative services across the Department are requested centrally within the Office of the Secretary and the Appropriated Working Capital Fund.

### Program Overview

The BLM funds administrative programs and business services that aim to efficiently and effectively support the overall mission of the Bureau. The BLM 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 uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM. Each year, the BLM conducts management and program evaluations to identify and acknowledge best practices, procedures and processes.

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

The BLM measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere to the requirements of Executive Order 12862, *Setting Customer Service Standards* and the *Government Performance and Results Act*, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with Interior's Strategic Plan.

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

Financially, the BLM continues to maintain its outstanding record of financial management with unqualified (clean) financial audit opinions. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management and access to financial data in real time has fostered BLM-wide fiscal accountability. 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.

## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

### Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted	
<b>Bureauwide Fixed Costs</b>								
<i>\$000</i>	96,480	90,480	+1,342	+0	+2,681	94,503	+4,023	
<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0	

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs:

	(\$000)	FTE
GrantSolutions	+436	+0
Facility Requirements and Corporate Investments	+2,245	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>+2,681</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for Bureauwide Fixed Costs is \$94,503,000 and 0 FTE.

**GrantSolutions (+\$436,000 / 0 FTE)** – The 2021 President’s budget supports the GrantSolutions enterprise system to better process and track grants and cooperative agreements. Funding supports the allocated share of operating costs for the GrantSolutions enterprise system to improve the processing and transparency of grants and cooperative agreements across Interior. Cost allocations are based on an algorithm of use factors.

**Facility Requirements and Corporate Investments (+\$2,245,000 / 0 FTE)** – The program increase of \$2.2 million will fund increased bureau operational costs in 2021. This increase would strengthen the Bureau’s ability to support emergency facility requirements and corporate investments.

### Program Overview

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

The BLM is continuing its efforts to reduce its building footprint 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 Interior’s Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:

- *Central Bill* – Mandatory shared services and provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center to BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices.

- *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.

The BLM's Bureauwide Fixed Costs program supports the following:

- The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings.
- The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program provides two-way radio voice services for the BLM. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are used jointly with other Federal, State, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.
- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount requested covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by P.L. 94-273.

<b>Bureauwide Fixed Costs</b>			
<i>\$000</i>	<b>2019 Actual</b>	<b>2020 Enacted</b>	<b>2021 President's Budget</b>
Space Rental - GSA	32,682	35,505	41,485
Space Rental - Non-GSA	27,476	28,520	26,330
<i>Subtotal, Rental</i>	<b>60,158</b>	<b>64,025</b>	<b>67,815</b>
Workers' Compensation	7,034	6,967	6,916
Unemployment Compensation	5,689	5,689	5,432
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	27,171	28,792	26,197
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	13,227	15,916	18,650
Other Fixed Costs	-	-	-
<i>Total</i>	<b>113,279</b>	<b>121,389</b>	<b>125,010</b>
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-16,799	-30,909	-30,507
<b>Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs</b>	<b>96,480</b>	<b>90,480</b>	<b>94,503</b>

## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

### Subactivity: Information Technology Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>IT Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	26,077	+367	+0	-2,000	24,444	-1,633
	<i>FTE</i>	125	125		+0	+0	125	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for IT Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Program Efficiencies and Productivity Improvements	-2,000	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,000</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for IT Management is \$24,444,000 and 125 FTE.

**Program Efficiencies and Productivity Improvements (-\$2,000,000 / 0 FTE)** - In FY 2021, the Bureau will continue implementation of its internal information management strategy with the goal of providing the most efficient services to all stakeholders. Service level changes will be mitigated through the long-range Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) cost reduction goals in the modernization and shared services efforts. The combination of long-term savings from the shared network support, common desktop support and the enterprise procurement storefront efforts are expected to reduce the overall support costs in DOI returning the savings to BLM.

### Program Overview

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

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

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

While each subactivity within the BLM contributes funds to the IT Management program, all projects and expenditures receive oversight from the internal BLM information management board and are planned and

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

## Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Mining Law Administration</b>	<i>\$000</i>	39,696	40,196	+0	+0	-500	39,696	-500
	<i>Offset</i>	-39,696	-40,196	+0	+0	+500	-39,696	+500
	<i>FTE</i>	274	274		+0	+0	274	+0

### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Mining Law Administration:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities	-500	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>+0</b>

## Justification of 2021 Program Change

The 2021 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 274 FTE. The budget assumes the Program's operating cost will be fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees.

**Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$500,000/0 FTE)** – The BLM will continue to address all of its responsibilities and support the private sector in its responsible mineral development and exploration on Federal lands. In FY 2021, the BLM will facilitate 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.

## Program Overview

### Program Responsibilities

The Mining Law Administration program is responsible for facilitating public 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 the 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 \$165) for each mining claim and in lieu of performing assessment work<sup>11</sup>. Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently \$40) when locating any new mining claims<sup>12</sup>. A processing fee (currently \$20) has been required since 2003<sup>13</sup>. The BLM is required by statute to adjust the maintenance 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 2019. 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. Primary duties include reviewing and processing notice and plans 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 plan-level operations and conducting inspections. The BLM is developing strategies to implement the President's Executive Order 13817<sup>14</sup>, 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 land<sup>15</sup>. 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

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<sup>11</sup> P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379

<sup>12</sup> P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 U.S.C. 28f-k

<sup>13</sup> 68 FR 61045

<sup>14</sup> A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals, December 20, 2017

<sup>15</sup> <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2018/05/18/2018-10667/final-list-of-critical-minerals-2018>

would have significant consequences for our economy or our national security.<sup>16</sup> 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.

#### Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration program is primarily funded through this subactivity, in which the appropriation is offset by maintenance and location fees. Since 1994, Congress, through its appropriations acts, has tied Mining Law Administration funding to revenue collected by the program. The funds made available by Congress are reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation.

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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<sup>16</sup> <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2017/12/26/2017-27899/a-federal-strategy-to-ensure-secure-and-reliable-supplies-of-critical-minerals>

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# LAND ACQUISITION

## Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94–579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, [~~\$32,300,000~~] \$3,000,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.

Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Land Acquisition and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, [~~\$2,367,000~~] \$8,000,000 is hereby permanently [rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects] *cancelled: Provided*, That no amounts may be [rescinded] *cancelled* from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

*(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

## Appropriations Language Citations

### 1. For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94–579,

Section 205 authorizes the Secretary to acquire by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, public lands or interests. Eminent domain may only be invoked to secure access to public lands if the lands are confined to a narrow corridor and serve a purpose. This section does not expand or limit the Secretary's authority to acquire land by eminent domain within the boundaries of the National Forest System. Acquisitions must support the mission of the Department and have associated land-use plans.

Section 206 provides authority for the Secretary to dispose of a public tract of land by exchange if it serves the public interest well. The Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal land or interests in exchange for such land which he or she finds proper for transfer out of Federal ownership and which are located in the same State as the non-Federal land or interest to be acquired. For the purposes of this subsection, unsurveyed school sections which, upon survey by the Secretary, would become State lands, shall be considered as "non-Federal" lands. The value of the lands exchanged by the Secretary need to be equal, or if they are not equal, the values will be equalized by the payment of money to the grantor or to the Secretary concerned as the circumstances require.

Section 318 authorizes the Secretary to use the Land and Water Conservation Fund to acquire public lands as described in section 205.

### 2. including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, [~~\$32,300,000~~] \$3,000,000,

This language provides the Secretary with authority to use \$3,000,000 in appropriated funds to acquire lands or waters or pay administrative expenses to carry out the mission of the program.

### 3. to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund

The language specifies that funding appropriated for land acquisition activities would be derived from the LWCF, which was enacted by Congress in 1965. The Act designated that a portion of receipts from offshore oil and gas leases be placed into a fund annually for State and local conservation, as well as for the protection of our national treasures (parks, forest, and wildlife areas).

**4. and to remain available until expended:**

The language makes the appropriations to the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year land acquisitions, agreements and purchases

5. Of the unobligated balances from amounts made available for Land Acquisition and derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, [\$2,367,000]\$8,000,000 is hereby permanently [rescinded from projects with cost savings or failed or partially failed projects] *cancelled: Provided*, That no amounts may be [rescinded] *cancelled* from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

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.

***Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.)*** Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to public lands and waters for the benefit of present and future citizens.

<b><i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i></b>	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. 1241et seq.).
<b><i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i></b>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
<b><i>National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141)</i></b>	Permanently reauthorizes the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) and broadened the Act's applicability to include recreational access and use, in addition to other values. The Act also required the BLM to establish and maintain a public database containing a comprehensive list of all public lands identified as potentially suitable for disposal under a land use plan.
<b><i>John D. Dingell Jr., Conservation, Management and Recreation Act (P.L. 116-9)</i></b>	<p>Permanently authorizes and funds the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Adjusts boundaries of existing Federal land use designations. The act also authorizes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designates 12 new recreation areas.</li> <li>• Directs off-highway vehicle recreation to newly federally designated areas.</li> <li>• Directed eight conveyances of public land out of Federal ownership.</li> </ul>
<b><i>Other</i></b>	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.

Summary of Requirements  
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		2021 President's Budget						Change from 2020 Enacted		
					Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Acquisitions	-	15,700	-	13,300	-	-	-	-13,300	-	-	-	-13,300	
Emergency & Hardships	-	1,616	-	3,500	-	-	-	-3,500	-	-	-	-3,500	
Recreational Access	-	9,000	-	13,000	-	-	-	-10,000	-	3,000	-	-10,000	
Acquisition Management	6	2,000	6	2,500	-	-6	-	-2,500	-	-	-6	-2,500	
<b>Subtotal, Land Acquisition</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>32,300</b>	-	<b>-6</b>	-	<b>-29,300</b>	-	-	<b>-6</b>	<b>-29,300</b>	
Rescission/Cancellation of PYR BAL	-	-1,800	-	-2,367	-	-	-	-5,633	-	-8,000	-	-5,633	
<b>Total, Land Acquisition</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>26,516</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>29,933</b>	-	<b>-6</b>	-	<b>-34,933</b>	-	<b>-5,000</b>	<b>-6</b>	<b>-34,933</b>	

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Internal Realignments  
Land Acquisition**

*(Dollars In Thousands)*

<b>Fixed Cost Changes and Projections</b>	<b>2020 Total or Change</b>	<b>2020 to 2021 Change</b>
<b>Change in Number of Paid Days</b> This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days (-1 day) between 2020 and 2021, from 2,096 hours in 2020 to 2,088 hours in 2021.	+0	+0
<b>Pay Raise</b> The President's Budget for FY2021 includes one quarter of a planned 3.1% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 1% pay raise for 2021.	+0	+0
<b>Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System</b> The change reflects the directed 1.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System..	+0	+0

## Activity: Land Acquisition

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Land Acquisitions</b>	<i>\$000</i>	15,700	13,300	+0	+0	-13,300	0	-13,300
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
<b>Emergency &amp; Hardships</b>	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	3,500	+0	+0	-3,500	0	-3,500
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
<b>Recreational Access</b>	<i>\$000</i>	9,000	13,000	+0	+0	-10,000	3,000	-10,000
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0
<b>Acquisition Management</b>	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	2,500	+0	+0	-2,500	0	-2,500
	<i>FTE</i>	6	6		-7	+0	0	-6
<b>Subtotal, Land Acquisition</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>28,316</b>	<b>32,300</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-29,300</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>-29,300</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>-7</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6</b>
<b>Rescission/ Cancellation of PYR BAL</b>		<b>-1,800</b>	<b>-2,367</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-5,633</b>	<b>-8,000</b>	<b>-5,633</b>
<b>Total, Land Acquisition</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>26,516</b>	<b>29,933</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>-34,933</b>	<b>-5,000</b>	<b>-34,933</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-6</b>

The FY 2021 budget will focus on new recreational access projects and previously funded land acquisition projects. This reflects the Administration's priority to focus available budget resources on improving management of 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 providing access for recreation, such as hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, preserving natural and cultural heritage 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.

## Activity: Land Acquisition

### Subactivity: Land Acquisition

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Land Acquisition</b>	<i>\$000</i>	15,700	13,300	+0	+0	-13,300	0	-13,300
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Land Acquisition:

	(\$000)	FTE
Land Acquisition	-13,300	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-13,300</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

**Land Acquisition (-\$13,300,000/ 0 FTE)** – No funding is requested for new land acquisition. This program will focus on previously funded land acquisition projects. This reflects the Administration’s priority to focus available budget resources on improving the management of 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

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Recreational Access</b>	<i>\$000</i>	9,000	13,000	+0	+0	-10,000	3,000	-10,000
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Recreational Access:

	(\$000)	FTE
Recreational Access	-10,000	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-10,000</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

**Recreational Access (-\$10,000,000 / 0 FTE)** – The FY 2021 budget includes \$3.0 million for recreational access projects that support the objectives of Secretary’s Order (S.O.) 3356 *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*, S.O. 3366, *Increasing Recreational Opportunities on Lands and Waters Managed by the U.S. Department of the Interior*, and S.O. 3373, *Evaluating Public Access in Bureau of Land Management Public Land Disposals and Exchanges*. The BLM requests proposals from across the bureau which must be in compliance with the respective land use plan. Project proposals are given priority consideration if they: provide substantially added access to the public than at present; provide substantially added opportunities for visitor use than at present; provide a variety of recreational access for the public to enjoy; are under contract or option or have been pre-purchased by a third-party partner; and, include non-BLM leveraged funding or are offered as a bargain sale.

### Program Overview

Land acquisition funds are used to acquire land or access easements through private lands to provide public access to landlocked BLM lands. The BLM estimates 23 million acres (or nine percent) of BLM-managed public lands lack public access or have inadequate public access, primarily due to checkerboard land ownership patterns. Securing and improving public access to these lands will serve various recreational activities, including hunting and fishing. These funds invest in acquisitions that substantially add or improve access to better meet recreation access needs by working with willing landowners to secure rights-of-way, easements or fee simple lands that provide access or consolidate Federal ownership so the public has unbroken spaces to recreate, hunt, and fish.

## Activity: Land Acquisition

### Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
<b>Emergency</b>	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	3,500	+0	+0	-3,500	0	-3,500
<b>&amp; Hardships</b>	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+0	+0	0	+0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Emergency & Hardships:

	(\$000)	FTE
Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings	-3,500	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-3,500</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

**Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings (-\$3,500,000 / 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 improving the management of current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

### Program Overview

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

## Activity: Land Acquisition

### Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Acquisition</b>	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	2,500	+0	+0	-2,500	0	-2,500
<b>Management</b>	<i>FTE</i>	6	6		-6	+0	0	-6

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Acquisition Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Acquisition Management	-2,500	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-2,500</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

**Acquisition Management (-\$2,500,000 / 0 FTE)** – The Acquisition Management program will focus on previously funded projects. As reflected in the table above, the 6 FTE in the program will be transferred to the Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Management subactivity. This reflects the Administration's priority to focus available budget resources on improving the management of current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands.

### Program Overview

#### Program Responsibilities

The Acquisition Management program allows the BLM to execute the necessary tasks to acquire land funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This includes title research, appraisal, appraisal review, project planning, boundary surveys, relocation, taxes, escrow, closing, coordination with BLM multi-resource programs, and coordination with local governments and stakeholders.

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

#### Other Funding Sources

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners. 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

## 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; [\$112,094,000] \$112,809,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2605<sup>1</sup>).

(*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.*)

## 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;**

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.

<sup>1</sup> 43 U.S.C. 1181f was renumbered to 43 U.S.C. 2605.

#### 4. \$112,809,000 to remain available until expended

This language provides authority to use \$112,809,000 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 O&C Act appropriation was established, independent of timber receipts, in 1982. This proviso directs 25 percent of the total receipts, formerly appropriated for management of the O&C lands, to be transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury as reimbursement for the direct appropriation.

### 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.

<i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)</i>	Relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.
<i>The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)</i>	Provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.
<i>The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)</i>	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.
<i>P.L. 110-28</i>	Provides one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program</i>	Provides an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the CBWR counties through fiscal year 2011.
<i>P.L. 112-141 – Moving Ahead for Progress in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Act (MAP-21)</i>	Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 113-40 – Helium Stewardship Act of 2013</i>	Provides an extension of one year of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 114-10 - ‘Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015</i>	Provides an extension of two years (2014 and 2015) of Secure Rural School payments to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>P.L. 115-141 Vehicle for Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2018 – Title IV</i>	Provides Secure Rural School payments for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 to O&C grant lands and CBWR counties.
<i>The Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L.116-9) – Title III, Division I</i>	Authorizes Secure Rural Schools payments for 2019 and 2020.
<i>Public Land Order 5490</i>	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 Fund was established as a permanent appropriation in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (Public Law 102-381). This authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the use of the Fund to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. The most recent reauthorization was included in the FY 2015 Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act (Public Law 113-235) and expires at the end of FY 2020. The FY 2021 President's Budget proposes language to extend the authority for the FEHRF to continue to be used for the broader forest health and recovery activities. The proposal extends this authority for five years. Without this reauthorization, funds in the FEHRF could only be used for the limited purposes provided for in the original FEHRF authorization.

***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)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	FTE	Amount			
Western Oregon Resources Management	597	94,445	597	98,540	+748	+16	-	-	+2,689	613	101,977	+16	+3,437
<b>Total, Western Oregon Resource Management</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>94,445</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>98,540</b>	<b>+748</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+2,689</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>101,977</b>	<b>+16</b>	<b>+3,437</b>
Western Oregon Info. & Resource Data Systems	16	1,798	16	1,798	-	-16	-	-	-1,798	-	-	-16	-1,798
Western Oregon Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maintenance & Operations	69	9,628	69	10,642	+70	-	-	-	-1,000	69	9,712	-	-930
<b>Subtotal, Western Oregon Trans &amp; Facilities Maint</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9,628</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>10,642</b>	<b>+70</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>9,712</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-930</b>
Western Oregon Construction & Acquisition	3	335	3	335	+0	-	-	-	-	3	335	-	+0
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands													
NMs & NCAs	5	779	5	779	+6	-	-	-	-	5	785	-	6
<b>Total, Oregon &amp; California Grant Lands</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>106,985</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>112,094</b>	<b>+824</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-109</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>112,809</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+715</b>

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

*(Dollars In Thousands)*

<b>Fixed Cost Changes and Projections</b>	<b>2020 Total or Change</b>	<b>2020 to 2021 Change</b>
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days (-1 day) between 2020 and 2021, from 2,096 hours in 2020 to 2,088 hours in 2021.	+134	-150
Pay Raise The President's Budget for FY2021 includes one quarter of a planned 3.1% pay raise and three quarters of a planned 1% pay raise for 2021.	+0	+603
Employer Share of Federal Employee Retirement System The change reflects the directed 1.3% increase in the employer contribution to the Federal Employee Retirement System.	+76	+371

## 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.

The five 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.

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

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

The table below shows the acreage of lands managed with O&C Grant Lands appropriations funding. The 2018 Western Oregon Tribal Fairness Act (P.L. 115-103) reduced the total number of BLM acres and also temporarily decreased O&C grant-land acreage until public domain lands of equal acreage and condition can be identified and reclassified as O&C grant lands. The BLM must complete the conversion by 2021. The table below reflects the reductions of O&C acres but does not yet reflect the conversion of public domain acres to O&C acres. The O&C Grant Lands appropriation provides funding to identify and implement the land-status reclassification in accordance with the 2018 Act.

<b>Acres of O&amp;C Lands in Western Oregon</b>	
<b>(acres)</b>	
<b>BLM-Managed Lands</b>	
O&C Grant Lands	2,053,673
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	238,321
<b>Total – BLM</b>	<b>2,366,541</b>
<b>U.S. Forest Service-Managed Lands</b>	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
<b>Total - U.S. Forest Service</b>	<b>492,399</b>

#### 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 2019, the balance in the BLM’s Pipeline Fund was approximately \$13 million, a decrease from the previous year as expenditures exceeded deposits. 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. 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 ten-year average (as calculated at the time of the RODs) 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 2016 RMPs. Timber from the Reserves is expected to vary from year-to-year based on restoration treatments completed in each year.

**RMP Receipts Estimates:** At the full implementation level, total O&C timber sale receipts are projected to be approximately \$50-\$55 million<sup>2</sup>, 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 million<sup>3</sup>. 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.

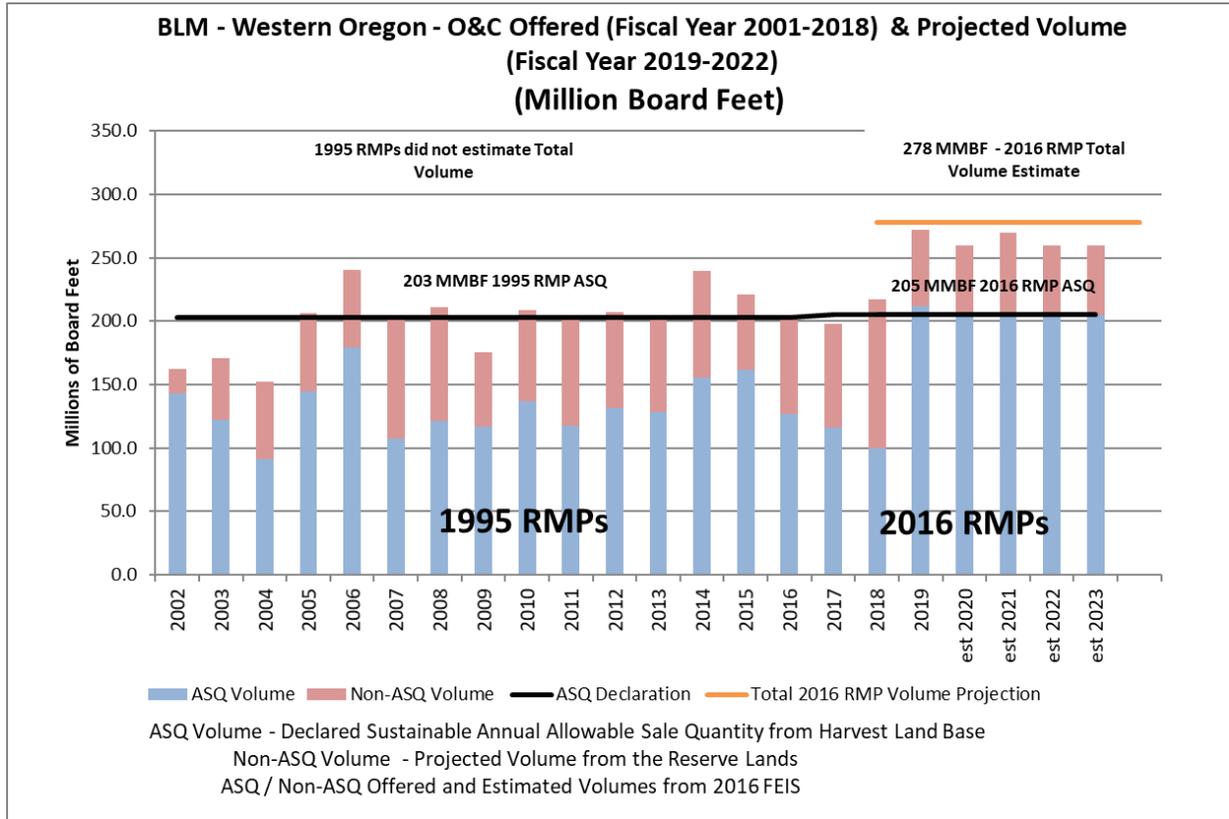
**Executive Order 13855 on Promoting Active Management of America Forests.** The O&C grant lands use active-forest management to promote the sustained-yield of timber harvest and generate revenue for western Oregon counties. Fuels management and fire salvage are an important component of forest management in order to reduce risk to growing stock and recover value in fire-damaged timber. 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.

<sup>2</sup> Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

<sup>3</sup> Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 657

**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.



<b>BLM O&amp;C WESTERN OREGON ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY TARGETS, TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED<sup>1</sup> &amp; and TOTAL VOLUME SOLD (Public Land Statistic Data)</b>				
<b>Fiscal Year</b>	<b>Allowable Sale Quantity Target</b>	<b>Total Volume Offered</b>	<b>Total Volume of Offered Timber Sold</b>	<b>Volume of Timber Sold from Previous Fiscal Years' Offerings</b>
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 prelim.	205	271.9	250.0	34.6
2020 est.	205	260.0	-	-
2021 est.	205	270.0	-	-
2022 est.	205	260.0	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Offered volume amounts may differ from previous publications. Adjustments to previous years' data are made following review and consolidation of paper and electronic timber-sale records. Includes ASQ and non-ASQ volume offered. Total Volume Sold was not included in Public Land Statistics data until FY 2019.  
Note: Starting in 2017, the ASQ target changed per the 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 timber receipts in 2018 were 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. 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. Increased timber revenues in 2019 reflect collections from activities on these higher value sales. 2020 and 2021 should see a declining proportion of collections from high-value sales as they are combined with collections from average priced sales that the BLM expects in 2020 through 2022. Receipt estimates are confounded by the timing of harvest activity across a three-year contract operating window.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of \$'s)							
	Proceeds of sales, (timber stumpage fees and vegetative materials)							
COLLECTIONS	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 Est	2021 Est	2022 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	1,031	1,108	883	638	1,016	700	700	700
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,099	1,981	2,981	1,463	3,209	2,500	2,500	2,500
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	55	169	5	497	117	100	100	100
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	18,338	29,566	26,846	30,843	32,518	25,000	25,000	25,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	12,197	5,751	6,656	4,110	7,500	5,500	6,000	6,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	7,318	5,075	5,429	4,145	2,267	4,500	4,500	4,000
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	7,727	5,689	3,442	2,257	3,112	3,000	2,500	2,500
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	-102	137	204	263	259	200	200	200
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	2,095	85	280	67	0	100	100	100
Stewardship contract excess receipts	0	331	401	-4	13	100	100	100
Total	49,758	49,892	47,127	44,279	50,011	41,700	41,700	41,200

### 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.

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 2011, including estimates for 2020 through 2022.

Payment to Western Oregon Counties (Million \$) <sup>†</sup>			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
2011	84.7	0.7	85.4
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013 <sup>††</sup>	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 <sup>†††</sup>	18.8	0.3	19.1
2018 *	32.2	0.3	32.5
2019	29.8	0.3	30.1
2020 est <sup>**</sup>	21.7	0.3	22.0
2021 est <sup>**</sup>	19.0	0.3	19.3
2022 est <sup>**</sup>	17.0	0.3	17.3

<sup>†</sup>Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made  
<sup>††</sup>BLM made 94.9 percent of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration.  
<sup>†††</sup>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 Act payment and SRS make-up payment. \*\*The 2020 to 2022 payment amounts displayed in this table are based on the 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR Act calculations. Secure Rural Schools (SRS) payments for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) were reauthorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), but the payment amounts were not known in time for inclusion in this publication.

- 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.

Public Law 116-94 extended the payments through fiscal year 2020 using the 2011 calculations.<sup>4</sup> Since the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*, the BLM has worked collaboratively with the three (formerly 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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<sup>4</sup> The 2020 to 2022 payment amounts displayed in this publication are based on the 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR Act calculations. Secure Rural Schools (SRS) payments for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) were reauthorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), but the payment amounts were not known in time for inclusion.

## Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
<b>Construction &amp; Acquisition</b>	<i>\$000</i>	335	335	+0	+0	+0	335	0
	<i>FTE</i>	3	3		+0	+0	3	+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.

## Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

### Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Annual Maintenance &amp; Operations</b>	<i>\$000</i>	9,628	10,642	+70	+0	-1,000	9,712	-930
	<i>FTE</i>	69	69		+0	+0	69	0

#### Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance & Operations:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities	-1,000	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,000</b>	<b>+0</b>

#### Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:

	2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change from 2020
<b>Road Maintenance</b>				
	<i>\$000</i>	3,190	3,170	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	8	8	+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.

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

**Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$1,000,000/ 0 FTE)** – The BLM will continue to maintain priority infrastructure and provide maintenance for government and private timber haul routes and maintain public access to other lands and recreation sites.

## Program Overview

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

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

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

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

## Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Western Oregon Resources Management</b>	\$000	94,445	98,540	+748	+0	+2,689	101,977	+3,437
	FTE	597	597		+16	+0	613	+16

Note: The table reflects a transfer of 16 FTE from Western Oregon Information & Resource Data Systems.

Other Resources Supporting Forest Management:					
		2019 Actual	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate	Change from 2020
<b>Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund</b>	\$000	6,507	6,876	9,406	+2,549
	FTE	63	63	63	+0
<b>USFS Forest Pest Control</b>	\$000	323	300	300	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0
<b>Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration</b>	\$000	2,137	1,479	2,042	+563
	FTE	26	26	26	+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 (Public Law 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 (Public Law 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.

- Amounts in 2019 & 2020 for Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration are shown net of sequestration.. The FY 2021 estimates also include previously 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

### Justification of 2021 Program Change

**Timber Management (+\$2,689,000/ 0 FTE)** – Under Executive Order 13855 and Secretary's Order 3372, the BLM is striving to increase fire resiliency treatments in dry forest types in western Oregon. The increased funding would allow the BLM greater flexibility in addressing fire resiliency in forest stands that have lower commercial viability but are located within high-risk areas or the wildland urban interface. While an increase in the area treatment may not increase the total timber output or result in a higher ASQ due to the higher costs associated with these treatments types, the treatments will improve forest health conditions in western Oregon and contribute to the goals established in the orders.

## 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:

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

## Program Overview

One of the primary responsibilities and workloads of the Resources Management budget activity is providing for the management, maintenance, and enhancement of forests on the public lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, including activities directly related to reforestation and forest development to ensure replacement growing stock for long-term sustained yield of forest lands.

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

The BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders to support efforts to meet the budget's performance target of 205 MMBF for ASQ timber offered in FY 2021. Additionally, the BLM has a total volume target for all BLM lands of 300 MMbf of which, 270 MMbf is from western Oregon. The BLM will continue to look for efficiencies in streamlining the administrative review process with the strategy and objective of resolving project level issues early in the planning process to assure timber sale offering targets are met.

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

The components of forest management include:

- Forest landscape planning and project level NEPA development;
- Forest inventory and monitoring;

- Trespass prevention and investigation;
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements;
- Maintenance and restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure;
- Resolving protests, appeals, and litigation;
- Sales of timber and other forest and vegetative products; and,
- Maintenance and development of the national Forest Resource Information System databases to assure data integrity including the interfacing of the Timber Sale Information System and Collection and Billing System.

Forest management includes cooperation with the USFS in the Integrated Vegetation Management Group to support projects that overlap the USFS and the BLM lands. The BLM also initiated a pilot program to allow the public to purchase firewood and Christmas tree permits online through an agency website. The public can pay for and receive a permit without visiting an agency office.

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two Permanent Operating Funds are available for use on O&C lands. These are the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) as described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter of the Budget Justification. As noted on page 4, while the FEHRF is permanently appropriated, the FY 2021 President's Budget proposes language to extend the authority for the FEHRF to continue to be used for the broader forest health, forest resiliency, and recovery activities. The broader authority allows the BLM to plan, prepare, implement and monitor salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities, such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments (e.g. green tree thinning). The proposal extends this authority for five years. Without this reauthorization, funds in the FEHRF can only be used for the limited purposes provided for in the original FEHRF authorization which include timber salvage-sale preparation and administration and subsequent site preparation and reforestation of salvaged areas (see 43 U.S.C. 1736a).

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

The focus areas for reforestation and forest development include:

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

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

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

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

- Employing emerging technologies such as Light and Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) to provide better and more cost-effective information for decision makers;
- Implementing the full suite of forest management prescriptions provided in the new RMPs to meet management objectives;
- Utilizing various modeling, monitoring and analysis tools to assure compliance with new RMPs;
- Supporting the Cooperative Landscape Conservation strategy through work with the USFS to study the potential for assisted migration of Douglas-fir in response to fluctuations in drought cycles;
- Balancing workforce and operational capacity to prepare and administer service contracts, stewardship contracts, and agreements to reforest and implement high-priority forest development treatments;
- Implementing intermediate stand management activities using a variety of authorities including stewardship contracts, service contracts, and timber sale contracts to offer biomass, reduce hazardous fuels, improve forest health, and enhance growth in young growth stands, achieving multiple resource objectives;
- Working with the USFS, the Oregon Department of Forestry, the Oregon Department of Agriculture, and Oregon State University to treat and monitor the invasive pathogen causing sudden oak death in Curry County, Oregon in accordance with a federally mandated quarantine zone; and,
- Improving efficiencies, and where appropriate, taking advantage of The Good Neighbor and Stewardship Contracting authorities.

The Resources Management activity also supports four other programs critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Aquatic Habitat Management; and Wildlife Habitat Management.

To support forest management activities and sustained yield harvest, surveys are needed for project clearance, ESA consultation, and analysis for environmental assessments. Surveys include Northern Spotted Owl and Marbled Murrelet, and there are several aquatic species on O&C lands that are classified as threatened, endangered or sensitive. The BLM is required to monitor various terrestrial and aquatic populations and formally consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service at the project level in order to implement the 2016 RMP. The BLM works with the U.S. Forest Service to evaluate species distributions and population characteristics for interagency Special Status Species programs. The BLM also applies the concept of Service First and skill sharing to facilitate an

interagency approach toward resource conservation. Partnering creates efficiencies and decreases the cost of program administration.

The BLM evaluates watershed conditions affecting forest productivity and interrelated and interdependent effects of vegetation management on other resources including soil, water and air quality. The program is tasked with managing for soil stabilization, resiliency and productivity; reducing impacts from invasive species on riparian and upland habitat; promoting upland forest and rangeland resiliency; and managing habitat for sensitive species.

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

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

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

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

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

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				Change from 2020 Enacted
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	
<b>Info. &amp; Resource Data Systems</b>	<i>\$000</i>	1,798	1,798	+0	+0	-1,798	0	-1,798
	<i>FTE</i>	16	16		-16	+0	0	-16

**Summary of 2021 Program Changes for Info. & Resource Data Systems:**

	(\$000)	FTE
Delegate Program Responsibilities to Other O&C Programs	-1,798	+0
<b>Total</b>	<b>-1,798</b>	<b>+0</b>

Note: The table reflects a transfer of 16 FTE to Western Oregon Resource Management.

## Justification of 2021 Program Changes

**Delegate Program Responsibilities to Other O&C Programs (-\$1,798,000/ 0 FTE)** - In 2021, the BLM is proposing that the Western Oregon Information and Data Systems will no longer be supported through a separate budget activity. 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.

## Activity: Western Oregon National Conservation Lands

### Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

	2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	779	779	+6	+0	+0	785	+6
	FTE	5	5		+0	+0	5	0

### Program Overview

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

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

### Program Priorities

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

- Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility – Law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile or rare geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological resources. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, facilities, and theft of irreplaceable archeological and paleontological resources.
- Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs – Inventories define the critical resource values representative of each unit's uniqueness, and the information provided is essential to the development and implementation of management plans.
- Restoration – Both CSNM and YHONA are home to a variety of ecosystems. These areas contribute to protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities, including riparian habitat. These ecosystems also provide native plant and animal corridors and migration routes to

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

- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management – Unmanaged recreation use continues to impact resources in the monuments through increased erosion, vegetative damage, spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat.
- Visitor and Community Education – Interpretation and environmental education improve visitor experiences, providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of units and the BLM’s balanced resource mission.
- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities – The program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting.

# RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

## Appropriations Language

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

(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)

## 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)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		2021 President's Budget								Change from 2020 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		FTE	Amount	
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			
Public Lands Improvements	19	7,672	19	7,696	-	-	-	-	+483	19	8,179	-	+483	
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	1	1,708	1	1,714	-	-	-	-	+107	1	1,821	-	+107	
Administrative Costs	-	[600]	-	[600]	-	-	-	-	-	-	[600]	-	-	
<b>Range Improvements</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>9,410</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+590</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>+590</b>	

Note: The 2019 and 2020 amounts reflect sequesters of 6.2% and 5.9%, respectively. The increase from 2020 to 2021 just reflects a change in available appropriations due to a sequester in 2020, not a request for an increase of appropriations in 2021.

## Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2019 Actual	2020 Enacted	2021 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2021 President's Budget	Change from 2020 Enacted
<b>Public Lands Improvements</b>	<i>\$000</i>	7,672	7,696	+0	+0	+483	8,179	+483
	<i>FTE</i>	19	19		+0	+0	19	+0
<b>Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements</b>	<i>\$000</i>	1,708	1,714	+0	+0	+107	1,821	+107
	<i>FTE</i>	1	1		+0	+0	1	+0
<b>Administrative Costs</b>	<i>\$000</i>	[600]	[600]	+0	+0	+0	[600]	[600]
<b>Range Improvements</b>	<i>\$000</i>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>9,410</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>+590</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>+590</b>
	<i>FTE</i>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>		<b>+0</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>+0</b>

### Justification of 2021 Program Changes

The 2021 budget request for the Range Improvement activity is \$10,000,000 and 20 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, cattleguards and corrals. After 1976, use of the funds for wildlife habitat improvements and weed management increased, and in 1978, Congress authorized a minimum of \$10.0 million in annual funding for the program.

The primary legislation authorizing the Range Improvement Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* as amended, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. The Taylor Grazing Act and Federal Land Policy and Management Act authorized the use of 50 percent of the collected grazing fee for funding projects to improve 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

current Federal grazing fee is \$1.35 per animal unit month (AUM) for public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and \$1.35 per head month (HM) for lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service. These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program.

### Components

These funds are used to improve land health and range resource conditions. Examples of projects include treating noxious invasive species (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 from the

Wildland Fire Management account. ES funds are restricted to projects that stabilize the soil and water resources after a wildfire. Range Improvement funds are used to purchase additional seed varieties, which are intended to improve wildlife habitat or vegetation composition, which can be applied in the same treatment as the ES seeding. This increases cost effectiveness and improves the probability of success by reducing the number of times a treatment site is disturbed.

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# 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.

*(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

## 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)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		2021 President's Budget								Change from 2019 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		FTE	Amount	
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			
Rights-of-Way Processing	63	17,323	63	11,100	-	-	-	-	-	63	11,100	-	-	
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	24	3,198	24	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	24	3,000	-	-	
Recreation Cost Recovery	11	3,512	11	3,800	-	-	-	-	-	11	3,800	-	-	
Adopt-A-Horse Program	-	709	-	550	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	-	-	
Repair of Damaged Lands	9	5,158	9	3,910	-	-	-	-	-	9	3,910	-	-	
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	6	1,165	6	1,000	-	-	-	-	-	6	1,000	-	-	
Timber Purchaser Expenses	-	212	-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	3	251	3	290	-	-	-	-	-	3	290	-	-	
Copy Fees	5	617	5	720	-	-	-	-	-	5	720	-	-	
Trans Alaska Pipeline	14	2,387	14	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	14	3,000	-	-	
<b>Subtotal (gross)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>34,532</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>27,470</b>						<b>135</b>	<b>27,470</b>			
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	-34,532		-27,470							-27,470			
<b>Total, Service Charges, Deposits &amp; Forfeitures</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	

## 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 2019, the BLM's average cost to process a major category ROW application was approximately \$98,000 and will remain the same for 2020. 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 2020. In 2021, 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. In fulfillment of Executive Order (E.O.) 13868 Promoting Energy Infrastructure and Economic Growth, the Program will implement efficiencies to resolve the backlog of existing expired energy

infrastructure related ROWs and to insure that newly expiring ROWs are resolved in a timely manner to ensure that the backlog issue does not reoccur.

***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 and sales of wild horses and burros removed from public lands. In 2021, the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption and sale to qualified applicants. The Bureau offers animals through a variety of outlets, including Off-Range Corrals, satellite events, online auctions, partnership storefronts and trainer challenge events and inmate training programs. Untrained animals are typically offered for adoption or sale on a non-competitive basis for \$25; trained animals are typically offered by competitive bid with a minimum starting free/price of \$125. Revenue from adoptions and sales are used to defray part of the costs of the Wild Horse and Burro program.

The BLM’s Adoption Incentive Program provides up to \$1,000 to adopt an untrained wild horse or burro from the BLM. The goal of the program is to reduce BLM’s recurring costs to care for unadopted and untrained wild horses and burros while helping to enable the BLM to confront a growing over-population of wild horses and burros on fragile public rangelands.

The Adoption Incentive Program allows qualified adopters to receive up to \$1,000 when adopting an eligible wild horse or burro on or after March 12, 2019. Under this program, adopters are eligible to receive:

- \$500 within 60 days of adoption of an untrained wild horse and burro
- \$500 within 60 days of titling the animal.

***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

### 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

<b><i>30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051</i></b>	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.
<b><i>1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)</i></b>	States are paid five percent of the net proceeds (four percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
<b><i>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263</i></b>	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.***

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

***The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by P.L. 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)***

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

***The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)***

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)*, and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

***The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)***

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.

***The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)***

Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of the Defense.

***The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)***

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.

***Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)***

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

*The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) as amended by P.L. 110-343, October, 2008.*

Authorizes stabilized payments to Oregon and California (O&C) Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007 provided payments for one additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original Act were made in October, 2007, that is in FY 2008.

*P.L. 110-28*

Provides one additional year of payments to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties for 2007 to be made in 2008.

*P.L. 110-343*

*Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* payments were authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

*P.L. 112-141*

*Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* payments were authorized to be made in 2013 (for 2012) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

*P.L. 113-40*

*Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act* payments were authorized to be made in 2014 (for 2013) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

*P.L. 114-10*

Under the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, and the Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, the payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

*P.L. 115-141*

Under the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018*, payments were authorized to be made in 2018 (for 2017) and 2019 (for 2018) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

*P.L. 116-94 Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020*

Authorizes Secure Rural Schools payments for 2019 and 2020 to be made in 2020 and 2021.

***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)

	2021 President's Budget												
	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		Change from 2020 Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
<b>Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total</b>	-	<b>41,588</b>	-	<b>46,774</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>-18,713</b>	-	<b>28,061</b>	-	<b>-18,713</b>
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales (L5133)	-	701	-	715	-	-	-	-	+88	-	803	-	+88
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts (L5016)	-	956	-	1,035	-	-	-	-	+65	-	1,100	-	+65
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts (L5032)	-	1,483	-	1,529	-	-	-	-	+284	-	1,813	-	+284
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. (L5044)	-	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	+1	-	10	-	+1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) (L5896)	-	362	-	364	-	-	-	-	+127	-	491	-	+127
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (inc. 15%) (L5129)	-	7,966	-	21,633	-	-	-	-	-16,764	-	4,869	-	-16,764
State Share, Carson City Land Sales (5561]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to O&C Counties 50% of receipts under 1937 statute	-	-	-	19,246	-	-	-	-	-2,746	-	16,500	-	-2,746
Payments to Coos and Dougals Counties under 1939 statute	-	-	-	2,243	-	-	-	-	+232	-	2,475	-	+232
<b>Secure Rural Schools</b>	-	<b>30,115</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	-	27,335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	-	234	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	-	2,546	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: The 2020 to 2021 payment amounts displayed in this table assume the expiration of the SRS authority and therefore payments are based on the 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR Act calculations. As noted in the accompanying "History of Payments to O&C Counties" Secure Rural Schools (SRS) payments for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) were reauthorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), but the payment amounts were not known in time for inclusion in this publication. Recalculations of the payments to counties are being made by U.S. Forest Service to comply with the reauthorization.

## 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 2020 and 2021 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 2019 were \$701,000. The estimated payments for 2020 and 2021 are \$715,000 and \$803,000 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 2019 were \$956,000 and estimated payments for 2020 and 2021 are \$1,035,000 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 2019 were \$1,483,000 and estimated payments for 2020 and 2021 are \$1,529,000 and \$1,813,000 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 2019 were \$5,000 and estimated payments for 2020 and 2021 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 2019 were \$362,000 and estimated payments for 2020 and 2021 are \$364,000 and \$491,000 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 valley, 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 69,000 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 land management agencies. (For more information, see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

The actual payments for 2019 were \$9,418,494. Estimated payments for 2020 and 2021 are \$26,404,000 and \$8,526,000, respectively, based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized. In 2019, the BLM collected \$101,591,057 from Nevada land sales (including SNPLMA and Lincoln County) and estimates collections from sales in 2020 and 2021 will be \$141,444,689 and \$56,881,163, 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 December 2019, Congress enacted P.L. 116-94, which authorized SRS payments in 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021, respectively.)

The tables below shows actual and estimated payments for 2001 through 2019.

#### Rural Schools Payments (\$ in thousands)

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

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,519	\$229	\$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	\$98,083	\$727	\$98,809

Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558
Title I/III	\$101,433	\$834	\$102,266
Title II	\$8,169	\$122	\$8,291
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

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

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,354	\$297	\$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	\$109,500	\$713	\$110,213
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
Title I/III	\$110,873	\$995	\$111,868
Title II	\$4,982	\$15	\$4,997
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865

P.L. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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

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

<b>Payments for 2015 in 2016</b>	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$18,336	\$297	\$18,633
Amount from General Fund:	\$16,933	\$0	\$16,933
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,269</b>	<b>\$297</b>	<b>\$35,566</b>
Title I/III	\$32,285	\$273	\$32,558
Title II	\$2,984	\$24	\$3,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$35,269</b>	<b>\$297</b>	<b>\$35,566</b>
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.

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding.

Secure Rural Schools (SRS) payments for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) were reauthorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), but the payment amounts were not known in time for inclusion in this publication. Recalculations of the payments to counties are being made by U.S. Forest Service to comply with the reauthorization.

## PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS

### Appropriation Language

No Appropriations Language.

### 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 2020 and 2021 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 originally provided in the FY 1993 Interior Appropriations Act (P.L. 102-381), which established the FEHR Fund as a permanent appropriation to support salvage timber activities. The authority was subsequently amended to temporarily expand the uses of the Fund to cover additional forest health and recovery activities. Recent legislative history included the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) which extended the authority through the end of fiscal year 2015 and the *2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (Section 117) which extended this authority through 2020. The 2021 budget proposes to extend the authority for the FEHRF to continue to be used for the broader forest health and recovery activities. The proposal extends this authority for five years. Without this reauthorization, funds in the FEHRF could only be used for the limited purposes provided in the original FEHRF authorization.

***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.
<b><i>1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320</i></b>	Establishes a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.
<b><i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i></b>	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.
<b><i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (P.L. 108-424)</i></b>	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.

<b><i>Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)</i></b>	The Act authorizes the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (a) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (b) the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.
<b><i>The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)</i></b>	The <i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i> (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 <i>2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act</i> (P.L. 111-212). FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in the FY 2018 Consolidated Appropriations Act (Public Law 115-141).
<b><i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (P.L. 105-263).</i></b>	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 2021 budget proposes legislation to cancel \$230 million in unobligated balances from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management program.
<b><i>Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)</i></b>	Enacted as Title VIII of the <i>Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005</i> , 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 2021 budget proposes to reauthorize the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA), which expires October 1, 2021. As a precaution, the budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a 2-year extension of FLREA through September 2023.

<b><i>Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)</i></b>	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 <i>Geothermal Steam Act</i> , 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.
<b><i>P.L. 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales</i></b>	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.
<b><i>P.L. 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Sec. 347 of P.L. 105-277, as amended by P.L.108-7 and P.L. 113-79</i></b>	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.
<b><i>P.L. 109-94, Ojito Wilderness Act</i></b>	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.
<b><i>P.L. 113-291, National Defense Authorization Act</i></b>	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)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		2021 President's Budget						Change from 2020 Enacted		
					Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		Enacted	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	3	791	3	750	-	-	-	-	3	750	-	-	
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	149	27,166	149	27,006	-	-	-	+1,112	149	28,118	-	+1,112	
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	63	6,507	63	6,857	-	-	-	+2,549	63	9,406	-	+2,549	
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	26	2,137	26	1,479	-	-	-	+563	26	2,042	-	+563	
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	8	3,190	8	3,170	-	-	-	-	8	3,170	-	-	
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales and Earnings on Investments	39	114,901	39	145,947	-	-	-	-92,673	39	53,274	-	-92,673	
Unobligated balance reduced (SNPLMA Cancellation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-83,000	-	-	
Lincoln County Land Act	4	850	4	631	-	-	-	+40	4	671	-	+40	
Federal Lands Disposal Account	-	79	-	9,668	-	-	-	-7,668	-	2,000	-	-7,668	
White Pine County Special Account	-	-	-	408	-	-	-	-382	-	26	-	-382	
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-	13	-	48	-	-	-	+55	-	103	-	+55	
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	-	-	-	361	-	-	-	-338	-	23	-	-338	
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	-	6	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	236	50,669	279	53,908	-	-	-	+2,361	279	56,269	-	+2,361	
<b>Total, Permanent Operating Fund</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>206,309</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>250,238</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-94,381</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>72,857</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-94,381</b>	

Note: The 2019 and 2020 amounts reflect net sequesters of 6.2% and 5.9% and previously unavailable budget authority. 2021 estimates reflect previously unavailable funding and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and the Federal Lands Disposal Account reflect updates from the amounts published in the 2021 President's Budget Appendix.

Note: The 2020 to 2021 payment amounts displayed in the table above for Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration assume the expiration of the SRS authority and therefore payments are based on the 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR Act calculations. Payments for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) were reauthorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), but the payment amounts were not known in time for inclusion in this publication. Recalculations of the payments to counties are being made by U.S. Forest Service to comply with the reauthorization.

## 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 2020 and 2021 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 2021 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act* (FLREA), which will expire in October 2021. As a precaution, the 2021 budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a two-year extension of FLREA through October 2023. The revenues collected by the Department of the Interior from recreation fees are an important source of funding to enhance the visitor experience through maintenance, operations, and improvements to recreation facilities on public lands.

### Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In 2018, \$8.7 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at recreation sites. If needed, the BLM may exercise the Secretary's statutory authority to use fees collected pursuant to the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) to pay for basic visitor services and related expenses such as salary costs, in a manner consistent with the law.

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. As noted in the Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations section above, the FY 2021 President's budget proposes language to extend the current FEHRF authority for five years.

The Federal share of receipts in 2019 was \$6.5 million. The estimated receipts for 2020 and 2021 are \$6.9 million and \$9.4 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 2019, the BLM offered 79.1 million board feet of timber worth \$9.3 million from more than 6,272 acres using FEHRF funds.

<b>Deposits and Expenditures, Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (\$000)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual Deposit</b>	<b>Cumulative Deposit</b>	<b>Annual Expenditure</b>	<b>Cumulative Expenditure</b>
<b>Earlier</b>		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
<b>2019</b>	6,508	148,864	10,191	130,079
<b>2020 Est.</b>	6,876	155,740	8,500	138,579
<b>2021 Est.</b>	9,400	165,140	8,500	147,079

\*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 2019, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was \$21.7 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$23.7 million and \$25.2 million at the end of fiscal year 2020 and 2021.

**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 reauthorization of the Secure Rural Schools Act in 2019, 100% of eligible receipts will be deposited into the TSPRF. See tables for receipt estimates. Receipts 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
<b>2019</b>	2,137	144,491	3,526	134,299
<b>2020 Est.</b>	1,479	145,970	3,500	137,799
<b>2021 Est.</b>	2,042	148,012	3,500	141,299

\*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.

<b>Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)</b>				
<b>Year</b>	<b>Annual Deposit</b>	<b>Cumulative Deposit</b>	<b>Annual Expenditure</b>	<b>Cumulative Expenditure</b>
Note: The 2020 to 2021 payment amounts displayed in the table above assume the expiration of the SRS authority and therefore payments are based on the 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR Act calculations. Payments for 2019 and 2020 (to be made in 2020 and 2021) were reauthorized by the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94), but the payment amounts were not known in time for inclusion in this publication. Recalculations of the payments to counties are being made by U.S. Forest Service to comply with the reauthorization.				

At the end of 2019, the unobligated balance in the TSPRF was \$9.7 million. In 2020 and 2021, the BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$12.2 million at the end of each 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 2019, 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 2020, 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 2019, 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 2020, the BLM expects to expend approximately \$2.9 million for 2020 and out-year timber sales. For 2021, the BLM expects to expend approximately \$2.9 million each year for 2021 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 \$3.7 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When SNPLMA was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. Collections in 2018 and 2019 were \$179.4 million and \$114.9 million respectively. Estimated collections for 2020 and 2021 are expected to be \$145.9 million and \$53.2 million mainly coming from final payments received from 2019 sales and two planned auctions totaling 335 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 website, at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html>. (See the Collections chapter for more information on anticipated land sales in 2019 and 2020.)

The 2021 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 \$800 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 2019, \$850,000 were deposited from land sales. In 2020 and 2021, deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$631,000 and \$671,000. 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 2018 and 2019 were \$10.6 million and \$19.8 million, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2020 and 2021 is \$17.7 million and \$17.8 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 2019, the BLM deposited \$13,000 into the Fund. In 2020 and 2021, the BLM expects to deposit \$48,000 and \$103,000 into the Fund, respectively.

**Federal Land Disposal Account** – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA), provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.” Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold.

The Act expired on July 25, 2010. On July 29, 2010, Congress passed P.L. 111-212, which included a one-year extension of FLTFA. Because of the break in FLTFA authority, the funds in the account on July 25, 2010 were deposited into the Land and Water Conservation Fund. This included \$37.0 million designated for land purchase and \$13.0 million designated to administer the BLM’s land sale program, for a total of approximately \$50.0 million. When the one year extension expired, the unobligated balance of \$2.2 million was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

The FLTFA was permanently reauthorized in the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (Division O, Title III), and allows lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. In 2019, the BLM collected \$78,720. Estimated collections for 2020 and 2021 are expected to be \$10,272,835 (the \$9.7 million shown in the Summary of Requirements table reflects sequestration) and \$2,000,000.

**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 2018 and 2019, there were no deposits, and none are estimated for 2020 and 2021.

**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 2018 and 2019, there were no deposits; \$361,000 and \$23,000 are estimated for 2020 and 2021.

***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 2019, \$6,000 was deposited into the Fund. Estimated deposits in 2020 and 2021 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 2019, the BLM deposited \$50.6 million into the PPIF, including both rental receipts and the 85 percent share of APD fees that are permanently appropriated. In 2020 and 2021, the BLM anticipates depositing \$53.9 million and \$53.1 million (the \$56.3 million in the Summary of Requirements table includes \$3.2 million in previously unavailable B.A.) 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. In 2018 and 2019, there were no deposits, and none are estimated for 2020 and 2021.

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## MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

### Appropriations Language

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

*(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

### 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. there 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)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		2021 President's Budget						Change from 2020 Enacted		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
<b>Current:</b>		23,150		19,890							19,890		
Conveyance of Omitted Lands		-		-							-		
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	42	15,283	42	13,130						42	13,130		
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	40	7,425	40	6,380						40	6,380		
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	2	392	2	337						2	337		
Rights-Of-Way	-	50	-	43						-	43		
<b>Permanent:</b>	5	1,174	5	1,650						5	1,650		
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	4	997	4	1,401						4	1,401		
Public Survey	1	177	1	249						1	249		
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	-	-	-	-						-	-		
<b>Total, Miscellaneous Trust Fund</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>24,324</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>21,540</b>						<b>89</b>	<b>21,540</b>		

## 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.

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## ABANDONED WELLS REMEDIATION FUND

### 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)

	2019 Actual		2020 Enacted		2021 President's Budget						Change from 2020 Enacted		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2021 President's Budget		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Abandoned Wells Remediation	-	3,752	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0

Note: 2019 Actual amount reflects a sequester of 6.2%.

## Activity: Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

### Program Overview

#### Program Responsibilities

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for managing 136 wells within the 23 million acre National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). All well sites were thoroughly reviewed and grouped into three categories: 1.) Wells requiring no additional BLM action; 2.) Wells currently in use by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); and, 3.) Wells currently requiring BLM action. In 2013, 50 wells required additional BLM action. The BLM plugged 24 wells with the \$50 million appropriated to the legacy wells program. Overall, the BLM has plugged 39 wells since 2002. There are 22 wells remaining that require BLM action, excluding the 17 wells in use by the USGS for wellbore temperature monitoring.

The 22 remaining wells requiring BLM action were analyzed based on details from the 2013 Legacy Wells Summary Report, and remediation will be implemented under the new 2020 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan now under development. The Strategic Plan considers 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*<sup>1</sup> (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 poses the highest risk to human health, the environment and those that require some sort of remediation.

#### Other Funding

The BLM received \$50 million authorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA) and continues to receive support from the Oil and Gas Management subactivity. 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, approvals, and inspections. 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 2020. It will determine the most cost-effective path forward for plugging and abandonment of remaining wells. The

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<sup>1</sup> 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, 2019
Wells Requiring No Additional BLM Action	97
Wells Currently Under Contract	4
Wells Currently in Use by USGS	17
Wells Currently Requiring BLM Action	22

In 2015, 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 27 legacy wells since 2015.

On September 17, 2019 the BLM awarded a task order to plug and abandon four wells, as reflected in the table above. This will occur using \$5.45 million in MLR Oil and Gas Management funds obligated in FY 2019 as well as the remaining \$3.78 million from the Abandoned Well Remediation Fund. The well plugging will commence in winter 2020 with surface cleanup occurring concurrently.

Beyond 2020, Alaska plans to continue reducing the Federal Government's liability by plugging and remediating legacy wells, subject to the availability of funding. Well plugging order and strategy will follow the new 2020 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 (from the 22 requiring BLM action) 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 was completed in 2019 to determine the extent of contamination.

## ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

### Appropriations Language

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, including with States. Appropriations for the Bureau shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding Public Law 90-620 (44 U.S.C. 501), the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

*(Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.)*

### 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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<b>EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE</b>
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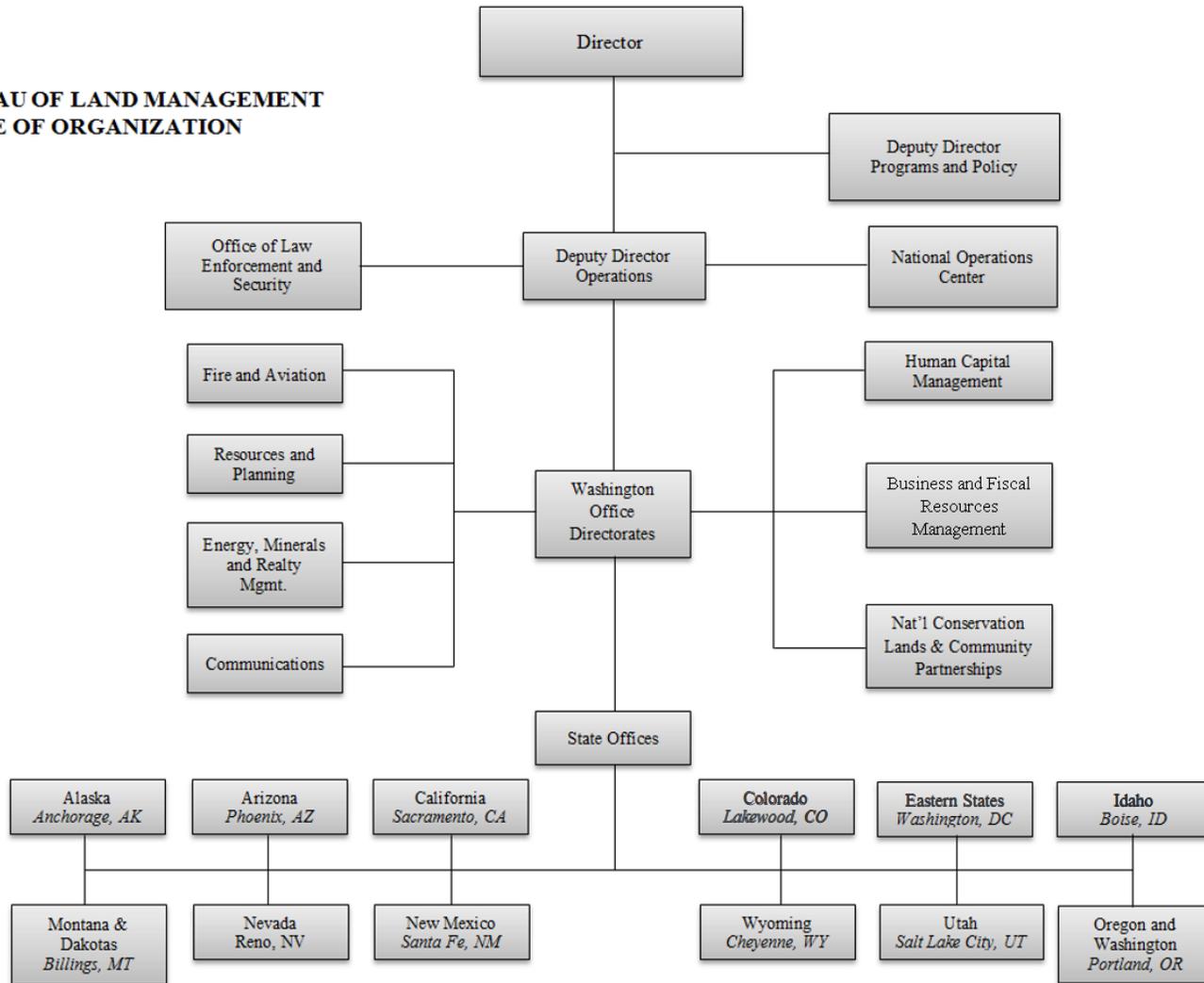
## Bureau of Land Management

### Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)

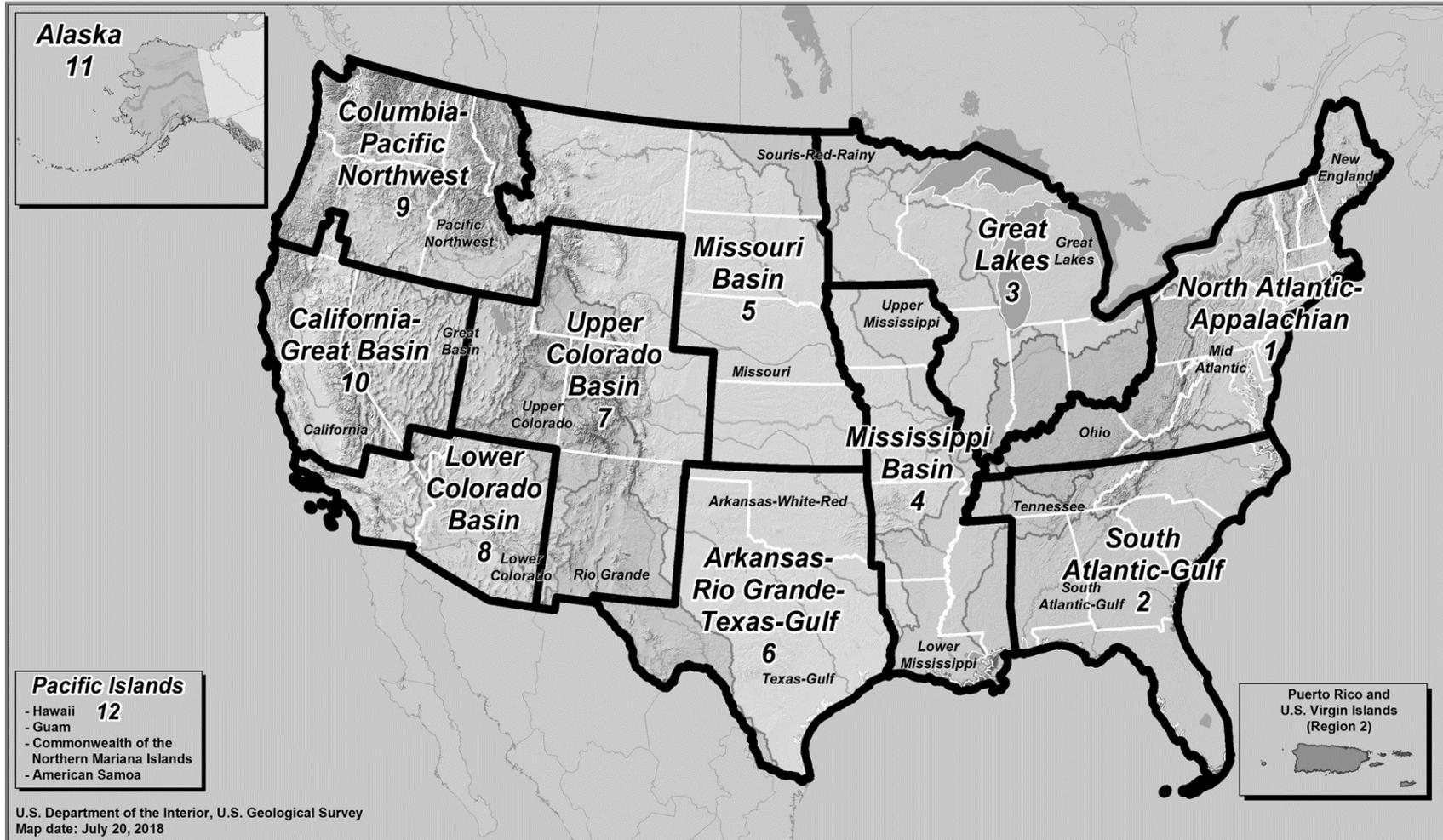
Employee Count by Grade	2019 Actuals	2020 Estimate	2021 Estimate
Executive Level V .....	0	0	0
SES .....	17	17	15
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>
SL - 00 .....	1	1	1
ST - 00 .....	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
GS/GM -15 .....	89	91	81
GS/GM -14 .....	320	329	291
GS/GM -13 .....	878	902	799
GS -12 .....	1,583	1,626	1,441
GS -11 .....	2,592	2,663	2,360
GS -10 .....	37	38	34
GS - 9 .....	1,057	1,086	962
GS - 8 .....	281	289	256
GS - 7 .....	1176	1,208	1,071
GS - 6 .....	510	524	464
GS - 5 .....	658	676	599
GS - 4 .....	437	449	398
GS - 3 .....	334	343	304
GS - 2 .....	6	6	5
GS - 1 .....	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal .....</b>	<b>9,958</b>	<b>10,231</b>	<b>9,067</b>
Other Pay Schedule Systems .....	503	517	458
<b>Total employment (actuals &amp; estimates) ...</b>	<b>10,479</b>	<b>10,766</b>	<b>9,541</b>

# TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION**



### 12 Interior Regions



**LIST OF ACRONYMS**

- 21CSC.....21<sup>st</sup> 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

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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

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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

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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>

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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

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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