

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

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2009

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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ROADMAP TO THE BLM

2009 JUSTIFICATIONS

Document Overview

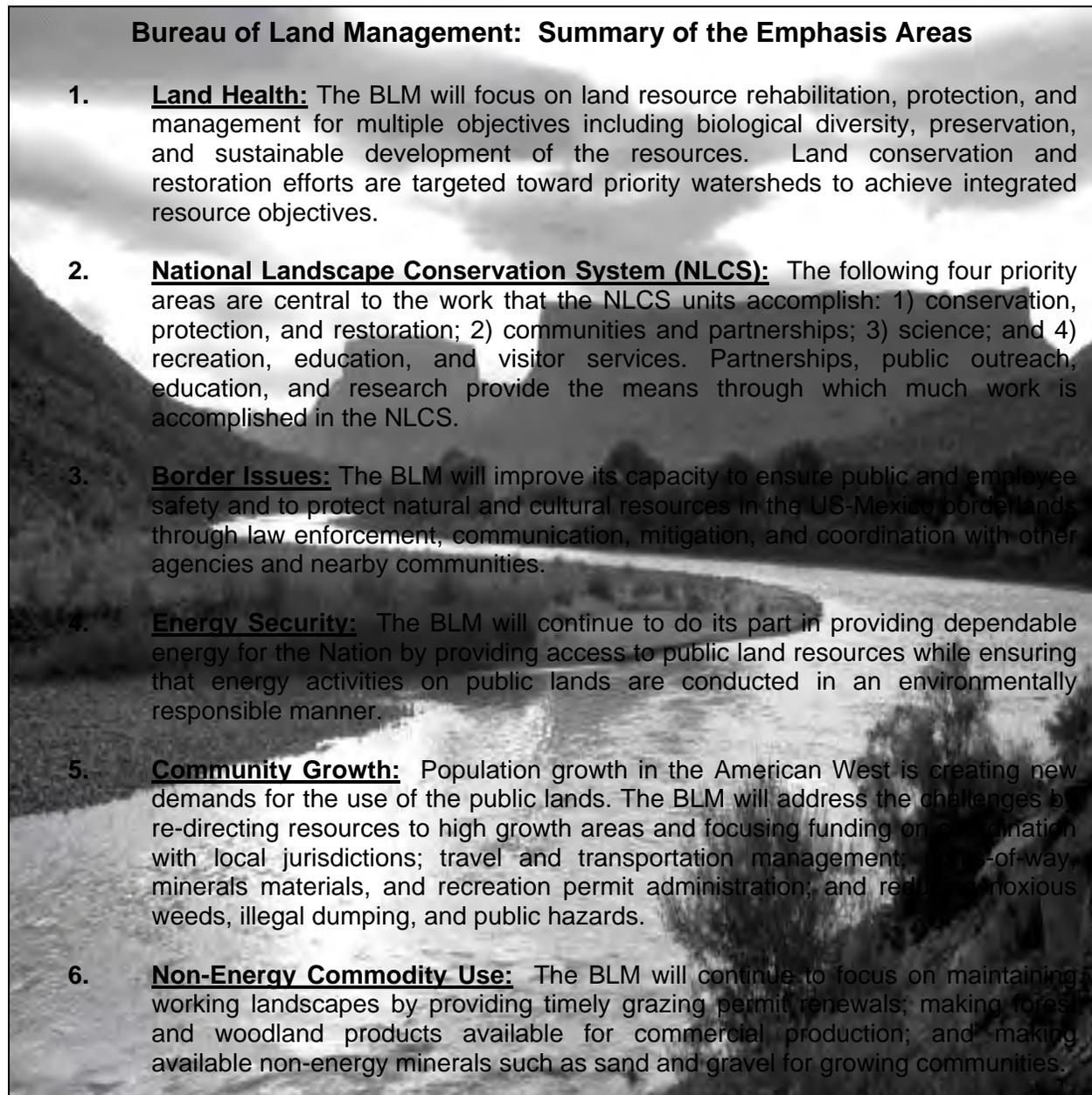
This document explains how the 2009 President's budget request will assist the BLM in fulfilling its multiple-use mission. The types and quantities of work to be accomplished by the BLM based on the 2009 funding levels are explained. It is organized into sections as follows:

- Section I – The General Statement provides a description of the Bureau's major accomplishments based on prior years' funding; an overview of the priorities and challenges that helped the BLM to formulate the 2009 budget request; and a summary of the 2009 budget request. This section also includes a more detailed description of the Bureau's 2009-2012 emphasis areas and the FY 2009 priority Department and Bureau initiatives and programs, including cross-cutting programs, which are funded by multiple subactivities or affect multiple program areas. Summary tables are also provided which lay out the 2009 budget request and funding allocations by appropriation and strategic goals; budgetary changes from prior years; and the resultant change in projected strategic goal performance levels.
- Section II – Provides summary information on the projected and historical amounts of receipts and fees collected from non-Federal sources which are deposited into the General Fund or other legally-designated Funds. A portion of these funds in turn are appropriated back to the BLM for management of the public lands.
- Sections III through XIII – Provide a description of the BLM programs supported by a particular activity and subactivity under each appropriation. This section provides in greater detail the 2009 funding allocation relative to prior years; a description of the strategic goals to be accomplished along with performance data; and a description of the direct relationship between the subactivity program and objectives, the funding level, and the types of products or workloads to be accomplished.
- Section XIV – Provides a description of the BLM's Research and Development programs.

The development of the President's 2009 budget request was principally guided by the Department of the Interior 2007-2012 Strategic Plan (www.doi.gov) and the President's Management Agenda. The BLM illustrates its commitment to providing multiple-use of its land resources by distributing funding across each of the four Department's strategic plan mission areas: 1) Resource Protection, 2) Resource Use, 3) Recreation, and 4) Serving Communities.

To help prioritize its complex, multiple-use responsibilities, the BLM identified six emphasis areas, listed below, to formulate the 2009 budget request. The emphasis areas were used to develop initiatives and programs to be implemented for the 2009 program of work. The emphasis areas and many of the resultant initiatives and programs cross-cut several funding activities and subactivities in keeping with the philosophy that no one program operates

effectively in a vacuum. The complexity of BLM's multiple-use mission requires that initiatives and programs be interdisciplinary. A description of the budget activities and subactivities, as well as BLM's appropriation structure is further defined below.



Bureau of Land Management: Summary of the Emphasis Areas

- 1. Land Health:** The BLM will focus on land resource rehabilitation, protection, and management for multiple objectives including biological diversity, preservation, and sustainable development of the resources. Land conservation and restoration efforts are targeted toward priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives.
- 2. National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS):** The following four priority areas are central to the work that the NLCS units accomplish: 1) conservation, protection, and restoration; 2) communities and partnerships; 3) science; and 4) recreation, education, and visitor services. Partnerships, public outreach, education, and research provide the means through which much work is accomplished in the NLCS.
- 3. Border Issues:** The BLM will improve its capacity to ensure public and employee safety and to protect natural and cultural resources in the US-Mexico borderlands through law enforcement, communication, mitigation, and coordination with other agencies and nearby communities.
- 4. Energy Security:** The BLM will continue to do its part in providing dependable energy for the Nation by providing access to public land resources while ensuring that energy activities on public lands are conducted in an environmentally responsible manner.
- 5. Community Growth:** Population growth in the American West is creating new demands for the use of the public lands. The BLM will address the challenges by re-directing resources to high growth areas and focusing funding on coordination with local jurisdictions; travel and transportation management; right-of-way, minerals materials, and recreation permit administration; and reduction of noxious weeds, illegal dumping, and public hazards.
- 6. Non-Energy Commodity Use:** The BLM will continue to focus on maintaining working landscapes by providing timely grazing permit renewals; making forest and woodland products available for commercial production; and making available non-energy minerals such as sand and gravel for growing communities.

The BLM's Appropriation Structure

The BLM receives funding authority from numerous sources, including annual direct appropriations from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury and various special funds such as the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Annual appropriations are also derived from offsetting collections from non-Federal sources such as mining claim maintenance fees. The current year

appropriations are allocated directly to the BLM on a yearly basis. A summary table of the various direct annual appropriations is provided below.

Table 1. Direct Appropriations Allocated Yearly

Appropriation	Revenue Source	Description
Management of Lands and Resources (MLR)	General Fund and offsetting collections	Provides funds for operating programs such as energy and minerals development, protection of lands and resources, land use planning, management of wild horses and burros, wildlife, grazing, use authorizations of the public lands, and cadastral surveys
Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands	General Fund	Management of BLM lands and resources in western Oregon in accordance with the <i>Oregon and California Grant Lands Act</i>
Land Acquisition	Land & Water Conservation Fund	Used to purchase lands and interest in lands in certain designated conservation areas
Construction	General Fund	Used to construct facilities on public lands
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	Fees collected for activities such as to recover costs of processing applications and documents, providing copies of documents, and rents for commercial filming on public lands	Used for purposes such as to process applications and documents and provide copies of public land documents
Range Improvements	Grazing Fees and General Fund	Fund projects for rangeland improvement
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Receipts from non-Federal sources	Provides for resource protection and development of public lands

Each of the appropriations is divided into budget activities and further sub-divided into subactivities. Each of the subactivities represents a program of work or operational function to be accomplished with the funding provided. The *Management of Lands and Resources* (MLR) appropriation is BLM's largest funding source and provides the BLM its primary source of funds for management of national resources, including range, wild horses and burros, wildlife, fisheries, threatened and endangered species, wilderness, recreation, all minerals, lands and realty, cadastral surveys, and land use planning. An outline of the activities and subactivities listed under MLR is provided in the *Budget-at-a-Glance* table.

When it is advantageous to the government, the BLM is authorized under the *Economy Act* to enter into reimbursable agreements with other Federal agencies. In some instances, appropriations to other Federal agencies are transferred to the BLM, such as transfers from the U.S. Forest Service to the BLM for pest control and cadastral survey programs.

The Miscellaneous Trust Funds appropriation comes from both annual and permanent appropriations, which provides for resource protection and development of public lands with funds contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources. The Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures is a direct appropriation funded from sources such as fees collected to recover the costs of processing applications and documents and providing copies of public land documents. Each year, Congress appropriates the fees collected to the BLM.

The BLM funds administrative expenses from the Workforce and Organizational Support program and the Land and Resource Information Systems program in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation, and the Western Oregon Information and Data Systems program in the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation. In addition, the BLM funds administrative expenses through program assessments at the National and State Office level. A description of administrative support assessment process, as required by section 405 of the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 2006*, is included in the Workforce and Organization Support section.

Some funds do not require an annual appropriation but are permanently appropriated by various laws. In this category are permanent appropriations for payments to States, counties, and Native corporations derived from revenues collected by the BLM from the sale, lease, or use of public lands and resources; for example, 2009 payments to western Oregon Counties are derived from a share of the proceeds from sales of public timber under the *Revested Oregon and California Railroad and Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands Act*.

Other permanent appropriations are made available to the BLM each year for specified purposes; for example, fees collected at recreation sites and revenues from land sales authorized by the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)*. Under SNPLMA, 85 percent of the receipts from the sale of public lands in Clark County, Nevada are deposited in a special account and used for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada and other purposes authorized by Congress.

Beginning in 2009, the BLM's Wildland Fire Management appropriation will be reassigned to the Office of the Secretary to facilitate better coordination among the Interior agencies (BLM, NPS, FWS, BIA). For the purposes of this document, the interface of the wildland fire program to other BLM programs will be discussed; however, the specifics of the Wildland Fire Management appropriation will be addressed in the Wildland Fire Management Budget Justifications prepared by the Department's Office of Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Public Land Rewards

- The BLM administers more land than any other Federal Agency, with 258 million surface acres and 700 million acres of onshore Federal mineral estate.
- The BLM estimates that revenue generated by the public lands will total \$6.1 billion in 2009, including oil and gas royalties from leases on BLM and other Federal lands.

2009 Budget Request

- The President's request for new budget authority for the BLM is \$1,002,161,000 in current appropriations, a net decrease of \$5,736,000 from the 2008 enacted budget. Including the proposed cancellation of \$24,746,000 in unobligated balances, the net 2009 request is \$977,415,000.
- Beginning in 2009, the BLM's Wildland Fire Management appropriation will be reassigned to the Office of the Secretary to facilitate better coordination among the Interior agencies (BLM, NPS, FWS, BIA).

Challenges and Emphasis Areas

- The complexity of BLM's multiple-use mission is increasing as the West continues to urbanize and the combined effects of prolonged drought, weed invasions, and changing fire regimes are resulting in sweeping changes across landscapes.
- The BLM identified six priority emphasis areas to guide development of initiatives and programs for the period 2009 through 2012. These areas are as follows:
 - Land Health: The BLM will focus on land resource protection and rehabilitation at the landscape level through the Healthy Lands Initiative, in service of multiple objectives including biological diversity and sustainable development of the resources.
 - National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS): In 2009, the BLM will focus on 1) conservation, protection, and restoration; 2) communities and partnerships; 3) science; and 4) recreation, education, and visitor services.
 - Border Issues: The BLM will improve its capacity to ensure public and employee safety, and to protect natural and cultural resources in the public lands near the US-Mexico border through law enforcement, communication, mitigation, and coordination with agencies and communities.
 - Energy Security: The BLM will continue to do its part to provide dependable energy for the Nation by providing access to public land resources in an environmentally responsible manner.
 - Community Growth: Population growth in the West is creating new demands for the use of the public lands. The BLM will address the challenges by re-directing funding resources to high-growth areas, focusing on off-highway vehicle and transportation management, and on protection of critical wildlife and cultural resources.
 - Non-Energy Commodity Use: The BLM will continue to focus on conserving working landscapes through grazing, timber production, mineral material sales, and other commodity uses.

- The emphasis areas and many of the resultant initiatives and programs by nature cross-cut several funding activities and subactivities in keeping with an emerging philosophy that the BLM can more effectively take on the challenges of public land management from an interdisciplinary perspective.

2009 Budget Strategy and Provisions

- The 2009 Budget Strategy is built around four main themes:
 - The BLM will maintain its core functions, focusing on the 2009-2012 emphasis areas, employee and visitor safety, building safety, and being good stewards of the BLM's financial and human resources;
 - The BLM will enhance its capability in several key programs;
 - The BLM will make the most of partnerships, both internal and external;
 - The BLM will continue its multi-year effort to realign itself organizationally, to gain work efficiencies and improve budget effectiveness.
- Major 2009 budget provisions are compared to the 2008 enacted level and summarized as follows:
 - Fixed (uncontrollable) costs – provides \$18.0 million increase to cover 82% of fixed costs. The remaining increase will be absorbed through cost savings;
 - Healthy Lands Initiative – provides \$10 million increase;
 - Southwest Border – provides additional \$1.0 million for environmental restoration in the Southwest border area;
 - Wild Horse and Burro – provides a \$678,000 increase;
 - Alaska Legacy Well Remediation – provides an increase of \$11.2 million to remediate government-drilled wells on Alaska's North Slope;
 - Oil and Gas Management – restores \$12.5 million of Oil and Gas base appropriations shifted to offsetting collections in 2008;
 - North Slope Science Initiative – provides \$376,000 increase;
 - Oregon & California Resource Management Planning – reduces funding by \$1 million due to scheduled completion of land use plans in 2009;
 - MLR Deferred Maintenance – reduction of \$10.0 million;
 - MLR Resource Management Planning – reduction of \$4.0 million;
 - Construction – reduction of \$1.9 million;
 - National Fish and Wildlife Foundation – elimination of \$2.9 million pass-through funds;
 - Gas Hydrates research and assessment– reduced by \$425,000;
 - Oil Shale EIS and Rulemaking – reduced by \$1.95 million as work nears completion;
 - Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement – redirect \$400,000 in oil shale funding for oil and gas inspections and enforcement activities;
 - Range Improvement Program – elimination of \$10 million program;
 - Land Acquisition Line Item Projects – Reduction of \$3.8 million;
 - Alaska Conveyance Program – reduction of \$3.1 million, including earmarks;
 - National Scenic Trails – reduction of \$738,000;
 - Reduction of 2008 Add-ons and Earmarks not in 2008 President's budget:
 - Partial reduction of 2008 add-on for NLCS - \$1.9 million decrease
 - Reduction of earmarks, excluding Land Acquisition Line Items - \$3.0 million decrease
 - Reduction of 2008 add-ons not otherwise noted - \$6.0 million decrease
 - Cancellation of unobligated balances (Sale of Water, Naval Oil Shale Reserve Anvil Points cleanup)– reduction of \$24.7 million;

- Cross-cutting reductions – The following reductions were applied to multiple programs and some of the program funding changes noted above reflect the impact of the these cross-cutting reductions and savings:
 - Organizational and Administrative Streamlining - \$4.7 million reduction representing savings from the Managing for Excellence initiative;
 - Travel and Relocation Expenses – reduction of \$3.0 million;
 - Performance Contracting Savings – reduction of \$1.0 million;

President's Management Agenda

The BLM is committed to implementing the President's Management Agenda in 2009 for improving management and performance of the Federal Government, and for practicing the Secretary's vision of citizen-centered management excellence.

- **Strategic Management of Human Capital** - The BLM has an overall retirement eligibility rate of 35 percent over the next five years; however this rate is substantially higher in some key positions, such as Range Management Specialists and Foresters. The new Bureau Workforce Plan identifies five action areas to ensure BLM has the right person in the right place at the right time. The five action areas are 1) recruitment, 2) succession management retention strategies, 3) workforce management and 5) organizational improvement and refinement.
- **Competitive Sourcing** – In 2009, The BLM will continue to compare and analyze the quality and costs of the BLM's in-house performance capacity to private sector performance capacity, as appropriate.
- **Improved Financial Performance** - The BLM continues to make progress in a number of areas, including using financial information to inform decision-making and drive results as well as implementing a plan for continuously expanding and improving the usefulness of financial information. The BLM's success in providing employees accurate information on the full and incremental cost of outputs, performance goals, and performance measures has earned the BLM 13 consecutive years of unqualified audit opinions on its financial statements.
- **Expanded Electronic Government** – The BLM supports this initiative by contributing to the Department's Working Capital Fund Account and posting metadata, spatial resource information, land records, and map services on the internet. The BLM continues to fine-tune its web presence and other means of electronic communication, and is expanding partnerships to enhance and improve the quality of data provided to the public.
- **Budget and Performance Integration** - The performance appraisal plans for managers tie directly to the DOI Strategic Plan and related performance targets are cascaded throughout the organization to individual employee appraisal plans. The full cost of achieving performance goals are reported to the Department quarterly. The BLM utilizes Activity Based Costing information to evaluate and improve annual performance, to provide allocations for the Annual Work Plan and Planning Target Allocation, and to develop its annual budget requests.

PUBLIC LAND REWARDS

The multiple-use mission of BLM, as set forth by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, is a challenging and important mission that has served the American public well.

- The BLM provides for a variety of valuable public land uses, such as recreation, livestock grazing, energy development and timber harvesting, while protecting a wide array of natural, cultural and historical resources.
- The BLM administers more land than any other Federal Agency, with 258 million surface acres and 700 million acres of onshore Federal subsurface minerals, all with a workforce of 10,548 estimated full-time equivalent employees in 2009.
- The BLM maintains vigilance over public land stewardship by ensuring a sound return on the investments of the public land assets, with 13 successive clean audits of the agency financial records.

The BLM contributes to the economic strength and energy security of this Nation:

- The BLM estimates that revenue generated by the public lands will total \$6.1 billion in 2009, including oil and gas royalties collected by the Minerals Management Service from leases on BLM-managed and other Federal lands.
- Revenues from onshore oil, gas and coal leasing are shared with State governments, providing critical revenue for a host of State services. In 2007, the BLM returned more than \$1.9 billion in mineral royalties, rents and bonuses to the States.
- The BLM managed 42 percent of the Nation's total coal production in 2007.
- The BLM manages over 100 wind energy authorizations, of which 25 produce 327 megawatts annually.
- Production from Federal onshore oil and gas wells accounts for about 14 percent of the natural gas and 5 percent of oil produced domestically.
- The BLM manages more than 49,100 oil and gas leases, of which more than 21,600 are currently capable of production.
- The BLM manages over 70,000 producing oil and gas wells and 333,000 mining claims.
- The BLM-managed geothermal resources generate 48 percent of the Nation's geothermal energy.
- The BLM has fiduciary responsibilities for 56 million acres of Indian minerals and cadastral survey.
- The BLM manages more than 69 million acres of commercial forests and woodlands.

The BLM contributes to the quality of life of growing communities:

- As the West continues to urbanize, more than 57 million people now live within 25 miles of public lands.
- The BLM helps conserve watersheds critical to 4,100 communities near public lands.
- Visitation to BLM-administered recreation sites has increased from just over 51 million visitors in 2001 to more than 58 million today; more visitors are utilizing all-terrain and off-highway-vehicles to recreate on the public lands.
- Recreational opportunities are vital to the quality of life enjoyed by the residents of Western states, as well as national and international visitors.
- The BLM provides access to public lands in support of community infrastructure, such as fiber optic, electrical transmission and gas lines, vehicular rights-of-ways, and land sales.

- The BLM manages more than 93,000 rights-of-way, including electrical transmission lines and oil and gas pipelines. These energy-related rights-of way across public lands are expected to grow 10 percent annually over the next few years.
- As part of the Healthy Lands Initiative, the BLM, in partnership with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Geological Survey, are working together with State and local partners to achieve accelerated and more effective habitat restoration on a landscape scale across public and private lands. The BLM's initial \$3 million investment in 2007 brought in \$2 million in partner contributions.

The BLM contributes to the Nation's extraordinary heritage of natural resources:

- The BLM's National Landscape Conservation System contains more than 850 units, dedicated to preserving the wild places which helped define the American experience and will serve as a legacy for future generations.
- The BLM-managed lands are home to approximately 30,000 free roaming wild horses and burros; approximately 31,000 additional animals are cared for in short-term and long-term holding facilities.
- The BLM manages 781 Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas, extending over 21.5 million acres of protected wilderness lands.
- The BLM manages 38 Wild and Scenic Rivers flowing over 2,000 miles, equivalent to 256,000 acres.
- The BLM manages 13 National Scenic and Historic Trails extending over 5,500 miles.
- The BLM manages 16,000 miles of multiple-use trails, including approximately 6,000 miles of trails classified within the National Trails System.
- The BLM-managed lands contain a vast array of geologic, historic and archaeological sites, including 800 caves and 271,000 archaeological and historic recorded sites such as lighthouses, ghost towns, petroglyphs, pictographs, and cliff dwellings. Some date back 13,000 years and all are important resources for scientific and historical research and environmental education.
- The BLM manages more than 117,000 miles of fisheries habitat and 4 million acres of reservoirs and lakes.

The BLM is dedicated to partnerships and cooperative efforts:

- The BLM encourages and facilitates citizen participation in order to address competing demands in constructive ways.
- The BLM initiates cooperative efforts with other Federal and state agencies to facilitate better communication and improved work processes, such as pilot offices set up to more efficiently process applications for permits to drill for oil and gas vital to this Nation's economy and to conduct inspection and enforcement activities.
- The BLM's partners often provide matching funds to benefit BLM-managed lands and resources. For example:
 - The Recreation Resources Management program receives partner contributions which often exceed a five to one match of Federal appropriations ;
 - Partners provide between four and four dollars for every dollar the BLM invests in wildlife habitat projects in the Challenge Cost Share program; and
 - Volunteers and stakeholders donated almost 1,377,000 million hours in 2008.

2009 BUDGET REQUEST

2009 Budget Request

The President's 2009 budget request is \$1,002,161,000 in new budget authority, a net decrease of \$5,736,000 from the 2008 enacted level. The table below (Table 2) shows the total budget request. The current year appropriations are allocated directly to the BLM on a yearly basis. Permanent appropriations do not require an annual appropriation but are appropriated by law for a specified period of time. Table 3 shows the total BLM budget by Appropriation. The Budget-at-a-Glance table (Section III of this document) displays the 2009 budget request at the activity-subactivity level, and a more detailed description is provided in the Activity sections of this document.

Table 2. OVERVIEW OF FY 2009 BUDGET REQUEST
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009 Request	2009 Request Change from 2008 Enacted	
				Amount	Percent
Current	1,029,498	1,007,897	1,002,161	-5,736	-0.6%
Cancel Unobligated balances			-24,746	-24,746	
Total - Net	1,029,498	1,007,897	977,415	-30,482	-3.0%
Permanent	365,942	415,647	202,493	-213,154	-51.3%
Total	1,395,440	1,423,544	1,179,908	-243,636	-17.1%
FTEs	10,577	10,584	10,548	-36	-0.3%

The 2009 Budget Request by Strategic Plan Mission Area

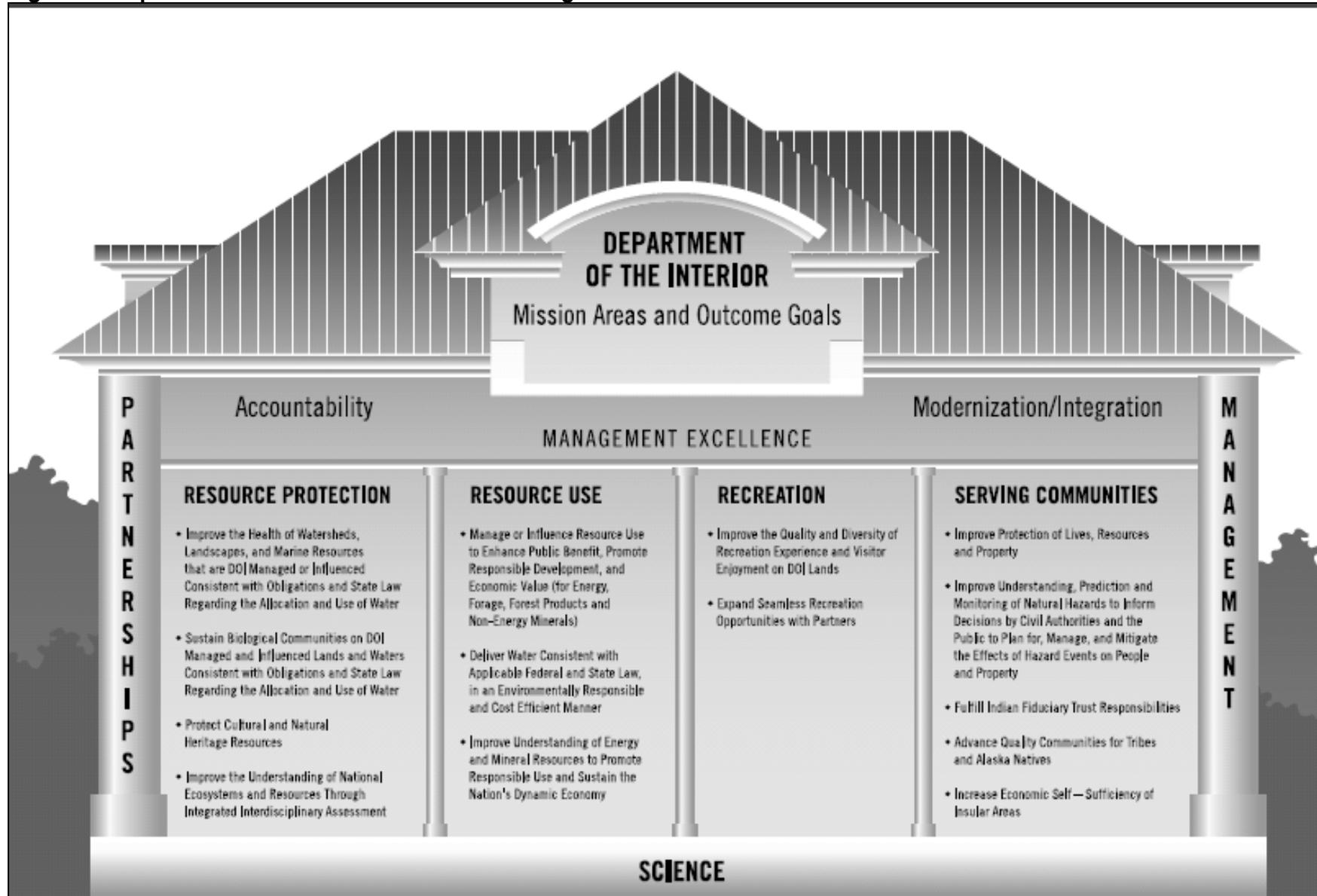
The complexity of the Bureau of Land Management's multiple-use responsibilities is illustrated by the distribution of funding across each of the four mission areas identified in the Department of the Interior's (DOI) 2007-2012 Strategic Plan (www.doi.gov), in support of the Department of the Interior's mission goals (Figure 1).

Table 2. Bureau of Land Management Appropriations (\$000)

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Organization & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Perform. Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request	2009 % Change from 2008 Enacted
Total MLR Appropriation	866,911	853,931	16,583	-4,234	-2,836	-886	+2,269	864,827	1.3%
Total O&C Appropriation	108,991	108,522	1,429	-355	-229	-114	-1,000	108,253	-0.2%
Total, Land Acquisition - Appropriated	8,634	8,939	29	-111	-6	0	-4,376	4,475	-49.9%
Total, Construction Appropriation	11,751	6,375	0	0	-14	0	-1,885	4,476	-29.8%
Total, Service Charges, Deposits, Forfeitures	26,388	28,490	0	0	0	0	+33,500	61,990	117.6%
Total Offset, Service Charges, Deposits, Forfeitures	-26,388	-28,490	0	0	0	0	-33,500	-61,990	117.6%
Total, Current Discretionary	996,287	977,767	18,041	-4,700	-3,085	-1,000	-4,992	982,031	0.4%
Cancellation of Permanent Operating Account Balances				0	0	0	-24,746	-24,746	0
Total-Net Current Discretionary	996,287	977,767	18,041	-4,700	-3,085	-1,000	-29,738	957,285	-2.1%
Total, Range Improvement Appropriations	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	-10,000	0	-100.0%
Total, Miscellaneous Trust Funds	23,211	20,130	0	0	0	0	+0	20,130	0.0%
Total, Current Mandatory	33,211	30,130	0	0	0	0	-10,000	20,130	-33.2%
TOTAL CURRENT APPROPS - New Authorizations	1,029,498	1,007,897	18,041	-4,700	-3,085	-1,000	-39,738	977,415	-3.0%
Total, Miscellaneous Perm. Payments	144,465	26,981	0	0	0	0	8,816	35,797	32.7%
P.L. 110-28 2008 carryover	[144,465]	[143,846]	0	0	0	0	[8,816]	[35,797]	0.0%
Total, Perm. Operating Fund	219,631	270,001	0	0	0	0	-105,105	164,896	-38.9%
Total, Misc. Trust Funds	1,846	1,800	0	0	0	0	0	1,800	0.0%
Total, Permanent Funds	365,942	415,647	0	0	0	0	-96,289	202,493	-51.3%
TOTAL CURR (Net) & PERM APPROPS	1,395,440	1,423,544	18,041	-4,700	-3,085	-1,000	-136,027	1,179,908	-17.1%
Fire Transfers	-2,585								
Fire Repayments	5,000	2,585							
TOTAL	1,397,855	1,426,129	18,041	-4,700	-3,085	-1,000	-136,027	1,179,908	-17.3%
Mining Law Administration	32,696	34,696						34,696	0.0%
Communication Sites Mgmt	2,000	2,000						2,000	0.0%
APD Fees	0	25,500					-25,500	0	-100.0%
Service Charges, Deposits, Forfeit.	26,388	28,490	0	0	0	0	+33,500	61,990	117.6%
Total, Offsets	61,084	90,686	0	0	0	0	8,000	98,686	8.8%

NOTE: The last four items in the above table are major programs in which BLM has additional spending capacity, but do not affect appropriations totals because they are offset by collections

Figure 1. Department of the Interior 2007-2012 Strategic Plan Mission Areas



In addition to supporting the Department of the Interior’s mission goals, funding will support the BLM’s mission of sustaining the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations. The table below (Table 4) describes the funding by Department mission goals and displays a comparison to the 2008 budget enacted.

Table 4. Funding by DOI Strategic Plan Mission Goal

BLM Mission Goals Summary (Dollars in Thousands)				
Mission Goal	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009 Request	2009 Change
Resource Protection	318,973	352,085	348,107	-3,978
Resource Use	305,894	264,554	288,370	23,816
Recreation	106,576	109,669	106,150	-3,519
Serving Communities	298,055	281,589	259,534	-22,103
Total	1,029,498	1,007,897	1,002,161	-5,784

The 2009 budget request also sustains the BLM’s commitment to pursuing management excellence and maintaining agency capacity in a fiscally responsible manner. In formulating the 2009 budget request, the BLM used cost and management data, and directed funding resources to current priority needs.

The 2009 funding request compared to the DOI strategic plan mission goals is displayed with the pie chart below (Figure 2). The funding comparison between the BLM’s 2008 enacted level and the 2009 budget request is shown by the bar graph (Figure 3).

Figure 2. Funding by DOI Strategic Plan Mission Goals

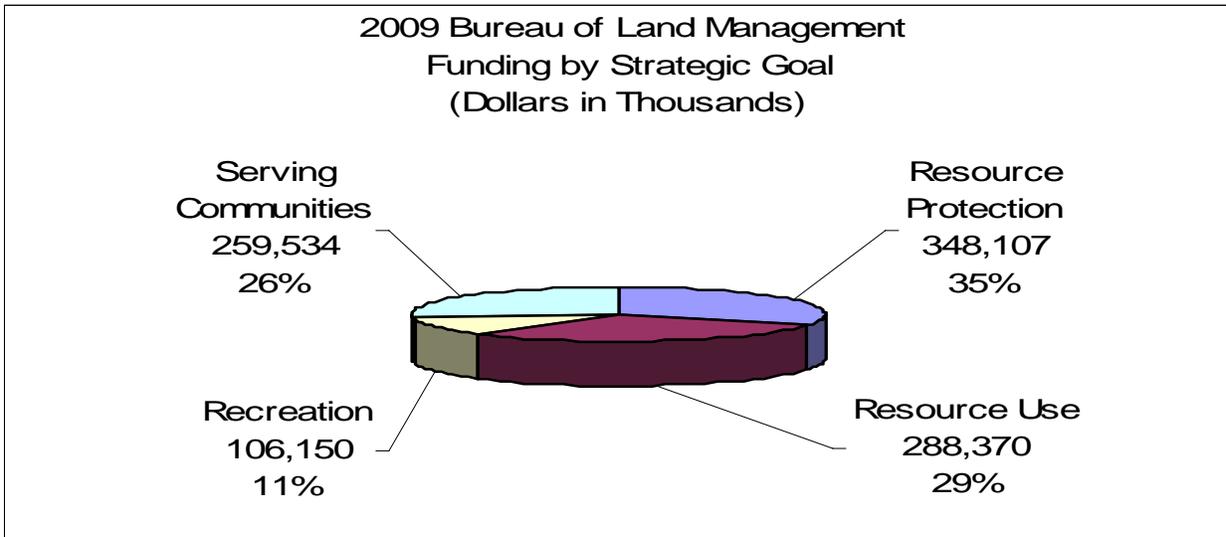
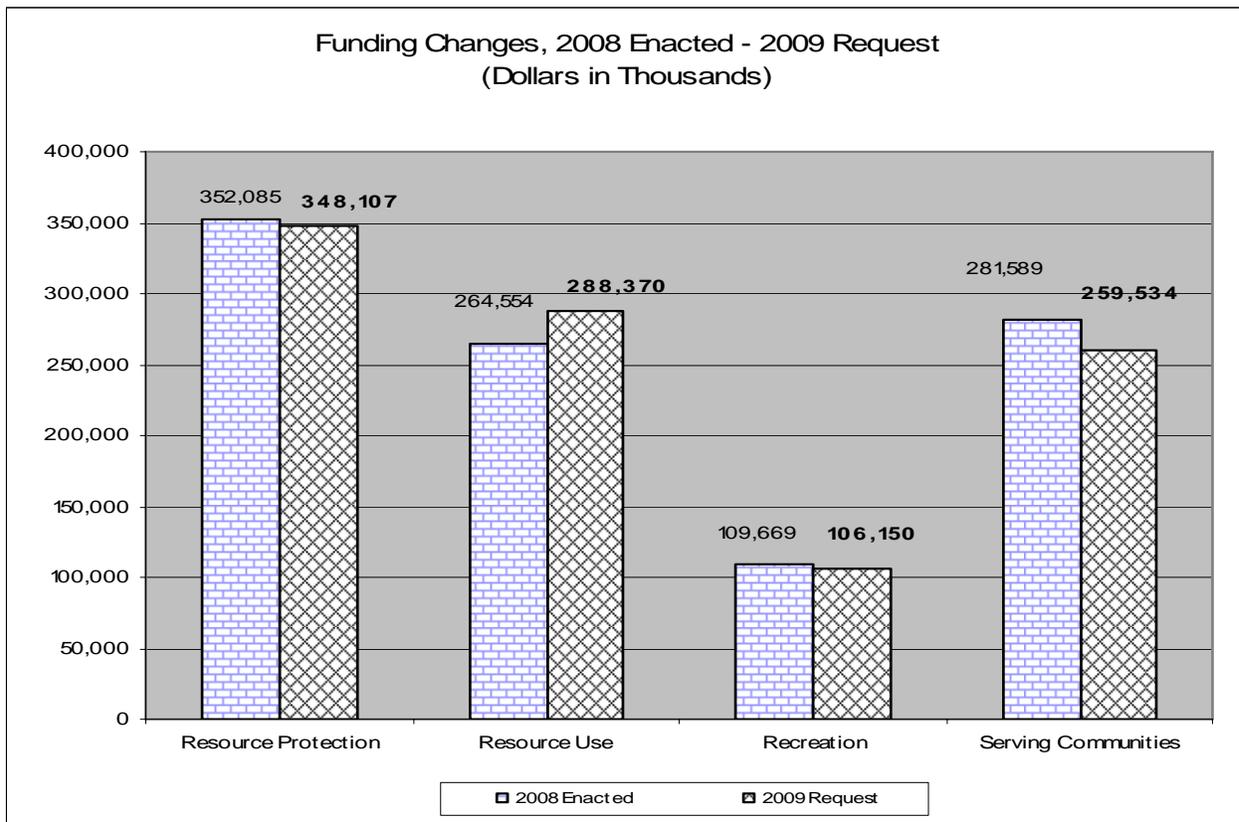


Figure 3. Funding changes, 2008 Enacted – 2009 Request



CHALLENGES AND EMPHASIS AREAS

The Challenges of a Multiple-Use Mission

The Bureau of Land Management is one of eight bureaus under the United States Department of the Interior. The BLM administers more land than any other Federal agency, with 258 million surface acres and 700 million acres of onshore Federal subsurface minerals, all with a workforce of fewer than 10,000 full-time permanent employees (as of November 2007). The BLM's multiple-use mission, as set forth in the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, is a challenging one as the BLM provides for a variety of public land uses, such as livestock grazing, energy development, recreation, and timber harvesting, while protecting a wide array of natural, cultural and historical resources.

The complexity of BLM's mission is increasing as the West continues to urbanize and the combined effects of prolonged drought, weed invasions and changing fire regimes are resulting in sweeping changes across landscapes. Over 57 million people now reside within 25 miles of BLM-managed public lands, resulting in increased demand for use of public lands; offering partnerships opportunities; and an array of wildland-urban interface challenges. The traditional uses of public lands (for example, grazing, mining, and logging) continue, while demand grows for other uses such as communication site rights-of-way, wind energy development, and multi-jurisdictional habitat conservation planning. These multiple uses increasingly compete with one another.

The complexity of the BLM's multiple-use mission is prompting an emerging philosophy that no one program can effectively operate independent of other programs. In order for the BLM to effectively take on the challenges of public land management, the BLM must address them from an interdisciplinary perspective. A good example of the interdisciplinary nature of the BLM's mission is the management of rangelands throughout the West. Livestock grazing is only one of the many uses of open range. The Wildlife and Wild Horse and Burro programs depend on the open range to provide forage for wildlife species and free-roaming wild horses and burros. At the same time, the rangelands are being affected by many factors, such as fire, drought, invasive species, increasing off-highway vehicle use, and a wildland-urban interface expanding into the rangelands. The loss of forage due to wildfires in the Great Basin prompted the need for emergency wild horse and burro gathers in September 2007, and the BLM required local ranchers to remove livestock from the public lands earlier in the season. Prolonged drought and invasive species are changing the available forage for livestock and wildlife species. Unmanaged off-highway vehicle use and the expanding land and resource needs of growing communities are resulting in loss of useable rangeland. To effectively address the multitude of issues affecting the rangelands, the BLM must employ an interdisciplinary approach.

Another example of the interdisciplinary nature of the BLM mission is the wildland fire management program. Fire plays a critical role in the management of public lands, affecting all resource programs. The hazardous fuels reduction treatments conducted on public lands do more than just reduce the risk of fire; they have benefits that achieve a wide array of land management goals. Fuels treatments are designed by interdisciplinary teams to promote healthier forests and rangelands, to achieve desired future plant communities by removing invasive species, to help public lands withstand periods of drought, and disease and insect invasions. Another benefit of hazardous fuels reduction is the ability to utilize woody biomass

harvested to fuel electrical power plants and to provide a source of materials for secondary wood manufacturers.

Responding to the Challenges through Emphasis Areas

The BLM Budget Strategy Team develops recommendations that guide the budget and operational priorities for the Bureau. This team advises the BLM Director and consists of members from all levels of the organization, including two State Directors, a Field Manager, a District Manager, a State Office Budget Officer, the Bureau Budget Officer, Assistant Directors in the Washington Office, and the Deputy Director for Operations. In spring 2007, the Budget Strategy Team identified the six priority emphasis areas presented in this document to focus the BLM for the next three to five years.

The 2009-2012 emphasis areas reflect changes to the original emphasis areas developed in 2003. In developing the emphasis areas, the Team considered the dramatic social and ecological changes taking place across the West affecting the BLM's on-the-ground work; identified how BLM programs can collaborate to meet the goals; considered rising business costs and identified both internal and possible external funding sources; and for some areas, identified criteria for allocating funds to priority work by state or region. The Team considered the Administration's and the Secretary of the Interior's priorities for the management of public lands, the DOI 2007-2012 Strategic Plan, and on-the-ground needs and issues identified by the BLM State Directors. A summary of the major challenges the BLM is facing along with the corresponding emphasis areas is provided at the end of this section.

The Team developed initiatives and programs to be implemented in 2009, based on the 2009-2012 emphasis areas. The emphasis areas, and many of the initiatives and programs, incorporate several funding activities and subactivities, consistent with the philosophy that the BLM can more effectively address land management challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective. A more detailed description of the initiatives and programs proposed for 2009 is provided in the cross-cutting section and the activity-subactivity sections of this document. The 2009-2012 emphasis areas are summarized below:

1. Land Health: Historically, the public lands have been working landscapes, contributing to the economic well-being of this Nation through oil and gas development, mining, grazing, and other resource uses. Advances in ecological scientific research are providing the BLM an understanding of how to sustain healthy, working landscapes. Toward that end, the BLM has strengthened environmental standards to minimize erosion, habitat fragmentation, weed invasions and other disturbances, particularly at the local level. Much work remains to be done at the landscape scale to restore land health while keeping pace with the increase in demands for energy development, recreation, rights-of-way, and land and resource use to support community growth.

During the period of 2009 to 2012, the BLM will continue to focus on land resource protection and rehabilitation, in service of multiple objectives, including: biological diversity, conservation, and sustainable development. Monitoring, land health assessments and planning analyses will continue to be useful for assessing land health. The long term goal is to sustain natural resources and keep species healthy and resilient in light of increasing pressures on the public lands. Land restoration efforts will be targeted toward priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives.

The Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI) is a key component of the Land Health emphasis area. The Healthy Lands Initiative, begun in 2007, is a multi-year program to implement large-scale, focused habitat restoration and conservation projects on BLM-managed public lands. The goal of the Healthy Lands Initiative is to preserve the diversity and productivity of public and private lands across the landscape, utilizing a science-based, collaborative approach. Appropriated funds are matched through partnerships to increase land restoration treatments across all jurisdictions. In 2007 and 2008, the BLM focused its efforts on adjoining State and private lands in six specific geographic areas of the West (called HLI emphasis areas) while maintaining other uses of the land, including access for energy development.

The 2009 President's budget request proposes to expand the landscape restoration component of the Healthy Lands Initiative to seven HLI emphasis areas to include California; the northwest portion of Colorado will be added to the Western Colorado HLI emphasis area. The California HLI emphasis area incorporates three smaller initiatives, namely: the San Joaquin Valley Landscape Initiative, the California Desert Conservation Area Landscape Initiative, and the Modoc Plateau Sagebrush Steppe Restoration Initiative. The remaining HLI emphasis areas remain unchanged from 2008: New Mexico (San Juan Basin and Permian Basin), Utah, Southeast Oregon-Southwest Idaho-Northern Nevada, South-central Idaho, and Southwest Wyoming. In 2009, the BLM will continue to complete priority projects in the six HLI emphasis areas identified in 2008. The BLM will work with the US Geological Survey and with other partners in these targeted areas to conduct regional assessments and to implement regional monitoring protocols. These assessments and protocols will help ensure that project work is appropriately focused and will help the BLM evaluate and report on project effectiveness. This initiative is funded by various subactivities, including: Soil-Water-Air, Range, Forestry, Riparian, Wildlife, Fisheries, and Threatened & Endangered Species.

Achieving appropriate management levels of free-roaming wild horses and burros on public lands is also a critical part of meeting the Land Health emphasis area goal. The thriving wild horse populations in many areas of the West compete with wild ungulates and livestock for available forage, resulting in overgrazing of forage resources, increased soil erosion, reduced water quality and the spread of invasive species or weeds. The appropriate management level for all Herd Management Areas is approximately 26,000 animals on the open range. The appropriate management level is adjusted as necessary based on land health monitoring. The BLM works to remove excess animals in order to maintain healthy rangelands.

Approximately 66 percent of the animals managed by the BLM's Wild Horse and Burro program are located in the Healthy Lands Initiative areas. The BLM will dedicate a portion of the Wild Horse and Burro program funding to remove excess animals from these areas in an effort to achieve appropriate management levels and to maintain healthy rangelands within the Healthy Lands Initiative emphasis areas. The BLM also relies on other benefiting subactivities, such as Range, Wildlife and even Fire to provide support for the Wild Horse and Burro program.

2. National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS): Established in 1999, the BLM's NLCS is comprised of congressionally and administratively recognized conservation areas on the public lands, including National Conservation Areas, National Monuments, National Scenic and Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Wilderness Areas. In this BLM emphasis area, BLM will promote the protection and effective management of the NLCS.

As part of a bureau-wide planning initiative, in 2000 the BLM identified land use planning as a priority workload for the NLCS units. Many of these plans are now completed and the BLM is poised to implement them. During the period 2009 - 2012, the BLM will focus on the following

four priority areas which are central to the work that the NLCS units accomplish: 1) providing conservation, protection, and restoration; 2) supporting communities and partnerships; 3) supporting science; and 4) providing recreation, education, and visitor services. Partnerships, public outreach, education, and research provide the means through which much work is accomplished in the NLCS.

The 2009 President's budget request is proposing two new subactivities, one in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation and the other in the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation to cover a portion of the NLCS. These subactivities will cover National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. The BLM will shift funds from a number of other subactivities within each appropriation to the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivities respectively. The shifted funds represent base funding for each geographic unit. Base funding is defined as the historic annually recurring costs for basic personnel and operations at each unit. It does not include one-time or non-recurring costs such as those for land health assessments, special projects, or land use planning. These costs will continue to be funded through appropriate subactivities.

3. Border Issues: The Southwest borderlands are lands along and extending approximately 100 miles north of the international border between the U.S. and Mexico. The BLM is responsible for managing over 8.8 million acres of these borderlands in Arizona (3.7 million acres), California (3.3 million acres), and New Mexico (1.8 million acres). These lands are severely affected by activities associated with illegal immigration and drug smuggling, creating a hazardous environment for public use and recreation, endangering BLM employees and contractors, and causing degradation and destruction of natural resources. These public lands include National Landscape Conservation System units, recreation areas, and other areas of significant resource value. The BLM will emphasize protection of BLM employees and visitors and the BLM-managed public lands located in the borderlands during 2009 to 2012.

The Department initiated the Safe Borderlands Initiative to achieve the following goals: 1) to enhance employee, visitor, and resident safety; 2) to improve communications; 3) to enhance interagency coordination; and 4) to mitigate environmental damage. The BLM will improve its capacity to ensure public and employee safety and to protect natural and cultural resources in the U.S.-Mexico borderlands through more effective law enforcement, improved communications infrastructure, continual mitigation of resource damages, and better coordination with other Federal, State, tribal, and local agencies and communities.

The 2009 President's budget request proposes a \$1.0 million increase in 2009 over the 2008 enacted funding level to mitigate environmental damage associated with illegal immigration and drug smuggling along the Southwest border. With this increase, the BLM will continue coordinate with other Federal, state and local governments to accomplish on-the-ground projects in Arizona, California and New Mexico, including: mine shaft closures; removal of thousands of pounds of litter, abandoned vehicles and bicycles; repair of infrastructure; signage; and environmental education. This funding increase is requested under the Hazardous Materials program subactivity in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.

In 2008, Congress provided the Law Enforcement program an additional \$3.937 million in funding over the 2008 President's budget as a general program increase and for use on the Southwest border. In 2008, the BLM will use \$2.800 million for the Safe Borderlands Initiative and the remaining \$1.137 million for other high priority Law Enforcement program projects. The BLM will use the Safe Borderlands Initiative funds in 2008 to improve critical communications along the southwest border in Arizona, California and New Mexico. The communications

capability improvements include: hiring six additional radio dispatchers at the Phoenix Dispatch Center to extend current center hours from 16 hours a day to a 24-hour operation; fund several new radio repeaters and base stations at remote locations; update the dispatch console station; and upgrade, modify and enhance several existing remote radio sites, equipment and infrastructure. Enhancing the BLM's radio communications system will also benefit the Department of Homeland Security by providing better communication around mountain tops and wilderness locations, and improved coordination with the BLM and other agencies. The balance of the 2008 funding increase will be used to support hiring, background investigation costs, relocation costs, training, and equipment for three additional special agents for border/drug investigations and six additional rangers. More capacity for law enforcement oversight of the public lands is needed to provide for visitor safety; to protect natural and cultural heritage values; and to better respond to increasing demands in several emphasis areas, particularly in areas with growing communities and along the Southwest border.

The 2009 President's budget proposes to retain the \$3.937 million increase provided in 2008 above the 2008 President's budget request. In 2009, the BLM will use \$2.341 million of these funds on the Southwest border in the same specific areas of communications, special agents/rangers, and other Southwest border priorities. The remaining \$1.596 million will be used in the Law Enforcement program to fund other high priority projects. These projects include the funding of dispatch service agreements, complying with the new national radio program objectives, providing a cache of technical investigative equipment to be used by rangers and agents in the field, offering more support for the investigation and eradication of drugs from public lands; providing for overtime and travel costs for rangers and agents to support areas of high visitation during holidays and special events; and increasing funds for general operations to support major investigation into crimes involving Archaeological Resource Protection Act, oil & gas, paleontological resources, and wild horses & burros. The following table summarizes the proposed allocation of funds for the Safe Borderlands Initiative and Law Enforcement program for 2008 and 2009:

Safe Borderlands Initiative	2008	2009
Communications (includes 6 dispatchers)	666,000	549,000
Special Agents/Rangers (includes 3 agents & 6 rangers)	1,862,000	1,170,000
Other Southwest Border Priorities (includes service agreements, drug eradication support & other costs)	272,000	622,000
Subtotal – Law Enforcement on the S.W. Border	2,800,000	2,341,000
Hazardous Materials Management Program (Resource Clean-up on S.W. Border)		1,000,000
Subtotal – Safe Borderlands Initiative	2,800,000	3,341,000
Law Enforcement Program – Outside Border Area (includes 1 agent, 1 ranger & other costs)	1,137,000	1,596,000
Grand Total	3,937,000	4,937,000

4. Energy Security: During the period 2009 to 2012, the BLM will continue to provide access to dependable energy for the Nation while ensuring that energy exploration and development on public lands is conducted in an environmentally responsible manner. The BLM will encourage the use of new technologies to enhance energy development and to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of public lands.

With increased funding over the last several years, the BLM authorized a significant increase in the development of oil and gas, coal and other conventional energy resources on Federal and tribal lands. During the same period, the BLM also established a framework for the development of wind, solar and other renewable resources and initiated work to explore the

potential development of oil shale and tar sands on the public lands. Having authorized this increased activity, BLM is now in the process of expanding the associated inspection, production verification and monitoring activities. The BLM is also providing improved tools such as an updated oil and gas Gold Book in order to assure that applications are complete and appropriate Best Management Practices are applied.

The BLM Oil and Gas Management program is responsible for trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners. In fulfilling this obligation, the BLM supervises operational activities on 3,700 Indian oil and gas leases, and provides advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and individual Indian mineral owners. The BLM is also responsible for cadastral survey on Indian land.

The 2009 President's budget request proposes that a provision of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* be repealed, to allow the BLM to implement regulations for new cost recovery in the oil and gas program. The BLM also proposes to redirect base funding towards inspection, enforcement and production accountability workloads. The BLM proposes an increase in funding to complete remediation at the Atigaru Alaska abandoned well site.

5. Community Growth: Many of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the nation are located in the West. Over 4,100 communities, with a combined population of over 57 million people, are located within 25 miles of BLM-managed public lands and waters. During the period 2009 – 2012, the BLM will improve management of public lands in areas of rapid community growth. These areas have the highest demands and are at the greatest risk for resource damage. They must accommodate increasing numbers of recreational users, especially off-highway vehicle users, and increasing demands for land tenure adjustments, rights-of-way, mineral resources, and other use authorizations.

Areas of high growth are in need of increased law enforcement to address activities such as unauthorized trash dumping, hazardous materials management, uncontrolled off-highway vehicle use, and an array of wildland-urban interface issues. Maintaining an adequate law enforcement presence along with public education and outreach will be key factors to ensuring visitor safety and protection of the public land resources. The 2009 President's budget request proposes to address Community Growth issues on various fronts, including proposed funding increases in the Law Enforcement program; focusing recreational opportunities within National Landscape Conservation System areas and in high-use recreation areas; and redirecting \$8 million in base funding to BLM offices in areas experiencing impacts from rapid population growth, from field offices in areas less affected by population growth. These re-directed funds will be focused on management of off-highway vehicles (OHVs) and the protection of critical wildlife and cultural resources. These proposed funding shifts would occur within the states, and not between states.

6. Non-Energy Commodity Use: During the period 2009-2012, the BLM will continue to focus on providing non-energy commodities to local governments, small businesses, permittees and other users of public lands, by providing timely grazing permit renewals; making forest woodland products available for commercial production; and making available non-energy minerals such as sand and gravel for growing communities.

The BLM is continuing work to eliminate the grazing permit renewal backlog and to issue grazing permit renewals on 158 million acres of public lands. The BLM is facing several challenges in issuing the grazing permit renewals, including an increase in litigation that requires more analysis in the associated National Environmental Policy Act documentation, as

well as a 2007 wildfire season that temporarily diverted staff. The 2009 President's Budget Request proposes a one year extension, through the end of 2009, of Section 325 Interior Appropriation language (P.L. 108-108). This proposal is found in Section 418 of the General Provisions. The provision in P.L. 108-108 provided BLM the ability to renew grazing permit and leases before completion of environmental analyses, for the years 2004-2008. The BLM is also proposing to increase timber harvest levels through the *Western Oregon Plan Revision*, scheduled to be completed in 2009.

Table 5: The BLM's Response to Major Challenges

The BLM Challenges...	The BLM's Responses...
1. Ensuring Land Health:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought, invasive species, fire & past overuse • Dependence of wildlife on Federal lands for high-quality habitat 	<p>The BLM is adopting the Healthy Lands Initiative, a landscape-level approach to restoration by bringing in partners to protect entire habitats or corridors needed to support species. Priority is to target areas in the West most adversely affected by drought, invasive species, fire & past overuse.</p> <p>The BLM will work to reach and maintain appropriate management levels for Wild Horses and Burros and work with Friends' groups and volunteers.</p>
2. Conserving recreational and heritage resources at NLCS sites:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protect heritage resources • Manage visitation increase and maintain high quality recreational opportunities 	<p>As land use plans are completed, the BLM will focus on conserving heritage and recreational resources, capitalizing on use of matching contributed funds.</p>
3. Providing for public safety along the Southwest border	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Threats to employee and public safety • Assist Department of Homeland Security to pursue their mission 	<p>As part of the Safe Borderlands Initiative, the BLM will improve communication capability along the Southwest border. The BLM will continue to focus on employee and public safety, and on minimizing resource damage.</p>
4. Providing energy security for the Nation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand for renewable and non-renewable energy and energy transmission lines • Large portfolio of existing authorizations to manage • Cumulative impacts to other significant resource values • Increased potential for conflicts with adjacent landowners and other public land users 	<p>Processing new applications for renewable and non-renewable energy and transmission projects continues to be a high priority, including utilizing the Energy Policy & Conservation Act study results to guide future authorizations.</p> <p>The BLM is increasing inspections, enforcement and monitoring of existing portfolio authorizations.</p> <p>The HLI and improved management practices will help reduce adverse impacts to significant resource values; continue pilot office innovations and reclaim legacy disturbances.</p> <p>The BLM will use public involvement processes to work with industry, States, citizens, and other private partners to develop clear and fair regulations to bring energy to market.</p>
5. Meet the needs of growing communities	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the infrastructure needs of communities and minimizing trespass • Managing public lands as community "backyards" 	<p>The Community Growth proposal will redirect funding in various MLR subactivities to offices with high growth areas and will focus on travel management, increased OHV use, protecting critical wildlife and cultural resources, and providing rights-of-way and mineral leases for community infrastructure.</p>
6. Conserving working landscapes (non-energy commodity use)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of forage due to drought, invasive species, fire, and past overuse • Demand for sand & gravel • Meeting timber production targets 	<p>The BLM will work to eliminate the grazing permit renewal backlog. The BLM will complete and begin implementing the Western Oregon Plan Revision, making forest and woodland products available for commercial production. The BLM will emphasize use of cost recovery to meet the needs of growing communities for sand and gravel resources.</p>

2009 BUDGET STRATEGY AND PROVISIONS

The 2009 Budget Strategy

In 2009, the BLM will prioritize its work around core functions and realign itself organizationally to achieve greater work efficiency and budget effectiveness. The 2009 Budget Strategy outlines the priority work the BLM proposes to accomplish and how that work will be accomplished. This strategy is built around four themes:

1. The BLM will maintain its core functions, as defined by the 2009-2012 emphasis areas;
2. The BLM will enhance its capability in several key programs that support the emphasis areas through several budget initiatives.
3. The BLM will make the most of partnerships, both internal and external;
4. The BLM will continue its multi-year effort to realign itself organizationally, to gain work efficiencies and improve budget effectiveness.

1. The BLM will maintain its core functions by:

- Focusing on the 2009-2012 emphasis areas before other program work;
- Providing for employee and visitor safety;
- Providing structurally sound facilities; and
- Being good stewards of the BLM's financial and human resources.

The corollary to this theme is that the BLM will not be focusing its work in other areas, such as: new construction, new planning starts, and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grant program. The BLM proposes to scale back its efforts in land acquisition, deferred maintenance program, and in various programs not directly related to the emphasis areas.

In the 2008 appropriation, Congress included several increases above the 2008 President's budget request in a number of subactivities. The 2009 President's budget returns funding for those subactivities to the level proposed in the 2008 Budget so that BLM can address its highest priorities. The BLM will continue to restore and maintain core functions in the various programs by focusing on the highest priority projects and achieving efficiencies where possible. More detailed information about the proposed increases and reductions are presented under the subactivity descriptions.

2. The BLM will enhance its capability in several key programs that support the emphasis areas through several budget initiatives. These include:

- The Healthy Lands Initiative: The 2009 President's budget request proposes a \$10 million increase over the 2008 enacted funding level (\$4.922 million) to focus on: restoring or enhancing sage-grouse habitat; treatments to mitigate impacts associated with energy development and the expansion of communities into the wildland-urban interface areas; and treatments to restore resiliency in vegetative communities after events like wildfire and the invasion of noxious weeds. The Healthy Lands Initiative is an integral part of many BLM programs. Each year, from 2007 through 2009, the BLM is spending \$8.2 million in MLR subactivity base funding in addition to the Healthy Lands Initiative funding on similar landscape restoration treatments in the Healthy Lands Initiative emphasis areas.

In 2009, the landscape restoration component of the Healthy Lands Initiative is expanded to seven HLI emphasis areas to include California; and the northwest portion of Colorado will be added to the Western Colorado HLI emphasis area. The California HLI emphasis area incorporates three smaller initiatives, namely: the San Joaquin Valley Landscape Initiative, the California Desert Conservation Area Landscape Initiative, and the Modoc Plateau Sagebrush Steppe Restoration Initiative. The remaining HLI emphasis areas remain unchanged from 2008: New Mexico (San Juan Basin and Permian Basin), Utah, Southeast Oregon-Southwest Idaho-Northern Nevada, South-central Idaho, and Southwest Wyoming.

- The Wild Horse and Burro program: The 2009 President's budget request proposes a \$678,000 increase over the 2008 enacted funding level for the Wild Horse and Burro program. The 2009 funding request retains a \$4.6 million increase provided in the 2008 enacted budget over the 2008 proposed budget. The BLM also relies on other benefiting subactivities, such as Range, Wildlife and even Fire to provide support for the Wild Horse and Burro program.
- The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas: The 2009 President's budget request retains \$3 million of the \$4.9 million funding increase provided in 2008. The BLM will also dedicate an additional \$3 million in Challenge Cost Share funding to National Landscape Conservation System units to accomplish high priority work with matching partnership funds. Beginning in 2009, the President's budget request proposes two new Subactivities in the MLR and O&C accounts, called National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. Initial funding for these new subactivities will be transferred from programs which provide annually recurring costs for managing National Monuments and National Conservation Areas.
- The Safe Borderlands Initiative: The 2009 President's budget request proposes a \$1.0 million increase in 2009 over the 2008 enacted funding level to mitigate environmental damage associated with illegal immigration and drug smuggling along the Southwest border. The 2009 funding request also retains a \$3.9 million funding increase provided in the Law Enforcement program in 2008 over the 2008 requested funding levels. The Law Enforcement program increases will be used for general law enforcement and to support the Department's Safe Borderlands Initiative.
- Energy Security: The 2009 BLM budget proposes a net increase of \$9.4 million in total funding resources available for Oil and Gas Management, which includes a net program increase of \$7.8 million. The net program increase includes an \$11.2 million increase to remediate the Atigaru legacy well site. Atigaru is the next highest priority legacy well site on the Alaska North Slope after the East Teshepuk site. The Oil and Gas Management budget also includes a program reduction of \$1.95 million in oil shale management, made possible by the completion of most portions of the programmatic environmental impact statement. An additional \$400,000 in base funding for the oil shale program will be redirected to oil and gas inspection activities to improve the BLM's ability to keep pace with industry's on-the-ground operations and better ensure that oil and gas operations are conducted in an environmentally sound manner. This builds on the \$1.95 million increase for inspection activities provided in 2008. The budget proposal for Oil and Gas Management also includes a \$376,000 increase for the North Slope Science Initiative and a reduction of \$425,000 for gas hydrates research.

In the *2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act*, Congress imposed a one-time assessment fee of \$4,000 for applications for permits to drill (APDs) processed by the BLM. As the fee authority was included in the BLM's annual appropriations language, it expires at the end of 2008. The 2008 appropriations bill assumed the BLM would raise \$25.5 million in offsetting collections through this authority, allowing Congress to impose a significant reduction in direct appropriations for the BLM's Oil and Gas Management program without reducing the funds available for processing APDs and associated use authorizations. The 2009 budget effectively makes permanent the intent of the 2008 Congressional action with respect to charging a fee to APD applicants. The Administration will re-propose legislation to amend Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* to allow the BLM to undertake a rulemaking to permanently institute cost recovery fees on APDs and to authorize a \$4,150 interim fee while the rulemaking is under development. Thus, the budget assumes an initial APD processing fee of \$4,150 that is estimated to generate \$34 million in cost recoveries in 2009. The Administration's legislative proposal will further amend Section 365 to redirect mineral leasing rental revenues from the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund back to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Replacing the \$25.5 million in offsetting collections and the estimated spending of \$21.0 million in Section 365 mandatory funds with the \$20.3 million requested program increase in direct appropriations for Oil and Gas Management plus an estimated \$34 million in APD cost recoveries will result in a net program increase of \$7.8 million of total funding resources available for the oil and gas management program in 2009.

- **Community Growth:** To address needs in areas affected by high population growth, the 2009 President's budget request proposes to redirect \$8 million of base funding in 2009 to high-growth areas from areas experiencing little or no growth. These funding shifts will occur wholly within states.

3. The BLM will make the most of partnerships. The BLM will continue to engage in both internal and external partnerships, to more effectively take on the challenges of public land management. Externally, the BLM has always strived to be a good neighbor, particularly at the local level, and has many land management success stories built around partnerships. What is pressing now is the scale and complexity of the BLM's multiple-use mission which is making partnerships a key factor in successfully addressing land management issues across landscapes, both in leveraging financial resources and in garnering more ideas for innovative solutions. Similarly, internally, the BLM can no longer afford for programs to work independent from one another. BLM can make the most of its financial resources by addressing land management challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective.



Pecos District – New Mexico Success

Story: Working closely with private, state, and other Federal partners, 40,000 acres of BLM-managed lands, 9,043 acres of private and State land, and 12,013 acres of other Federal lands were treated to minimize habitat fragmentation and benefit Federal sensitive species - the Lesser Prairie Chicken and Aplomado Falcon.

4. The BLM will continue its multi-year effort to realign itself organizationally, capitalizing on advances in technology, to gain work efficiencies and to improve budget effectiveness. In addition to the Department-wide efforts outlined in the President's Management Agenda, the BLM has launched several initiatives to realize cost savings in its business practices, in keeping with national trends within public and private sectors.

- The BLM will continue realizing costs savings in 2009 as the Managing for Excellence initiative (begun in 2007) is implemented.
 - Reorganize the Washington Office Headquarters and Centers to improve efficiency and to reduce the number of staff.
 - Consolidate existing business functions at the National Operations Center in Denver, Colorado.
 - Centralize personnel services and the Information Technology infrastructure at the National Operations Center.
 - Maintain state, district and field office organizational structure to keep decisions as close to the field level as possible.
- Several BLM State Offices have initiated their own strategic/workforce planning efforts, similar to the Managing for Excellence initiative, to ensure future capacity in core work functions in the face of increasing retirement rates and a changing workforce.
- The 2009 President's budget request proposes to realize savings through performance-based contracting.
- With the policy commitment to E-government and the increasing role of web-based technology in business applications, the BLM is reviewing the various systems used to manage and process data and is looking for ways to maintain data integrity and relevance and to achieve cost savings.
- The BLM will increase capabilities to collect revenues the government is owed.
- The BLM will make increasing use of video conferencing to reduce the number of trips and control expenses of necessary travel and relocation.
- The BLM will continue to make appropriate use of its available cost-recovery authorities.
- The BLM will continue to look for opportunities to reach agreement with other Federal agencies to share office space and to collocate personnel with related land or resource management responsibilities to improve operational efficiency and to deliver better customer service as in cases such as Service First offices where the BLM is in partnership with the U.S. Forest Service.

Summary of 2009 Budget Provisions and Analysis of Budgetary Changes

This section describes how the BLM proposes to implement the budget strategy in light of the budget provisions proposed for each of the programs. The budget provisions are presented as increases, reductions or no change from the 2008 enacted funding levels.

The program-level increases, reductions, and funding shifts are shown in the 2009 Analysis of Budgetary Changes Table, and then briefly described. More detail is also provided in the Budget-at-a-Glance table.

2009 ANALYSIS OF BUDGETARY CHANGES TABLE	
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT (thousands of dollars)	
Bureau 2008 Enacted	1,007,897
Increases	
Fixed Cost Changes	+18,041
Healthy Lands Initiative	+10,000
Southwest Border - Environmental Restoration	+1,000
Wild Horse and Burro Management	+678
Alaska Legacy Wells (Oil and Gas Management)	+11,200
Restoration of Oil & Gas Base Appropriations Shifted to Offsetting Collections in 2008	+12,469
North Slope Science Initiative	+376
Reductions	
Oregon & California Resource Management (Planning Activities)	-1,000
Deferred Maintenance Projects	-9,976
Organizational and Administrative Streamlining	-4,700
Travel and Relocation Expenses	-3,085
Performance Contracting Savings	-1,000
Resource Management Planning	-3,993
Construction Projects	-1,885
National Fish & Wildlife Foundation Pass-through funds	-2,855
Gas Hydrates	-425
Oil Shale EIS	-1,950
Reduction of 2008 Add-ons Not in 2008 President's Budget (not otherwise noted)	-6,021
Partial reduction of 2008 Add-on Not in 2008 President's Budget for NLCS	-1,922
Reduction of 2008 Earmarks (excluding Land Acquisition Line Items)	-3,031
Elimination of Range Improvement Program	-10,000
Land Acquisition Line Item Projects (including 2008 earmark of \$1.747M)	-3,789
Alaska Conveyance Program	-3,130
National Scenic Trails	-738
Funding Shifts between/among Subactivities	
Creation of National Landscape Conservation System Activity; National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Subactivities (MLR=\$18,825,000; O&C=\$486,000)	[19,311]
Items of Note:	
Law Enforcement & SW Border: Retain 2008 Increase above 2008 President's Budget	[3,937]
Wild Horse & Burro: Retain 2008 Increase above 2008 President's Budget	[4,627]
Challenge Cost Share: Target Funds to NLCS Units	[3,000]
Multiple subactivities: Shift Funds within Subactivities to High-growth Areas	[8,000]
Oil and Gas Management: Retain 2008 Increase above 2008 President's Budget for Inspection & Enforcement	[1,951]
Oil and Gas Management: Cost Recovery Projections for 2009	[34,000]
Oil and Gas Management: Shift Funds from Oil Shale EIS to Oil and Gas Inspection & Enforcement	[400]
Bureau 2009 Planning Level - New Authority	+1,002,161
Cancellation of Unobligated Balances (Sale of Water - \$46,000; Naval Oil Shale Reserve, Anvil Point Clean-up - \$24,700,000)	-24,746
Bureau 2009 Planning Level - Net Authority	977,415

Increases

Fixed Costs (+\$18,041,000) - Requested fixed cost increases include costs such as planned pay increases, General Services Administration space rental costs, retirement system costs, health plan costs, workers compensation costs, unemployment compensation costs, and specified Department of the Interior costs funded through the Department's Working Capital Fund. This additional funding covers 82 percent of anticipated fixed costs for 2009. The remaining \$3.983 million increase will be absorbed through cost savings.

Healthy Lands Initiative (+\$10,000,000) - The Secretary of the Interior launched the Healthy Lands Initiative in the 2008 President's Budget to accelerate restoration, increase productivity and improve the health of public lands in the Western United States. The BLM was able to make a down payment of \$3.0 million on the Healthy Lands Initiative in 2007. The HLI is an integral part of many BLM programs. Each year, from 2007 – 2009, BLM is spending \$8.2 million in base MLR subactivity program funding on similar landscape restoration treatments in the HLI emphasis areas in addition to the HLI funding to supporting HLI projects. The Healthy Lands Initiative focuses on landscape-level (rather than a species-by-species) approach to improving land health in response to a multitude of pressures, including: increased urban-suburban development; increased outdoor recreational activity; rising demands for energy; impacts from large-scale wildfires; and the effects of ongoing weed invasions.

As part of the landscape level approach and key to the Healthy Land Initiative's successes are the partnerships formed to share information and resources and to conduct land restoration treatments across all jurisdictions. The BLM has had great success in bringing together professionals, including an unprecedented number of partners with a shared interest in protecting, restoring, and enhancing our multi-resource ecosystems. In 2007, over \$2 million in partnership contributions were received in response to the \$3.0 million in appropriated funds. Building on this base of support in 2008, partners are expected to contribute \$3.4 million in response to the BLM's \$4.9 million funding.

In 2009, the landscape restoration component of the Healthy Lands Initiative is expanded to seven HLI emphasis areas to include California; and the northwest portion of Colorado will be added to the Western Colorado HLI emphasis area. The California HLI emphasis area incorporates three smaller initiatives, namely: the San Joaquin Valley Landscape Initiative, the California Desert Conservation Area Landscape Initiative, and the Modoc Plateau Sagebrush Steppe Restoration Initiative. The remaining HLI emphasis areas remain unchanged from 2008: New Mexico (San Juan Basin and Permian Basin), Utah, Southeast Oregon-Southwest Idaho-Northern Nevada, South-central Idaho, and Southwest Wyoming. The 2009 President's budget request proposes a \$10.0 million increase over the 2008 enacted funding levels to focus on:

- Restoring or enhancing sage-grouse habitat;
- Treatments to mitigate impacts associated with energy development and the expansion of communities into the wildland urban interface areas; and
- Treatments to restore resiliency in vegetative communities after natural events like wildfire and the invasion of noxious weeds.

Southwest Border – Environmental Restoration (+\$1,000,000) – The 2009 President's budget request proposes a \$1.0 million increase over the 2008 enacted funding level to mitigate damage to natural, cultural, and paleontological resources as a result of activities associated with illegal immigration and drug smuggling. With this additional funding, the BLM will continue to mitigate resource damage in coordination with other Federal, state and local governments.

Specific on-the-ground projects in Arizona, California and New Mexico include mine shaft closures; removal of thousands of pounds of litter, abandoned vehicles and bicycles; repair of infrastructure; signage; and environmental education. For more hazardous materials and resource related information, please see the Hazardous Materials program subactivity section in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.

Wild Horse and Burro Management (+\$678,000) – The 2009 President’s budget request proposes a \$678,000 increase over the 2008 enacted funding level for the Wild Horse and Burro program. The 2009 funding request also retains a \$4.627 million increase provided in the 2008 enacted budget above the 2008 President’s budget. With the funding provided in 2008 and proposed for 2009, the BLM proposes to remove approximately 5,200 and 3,300 animals respectively in an effort to bring the number of free-roaming wild horses and burros closer to appropriate management levels. The rest of the funding will be used to provide feed and care for the over 31,000 animals in short and long-term holding facilities at a cost of approximately \$25 million (based on 2008 figures). The BLM also relies on other benefiting subactivities, such as Range, Wildlife and even Fire to provide support for the Wild Horse and Burro program. This request is described further in the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity chapter.

Alaska Legacy Wells-Oil and Gas Management (+\$11,200,000) - The BLM is responsible for the government-drilled well sites on Alaska’s North Slope, sometimes called the Alaska “Legacy Wells.” Some of these wells, and the associated facilities, contain fuel and other contaminants which present a risk from erosion to Alaska’s marine and tundra habitat. In order to continue a systematic program of remediation of these sites, in 2009 the BLM is requesting an increase of \$11.2 million to enable remediation of the Atigaru well site, the next highest priority well site after the East Teshepuk site. The BLM anticipates completing remediation of the East Teshepuk site in 2008 and initiating a contract at the end of the fiscal year for the Atigaru project so that deployment to the site can occur expeditiously in 2009. This will enable the project to be fully completed in the 2008-2009 winter work season. Work will consist of plugging the well and removing the reserve pit contents. Completing the project in one season with only one deployment is critical to constraining total project costs. The total estimated cost is \$17.1 million, of which \$300,000 will be paid with base funds from 2008; the remaining \$16.8 million in costs will be covered in 2009 with the requested program increase of \$11.2 million and \$5.6 million in legacy well base funding.

Restoration of Oil and Gas Base Appropriations Shifted to Offsetting Collections in 2008 (+\$12,469,000) – This increase represents the remaining shift required to restore base program funding in the oil and gas management subactivity based on the assumption that the 2008 APD fee offset will expire in 2009.

North Slope Science Initiative (+\$376,000) – The BLM requests an increase to continue implementing Section 348 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, which requires BLM participation in North Slope Science Initiative (NSSI) research and monitoring projects. This information is needed to support resource management decisions such as oil and gas leasing. This will be added to base funds of \$1.0 million in 2008 and 2009.

Reductions

The 2009 budget request proposes several reductions as the BLM strives to focus on priority emphasis areas, work more cost-effectively, maintain capacity through partnerships, and pursue Managing for Excellence initiatives. These reductions are described below:

Oregon & California Grant Lands - Resource Management Planning (-\$1,000,000) – The BLM requested additional funding between 2005 and 2008 to complete a lengthy revision of the six Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMP's). These revisions were directed by the *American Forest Resource Council et al. v. Clark Settlement Agreement* (Settlement Agreement). This revision process is nearing completion with most of the scheduled work to be completed by the end of 2008. In 2008, the Proposed Plan/Final Environmental Impact Statement will be issued. The six Records of Decision will be signed in 2009. The 2009 President's budget request proposes a funding decrease of \$1,000,000 due to reduced staffing and contract needs following completion of the planning effort.

Deferred Maintenance (-\$9,976,000) – With the proposed funding levels for 2009, the Deferred Maintenance program will focus on BLM core work such as facilities condition assessments, engineering services, database management, management of environmental and structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections. Funding for riparian projects in the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas is being shifted to a new subactivity, and the 2009 President's budget request proposes a funding increase in that subactivity.

Organizational and Administrative Streamlining (-\$4,700,000) - Beginning in 2007, the BLM implemented a strategic reorganization plan (called Managing for Excellence) to streamline the BLM by improving efficiencies and reducing costs in Washington Office Headquarters and Centers. By 2009, the BLM anticipates realizing \$4.7 million in savings across multiple subactivities from the Managing for Excellence organizational and administrative streamlining efforts. This reduction is made possible through staffing and cost reductions in the Washington Office, centralization of personnel services, and centralization of Information Technology Infrastructure.

The Washington Office will manage its staffing level and will eliminate 25 positions through lapse. The Washington Office has designed a target table of organization (see "Other Attachments" tab in this document) and has identified certain positions that are dedicated to lower priority work. The Washington Office will manage its work force to reach the target table of organization by eliminating lower priority work related to but not limited to: positions associated with coordinating correspondence review which can be handled through other means; or positions associated with completed projects. The Washington Office will be able to reduce labor spending by \$2.5 million.

All position classification will be centralized at the National Operations Center during 2009. Staffing and benefits administration will also be centralized. This will require the BLM to fully fund the contract for electronic Official Personnel Files with the Office of Personnel Management in 2008. This centralization will reduce the BLM's personnel staff and related costs in the field organization. This will reduce spending on personnel services by \$1.1 million.

The BLM will also centralize the various IT infrastructure and related work processes at the National Operations Center. These IT functions include activities such as network switch management, video, radio, and voice circuit management, Microsoft active directory account management, and similar activities. This centralization will allow the reduction of IT staff and

related costs in the field organization. This will reduce spending on IT infrastructure and related work processes by \$1.1 million.

Travel and Relocation Expenses (-\$3,085,000) – The BLM will continue to enhance the use of available telecommunications technology to reduce its reliance on travel to accomplish its mission in 2009. This includes an increased reliance on video-conferencing, cyber-seminars, telephone bridges, and electronic travel booking. The BLM will also continue to consolidate meetings when possible, monitor conference planning and attendance, use local training sites when possible, and fund customer-related travel through cost-reimbursable accounts when feasible. The BLM anticipates saving \$3.085 million in travel costs in 2009 through these mechanisms.

The travel reduction has been distributed to all programs in the BLM, based on the relative proportion of the programs' individual travel expenditures to the overall bureau travel expenditures. Accordingly, the travel reduction may reduce program performance and impact the accomplishment of end outcome goals.

Performance Contracting Savings (-\$1,000,000) – In 2007, the Department established a goal for each bureau to convert 45 percent of contracting mechanisms to performance-based contracts by the end of 2007. The BLM achieved a conversion of 11 percent of all actions and anticipates converting the remaining 34 percent by the end of 2008. This conversion will enable the BLM to achieve a net cost savings of \$1 million in 2009. A proportionate amount of this savings has been applied as a program reduction to each program that performs a portion of its mission through contract mechanisms, based on the dollar value of the contracting expenditures for the program.

Resource Management Planning (-\$3,993,000) – BLM will focus resources on completing on-going energy related land use plans in Utah, Wyoming and Colorado. The BLM anticipates that no new Resource Management Plans (RMP) will be started in 2009.

Construction Projects (-\$1,885,000) – The 2009 President's budget request proposes to decrease funding in the Construction program in order to better focus funding in the priority emphasis areas. The Construction program will continue to focus on the highest priority projects in the areas of developing facilities, replacing or reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, and buildings with this funding. The funding will allow for the continuation of two phased projects funded previously in 2008.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Pass-Through Funds (-\$2,855,000) – Congress created the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) in 1984 to foster partnerships between the private sector and government for the conservation and management of fish and wildlife resources. The 2009 President's budget request proposes to eliminate this pass-through funding provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a well-established program that is able to independently generate significant amounts of funding. Eliminating this funding will enable the BLM to target funds to other priority areas. The BLM will continue to work cooperatively with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to conserve wildlife resources on the public lands.

Gas Hydrates (-\$425,000) – The BLM proposes this reduction in 2009 in order to focus available funding on other priorities with the Oil and Gas program. Cooperative gas hydrate studies will continue but at a slower pace than 2008.

Oil Shale EIS (-\$1,950,000) – The BLM has been conducting a program to authorize oil shale development, as explained in more detail later in the subactivity chapter. The BLM plans to complete the most costly portions of the Oil Shale Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement in 2008; therefore a \$1.95 million reduction is proposed. In 2009, an additional \$400,000 in base funding for the oil shale program will be redirected to oil and gas inspection activities to improve the BLM's ability to keep up with the pace of industry's on-the-ground operations and better ensure that oil and gas operations are conducted in an environmentally sound manner. The \$400,000 for additional inspections is in addition to the base funding of \$1.951 million added by Congress in 2008, which will be retained in 2009 and used for inspection and production monitoring.

Reduction of 2008 Add-ons Not in 2008 President's Budget Not Otherwise Noted (-\$6,021,000) – In Fiscal Year 2008, Congress provided additional funding in a number of subactivities. The 2009 President's budget request proposes a reduction of this amount due to the need to focus on higher priorities. The BLM will continue to restore and maintain core functions in the various programs by focusing on the highest priority projects and achieving efficiencies where possible.

Partial Reduction of 2008 Add-on Not in 2008 President's Budget for NLCS (-\$1,922,000) – The 2009 President's budget request retains \$3 million of the \$4.9 million funding increase provided for the NLCS in 2008 above the 2008 President's budget.

Reduction of 2008 Earmarks – Excluding Land Acquisition Line Items (-\$3,031,000) – The 2008 enacted budget includes congressional earmarks which add funding for specific projects in several subactivities over the 2008 President's budget. The BLM will use these funding increases as directed by Congress. In light of the current fiscal environment, the 2009 President's budget request proposes to reduce the congressional add-ons in those programs to focus on high priority programs and projects.

Elimination of Range Improvement Program (-\$10,000,000) – The 2009 President's Budget request proposes to eliminate the Range Improvement program. This elimination will move more responsibility for construction and maintenance of public land projects to the public land users as well as other Management of Lands and Resources programs. The Administration submitted legislation on April 4, 2007 to amend the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* to direct the 50 percent of grazing fee receipts currently deposited in the Range Improvement fund (i.e. the Federal share of such receipts) to be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury.

Land Acquisition Line Item Projects – Including 2008 Earmark of \$1.747 million (-\$3,789,000) – The 2009 President's budget request proposes to reduce funding for line-item projects by \$3,789,000. The BLM will continue to acquire properties from willing sellers with the requested overall \$2.0 million funding, and continue to make appropriate use of other funding sources, such as funds from the Federal Lands Transaction Facilitation Act and Land and Water Conservation Fund monies.

Alaska Conveyance (-\$3,130,000) – As a result of the 2009 program change, contract services for cadastral survey will be reduced. BLM will be able to patent at the same rate as in 2007. The requested funding level will allow the BLM to make significant progress in transferring Federal lands in Alaska to Alaska Native Corporations and to the State compared to the situation prior to the Acceleration Act. By 2009, the BLM will have substantively completed determining land ownership patterns, a major goal of the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act*, thereby increasing certainty for all stakeholders with final patent following in subsequent years.

National Scenic Trails (-\$738,000) – The 2009 budget proposes reducing the Recreation Management subactivity by \$738,000 to address higher priorities. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions by focusing on the highest priority recreation projects and efficiencies where available.

Cancellation of Unobligated Balances: Naval Oil Shale Reserve-Anvil Points Clean-up and Sale of Water Accounts (\$24,756,000) – The budget proposes to cancel \$24.7 million in unobligated balances in the Naval Oil Shale Reserve (NOSR) No. 3 account. The 2009 budget also proposes to cancel the Sale of Water mandatory account unobligated balance of \$46,000.

Funding Shifts Between Subactivities

Creation of National Landscape Conservation System Activity; National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Subactivities [\$19,311,000] – The 2009 President's budget request proposes to create two new subactivities in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) and Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands accounts, called National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, to better track the historic annually recurring costs for personnel and operations at each unit. Initial funding for these two new subactivities will be transferred from programs within each appropriation which provide annually recurring costs for managing National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. The initial MLR funding shift to the MLR National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity totals \$18,825 million. The initial O&C Grant Lands funding shift to the O&C National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity totals \$486,000. For more information about the new National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity, see Section III.

Items of Note

Law Enforcement and Southwest Border: Retain 2008 Increase above 2008 President's Budget [\$3,937,000] – In 2008, Congress provided the Law Enforcement program an additional \$3.937 million in funding over the 2008 President's budget as a general program increase and for use on the Southwest border. In 2008, the BLM will use \$2.800 million for the Safe Borderlands Initiative and the remaining \$1.137 million for other high priority Law Enforcement program projects. The BLM will use the Safe Borderlands Initiative funds in 2008 to improve critical communications along the southwest border in Arizona, California and New Mexico. The communications capability improvements include: hiring six additional radio dispatchers at the Phoenix Dispatch Center to extend current center hours from 16 hours a day to a 24-hour operation; fund several new radio repeaters and base stations at remote locations; update the dispatch console station; and upgrade, modify and enhance several existing remote radio sites, equipment and infrastructure. Enhancing the BLM's radio communications system will also benefit the Department of Homeland Security by providing better communication around mountain tops and wilderness locations, and improved coordination with the BLM and other agencies. The balance of the 2008 funding increase will be used to support hiring, background investigation costs, relocation costs, training, and equipment for three additional special agents for border/drug investigations and six additional rangers. More capacity for law enforcement oversight of the public lands is needed to provide for visitor safety; to protect natural and cultural heritage values; and to better respond to increasing demands in several emphasis areas, particularly in areas with growing communities and along the Southwest border.

The 2009 President's budget proposes to retain the \$3.937 million increase provided in 2008 above the 2008 President's budget request. In 2009, the BLM will use \$2.341 million of these

funds on the Southwest border in the same specific areas of communications, special agents/rangers, and other Southwest border priorities. The remaining \$1.596 million will be used in the Law Enforcement program to fund other high priority projects. These projects include the funding of dispatch service agreements, complying with the new national radio program objectives, providing a cache of technical investigative equipment to be used by rangers and agents in the field, offering more support for the investigation and eradication of drugs from public lands; providing for overtime and travel costs for rangers and agents to support areas of high visitation during holidays and special events; and increasing funds for general operations to support major investigation into crimes involving Archaeological Resource Protection Act, oil & gas, paleontological resources, and wild horses & burros. The following table summarizes the proposed allocation of funds for the Safe Borderlands Initiative and Law Enforcement program for 2008 and 2009:

Safe Borderlands Initiative	2008	2009
Communications (includes 6 dispatchers)	666,000	549,000
Special Agents/Rangers (includes 3 agents & 6 rangers)	1,862,000	1,170,000
Other Southwest Border Priorities (includes service agreements, drug eradication support & other costs)	272,000	622,000
Subtotal – Law Enforcement on the S.W. Border	2,800,000	2,341,000
Hazardous Materials Management Program (Resource Clean-up on S.W. Border)		1,000,000
Subtotal – Safe Borderlands Initiative	2,800,000	3,341,000
Law Enforcement Program – Outside Border Area (includes 1 agent, 1 ranger & other costs)	1,137,000	1,596,000
Grand Total	3,937,000	4,937,000

Wild Horse and Burro: Retain 2008 Increase above 2008 President’s Budget [\$4,627,000]

– The 2009 funding request also retains a \$4.627 million increase provided in the 2008 enacted budget above the 2008 President’s budget. With the funding provided in 2008 and proposed for 2009, the BLM proposes to remove approximately 5,200 and 3,300 animals respectively in an effort to bring the number of free-roaming wild horses and burros closer to appropriate management levels. The rest of the funding will be used to provide feed and care for the over 31,000 animals in short and long-term holding facilities at a cost of approximately \$25 million (based on 2008 figures). The BLM also relies on other benefiting subactivities, such as Range, Wildlife and even Fire to provide support for the Wild Horse and Burro program. This request is described further in the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity chapter.

Challenge Cost Share: Target Funds to NLCS Units [\$3,000,000] – The 2009 President’s budget request proposes to target \$3 million in Challenge Cost Share base funds to National Landscape Conservation Systems areas to accomplish high priority work with partnership matching funds.

Multiple Subactivities: Shift Funds within Subactivities to High-Growth Areas [8,000,000]

– The 2009 President’s budget request proposes to redirect base funding to high-growth areas from those areas experiencing little or no growth. The re-directed funds will be focused on OHV, recreation and transportation management, and on protection of critical wildlife and cultural resources. These funding shifts will occur within the states, and not between states.

Oil and Gas Management: Retain 2008 Increase above 2008 President's Budget for Inspection, Enforcement and Production Verification [\$1,951,000] – Congress added \$1.951 million to base funding in 2008 for inspection, enforcement and production verification. The 2009 request retains this 2008 congressional increase. The BLM will use the added capacity to perform an additional 865 inspections, and to hire and train additional Production Accountability Technicians. The full impact of this additional funding will not be seen for at least one year because of the time necessary to fully certify newly-hired inspectors. Of the total additional inspection capacity funded with the request, the BLM will perform 400 additional inspections in 2009, and perform 865 inspections in 2010.

Oil and Gas Management: Cost Recovery Projections for 2009 [\$34,000,000] – In the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act, Congress imposed a one-time assessment fee of \$4,000 for applications for permits to drill (APDs) processed by the BLM. As the fee authority was included in the BLM's annual appropriations language, it expires at the end of 2008. The 2008 appropriations bill assumed the BLM would raise and retain \$25.5 million in offsetting collections through this authority, allowing Congress to impose a significant reduction in direct appropriations for the BLM's oil and gas management program without reducing the funds available for processing APDs and associated use authorizations. The 2009 budget request effectively makes permanent the intent of the 2008 Congressional action with respect to charging a fee to process APDs. The Administration will re-propose legislation to amend Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to allow the BLM to undertake a rulemaking to permanently institute cost recovery fees on APDs. The 2009 budget assumes an initial APD assessment fee of \$4,150 that is estimated to generate \$34 million in cost recoveries. The funds will be deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures account.

Oil and Gas Management: Shift Funds from Oil Shale EIS to Oil and Gas Inspection and Enforcement [\$400,000] – In 2009, \$400,000 in base funding for the oil shale program will be redirected to oil and gas inspection activities to improve the BLM's ability to keep up with the pace of industry's on-the-ground operations and better ensure that oil and gas operations are conducted in an environmentally sound manner. The redirected \$400,000 for inspections is in addition to the base funding of \$1.951 million added by Congress in 2008, which will be retained in 2009 and used for inspection and production monitoring.

Other Legislative Budget Changes

The following proposals have been or will be directed to the appropriate authorizing committees:

Accelerated Coal Bonus Bid Payments - The 2009 budget request proposes to accelerate the schedule for bonus bid payments on all new coal leases. Full payment of bonus bids would be required within the first year of the lease sale. Current law requires the BLM to offer the deferred payment option for at least half of leases, allowing coal operators to spread the bonus bid payments over five years.

Amendment to Federal Lands Transaction Facilitation Act – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) sales program generates receipts which provide the BLM greater land acquisition funding than the Land and Water Conservation Fund (the BLM's traditional source of land acquisition funding). Unless reauthorized, FLTFA will sunset on July 24, 2010. The 2009 budget request proposes legislation to extend FLTFA authority beyond 2010 and to amend the BLM's land sale authority under FLTFA. The legislation will both expand the public lands available for disposal under FLTFA and change the distribution of the proceeds of those sales. Under the Act, the BLM is currently limited to selling lands identified for disposal in land-use

plans that were in effect prior to the enactment of FLTFA, and makes the proceeds available for the acquisition of other non-Federal lands within specially-designated areas such as National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and National Monuments. The 2009 budget request proposes to amend FLTFA to: extend FLTFA until January 1, 2018; expand the categories of lands eligible for acquisition and sale; authorize deposit of 30 percent of net sale proceeds (after deducting four percent for State payments and 20 percent for the BLM's sale expenses) for land acquisition and conservation enhancement projects on Federal land; and direct 70 percent of net sale proceeds into the General Fund of the US Treasury. This proposal will minimize the amount of Federal spending not subject to regular oversight through the appropriations process and will ensure that taxpayers directly benefit from these land sales. More detailed information about the BLM's land sales and acquisition programs are provided in the Collections, Permanent Operating Accounts, and the Realty and Ownership Management Activity-Subactivity sections of this document.

Elimination of the Range Improvement Fund – The 2009 President's budget request proposes to eliminate the Range Improvement Fund. This elimination will move more responsibility for construction and maintenance of public land projects to the public land users as well as other Management of Lands and Resources programs. The Administration submitted legislation on April 4, 2007 to amend the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* to direct the 50 percent of grazing fee receipts currently deposited in the Range Improvement fund (i.e. the Federal share of such receipts) to be deposited in the General Fund of the Treasury.

Geothermal Energy Receipts — The Administration will resubmit legislation to repeal Sections 224 and 234 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of the Energy Policy Act, geothermal lease payments were directed 50 percent to States, 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent to the General Fund. The Energy Policy Act changed this beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to a new BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. The repeal of Sections 224 and 234 will reverse these changes and restore the disposition of geothermal revenue to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury.

Authorization of Oil and Gas Leasing in Arctic National Wildlife Refuge (ANWR) – Consistent with past budget requests, the 2009 budget request again proposes that Congress enact legislation authorizing limited exploration and development of oil and gas resources within the Section 1002 planning area of ANWR, using the strictest environmental standards. The Budget Request assumes legislation would be enacted in time to allow a first lease sale in 2010.

Repeal APD Fee Prohibition in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 – The 2009 budget request for oil and gas management reflects a proposed transition from reliance on mandatory mineral leasing receipts authorized by Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act* (i.e. the Pilot Office Fund) to cost recoveries. The Administration will be proposing legislation to repeal provisions in Section 365 that prohibit the BLM from implementing cost recovery fees for processing Applications for Permit to Drill (drilling permits) and divert mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to the BLM. The BLM currently estimates it will spend approximately \$21 million in Section 365 receipts in 2008. The Administration will re-propose legislation to amend Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to allow the BLM to undertake a rulemaking to permanently institute cost recovery fees on APDs. The 2009 budget assumes an initial APD assessment fee of \$4,150 that is estimated to generate \$34 million in cost recoveries. The funds will be deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures account.

The proposed increased reliance on cost recoveries is consistent with the findings of previous Inspector General Reports and the 2005 PART review of this program, which found that the program does not adequately charge identifiable users for costs incurred in their behalf.

The following proposal is contained in the appropriations language submitted as part of the 2009 President's budget request.

Extension of the Grazing Permit/Lease Renewal Timeline - The BLM is facing several challenges in issuing the grazing permit renewals, including an increase in litigation that requires more analysis in the associated National Environmental Policy Act documentation, as well as a 2007 wildfire season that temporarily diverted staff. The 2009 President's Budget Request proposes a one year extension, through the end of 2009, of Section 325 Interior Appropriation language (P.L. 108-108). This proposal is found in Section 418 of the General Provisions. The provision in P.L. 108-108 provided BLM the ability to renew grazing permit and leases before completion of environmental analyses, for the years 2004-2008.

Congressional Directives

The Bureau of Land Management is in the process of responding to requests for information from the House and Senate Appropriations Committees. Many of these requests are discussed in these justifications. A summary of some of the requests follows.

Energy and Minerals — House Report 110-187 accompanying the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act directs the BLM to evaluate procedures for funding energy and minerals activities; directs the BLM to carefully evaluate its charged-as-worked procedures; and report back to the Committee by March 20, 2008 on steps taken to assure the public that oil and gas and other mineral activities are not supported at the expense of other Bureau conservation programs. The BLM's National Energy Policy Office is preparing this report.

Realty and Ownership Management — House Report 110-187 accompanying the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act, directs the BLM to provide advance notice to the Congress in the event that the Department plans to approve any RS2477 claims, and provide quarterly reports to the Committee on the Bureau's activities concerning various claims under the RS2477 statute.

Realty and Ownership Management – Land Sales — House Report 110-187 accompanying the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act requests annual summaries of sales, expenditures, and fund balances in the budget justification from the entire Bureau's land sales authorizations. This report will be submitted to Congress under separate cover.

Resource Protection and Maintenance — House Report 110-187 accompanying the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act directs BLM to provide a report summarizing the extent to which existing and future plans include evaluations of the impacts of global climate change. The BLM is currently preparing this report.

National Landscape Conservation System — Senate Report No. 110-91, and the Explanatory Statement accompanying the 2008 Omnibus Appropriations Act direct the Bureau to present line item program elements for National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, and National Scenic and Historic Trails in future budget justifications, and to present annual expenditure and outcome reports, presenting expenditures by unit and subactivity, by December 31, of the subsequent fiscal year. The BLM has developed a separate subactivity to fund the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. Funding tables showing allocations for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other NLCS units are provided in the Emphasis Area tab.

PRESIDENT'S MANAGEMENT AGENDA

The BLM is committed to continuing active implementation of the President's Management Agenda in 2009 for improving management and performance of the Federal Government, and for practicing the Secretary's vision of citizen-centered management excellence.

Budget and Performance Integration

The *Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)* requires all organizations in the Federal government to fully integrate planning or strategic goals with performance objectives in the development of their budgets. Performance Measures developed in the Strategic Plan structure give agencies a tool with which to measure the outcomes of their efforts and evaluate the results. The BLM has made progress in implementing Budget and Performance Integration by completing the following actions.

- The BLM implemented Activity Based Costing in 2001 and has been using the Activity Based Costing Information to evaluate and improve annual performance since 2002. The BLM's cost and performance data available in its Cost Management System is used as a principle means to evaluate the costs of the BLM's workloads as well as trends in performance and the efficiencies achieved. In 2008, a full review of prior year (2005-2007) financial and performance information was completed using the Management Information System, and the cost management capabilities of Activity Based Costing (ABC). Results of the review were used to provide the final allocations for the 2008 Annual Work Plan, provide allocations for the 2009 Planning Target Allocation, and to develop the 2009 President's Budget request.
- The BLM participated in the review and updating of the Department of the Interior 2007-2012 Strategic Plan and updated the BLM 2007-2012 Operating Plan. These plans contain a limited number of long-term and annual goals, and include all of the approved program assessment (PART) recommended performance measures.
- Performance appraisal plans for managers are tied directly to the Strategic Plan and Bureau Operating Plan goals and measures and the related performance targets are cascaded throughout the organization to individual employee appraisal plans.
- The BLM participates in quarterly reviews with the Department of Interior. The full cost of achieving performance goals and the marginal cost of the progress is reported during each quarterly review.

BLM's Implementation of the Program Assessment Rating Tool

The Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) is a systematic method of assessing the performance of program activities across the Federal government that is designed to identify areas for improving program performance and to increase the link between performance to budget allocation decisions.

Two BLM programs, Mining Law Administration, and the *Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA)* did not have sufficient performance measures developed to

evaluate their effectiveness during their original assessment. Those programs have been developing performance measures and working with the Administration on other follow-up actions in preparation for re-assessment. Information on all of the completed PARTs may be found on the Office of Management and Budget website located at www.omb.gov/part.

Each program that has been assessed is required to develop at least one efficiency measure. The BLM is working on developing approved efficiency measures for all assessments. The BLM continues to use PART follow-up actions to improve program effectiveness and PART efficiency measures to demonstrate the relative cost-effectiveness of its programs in achieving goals. By presenting its performance targets and accomplishments in terms of annual outputs or outcomes, in the context of public demand, and by showing consistent improvement in unit cost and timeliness, the BLM can show that it is leveraging its investments in cost management and other systems to deliver better value to taxpayers. For example:

- The Realty and Lands Program uses a Cadastral Survey efficiency measure, *Percent of cadastral surveys completed within 18 months of being funded*, for measuring the BLM's ability to meet the needs of cadastral survey customers by completing surveys in a timely manner. *For example, the completion of a cadastral survey may allow land to be conveyed or a grazing authorization to be approved in a more timely manner.*
- In response to a PART recommendation, the BLM is working on a multi-year monitoring strategy to integrate and enhance the Bureau's on-going program-specific monitoring activities. In 2007, BLM will continue pilot projects to test areas of the strategy. Implementation strategies related to land health at the local, regional, and national scale will be completed in 2007.

Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA) Data Validation and Verification

The *Government Performance and Results Act* requires all agencies to describe the means by which performance will be validated and verified in annual performance plans. The BLM uses the Department of Interior's Data Validation and Verification checklist as a guide to ensure the overall reliability of the performance data that is collected and submitted. The checklist incorporates a number of sections which include:

- *Validation of Performance Measures:* In 2007, all of the performance measures the BLM uses were reviewed during the DOI Strategic Plan review process. The definitions for the performance measures were updated and the measurement processes clarified. Performance targets for each goal were evaluated and out-year strategies adjusted to reflect the current priorities and management decisions. The BLM uses a strategic matrix to map the relationship of individual performance to the goals. The strategic matrix and the workload and performance measure definitions are available to all employees on the BLM Budget and Cost Management websites.
- *Data Entry and Transfer:* The Performance Management Data System is used by the BLM to collect performance information. A data entry manual is available online and standard data entry policy is established for all levels of the organization. Performance reporting requirements and improvement procedures are issued annually. In 2007 policy was issued using Instruction Memorandum No. 2007-129.
- *Data Security and Integrity:* The BLM provides the same high level of security for performance data that it does for financial data. Firewalls/password protection, user rolls and access levels etc., are standard practices for reporting performance and financial data in the BLM. The BLM systems run a backup every night. The disaster recovery plan covers all financial systems including the Management Information System which houses the performance data.

- *Data Quality and Limitations:* Laws, BLM manuals, and program policy define the performance standards used consistently across the BLM. These standards are available in every office. Performance measure definitions also include the unit of measure, and/or measurement process. All offices are required to maintain documentation to support reported performance. Program case files and final reports are available in each office. Individual program data bases are also used to collect more detailed information. Quarterly reviews and program workshops are conducted to reinforce standard methods of data collection and verify consistency.
- *Oversight and Certification:* Performance reporting is cascaded to every level of the organization and is included in employee evaluations.

Section II of this document, Goal Performance Table, presents a consolidated view of the BLM's performance and funding (cost) information. The Goal Performance Table provides a comprehensive listing of all GPRA Strategic Plan and all PART performance measures, in addition to BLM performance measures.

Strategic Management of Human Capital

The BLM's Workforce Plan covers Fiscal Years 2008 through 2013 and addresses the requirements necessary to replenish skills and knowledge, improve work efficiencies, employee development, and succession planning. The BLM's workforce planning process integrates budget with performance to define the workforce allocation model. The BLM has an overall retirement eligibility rate of 35 percent over the next 5 years, however this rate is substantially higher in some key positions. The new Bureau Workforce Plan identifies five action areas to ensure BLM has the right person in the right place at the right time. BLM will focus efforts in recruitment where the BLM has initiated major recruitment programs to target entry level and mid-level employees to assist in the transition from an older, retirement-eligible workforce. The other four areas are succession management retention strategies, workforce management and organizational improvement and refinement. These programs have helped the BLM to develop tactics to improve the strategic management of human capital.

Competitive Sourcing

In accordance with the Federal Activities Inventory Reform Act (FAIR) of 1998, the BLM is assessing the quality and costs of the BLM's in-house performance capability compared to private sector performance capability. In addition, competitive sourcing also assists the BLM in evaluating performance and re-engineering activities for efficiency to ensure that customers, stakeholders, and citizens are provided services at the best possible value. Since FY 2002, the BLM has conducted one Standard study, 47 Express Reviews and five Streamlined studies.

FY 2007–

- The BLM analyzed the Administrative Support function of the Washington Office, National Interagency Fire Center, Alaska State Office and the Idaho State Office to determine if any savings or work improvement possibilities are feasible.
- Annual savings of \$2 million resulting from IT Helpdesk and IT security is largely achieved by doing work in-house, rather than outsourcing.

FY 2008–

- The BLM will analyze the inventory and monitoring functions throughout the Bureau. This feasibility analysis should be complete by the end of FY 2008.

FY 2009–

- The BLM will continue to assess the quality and costs of the BLM's in-house performance capacity as compared to private sector performance capacity, as appropriate.

Improved Financial Performance

The Improved Financial Performance scorecard requires that agencies meet nine standards of success to receive a “Green” status rating. Seven of these standards are compliance standards and two are results standards. The seven compliance standards focus on maintaining strong financial operations and compliance with laws, regulations, and standards. The BLM continues to make progress in a number of areas, including using financial information to inform decision-making and drive results as well as implementing a plan for continuously expanding and improving the usefulness of financial information. The BLM's MIS and Cost Management Systems provide all employees with up-to-date financial information to compare planned and budgetary resources with actual expenditures; and provide accurate information on the full and incremental cost of outputs, performance goals, and performance measures. The BLM's success in this area is evidenced by 13 consecutive years of unqualified audit opinions on its financial statements.

Expanding E-Government

The E-Government efforts will be concentrated in implementing government-wide projects, including the Geospatial One-Stop (GOS), which provides a spatial data “card catalog” of metadata for easier, more reliable public access to the Federal government's spatial information. The GOS should save the public hundreds of millions of dollars annually by eliminating redundant data collection and increasing opportunities for cost-sharing partnerships.

The BLM has posted the metadata and provided map services for Cadastral and Land and Minerals programs, and Federal surface management agency boundaries. The BLM has also provided metadata records from BLM clearinghouses to allow the public to find BLM spatial resource information more easily. The BLM will continue to post information to GOS via the LR2000 and NILS land and resource record automation projects (Legacy Rehost 2000 and National Integrated and Land System), as well as expanded partnerships to enhance and improve the quality of data that is provided to the public. The BLM will also continue to fine-tune the BLM's web presence and other means of electronic communications, such as targeted e-mails, video and audio, to more efficiently and effectively deliver the BLM's message and information to the public.

The BLM invests funds in IT Support for Resources and Mineral Land Use Planning (e-Planning), which is a system based on various commercial off-the-shelf products that are integrated to provide a suite of sophisticated, yet easy-to-use tools that include the ability to perform several tasks listed below.

The e-Planning system can:

- Write, edit, share, peer-to-peer review and approve multi-authored project text;
- Publish documents in multiple formats such as web, CD-ROM, paper or PDF;
- Accept public comments directly into a database to cut down on spam;
- Encourage more substantive comments that are specific and tied to the text;
- View maps related to the data;

- Process public comments;
- Establish and follow predefined workflows;
- Create dynamic and interactive links between textual information and the geospatial data supporting and describing the text;
- Utilize decision support tools;
- Take advantage of a centralized library of multiple document templates and other items;
- Identify and reuse content; and
- Manage records to comply with the National Archive and Records Administration's requirements.

These tasks as well as the content re-use should aid the BLM with reducing the amount of time, and therefore the costs, required to produce a Resource Management Plan. The BLM anticipates that e-Planning will also provide better collaboration with cooperating agencies and the public by making land use and NEPA documentation available 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Capital Asset Justification for the BLM's major IT investments can be viewed at <http://www.doi.gov/ocio/cp/index.html>.

Asset Management

As part of Executive Order 13327 – Federal Real Property Asset Management of February 6, 2004, the BLM has developed an Asset Management Plan (AMP) to promote the efficient and economical use of Federal real property resources in accordance with their value as national assets. The objectives of the AMP are to assist in managing the BLM's portfolio of constructed assets; to reduce non-mission dependent assets; and to improve the condition of mission critical and mission dependent assets. The expected result is an inventory of constructed assets at the right size, in good condition, and which can be managed at an appropriate cost to meet BLM mission needs. The AMP addresses the need to have an accurate inventory of BLM constructed assets and articulates the BLM strategy and plan of action for improving the management and conditions of these assets. The plan utilizes two key indices that assess those assets which have the highest priority to the BLM mission and those that can possibly be disposed of, and the physical condition of these assets. The two indices are the Asset Priority Index (API), which assists the manager in assessing the priority, or level of importance of constructed assets; and the Facility Condition Index (FCI), which is a ratio of needed repairs on an asset divided by the total value of the asset. These indicators will assist BLM in optimizing its Annual and Deferred Maintenance programs by disposing of unnecessary assets and redirecting funds to those assets that are critical to the mission of BLM. Please see the table below for the quantity of disposed fleet and heavy vehicle assets and the funds retained to purchase new more efficient assets.

In addition to developing an Asset Management Plan, BLM maintains and updates Site-Specific Asset Business Plans (ABP) in compliance with the Department's guidance. The ABP covers all aspects of the BLM's real property owned and leased assets inventory. The ABP also provides important evidence that managers are managing Interior assets efficiently and effectively at each site. The BLM will continue to update and maintain a current and accurate inventory in the Office of Management and Budget-sponsored Federal Real Property Profile (FRPP) electronic database on bureau real property. Progress towards meeting the goals of the DOI's Asset Management Program will be measured in accordance with metrics in the DOI's Strategic Plan.

FY 2005-2007 BLM Disposed Assets: Fleet & Heavy Equipment				
	2005	2006	2007	Total
Number	337	349	472	1158
Value*	\$2,906,000	\$3,392,000	\$4,852,000	\$11,150,000

Research and Development

The DOI is using the Administration's Research and Development (R&D) investment criteria to assess the value of the BLM's R&D program. These guidelines are intended to ensure that any information disseminated by the BLM will be of high quality, accurate, and useable. The guidelines also provide the mechanism for the public to challenge the quality of the information used by the BLM and to receive a response to those challenges. More information about BLM's R&D program is located in the cross-cutting section, as well as under a separate tab labeled Research and Development.

Energy Management at Interior Facilities

As mandated in the Presidential directives of September 26, 2005, all Federal agencies shall institute Fuel Conservation Initiatives to conserve energy. Based upon this mandate the BLM has provided direction to all State and Field Offices. The direction lists specific long-term and short-term actions to conserve electricity, fuel oil, natural gas and fuel for vehicles and equipment. The BLM will also achieve energy savings through use of energy-efficient light bulbs.

Fleet Transportation

The BLM currently manages a fleet of 5,244 vehicles at a cost of \$40.6 million. Again in 2008, the BLM will require detailed fleet plans from each of its BLM State Offices. An ongoing initiative focuses on economic-based strategies, including: implementation of life-cycle replacement schedules; disposal of underutilized vehicles and vehicles that have surpassed their lifecycle; use of fleet performance measures; use of energy-saving practices and expanded use of alternate-fueled vehicles, such as a three-miles-per gallon improvement in fuel efficiency; and expanded focus on increased accountability for fuel costs by all offices.

Environmental Management

The BLM issued the Environmental Management System policy in May 2006 and is currently working to implement a pilot in the Washington Office and in the Wyoming State Office. The results of the pilots will be analyzed and the BLM will move forward in implementing this System at all appropriate BLM organizational levels. In addition, the BLM continues to reduce environmental impacts of its activities through chemical reduction, environmentally preferable purchasing, sustainability, energy conservation, use of alternative energy sources, and electronic stewardship. A few of the many BLM goals and accomplishments are identified below. The BLM is:

- Developing an integrated "Greening" strategy for coordinating the efforts of States, Centers, and the Washington Office in order to efficiently achieve the BLM's environmental goals and objectives;

- Reducing specific chemicals and solid waste in accordance with the pollution prevention and recycling provisions of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), pertinent regulations, and Departmental directives;
- Implementing sustainable building design principles that encompass site planning, building design, materials selection, and life cycle management of new structures to insure environmentally sustainable operations;
- Identifying and installing energy conservation measures at all appropriate BLM facilities under the Energy Savings Performance Contract;
- Using the Compliance Assessment - Safety, Health, and the Environment program as the primary means to conduct environmental audits, identify findings, analyze root causes, and monitor corrective actions in order to ensure that BLM programs and facilities are operating in a safe and environmentally compliant manner.
- Achieving energy savings through use of energy-efficient light bulbs.

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EMPHASIS AREAS

The BLM's Budget Strategy Team develops recommendations that guide the budget and operational priorities for the Bureau. This team advises the BLM Director and consists of members from all levels of the organization, including two State Directors, a Field Manager, a District Manager, a State Office Budget Officer, the Bureau Budget Officer, Assistant Directors in the Washington Office, and the Deputy Director for Operations. In spring 2007, the Budget Strategy Team identified the six priority emphasis areas for the next three to five years as follows: 1) Land Health, 2) NLCS, 3) Border Issues, 4) Energy Security, 5) Community Growth and 6) Non-Energy Commodity Use. The 2009-2012 emphasis areas lay out priority work that will allow BLM to meet the National priorities and aforementioned challenges.

The 2009-2012 emphasis areas reflect changes since the original emphasis areas were developed in 2003, including revisions and development of two new emphasis areas. In developing the emphasis areas, the Team considered the dramatic social and ecological changes taking place across the West affecting the BLM's on-the-ground work, risks and opportunities, identified how BLM programs can collaborate to meet the goals, identified both internal and possible external funding sources, and for some areas, identified criteria for allocating funds to priority work by state or region. The Team considered the Administration's and the Secretary of the Interior's priorities for the management of public lands, the DOI 2007-2012 Strategic Plan, as well as the on-the-ground needs and issues identified by the BLM State Directors.

Based on the 2009-2012 emphasis areas, the BLM developed initiatives and programs to be implemented in 2009. The emphasis areas, and many of the initiatives and programs are supported with funding from several budget activities and subactivities, consistent with the philosophy that the BLM can more effectively address land management challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective. This section provides a more detailed description of the major initiatives and programs promulgated from the 2009-2012 emphasis areas.

Land Health

The BLM will take a holistic, landscape-level approach to managing the public lands. This includes identifying key areas important for sustaining America's wildlife resources and implementing a program to ensure species continue to remain healthy and resilient in light of continuing increased pressures on public lands. Recent drought cycles, catastrophic fires, and new invasions of harmful non-native species have stressed land health and taxed managers' ability to ensure ecological integrity while accommodating increased demands for public land uses across the landscape. A new focus will be placed on giving land managers the tools they need to accomplish land health goals across multiple planning units, engaging partners who can join with the BLM in actively achieving a common landscape vision, and managing multiple public land uses in a way that preserves the health of the land for future generations. Private landowners and public land users will have increased opportunities to assist land managers in meeting these goals.

Presidential Initiatives such as the Healthy Forests Initiative, National Fire Plan, Healthy Lands Initiative and the Northwest Forest Plan combined with existing landscape-level programs such as the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative, the Great Basin Restoration Initiative, and others modeled after them, will be the primary vehicles that will drive public lands toward a new, sustainable level of health and productivity to meet the needs of future generations.

The BLM will focus on land resource rehabilitation, protection, and management for multiple objectives including: biological diversity, preservation, and sustainable development of the resources. Land conservation restoration efforts are targeted towards priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives. The BLM's Healthy Lands Initiative is one of the many initiatives and programs addressing land health.

HEALTHY LANDS INITIATIVE

The Secretary of the Interior launched the Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI) in 2007 to accelerate restoration, increase productivity, and improve the health of public lands in the Western United States. In his announcement April 10, 2007, Interior Secretary Kempthorne said, "We developed the Healthy Lands Initiative to get out in front of, as well as respond to, a multitude of pressures on the public lands – pressures that come in the form of increased urban-suburban development; increased outdoor recreational activity; rising demands for energy; impacts from large-scale wildfires; and the effects of an ongoing weed invasion."

The Long Term Goal of the HLI is to preserve the diversity and productivity of public and private lands across the landscape. Through partnerships, BLM plans to implement land restoration activities that will help preclude the need to list species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). One species of particular concern is the sage-grouse, whose habitat spans 11 Western States. Many of the HLI projects will restore or improve habitat for sage-grouse and a number of other sagebrush-dependent species. BLM will continue to allow for managed development, including energy and other public land uses.

BLM will accomplish the goal of HLI through interagency coordination (BLM, USGS, FWS and other appropriate federal and State agencies) to:

- Engage cooperators and affected landowners to expand and accelerate habitat restoration, increase habitat connectivity, and improve habitat resilience so that wide-ranging species can flourish.
- Complete regional assessments across large landscapes and jurisdictions.
- Amend or update Land Use Plans where necessary.
- Identify management priorities at a regional scale.
- Strategically implement vegetation enhancement treatments at the landscape level to include Federal and non-Federal lands, investing time, money and effort in the areas that stand to reap the greatest environmental benefit. (Where appropriate, emphasis will be on units of the National Landscape Conservation System, National Wildlife Refuge System, state and local wildlife management areas, areas of connectivity and other high habitat value lands.)
- Strategically focus BLM base appropriations toward the HLI emphasis areas within each state.
- Help recover listed species under the Endangered Species Act and help preclude the need to list additional species by restoring the habitat needed by candidate, special status, or other species of management concern while providing for public land uses.
- Identify species of management concern and the threats associated with them.
- Increase opportunities to leverage cooperative solutions and funding across ownerships and jurisdictions by working with partners and local communities to improve vegetation communities.
- Complement strategically designed habitat reclamation and mitigation projects required of commercial operators on public lands.
- Help control exotic invasive plants and establish native plant communities where possible.

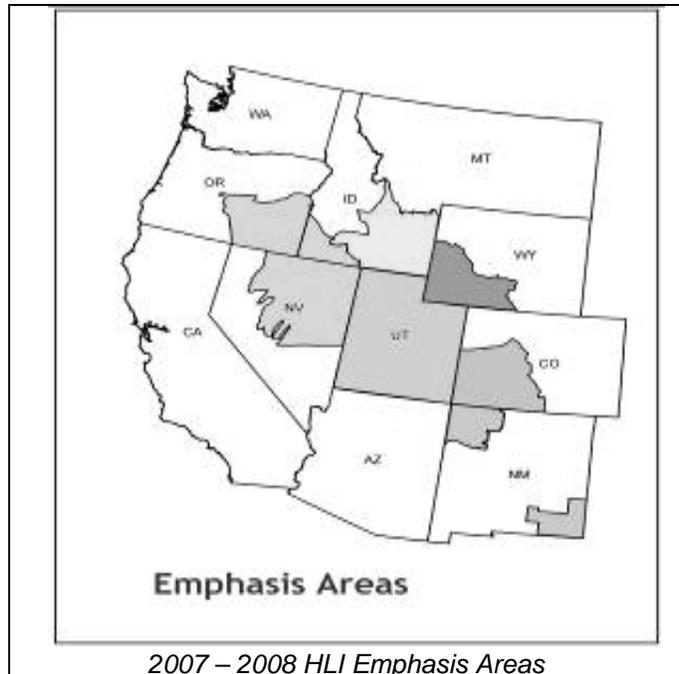
Appropriated funds will be leveraged through partnership contributions to increase land restoration treatments across multiple jurisdictions. HLI has already had great success in bringing together partners with a shared interest in protecting, restoring, and enhancing our multi-resource ecosystems. In 2007, \$2.0 million in partnership contributions were received in response to the \$3.0 million in new HLI funding that BLM received. Building on this base of support in 2008, partners are expected to contribute \$3.4 million to augment BLM HLI funding of \$4.9 million. Increases in BLM HLI funding generally lead to proportionate increases in partner contributions.

HLI is an approach to land management that increases the pace of and more effectively implements land health treatments by focusing on priority HLI emphasis areas at a landscape level with the support of multiple partners. The six HLI emphasis areas selected in 2007 - 2008 are located in Utah, New Mexico, Southwest Wyoming, Southeast Oregon-Southwest Idaho-Northern Nevada, South-central Idaho, and western Colorado.

These HLI emphasis areas were initially selected due to an urgent need to maintain, improve, and restore wildlife habitat for species of concern to help preclude the need to list those species by taking a landscape-level approach. Concern about habitat was spurred in part due to the tremendous increase in oil and gas development occurring within many of the HLI emphasis areas.

Continued implementation of HLI will:

- Concentrate restoration efforts in strategic areas that will provide the maximum benefit to species of concern.
- Leverage new and continuing partnership funding and demonstrate a variety of models of success.
- Establish or enhance existing partnerships so that multiple jurisdictions are included in the restoration/reclamation efforts.
- Reduce BLM's overall unit cost for treatments through economies of scale achieved through the utilization of one contract for all partners.



Critical Factors

The management of natural resources is always subject to climatic conditions and changes. The Western States have experienced extreme drought conditions for several years. In addition, the frequency of wildfires and the expansion of invasive weeds directly affect the timing and type of land health treatments. During times of frequent wildfires, planned land health treatments may be foregone to ensure that emergency stabilization of public lands can take place. For example in 2007, Utah experienced wildfires in locations planned for land health treatments. Litigation also may delay or cancel planned land health treatments.

RESTORE NEW MEXICO: Pecos District, A Healthy Lands Initiative Success Story

Conservation - Protection of Large Scale, Multi-Resource Ecosystems: The Pecos District staff has identified priority landscapes and watersheds as having significant invasive shrub encroachment into the desert grassland. Eliminating targeted invasive species results in flourishing native grasses and forbs, restored biodiversity, enhanced wildlife habitat, increased water flow and water quality due to increased soil infiltration, and decreased erosion.

Connectivity - Reduced Habitat Fragmentation: Working closely with private, state, and other federal partners, wildlife habitat fragmentation was reduced through the treatment of 40,000 acres of BLM, 9,043 acres of private and State land, and 12,013 acres of other federal lands. Treatments were conducted in habitat for the Federally listed Aplomando Falcon and in habitat for the Lesser Prairie Chicken, a Candidate species.

Partnerships: New Mexico BLM is engaging partners and inviting the public to participate in the restoration of the habitat on public and private lands. Healthy Lands Initiative partners in New Mexico consist of nine key organizations and groups, and many individuals who have each contributed in their own significant and unique way:

- New Mexico Association of Conservation Districts
- Natural Resources Conservation Service
- Carlsbad Soil and Water Conservation District
- New Mexico State Land Office
- New Mexico Department of Game and Fish
- Southeastern New Mexico Ranching Community
- Energy and Power Industry Partners
- Bureau of Land Management: Pecos District, New Mexico
- County Agencies



Mesquite invades and degrades sites.



After mesquite was sprayed and killed, native plants flourish.

Transparency – Better Public and Stakeholder Involvement at all Stages: Partners were involved early, through the processes of environmental planning, conducting landscape assessments, and monitoring. The NEPA process allows for grassland restoration projects proposed by BLM staff in consultation with the ranchers and other affected users to be reviewed by the community of interested parties. Upon completion of review, the parties worked together to identify areas where brush infestation is more prevalent and can benefit the most from proposed treatments.

Application – Across BLM Lands and Other Jurisdictions as Appropriate: 61,056 acres within the priority landscapes in southwestern New Mexico were treated for the invasive species mesquite. Significant progress has come from partners working together, focusing on a landscape scale.

Key restoration accomplishments include:

- Reversing the expansion of invasive and exotic plant species.
- Reversing habitat fragmentation.
- Restoring native habitat for wildlife and endangered species.
- Improving water quality and quantity.

Coordination with other Federal Agencies

The work of the USGS and the FWS are critical to the success of HLI. In 2009, USGS is proposing a funding level of \$5.0 million to conduct an ecological assessment to build on the baseline of scientific information related to wildlife habitat and development activities in the Wyoming HLI emphasis area; identify strategic, integrated monitoring protocols; organize a regional geospatial database to store collected information and make it available to all partners; and organize and conduct workshops in HLI emphasis areas to identify needs and appropriate science to meet HLI goals.

FWS is proposing a funding level of \$2.0 million in support of the Wyoming HLI emphasis area to provide timely planning and consultation expertise to BLM to ensure that energy development impacts to wildlife and habitat are effectively mitigated and to help preclude the need for listing of species; undertake species conservation activities on federal and non-federal lands; increase assistance to private landowners to improve habitat and protect species on private lands; and conduct fish habitat restoration projects on federal and non-federal lands.

An excellent example of coordination with other agencies is occurring in the Wyoming HLI emphasis area, the Wyoming Conservation Landscape Initiative (WLCI). The USGS, FWS, Wyoming Game and Fish Department, and Wyoming Department of Agriculture each have an employee stationed at the BLM coordinating office for WLCI in Rock Springs. These employees are actively involved in project solicitation, project development, establishing project selection criteria, and project selection. Additionally, the USGS is the lead agency for the science strategy and will be hosting a workshop in March of 2008 to present the comprehensive assessment for the WLCI area, which has identified priority project areas, priority species for conservation action in these areas, and how projects will benefit the species of concern. Information from this workshop and the existing science plan will be used to identify and plan future projects to ensure integration of science information and on-the-ground implementation actions.

Coordination with other BLM Programs

The HLI is an integral part of many BLM programs. Each year, from 2007 – 2009, BLM is spending \$8.2 million in base MLR subactivity program funding on similar landscape restoration treatments in the HLI emphasis areas in addition to the HLI funding to supporting HLI projects. A number of programs are working closely together to develop 2009 proposed work within the HLI emphasis areas. These programs are listed below. Performance measures and targets are reported under these programs.

- National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)–
 - Implementation of Integrated Weed Management Projects
 - Implementation of Restoration Projects
- Fuels Management
- Invasive and Noxious Weed Program
- Wildlife and Fisheries Programs
- Threatened and Endangered Species Program
- Rangeland Management Program
- Healthy Forests Initiative
- Soil, Water, and Air Management

HLI directly supports the BLM's Land Health emphasis area by funding projects that improve habitat, watershed health, and restore landscapes. HLI supports the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) emphasis area by implementing projects across administrative boundaries to treat watersheds holistically. Some HLI projects are within NLCS units. HLI also supports the BLM's Non-Energy Commodity Use emphasis area because treatments within rangeland, forests, and woodlands may produce by-products, such as thinning pinyon-juniper woodlands.

Means and Strategies - The strategy for the HLI consists of three components:

(1) **HLI funding** to pay for strategic, collaborative conservation and restoration activities across large landscapes, matched by partner contributions.

The BLM will leverage appropriated funding with matching funds provided by other Federal agencies, state, local and tribal governments; philanthropic organizations; advocacy groups; and energy industry partners.

(2) **HLI policy tools** to facilitate federal agency achievement of landscape level restoration goals. An entire suite of policy tools is being developed by the BLM to support HLI, including:

- Clarification of the BLM Mitigation Policy, including off-site mitigation.
- Clarification of the BLM use of appropriated funds for work on non-Federal lands policy.
- Use of native plants and seeds.
- Clarification of planning policies.

(3) **HLI assessment and planning** to provide critical information on land health required for implementation, monitoring, and adaptive management.

- The BLM will continue its collaborative work with the USGS, FWS, and other partners to refine and institutionalize the process for conducting regional assessments of ecological condition, trends, land stressors, and for monitoring change.
- The BLM will identify priority regions for conducting regional assessments, and identify priority areas for conservation and restoration across multiple jurisdictions.
- Complete any required planning, environmental assessment, and Threatened & Endangered species or cultural clearances for proposed conservation and restoration activities in identified priority areas.

Criteria Used to Select Project Proposals

Priority will be given to those HLI project proposals that:

- Focus on regionally significant resource values.
- Address threats to relatively intact areas or areas functioning at risk including habitat fragmentation, as opposed to restoring significantly deteriorated areas.
- Contain a well-thought through three to five year program of work, including a strategy for sequencing projects and for tracking and reporting on accomplishments.
- Build on existing cross-program and cross-jurisdictional partnerships.
- Include innovative approaches to sharing resources and skills.
- Demonstrate management capacity and commitment.

Funding – In 2007 BLM used \$3.0 million to establish a new subactivity for HLI to track fund distribution, performance, and accomplishments. In 2008 and beyond, the HLI subactivity is

dropped, and funds will be distributed and tracked in existing BLM MLR subactivities as directed by Congress.

BLM leverages appropriated base program funding with matching funding provided by other Federal agencies, State, local and tribal governments; philanthropic organizations; advocacy groups; and energy industry partners.

In 2009, the landscape restoration component of the HLI is expanded to seven geographic locations and a \$10.0 million increase is requested for a total of \$14.9 million in HLI funding in addition to the \$8.2 million in funding used for HLI restoration activities from other base subactivity funding. California (Modoc Plateau, San Joaquin Valley, and California Desert areas) will be added as an HLI emphasis area to the six 2008 HLI emphasis areas, and the northwest portion of Colorado will be added to the Colorado HLI emphasis area.

Strategic Plan – The Initiative supports three of the Department’s Strategic Plan mission areas:

- **Resource Protection:** by improving the health of watersheds and landscapes which are DOI-managed or influenced in a manner consistent with obligations regarding the allocation and use of water.
- **Resource Use:** by managing or influencing resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value.
- **Serving Communities:** through increasing economic self-sufficiency of local areas.

HLI FUNDING			
SUBACTIVITY	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ENACTED	2009 PB
HLI	\$3,000,000	N/A	N/A
SOIL, WATER, AIR	N/A	0	\$3,000,000
RANGE	N/A	\$2,461,000	\$2,961,000
FORESTRY	N/A	0	\$150,000
RIPARIAN	N/A	\$492,000	1,992,000
WILDLIFE	N/A	\$1,477,000	\$5,977,000
FISHERIES	N/A	\$492,000	\$292,000
THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES	N/A	0	\$550,000
TOTAL – NEW HLI FUNDING	\$3,000,000	\$4,922,000	\$14,922,000
BASE FUNDING FROM VARIOUS MLR SUBACTIVITIES	est.\$8,200,000	est.\$8,200,000	est.\$8,200,000
TOTAL BLM HLI FUNDING	\$11,200,000	\$12,922,000	\$22,922,000
PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS	\$2,000,000	est.\$3,400,000	est.\$10,000,000
FUND DISTRIBUTION BY EMPHASIS AREA	2007 ACTUAL	2008 ENACTED	2009 PB
CALIFORNIA	N/A	N/A	\$1,422,000
COLORADO LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION INITIATIVE	\$325,000	\$394,000	\$2,000,000
SOUTHERN IDAHO/SNAKE RIVER PLAIN	\$380,000	\$373,000	\$1,500,000
RESTORE NEW MEXICO	\$1,000,000	\$1,398,000	\$3,500,000
UTAH WATERSHED RESTORATION INITIATIVE	\$439,000	\$738,000	\$2,000,000
SW WYOMING LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION INITIATIVE	\$402,000	\$1,231,000	\$2,000,000
OR-ID-NV COOPERATIVE SHRUB-STEPPE RESTORATION INITIATIVE	\$454,000	\$600,000	\$2,500,000
TOTAL – NEW HLI FUNDING	\$3,000,000	\$4,922,000	\$14,922,000

HLI Accomplishments and Plans for the Future

2007

In 2007, HLI funding of \$3.0 million served as a catalyst to integrate work internally across programs and externally across ownerships to accomplish more land health treatments than any one program or entity could accomplish alone. Working together, programs and partners planned and executed landscape level treatments in priority areas within critical watersheds. The \$3.0 million HLI funding in 2007 directly paid for treatments on 72,000 acres of BLM land. The treatments included: improving wildlife habitat and vegetative conditions on 48,136 acres of shrub/grass/woodland; reducing fuels and improving the composition of herbaceous vegetation on 18,377 acres outside the wildland urban interface (WUI) and 4,986 acres within the WUI; and improving 580 acres of wetlands. In addition, partnership contributions and cooperation resulted in treatments on non-BLM lands within the same critical watersheds as the treated BLM lands, further enhancing and improving priority wildlife habitat, and reducing habitat fragmentation. Multiple, large scale contracts for land treatments act as incentives to businesses to decrease per acre prices and bid competitively which further benefits BLM and opens the door for more land health treatments.



Grasses are progressing towards a restored condition in an Idaho HLI project.

As just one example of how the states are creating a snowball effect with the new HLI funding, in 2007 BLM New Mexico used a \$1.0 million HLI distribution to successfully treat over 52,000 acres of Federal land and 9,043 acres of private and state lands using aerial herbicide applications to spray mesquite brush that is invading native grasslands. BLM conducted the mesquite control in a watershed that is habitat for a Federal Candidate Species, the Lesser Prairie Chicken. Then, by using the \$1.0 million as a catalyst, BLM New Mexico leveraged additional funding and resources totaling approximately \$5.75 million from base MLR subactivities and external partners (\$1.3 million from the Natural Resource Conservation Service, \$146,000 from New Mexico Game and Fish Department, \$4.3 million MLR) to complete an additional 210,000 acres of landscape treatments.

Included in the additional 210,000 acres treated are the following:

- About 30,000 acres were aurally sprayed to improve habitat for the Lesser Prairie Chicken and the Sand Dune Lizard, a species of management concern.
- 500 acres of land that had been impacted by old oil and gas activities was reclaimed, resulting in habitat improvement and defragmentation of 50,000 acres of Lesser Prairie Chicken habitat.
- 60,000 acres of creosote, an invasive shrub species, was aurally sprayed to restore watershed and rangeland health in the Joranado watershed northeast of Las Cruces.

2008

In 2008, BLM received \$4.9 million for HLI, as well as about \$8.2 million in other base subactivities, to implement HLI restoration activities. Continued funding cements the foundation that BLM is building with myriad partners. The strength of partnerships – a unique blend of industry, government, tribal, academic, conservation groups, and individuals – is in its diversity and determination to focus national attention and resources on restoring land health. BLM is demonstrating a commitment to improving the health of the land across ownerships on a scale that will make a significant difference in achieving the goals of protecting, restoring, and enhancing multi-resource ecosystems.

2008 new HLI funding will accomplish the following activities on BLM lands in six HLI emphasis areas:

- Improve 123,000 acres of shrub/grass/woodlands.
- Apply invasive species control treatments on 5,000 acres.
- Enhance 77 miles of streams.

In addition, other MLR base funding of about \$8.2 million and partnership funding will expand the size of the area to be improved.

For the most part, 2007 and 2008 HLI treatments fall into the general categories of rangeland and vegetation improvements, riparian and watershed improvements, wildlife habitat improvement plans, and invasive weed treatments.



Stage Road Sagebrush Project: planting sagebrush seedlings with a water wheel planter. Idaho Falls District.



Rotomowing a fuels break in the Big Desert project area in Southeastern Idaho.

**Big Desert - An HLI Success Story
Restoring Sage-Grouse Habitat in Southeastern Idaho**

The Big Desert Sage-grouse Planning Area in Southeastern Idaho is within the Southern Idaho Snake River Plain HLI area and includes nearly 850,000 acres of land that was a relatively intact stronghold for sage-grouse, a species of management concern, and other sagebrush dependent species. That changed from 1990-2003 when 63 percent of the Big Desert Sage-grouse Planning Area burned at least once and several large blocks of rangeland burned twice. Additional wildfires have occurred since 2003.

Healthy Lands Initiative funds were used starting in 2007 to accelerate the restoration of burned areas where cheatgrass encroachment was precluding natural recovery of sagebrush-steppe vegetation. The Crystal Sage-Grouse Restoration HLI project treated 9,200 acres of degraded sagebrush steppe, using heavy livestock grazing followed by an application of Roundup herbicide to greatly reduce cheatgrass infestation. 2008 HLI funds were then used to seed a native species seed mix, including sagebrush, on the Crystal Sage-Grouse Restoration project in the fall of 2007.

Other 2008 projects approved for HLI funding in the Big Desert include the Stage Road Sage-Grouse Restoration Project, a 2,000 acre native seeding project, and the Big Desert Rotomowing Project that includes strategic reduction of heavy fuels along critical roads in the Big Desert. The rotomower is a large mower that attaches to a rubber-tired tractor. Rotomowing of fuel breaks will lessen the probability of future fires on nearly 20,000 acres, including the restoration projects that have recently been completed.

BLM partners in all of these projects included Craters of the Moon National Park, BLM livestock permittees, and Idaho Department of Fish and Game.

These HLI projects are located strategically within the Big Desert and complement the other Fuels and Emergency Stabilization and Rehabilitation (ES&R) projects that have been implemented since 1990 when the large wildfires started. The Mule Butte ES&R/Fuels restoration project (6,000 acres) completed in 1999-2001 is adjacent to the Crystal Sage-Grouse Restoration project. The 2007 Homestead ES&R project (1,300 acres) and the combined No.2 well, Round Butte, Stage Road, and Eastside Sheep fire rehabilitation and fuels treatments projects total 14,000 acres and are strategically located within the Big Desert.

The combined HLI, ES&R, and Fuels treatment projects within the Big Desert will greatly lessen the potential loss of remaining unburned sagebrush habitat and assist in the long-term recovery of the seeded areas. This matrix of projects encompasses a significant portion of the Big Desert and is designed to reduce the incidence and scale of wildfires and improve the condition and coverage of sage-grouse and native sagebrush habitat.

2009

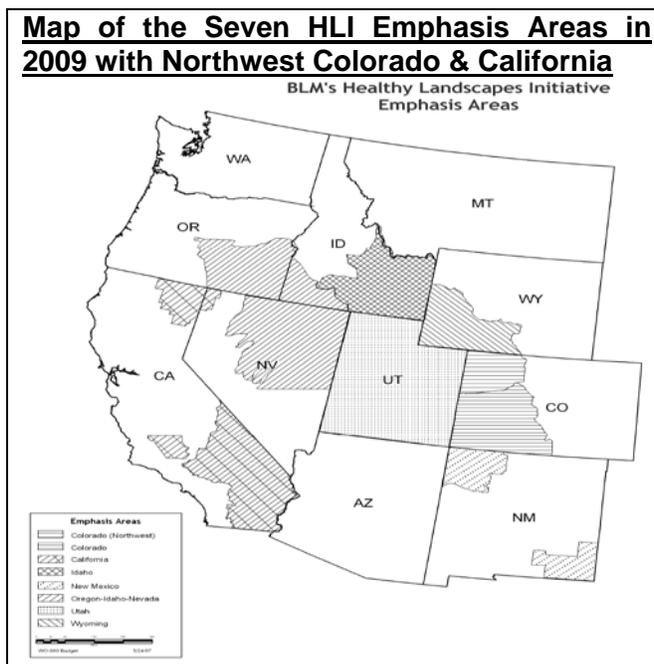
The 2009 budget request for the Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI) is \$14,922,000, a net program change of +\$10,000,000 from the 2008 enacted. This funding level would enable BLM to launch aggressive landscape-scale habitat enhancement projects and potentially to secure additional funding from non-governmental partners, which are critical to BLM efforts and efficiencies of scale. This funding is required to continue to move ecosystems in decline to renewed vigor and abundance, at a level significant enough to make a difference on expansive landscapes.

The BLM will focus HLI appropriations on priorities established by the Director. 2009 priorities include treatments designed to:

- Increase the functioning or the restoration of sage-grouse habitat.
- Mitigate impacts associated with development of energy resources and the expansion of communities into wildland urban interface areas.
- Restore resiliency to vegetative communities after natural events such as wildfire and the invasion of noxious weeds.

In 2009, the BLM will continue the institutionalization of the landscape level land health treatments that characterize HLI, a process begun in 2008. In part, this will be accomplished through the implementation of recently completed Land Use Plans, the amendment of plans where necessary, and the maintenance of plans within the normal Land Use Planning cycle.

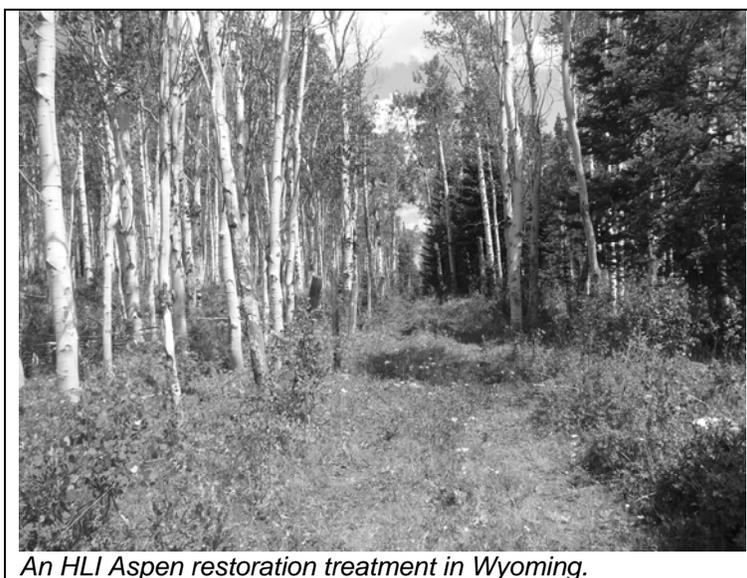
Additionally, the BLM will continue focusing base appropriations on land health treatments within the HLI context. Landscapes determined to be priority areas for restoration or rehabilitation will require the focus of many BLM programs. At least \$8.2 million of appropriated base funds will be directed toward land health improvement goals within the HLI emphasis areas in 2009.



Work Proposed for 2009 with \$14.9 Million –

- 275,261 acres of shrub/grass vegetation treatments would be applied.
- 28,385 acres of forest/woodland would be restored
- 50,153 acres of weed treatments would be applied.
- 2,790 acres of wetlands would be treated
- 48 miles of streams would be treated
- 19 shrub/grass/forest projects would be constructed
- 45 shrub, grass, forest projects would be maintained
- 48 lake, stream, riparian projects would be constructed
- 44 lake, stream, riparian projects would be maintained
- 40 Species Recovery/Conservation actions would be implemented that would include habitat improvements for desert tortoise, Peninsular Range Bighorn Sheep, desert pupfish, Armargosa vole, and sage-grouse.
- 30,200 forest/woodland treatments would be evaluated
- 72,065 weed treatments would be evaluated
- 122,100 shrub/grass treatments would be monitored

BLM's preliminary estimate is that partner contributions will be approximately \$10.0 million in 2009. This is a preliminary estimate as State legislatures and non-profit groups have not allocated funds yet for 2009.

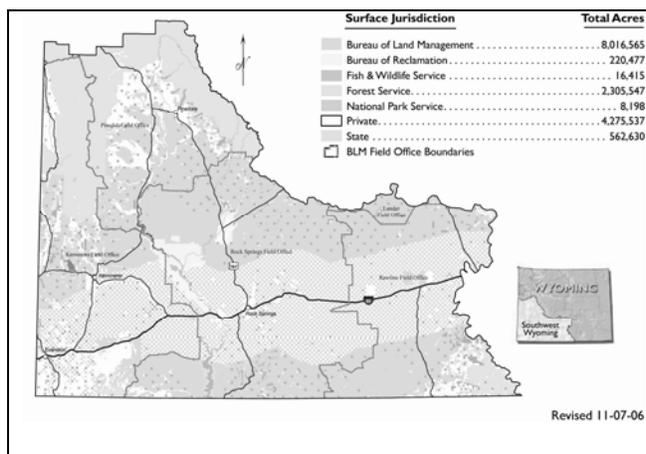


A description of each 2009 HLI emphasis area follows:

Southwest Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative (\$2,000,000/+3 FTE)

In 2006 the BLM, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), U.S. Forest Service, and the Wyoming Fish and Game Department began developing a new initiative to protect wildlife habitat in Southwest Wyoming called the Wyoming Landscape Conservation Initiative (WLCI). Increased energy development on private and public lands was driving the need for restoration and habitat enhancement projects. The WLCI is helping to sustain and improve Wyoming’s habitat conditions and species distributions and viability on a broad scale. This complements existing habitat reclamation and mitigation efforts required of energy development companies.

WLCI actions cross many agency jurisdictions. USGS and FWS are crucial partners. These agencies are developing adaptive management approaches to ensure the long-term viability of wildlife habitat. They also assist in planning and consultation



to prevent the need to list species as energy resources are developed. The FWS will increase assistance to private landowners to improve habitat and protect species on private lands. The USGS will provide science support to the BLM by conducting inventories of species and habitat, monitoring land resources and species, and synthesizing habitat and energy information. The Wyoming Game and Fish Department has identified priority habitats for treatment and conservation efforts, providing staff support for project identification and coordination, as well as building partner support and providing direction for management of non-agency contributed funds. They lead a science and technology advisory committee of agency specialists that

provide oversight to the science plan preparation and its periodic updates. The Wyoming Department of Agriculture has been working with the agriculture community to acquire data and information as well as provide project input. The U.S. Forest Service has identified key habitat areas for assessment and treatment. Together, these agencies participate in strategies and actions to maintain and improve area landscapes.

WLCI's long-term goals are to:

- Implement the habitat enhancements in support of Wyoming's Comprehensive Wildlife Conservation Strategy, Wyoming's Sage Grouse Conservation Plan, BLM's Resource Management Plans, Forest Plans, and the WLCI science plan, on a landscape scale.
- Complete a comprehensive assessment of resources and activities in the WLCI area to help identify focus areas for future action.
- Implement monitoring protocols to determine the effectiveness of on-the-ground actions and in support of adaptive management.
- Continue to develop a collaborative approach to management on a landscape scale, embracing all land ownerships and parties.
- Support implementation of existing wildlife and vegetation improvement projects, initially focusing on riparian/aquatic, sagebrush, mountain shrub and aspen habitats.
- Develop an outreach strategy to inform all parties of WLCI progress and engage partners in activities.

In 2009, WLCI will complete stream and wetland improvement projects; conduct invasive species, hazardous fuels, and vegetation treatments; and implement special status species recovery actions on BLM, other agency, private and state lands. These actions will facilitate providing for healthy lands on a landscape scale. BLM funding will support the development and expansion of the treatments and conservation actions that are currently being accomplished and will aid in the development and expansion of treatment alternatives that are in the planning process. BLM other subactivity funding will support the WLCI coordinator position, NEPA, cultural and budget assistance, field positions for expertise in project planning and design, in addition to on the ground implementation.

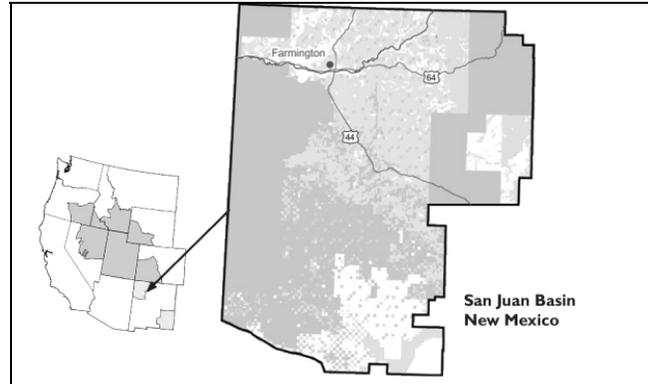
Sagebrush Emphasis Areas in Wyoming			
Performance with HLI funds alone – additional performance from other subactivities not shown in this Table. Public acres within emphasis area managed by the BLM – 8,016,565.			
	2007	2008	2009
Healthy Lands Initiative Funding – Planned and Requested	\$402,000	\$1,250,000	\$2,000,000
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	0	9,900	2,200
JB – Number of Shrub, Grass, Forest Projects Constructed	2	0	1
JC – Number of Shrub, Grass, Forest Projects Maintained	0	1	0
JD – Acres of Weeds Treated	795	700	3,100
JF – Number of Wetlands Treated	20	10	10
JG – Miles of Stream, Riparian Treated	0	49	4
JH – Number of Riparian Projects Constructed	3	6	6
JI – Number of Lake, Stream, Riparian Projects Maintained	0	0	10
JM – Acres of Fuels Treated with Prescribed Fire (non-WUI)	1,010	0	0
JN – Acres of Woodland Restored	500	500	5,000

Restore New Mexico

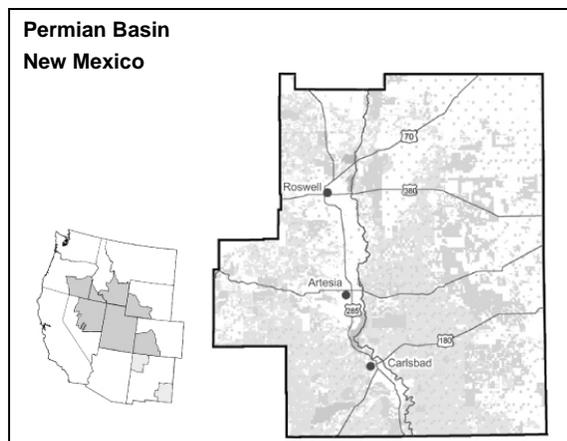
(\$3,500,000/+2 FTE)

Much of the public land in New Mexico needs some restoration activity to help return these lands to a healthier natural state. Creosote, mesquite and juniper trees are dominating landscapes that used to be grasslands and salt cedar has replaced native riparian vegetation along streams and rivers. These disturbed areas cannot support the numbers of fish and wildlife the state used to have.

Begun in 2006 with base funding, “Restore New Mexico” is a large-scale, cross-jurisdictional restoration program developed to address this problem. The primary focus of the program is on restoring rangeland and watershed health through the treatment of invasive and exotic brush species, including mesquite, juniper, creosote, and salt cedar. A second focus involves working with the oil and gas industry to reclaim lands impacted by historic oil and gas development.



The HLI restoration activities improve habitat for the Lesser Prairie Chicken, a candidate species under the Endangered Species Act, and may help preclude the need to list the species as threatened or endangered. These activities help native wildlife such as such as antelope, turkey, bighorn sheep, native cutthroat trout, and river otters return to areas where they used to occur.



Supporters of this project include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Natural Resources Conservation Service, the New Mexico Department of Fish and Game, the New Mexico Association of Conservation Districts, Soil and Water Conservation Districts, the New Mexico State Land Office, The Navajo Nation, the Bureau of Indian

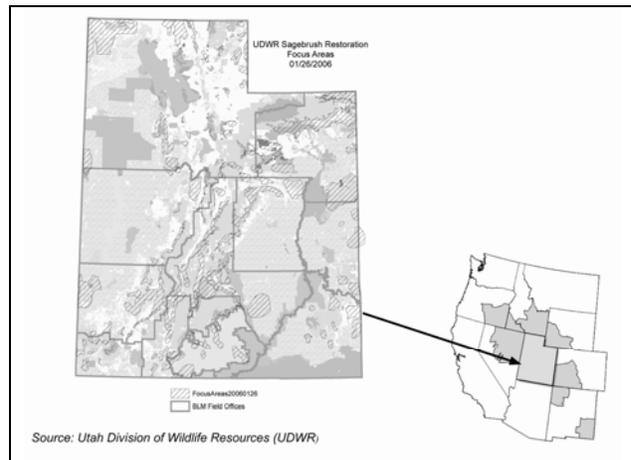
Affairs, local ranchers, the oil and gas industry, researchers and conservation organizations.

Wildlife-Energy Interface Emphasis Areas in New Mexico			
Performance with HLI funds alone – additional performance from other subactivities not shown in this Table.			
Public acres within emphasis area managed by the BLM – 5,100,000.			
	2007	2008	2009
Healthy Lands Initiative Funding – Planned and Requested	\$1,000,000	\$1,420,000	\$3,500,000
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treatment applied	40,000	48,730	132,320

Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative**(\$2,000,000/+3 FTE)**

The Utah Watershed Restoration Initiative began in 2004 to maintain and enhance watersheds statewide. The Initiative partners, the Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UPCD), consist of seven Federal agencies, eight State agencies, private landowners, Utah State University Extension Service, and private organizations including Trout Unlimited. The Restoration Initiative targets decadent sagebrush and encroaching pinyon-juniper woodlands in "focus areas" that have been selected for their wildlife value. Special emphasis is being placed on crucial sage-grouse and mule deer habitats.

In 2007, UPCD treated 154,000 acres, including approximately 66,000 acres of BLM land. Utah BLM treated 4,900 acres using new HLI funds. The State of Utah Legislature has provided over \$4.0 million for watershed restoration since 2005. Statewide collaboration has resulted in over 500,000 acres of public lands treated since 2003. The long term goal is to improve the health and functionality of Utah's watersheds.



Vegetation restoration methods included the removal of encroaching juniper through hand-cutting or mechanical treatments such as bull hog or brush saws; Dixie harrow treatments; green stripping to reduce fire hazard; and various other methods depending on the physical and biological characteristics of each individual site and the recommendations of local restoration experts. Reseeding is accomplished using seed mixtures developed for each site.

Utah HLI funding is an investment in a solid foundation built for success. All the elements necessary for successful implementation of landscape restoration are in place, including the organization, process, internal and external support, long term State and private organization funding, and proven science and treatment methods. Utah HLI funding will likely be matched at a ratio greater than 1:1.

Results of the restoration treatments include: increased water quality and quantity; decreased silt deposition in streams and reservoirs; a return to healthy rangeland conditions with a mix of desired species; protection of at-risk natural sites; and improved habitat to support mule deer, sage-grouse, and other wildlife populations, as well as wild horses. These, coupled with the reduction of forage competition between livestock and wildlife, are just some of the benefits of the treatments. Another major benefit is reduction of the risk of species (These include Gunnison's and greater sage-grouse and pygmy rabbit—which are dependent on sagebrush habitat—as well as a host of endemic plants that occupy the sage-steppe ecosystem.) from becoming listed under the Endangered Species Act.

Sagebrush Emphasis Areas in Utah			
Performance with HLI funds alone – additional performance from other subactivities not shown in this Table. Public acres within emphasis area managed by the BLM –22,000,000, which includes the entire state of Utah.			
	2007	2008	2009
Healthy Lands Initiative Funding – Planned and Requested	\$439,000	\$750,000	\$2,000,000
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	0	12,196	30,000
JB – Number of Shrub, Grass, Forest Projects Constructed	0	0	18
JC – Number of Shrub, Grass, Forest Projects Maintained	0	7	15
JD – Acres of Weeds Treated	0	200	30,000
JE – Acres of Forests Woodland Restored through Sales	0	0	20,000
JF – Number of Wetlands Treated	0	0	1,400
JG – Miles of Stream, Riparian Treated	0	6	12
JH – Number of Riparian Projects Constructed	0	0	12
JI – Number of Lake, Stream, Riparian Projects Maintained	0	0	2
JN – Acres of Woodland Restored	0	0	3,000
JP – Number Recovery/Conservation Actions Implemented	0	0	3
JQ – Acres of Fuels Treated Mechanically (non-WUI)	3,167	0	0
JT – Acres of Fuels Treated Mechanically (WUI)	1,886	0	0

Wildlife-Energy Interface Emphasis Areas in Utah			
	2007	2008	2009
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	0	4,065	10,000
JC – Number of Shrub, Grass, Forest Projects Maintained		3	10
JG – Miles of Stream, Riparian Treated	0	4	12

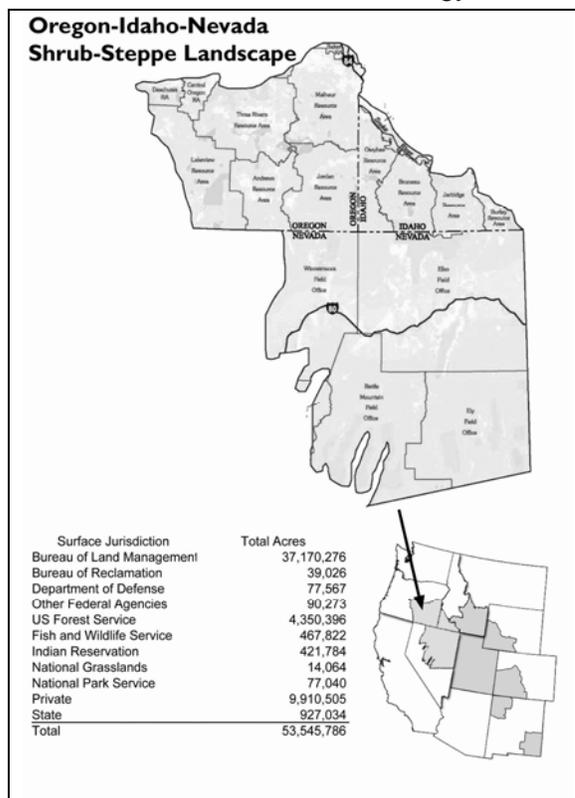
SE Oregon, SW Idaho, and N. Nevada Cooperative Shrub-Steppe Restoration Partnership

(\$2,500,000/+2 FTE)

The SE Oregon, SW Idaho, and N. Nevada Cooperative Shrub-Steppe Restoration Partnership emphasis area includes the three-state contiguous areas containing occupied sage-grouse habitat identified in BLM's National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy. The Partnership will accelerate implementation of the three states' sage-grouse conservation plans. Sagebrush shrub-steppe habitat is vital to ensure viable populations of sage-grouse to preclude the need to list this and other sagebrush obligate species.

The Shrub-Steppe Restoration Partnership Area provides a stronghold for sagebrush-dependent wildlife species. This three-state area encompasses 53.5 million acres, roughly 50 percent of the remaining sagebrush-steppe habitat in the Great Basin. The diversity and integrity of the plant communities in this area support crucial habitat for large populations of sage-grouse, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, and numerous land birds such as the Sage Sparrow and Brewers' Sparrow. At the same time, this area is important to the livelihood of local communities. These lands provide significant economic benefits to local communities from livestock grazing to hunting, mineral extraction, and recreational uses.

The Partnership area experienced a severe wildfire season in 2007, partially due to increased fuels buildup from invasive species such as cheatgrass and vast shrub areas that provide a continuous fuel source. A long-term effort will be required to restore ecosystem function. This requires an integrated program to restore and maintain ecosystem function through management actions such as fuel reduction, reestablishing native vegetative species, and treating invasive annual grasses, noxious weeds, and reducing coniferous encroachment in important habitats.



2009 Cooperative Shrub-Steppe Restoration Partnership Activities

- Partner with local sage-grouse working groups, Federal agencies, and the scientific community to accelerate implementation of habitat restoration projects identified in State and local sage-grouse conservation plans.
- Engage tribes, conservation organizations, and other State and Federal agencies to strategically select and implement land treatments to maintain and restore the upland and riparian components of these shrub lands.
- Build upon existing programs and initiatives, such as the BLM's Great Basin Restoration Initiative, to implement a landscape-restoration strategy.
- Leverage funds to build on current successes to maximize the positive benefits of restoration at the largest scale.

Project work includes Federal, State and private lands, and is coordinated with established State Game and Fish agency Implementation Teams and Working Groups. Work will also be coordinated with local private conservation organizations such as the Intermountain West Joint Venture (Implementation Plan for Bird Conservation in Eastern Oregon). By working with state agencies, conservation organizations, and private landowners at a regional scale, BLM can better leverage funds and other resources to achieve results across the landscape.

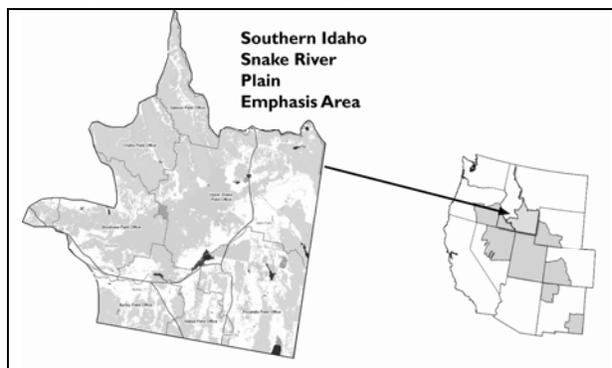
Sagebrush Emphasis Areas in Oregon-Idaho-Nevada			
Performance with HLI funds alone – additional performance from other subactivities not shown in this Table. Public acres within emphasis area managed by the BLM – 83,323,816.			
	2007	2008	2009
Healthy Lands Initiative Funding – Planned and Requested	\$454,000	\$600,000	\$2,500,000
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	1,000	7,722	10,081
JC – Number of Shrub, Grass, Forest Projects Maintained	0	0	20
JD – Acres of Weeds Treated	527	0	10,000
JE – Acres of Forests Woodland Restored through Sales	0	0	35
JH – Number of Riparian Projects Constructed	0	2	2
JI - Number of Lake, Stream, Riparian Projects Maintained	0	0	7
JW – Acres of Fuel Treated with Prescribed Fire (WUI)	2,100	0	0
JZ – Native Plant Material Collection	0	3	0

Southern Idaho / Snake River Plain Emphasis Area

(\$1,500,000/+1 FTE)

The Southern Idaho-Snake River Plain Healthy Lands Initiative is a coordinated, landscape-level effort to maintain, improve, and restore the sagebrush-steppe rangelands of southern Idaho.

This initiative will accelerate implementation of the Idaho State Sage-grouse Conservation Plan and will expand ongoing partnerships among Idaho citizens, private landowners, and local, state, and Federal governments. Southern Idaho contains millions of acres of sagebrush-steppe rangelands that are vital habitat for sage-grouse and other wildlife and plant species. These species include pygmy rabbit, mule deer, pronghorn antelope, black-tailed jackrabbit and numerous sagebrush dependent non-game species. Their future is directly connected to the long-term integrity and health of Idaho's sagebrush-steppe.



BLM will expand partnerships to:

- Increase the amount of land treatments that can be completed in each geographic area.
- Facilitate best-management practices for all land uses.
- Conduct efficient science-based monitoring.
- Maintain and update habitat management plans based on new information and technologies.

In 2009, Southern Idaho/Snake River Plain HLI will emphasize the protection and maintenance of habitats; conduct inventory for out year projects; restore important habitats to improve connectivity; maintain and expand partnerships; implement projects that enable management to make adjustments to livestock grazing systems to achieve Standards of Rangeland Health; reduce juniper encroachment into sagebrush habitats; and expand upon activities already ongoing within the HLI landscapes.

Sagebrush Emphasis Areas in Southern Idaho- Snake River Plain			
Performance with HLI funds alone – additional performance from other subactivities not shown in this Table.			
Public acres within emphasis area managed by the BLM – 6,261,002			
	2007	2008	2009
Healthy Lands Initiative Funding – Planned and Requested	\$380,000	\$580,000	\$1,500,000
JA - Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	3,500	36,275	63,360
JD – Acres of Weed Treated	60	3,875	1,250
JG – Miles of Stream, Riparian Treated	0	0	1
JH – Number of Riparian Projects Constructed	0	0	1
JI - Number of Lake, Stream, Riparian Projects Maintained	0	0	25
JM – Acres of Fuels Treated with Prescribed Fire (non-WUI)	2,000	0	0
JQ – Acres of Fuels Treated Mechanically (non-WUI)	3,000	0	0
JR – Acres of Fuels Treated by Other Means (non-WUI)	9,200	0	0

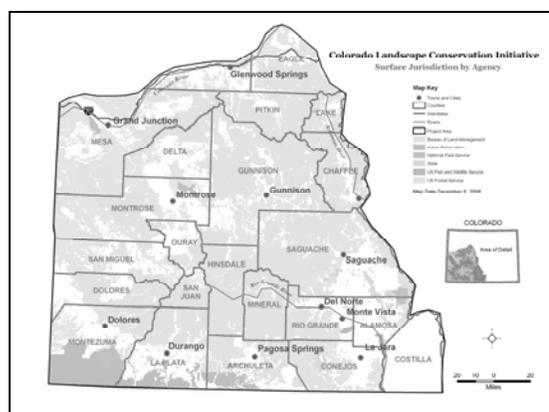
Colorado Landscape Conservation Initiative

(\$2,000,000/+1 FTE)

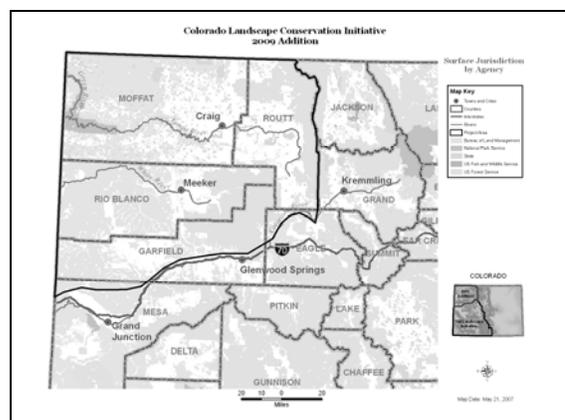
The Colorado Landscape Conservation Initiative provides an opportunity for BLM to address land stewardship and conservation priorities on an important landscape, consistent with the Bureau’s multiple use mission. The BLM, Colorado Division of Wildlife, and other Federal, State and private partners have been working collaboratively to restore, enhance, and protect habitats through conservation planning efforts and partnerships. Increased development and land uses related to energy, mining, recreation and population growth have placed more demands on natural resources and accelerated the need to invest additional dollars to sustain and improve habitat conditions.

This effort would complement habitat reclamation and mitigation efforts required of energy development companies when developing federal minerals. Several comprehensive conservation planning documents are available to help achieve management objectives, priorities, and desired outcomes.

Southwest Colorado has been a HLI emphasis area since 2007. Management efforts focus on providing and improving quality habitat for diverse wildlife populations, including seven of the eight remaining populations of Gunnison sage-grouse in the world, as well as desert bighorn sheep, lynx, Rio Grande cutthroat trout, Kachina daisy and numerous special status species. Partners are working collaboratively to restore, enhance and protect key habitats through conservation planning efforts, project implementation and partnerships. The Southwest Colorado landscape encompasses 20.5 million acres of mixed ownership, including roughly 4 million acres managed by the BLM. This area is the first priority under the HLI for Colorado.



Northwest Colorado is added to the Southwest Colorado HLI emphasis area in 2009. Northwest Colorado also provides quality habitat for diverse wildlife species and maintains the largest populations of greater sage-grouse and big game in the state. Several areas within this landscape overlap high quality oil and gas resources, as well as significant oil shale reserves. Proposed development across large areas of the landscape threatens to displace and/or otherwise impact existing wildlife and their habitats. Management within this landscape will focus on maintaining wildlife resources within the energy interface, and enhancing areas that could serve as refuges for animals that are displaced. The Northwest Colorado landscape includes 8.3 million acres, and roughly 3.5 million acres of BLM managed lands. Management in this landscape under Healthy Lands Initiative is the second priority within Colorado.



Colorado's Planned Activities and Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prioritize and implement appropriate habitat treatment projects to enhance existing resources or restore former habitat conditions. • Implement effective weed management efforts across the area. • Expand the native-seed program through the Uncompahgre Plateau Project to facilitate the development and use of native seed in reclamation efforts across the landscape. • Pool resources to investigate and/or pursue conservation easements or opportunities to protect key habitats across the landscape. • Work with partners to ensure that project implementation and habitat management is planned and occurs across ownership boundaries to maximize effectiveness across the landscape. • Expand knowledge of resource conditions on the landscape and identify habitat objectives for the future. • Monitor the effectiveness of treatments within area and adapt management accordingly.

Sagebrush Emphasis Areas in Colorado			
Performance with HLI funds alone – additional performance from other subactivities not shown in this Table. Public acres within emphasis area managed by the BLM – 7,787,365			
	2007	2008	2009
Healthy Lands Initiative Funding – Planned and Requested	\$325,000	\$400,000	\$2,000,000
JA - Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	931	2,060	2,760
JD - Acres of Weeds Treated	28	0	1,380
JF – Acres of Lake/Wetlands Treated	560	560	1,380
JG – Miles of Stream, Riparian Treated	5	12	14
JH – Number of Riparian Projects Constructed	11	5	19
JN - Acres of Forest and Woodlands Restored	0	0	350
JP – Number Recovery/Conservation Actions Implemented	0	0	13

Wildlife-Energy Interface Emphasis Areas in Colorado			
	2007	2008	2009
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	465	1,000	1,380
JG – Miles of Stream, Riparian Treated	0	6	7
JH – Number of Riparian Projects Constructed	3	5	8

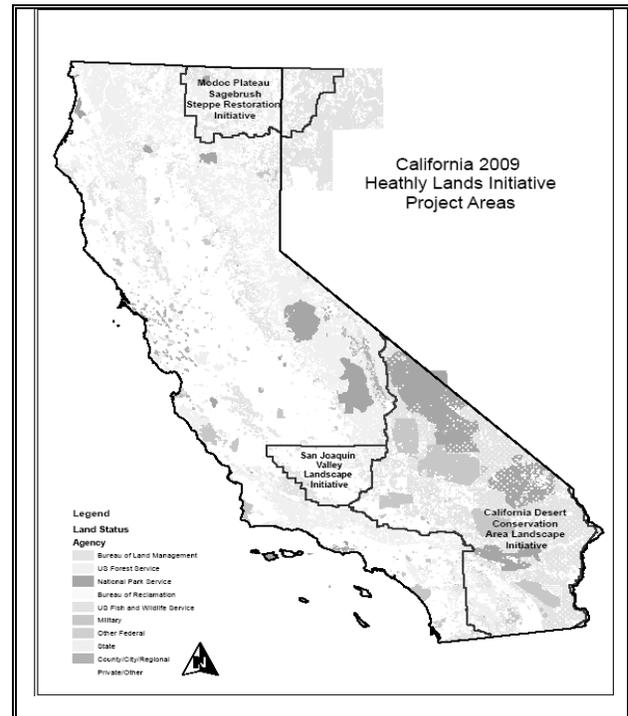
California Healthy Lands Initiative**(\$1,422,000/+1 FTE)**

In 2009, California is a new HLI emphasis area. The California Healthy Lands Initiative is currently comprised of three smaller initiatives:

- (1) San Joaquin Valley Landscape Initiative,
- (2) Desert Conservation Area Landscape Initiative, and
- (3) Modoc Plateau Sagebrush Steppe Restoration Initiative.

1) San Joaquin Valley Landscape Initiative –

The southern San Joaquin Valley in California has experienced extensive land conversion to farming, urban, industrial and energy production land uses. Kern County, at the southern end of the valley, ranks as the sixth largest county in terms of oil production, fourth largest in agricultural production, and one of the top population growth counties in the United States. As nearly 90 percent of the lands of the Valley have been developed or converted to other uses, there are now myriad animals and plants listed as threatened or endangered under the federal and California Endangered Species Acts. The California State Office of the BLM is working with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG), California Energy Commission (CEC), California Department of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (CDOGGR), and Kern County under a Memorandum of Understanding to develop a comprehensive multi-agency, public-private program to protect and conserve species of concern.



The MOU partners agreed to develop a permitting program that standardizes and integrates federal, state, and local regulatory mechanisms for habitat conservation, habitat compensation, mitigation measures, and cumulative effects. The Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) includes safety nets that conserve 90 percent of preserve lands as habitat, maintains habitat connections that will be at least one mile of width, limits additional disturbance to 25 percent of Valley Sink Scrub habitat, and requires specific compensation actions for each listed species until conservation goals are achieved.

The HCP has developed an “Oil Strategy” that describes the regulatory mechanisms and conservation objectives to continue oil and gas activities within endangered species habitats. The foundation of this strategy is to acquire 3,000 acres of listed species habitats up front in the permitting process to offset 1,000 wells drilled by the industry in established oil fields and listed species habitats over the next several decades. Funding the implementation of the HCP and existing restoration programs are the most efficient means to implement a landscape conservation program among federal, state, and local agencies and the private sector. The plan provides a roadmap for conservation of remaining habitats that will contribute to recovery of the San Joaquin Valley listed species while streamlining federal and state ESA permitting for oil and gas activities.

2) Desert Conservation Area Landscape Initiative –

The California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) Landscape Initiative would focus on (1) mitigating and restoring wildlife habitats, and (2) mitigating and preserving cultural resource sites, traditional use areas, and sacred areas in the CDCA that are affected by the siting and development of solar, geothermal, and wind energy facilities. The BLM manages about 10 million of the 25 million acres within this congressionally designated area. The CDCA contains habitat for 25 listed threatened and endangered species, including the desert tortoise, Peninsular Ranges bighorn sheep, desert pupfish, Amargosa vole, and Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard.

The BLM proposes to increase the rate of habitat restoration in the desert wildlife management areas by closing routes at intersections and obliterating closed routes to the line of sight and by directed acquisition in identified habitat linkages essential to the recovery of listed CDCA species. Because USGS and USFWS are active partners in the Desert Managers Group, a landscape level conservation approach coordinated through this group will facilitate the processing of rights-of-way for solar, geothermal, and wind energy facilities in the CDCA.

3) Modoc Plateau Sagebrush Steppe Restoration Initiative –

The most significant factor affecting land health in northeast California and northwest Nevada is the encroachment of western juniper into the sagebrush steppe ecosystem. As western juniper moves into the sagebrush steppe and the tree canopy begins to close, native grasses and shrubs are lost from the ecosystem. This loss of vegetative diversity directly impacts wildlife resulting in dwindling numbers of key species such as sage-grouse, mule deer and pronghorn.

Based on these concerns, the BLM entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to develop a multi-jurisdictional strategy and environmental impact statement (EIS) to guide restoration of the sagebrush steppe ecosystem. Signatories include the Alturas BLM Field Office (representing the Alturas, Surprise and Eagle Lake Field Offices), the Modoc National Forest (representing the Modoc, Klamath, Shasta Trinity and Lassen National Forests), and Modoc County (representing the private lands within Modoc, Lassen and Siskiyou Counties). Cooperating agencies include: California Department of Fish and Game, California State Office of Historic Preservation, Pit River Tribe, Klamath Tribes, Alturas Rancheria, and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The EIS is being written to address the environmental impacts and establish standards and guidelines for the sagebrush steppe restoration. The Final Strategy and EIS will be released in March 2008. Records of Decision will be signed following resolution of protests. Records of Decision are to be signed in late 2007 or early 2008. The planning effort has shown that, within the 6.6 million acre planning area, western juniper currently occupies 3 million acres. This constitutes a fifteen-fold increase over the 200,000 acres occupied by western juniper in 1870. The primary treatment methods proposed include prescribed fire/fire use and mechanical removal. Within the planning area, approximately 400,000 acres of juniper encroachment have been identified with the goal of treating 10,000 acres of BLM land per year. These projects will be coordinated with adjacent Forest Service and private land projects to achieve an economy of scale.

Sagebrush Emphasis Areas in California			
Performance with HLI funds alone – additional performance from other subactivities not shown in this Table.			
Public acres within emphasis area managed by the BLM – 13,433,943			
California added to the HLI in 2009 so no data for 2007 or 2008.			
	2007	2008	2009
Healthy Lands Initiative Funding – Planned and Requested	N/A	N/A	\$1,422,000
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	N/A	N/A	3,474
JP - Number of Recovery/Conservation Actions Implemented	N/A	N/A	3

Wildlife Energy Interface Emphasis Areas in California			
	2007	2008	2009
JA – Acres of Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treatment applied	N/A	N/A	19,686
JD – Acres of Weeds Treated	N/A	N/A	4,423
JP - Number of Recovery/Conservation Actions Implemented	N/A	N/A	21

Project Work by Healthy Lands Emphasis Area by Year																						
Units of Performance	CA	CO			ID			ID/NV/OR			NM			UT			WY			Totals		
	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009	2007	2008	2009
AC-Shrub, Grass, Woodland Treated	23,160	1,396	3,060	4,140	3,500	36,275	63,360	1,000	7,722	10,081	40,000	48,730	132,320	16,261	40,000		9,900	2,200		45,896	121,948	275,261
AC-Weeds Treated	4,423	28		1,380	60	3,875	1,250	527		10,000				200	30,000		795	700	3,100	1,410	4,775	50,153
AC-Forest/Woodland Restored				350						35					23,000		830	500	5,000	830	500	28,385
AC-Wetlands Treated		560	560	1,380											1,400		20	10	10	580	570	2,790
AC-Fuels Trted Px Fire (non-WUI)					2,000												1,010			3,010		
AC-Fuels Trted Mech(non-WUI)					3,000									3,167						6,167		
AC-Fuels Trted Other(non-WUI)					9,200															9,200		
AC-Fuels Trted Mech(WUI)														1,886						1,886		
AC-Fuels Trted Px Fire (WUI)								2,100									1,000			3,100		
Total acres	27,583	1,984	3,620	#REF!	17,760	40,150	64,610	3,627	7,722	20,116	40,000	48,730	132,320	5,053	16,461	94,400	3,655	11,110	10,310	72,079	127,793	356,589
Miles of Stream, Riparian Treated		5	18	21			1							10	22		49	4		5	77	48
Total miles		5	18	21			1							10	22		49	4		5	77	48
#-Shrub/Grass/Forest Projects Const															18		2		1	2		19
# of Shrub/Grass/Forest Projects Mtd										20				10	25		2	1		2	11	45
#-Riparian Projects Constructed		14	10	27			1	2	2						12		3	6	6	17	18	48
#-Lake, Stream, Riparian Projects Mtd		22					25		7						2				10	22		44
#-Recovery/Conserv Actions Impl	24			13											3							40
#-Native Plant Material Collection								3													3	
Total projects	24	36	10	40			26	5	29					10	60		7	7	17	43	32	196

National Landscape Conservation System

The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is comprised of specific geographic areas managed by the BLM. These areas, or units, are public lands tied to special management prescriptions as defined by Acts of Congress or Presidential proclamations. The NLCS units are managed to enhance the conservation values for which they were designated. Individual NLCS units are under the jurisdiction of local BLM offices and may cross administrative boundaries. NLCS units, while geographically distinct, are not organizationally distinct. Some National Monuments and National Conservation Areas may have a dedicated manager, but most NLCS employees are shared with the hosting field office.

The BLM's NLCS offers some of the most remarkable, diverse, and expansive landscapes found on public lands in the American West. To be a component of the NLCS, the Congress or President must have directed that the area be set aside for conservation, protection, and restoration. The NLCS focuses on the opportunities and management needs of these national treasures. The landscapes often preserve parts of the Nation's diverse national heritage. Managing these areas is part of the Bureau's multiple-use mission, which is supported by the NLCS mission. The NLCS mission is to conserve, protect, and restore these nationally significant landscapes and their exceptional cultural, ecological, and scientific values for the benefit of current and future generations.

The NLCS consists of more than 26 million acres. These lands include National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic and Historic Trails, and some other congressionally designated public lands. Created in 2000, the NLCS provides economic benefits to neighboring communities through opportunities for solitude, adventure and recreation such as hunting, fishing, wildlife viewing, hiking, climbing, mountain biking and paddling as well as opportunities for public education and scientific research including archaeology, paleontology, biology and ecology.

Congressional direction and Presidential proclamations for these areas specify a range of conservation goals and values. The primary values are nature, recreation, natural landscapes, fish and wildlife habitat, cultural and paleontological resources, education, science, and other attributes specific to each designation. All of these designations respect valid existing rights; including many water rights, mining claims, mineral leases, and rights-of-way.

The NLCS offers some of the West's most spectacular Landscapes.



Gulkana Wild and Scenic River, Alaska



Wolverine Bench of Escalante Canyon, Utah



McInnis Canyon National Conservation Area, Colorado



Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks National Monument, New Mexico

National Monuments – The BLM administers 15 National Monuments in eight Western states, the first of which was created in 1996. This conservation designation is an integral part of the agency’s multiple-use mandate. Congress granted the President authority to designate National Monuments in the Antiquities Act of 1906, which specifies that the law’s purpose is to protect “objects of historic or scientific interest.” In addition to National Monuments created by the President, Congress has also established National Monuments to protect natural or historic features. More than 100 National Monuments, currently managed by the National Park Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and BLM, have been created by either Congress or the President since 1906.

National Conservation Areas and Other Conservation Designations – The BLM administers 12 National Conservation Areas (NCA) and five similar areas, which have been designated by Congress to conserve, protect, enhance, and manage public land areas for the benefit and enjoyment of present and future generations. NCAs feature exceptional natural, recreational, cultural, wildlife, aquatic, archeological, paleontological, historical, educational or scientific resources.

Wilderness Areas – The BLM is responsible for 190 Wilderness Areas with over 7.7 million acres in 10 Western States. Wilderness areas are those special places where the earth and its community of life are essentially undisturbed. They retain a primeval character, without permanent improvements and generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature.

In 1964, Congress established the National Wilderness Preservation System and designated the first Wilderness Areas in passing the Wilderness Act. The uniquely American idea of wilderness has become an increasingly significant tool to ensure long-term protection of natural landscapes. Wilderness protects the habitat of numerous wildlife species and serves as a biodiversity bank for many species of plants and animals. Wilderness is also a source of clean water. It has long been used for science and education as well as for higher education purposes, providing sites for field trips, recreation, study areas for student research, and serving as a source of instructional examples.

Wilderness Study Areas – The BLM is responsible for 591 Wilderness Study Areas with about 13.7 million acres located in the Western States and Alaska. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 directed the Bureau to inventory and study its roadless areas for wilderness characteristics. To be designated as a Wilderness Study Area, an area had to: be a manageable size, generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, and provide outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation. In addition, Wilderness Study Areas often have special qualities such as ecological, geological, educational, historical, scientific and scenic values. Since 1980, Congress has reviewed and designated some of these areas as wilderness and released others for non-wilderness uses. Until Congress makes a final determination on a Wilderness Study Area, the BLM manages the area to preserve its suitability for designation as wilderness.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers – The BLM is responsible for portions of 38 Wild and Scenic Rivers in five states for a combined total of over 2,050 miles. Wild and Scenic Rivers are designated under the authority of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968 to protect outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish, wildlife, historic, cultural, or other values and to preserve the river in its free-flowing condition. The three classes of protected rivers are Wild, Scenic, and Recreational, which refer to the level of development rather than the types or levels of use.

Until the Bureau makes a determination on a river's eligibility or suitability, or Congress or the Secretary makes a determination to designate it as suitable or a study area, the BLM manages these areas to preserve them for potential designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

National Scenic and Historic Trails – The BLM protects and manages land along three National Scenic Trails and 10 National Historic Trails – more National Historic Trails than within any other Federal agency; this includes a total of 5,966 miles of trails in the NLCS. National Historic Trails are extended trails that closely follow a historic trail or nationally significant travel route. Designation identifies and protects historic routes, historic remnants, and artifacts for public use and enjoyment. The BLM is responsible for over 4,500 miles of 10 National Historic Trails.

Long Term Vision - The long-term vision of the NLCS is to conserve and protect the lands and waters of the System so that present and future generations of Americans may enjoy them. The mission of the NLCS is to conserve, protect and restore for present and future generations the nationally significant landscapes that have been recognized for their outstanding archaeological, geological, cultural, ecological, wilderness, recreation and scientific values.

Critical Factors – The NLCS supports and is supported by the Bureau as a whole. The ability of the NLCS to produce on-the-ground results depends on the other programs which contribute funding, personnel, and other resources to NLCS units.

- The NLCS depends on and coordinates with other BLM programs, including Recreation Management, Cultural, Wildlife, Resource Protection and Law Enforcement, Information and Communication, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, and Challenge Cost Share.
- Volunteers accomplish many essential tasks at NLCS units and visitor centers, contributing thousands of hours of labor annually.
- Strong, healthy partnerships are vital to managing the NLCS effectively and leveraging resources to manage the lands in the System.

Means and Strategies – The NLCS is focused on providing or supporting four priorities: 1) conservation, protection, and restoration; 2) communities and partnerships; 3) science; and 4) recreation, education, and visitor services. These four priority areas are central to everything the NLCS does and constitute the foundation for a new conservation vision for the 21st Century based upon the Bureau's unique multiple use mission. Partnerships, public outreach, education, and research provide the means through which much work is accomplished in the NLCS. To this end, the NLCS has begun proactively to integrate the needs of the NLCS into land use planning and plan implementation strategies. This integration of planning and implementation provides opportunities for collaboration with our partners, fosters communication and public engagement in plan implementation, and enables the NLCS to better develop and communicate budget needs.

Funding Sources – BLM funds the NLCS units through a variety of sources using a multi-pronged approach.

In 2009, two new subactivities are proposed for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas to improve budgeting, tracking, and management for this NLCS component – one subactivity in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation (see Section III for the new MLR National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity), and the other in the Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation (see Section VI for the new O&C National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity). These subactivities will provide base funding for these units. Base funding is defined as the annually recurring costs for personnel and operations at each unit. Other funding from existing subactivity programs will continue to supplement the base funding in the new subactivities.

The existing Wilderness Management subactivity provides funding for Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas.

The two remaining NLCS components, Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Scenic and Historic Trails will continue to be funded through existing program subactivities.

NLCS Component	Funding Source(s)
National Monuments/National Conservation Areas	Two new National Monument and National Conservation Area subactivities provide base funding. A composite of the BLM’s existing subactivities provide additional, annual funding for specific projects and short term programs. These funds fluctuate from year to year and supplement the base funding.
Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas	Existing Wilderness Management subactivity
National Scenic and Historic Trails	A composite of the BLM’s existing subactivities
Wild and Scenic Rivers	A composite of the BLM’s existing subactivities

Development of the new subactivities for parts of the NLCS budget in 2009 will create additional efficiencies and maximize benefits to these landscapes. The creation of subactivities for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas will allow managers to better plan for their units and ensure more accurate tracking of the NLCS budget and BLM’s achievements.

Cost-saving partnerships will benefit from a more accountable budget that allows willing donors to clearly identify application of donated labor and funds.

More detailed information about the NLCS budget is provided in the tables at the end of this section and in the Wilderness Management and National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity narratives.

2009 Program – In 2008, Congress appropriated an additional \$4.9 million over the BLM budget request for NLCS. In 2009, BLM is retaining \$3.0 million of this unrequested increase to contribute to base funding of the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivities.

Historically, approximately \$1.0 million in Challenge Cost Share (CCS) projects are implemented in NLCS units each year. In 2009, a total of \$3.0 million in CCS funds will be targeted to NLCS units to accomplish high priority work with partnership matching funds. Since CCS is a competitive process, achievement of the \$3.0 million target is dependent on the amount of CCS project submissions that fall within NLCS units and meet project ranking criteria.

Strategic Plan – The NLCS supports the Bureau’s resource protection and recreation mission areas through projects and programs that improve, restore, and maintain the health of watersheds and landscapes, sustain biological communities, and protect cultural and natural heritage resources.

The NLCS supports the recreation mission by providing recreational opportunities on NLCS lands that offer visitors a unique experience of visiting and enjoying unparalleled aesthetic landscapes.

For many visitors, these are places to hunt, fish, boat, hike, sightsee, play, recreate, or simply become immersed in nature. These are lands where people can explore, seek adventure, discover and appreciate for themselves a “sense of place” of our vast natural and cultural heritage.

The NLCS will continue to focus work in the priority program areas of: conservation, protection, and restoration; communities and partnerships; science; and recreation, education, and visitor services.

Within these priorities are some cross-cutting themes for the NLCS:

- Implement Resource Managements Plans (RMPs).
- Implement the National Scenic and Historic Trails Strategy and Work Plan.
- Implement Wild and Scenic river plans and determine management priorities for eligible and suitable rivers.
- Conduct critical inventory and monitoring programs.
- Manage resources and uses.
- Support community programs.

**Leveraging Dollars with
Challenge Cost Share (CCS)
Funds**

The NLCS is working to leverage resources and expand capability to address high priority projects within the NLCS units through the CCS program. These projects will be a part of the Managing Resources and Uses sub-emphasis area.

The 2009 CCS program is targeting \$3.0 million to fund NLCS projects. These projects will target Implementation of Restoration Projects - \$1.0 million; Implementation of the NSHT Work Plan & Strategy - \$500,000; Wilderness, WSA, and Wild & Scenic River Management - \$750,000; and Implementation of Integrated Weed Management Projects - \$750,000. By working in collaborative partnerships, BLM can leverage its funding at an average of nearly five to one.

Conservation, Protection, and Restoration

National Wild and Scenic Rivers - The 40th anniversary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is being celebrated in 2008. NLCS activities for Wild and Scenic Rivers will include monitoring the innovative permit system on the Deschutes Wild and Scenic River in Oregon, and completing flow studies on the Rio Grande Wild and Scenic River in New Mexico. The NLCS will also emphasize improved management of eligible and suitable rivers to protect them for potential designation as Wild and Scenic Rivers.

National Scenic and Historic Trails - The NLCS is developing guidance to complete inventory, documentation of resources, and mapping of the 13 National Scenic and Historic Trails.

Additionally for National Trails, the NLCS will: initiate policy development for the National Trails program; participate in the Partnerships "A Decade for the National Trails" project and the Preservation Strategy; administer, sign and interpret the Old Spanish and Camino Real National Historic Trails; initiate the Iditarod Centennial Legacy Project; and complete high-priority inventory, protection, restoration, and monitoring projects. The NLCS will also emphasize improving administrative oversight,



NLCS units are premier locations for scenic vistas and outdoor recreation, such as this captivating hike in the King Range National Conservation Area.

enhancing visitor services and recreation management, protecting and developing trails resources, and advancing trail-related partnerships.

Implement RMPs - The NLCS and BLM's Planning Division have initiated a process to implement activities described in recent Resource Management Plans. The process links desired outcomes to tasks, accomplishments, funding, and performance. The NLCS will assist state and field offices in developing implementation strategies and business plans.

Conduct critical inventory and monitoring programs - The NLCS will initiate a science grant program in 2009 to support projects that address specific BLM inventory and monitoring needs. The grants will be used to build scientific knowledge of natural, cultural, and social resources, increase the effectiveness of resource management, foster community programs, and encourage public interest and ownership in the conservation of America's landscapes. These grants will fund approximately 20 research investigations to assemble baseline inventory and monitoring information for priority areas. Grants will range in size from \$5,000 to \$30,000.

Implement Restoration Projects - The NLCS areas are home to a variety of ecosystems, from cactus deserts and redwood groves to coastal zones and arctic tundra. Many host rare plant and animal communities. The System offers outstanding possibilities for wildlife conservation and gives the BLM an opportunity to actively and collaboratively manage species such as sage grouse to prevent the need to list them under the Endangered Species Act. The NLCS also contains some of the best fishing and hunting experiences in America's sagebrush country. With the completion of a variety of habitat improvement projects within the NLCS, hunters and

fisherman can continue to enjoy their sports and experience the world-class landscapes offered by the NLCS.

Implement Integrated Weed Management Projects — In Fiscal Year 2009, the NLCS will initiate and continue numerous projects to reduce or eliminate invasive and noxious weeds. Invasive weeds pose a grave threat to the health of public lands, species diversity, visitor experience, and water quality.

Communities and Partnerships

Since the NLCS was established in 2000, the system has developed and participated in more than 125 successful, collaborative relationships with communities, state, tribal, nonprofits, and supportive citizens. These partnerships perform critical planning activities and project work, and leverage federal resources. Partnerships supporting the NLCS system vary in scope, number of parties involved, resources leveraged, and their mission; each one is unique.

The NLCS assists partners in increasing the effectiveness of board governance, improving long-range and sustainable fundraising skills of their board members, and obtaining training in conflict management and collaboration. The NLCS continues to develop and improve existing training programs to help our partners develop sustainable funding streams which, in turn, make these partnerships more stable and effective. The NLCS has begun developing geotourism projects to promote sustainable tourism and help preserve local culture, local economies, and local resources.

- *Geotourism* - The NLCS will increase the capacity of local communities by developing a geotourism approach to public lands. Geotourism is tourism that sustains or enhances the geographical character of a place: its environment, culture, aesthetics, heritage and well being of its residents. All the elements of geographic character create a visitor experience that is richer than the sum of its parts, appealing to visitors with diverse interests. Many NLCS lands are important to local and regional communities for economic, cultural, or historic reasons. Geotourism strives to enhance local communities' and regions' environmental, social, cultural and economic quality of life, while producing economic and social incentives for local stewardship, conservation, protection and restoration. Sustainable practices emphasize the need to frame tourism with long-term conservation and protection of cultural and natural assets.
- *Take it Outside Initiative* - With 26 million acres of protected public lands, the NLCS offers countless opportunities for youth in urban and rural centers to benefit from outdoor programs in these special places. Youth programs in the NLCS reach several hundred thousand students across the country. The NLCS will support the Recreation Management program in this initiative.
- *BLM's Working Landscapes* - Interpretation and environmental education improve our visitors' experience by providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of NLCS units. The BLM supports local communities by providing education and interpretive opportunities. The NLCS offers countless opportunities for active public enjoyment and education for people of all ages in showcasing the working landscape conservation model for the 21st Century.
- *Community Programs Training Program* - Community Programs involves many skill sets, including collaboration, negotiation, fundraising, and working with non-profit support

organizations. The Community Programs Training Program has two sections: better use of existing training across Federal land management agencies, and development of new training. The program will design new training modules where gaps are identified.

- *National Community Programs Assistance Agreements* - The BLM has Cooperative Assistance agreements with a variety of partners to provide needed skills and technical assistance to the NLCS. These long-term national partnerships have a West-wide focus and scope. They work to engage the NLCS in community program strategies and activities that enhance local economies, resources and cultures.
- *Friends Groups* - The NLCS relies on community-based partners to help achieve mission-related work and foster citizen engagement. A goal is the establishment of a nonprofit support group for every National Monument and National Conservation Area by 2010. The NLCS manages a grant program that provides funding for technical assistance to partnerships needing financial support to build their organizational capacity. Support activities include developing new partnerships, developing and implementing a strategic plan and sustainable funding strategies, board development and governance, seeking Federal tax-exempt status, initiating volunteer and membership programs, and creating partnership websites.

Science

The NLCS provides extraordinary opportunities to use public lands not only to advance science in general, but to use science to advance and improve land management.

Science Conference - The NLCS is working to communicate the results of scientific studies conducted in NLCS units and integrate this knowledge into management decisions. Funding will support syntheses of scientific topics of interest. In 2009, the NLCS will support a science conference and publish the proceedings to gather and disseminate the results of current scientific studies.

Research projects are currently being undertaken in a wide range of disciplines on NLCS lands. In Gunnison Gorge NCA, researchers are testing the feasibility of using close-range photogrammetry to collect 3-dimensional data which will be used to monitor changes in surface soil elevations due to erosion. In the Carrizo Plain National Monument, a new population of the threatened Kern primrose sphinx moth has been discovered, providing an opportunity to study the ecology of the moth and the unique relationship it has with its host plant. Cultural research is also being conducted in many places, including a project in Canyons of the Ancients National Monument that seeks to clarify the relationships between climate, culture, and behavior—factors that resulted in village formation and depopulation in one of the most famous archaeological areas in the world: the Mesa Verde region.

Recreation, Education, and Visitor Services

Manage Resources and Uses - Recreation and leisure activities are a major part of the lifestyle of millions of Americans and international visitors. They are also a major supporting component of the quality of life and economic vitality for many communities in the West. Virtually all western states count recreation and tourism as one of their top three industries, and some of the largest components of recreation and tourism involve adventure and heritage activities. The NLCS is playing an increasingly important role in supporting the diversity and health of local economies by maintaining undeveloped open spaces, promoting livability by preserving air and water quality, and offering unparalleled opportunities for outdoor recreation.

The suite of visitor services provided by the NLCS includes environmental education and interpretation, operating visitor centers, providing law enforcement and park rangers, maintaining a variety of facilities, and mitigating physical safety hazards such as abandoned mine shafts and tunnels. The increased attention and visitation to NLCS units brings with it a growing demand for visitor services.

Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management - Public access, OHV, and transportation management are priorities for the BLM. Dramatic increases in unmanaged recreation use have resulted in increased impacts to resources in and around NLCS units including: damage to cultural sites, increased erosion, vegetative damage, increased spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat. Travel Management Plans designate routes and address maintenance, signing, trails, monitoring protocols, and rehabilitation. The NLCS will complete at least 5 travel management plans in 5 states in 2009.

Increase Law Enforcement Presence in NLCS Units - Law enforcement positions in NLCS units have been stretched by increasing demands. In many areas, law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological treasures. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, and facilities, theft of priceless archeological and paleontological resources, and increasing violence in borderland NLCS units. In 2008, several law enforcement officer and non-law enforcement park ranger positions were added to NLCS units and are helping to mitigate and improve visitor safety and resource protection.

Remove Physical Safety Hazards - Older facilities, structures, dumping, and unnatural hazards on public land can be a particular danger to the public. While many of these hazards pre-date designation, the public has an expectation that the Bureau will mitigate, fix, or remove them. The NLCS will continue to remediate these physical safety hazards.

Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities - Increased attention and visitation to NLCS units creates a growing need to operate and maintain facilities and to address critical visitor health, safety and resource management issues. By ensuring accessibility and quality of facilities and services, NLCS units can continue to play a vital role in supporting the diversity and health of regional and local economies.

The BLM supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other, more rustic facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting. The NLCS aims to keep facility construction to a minimum while providing the maximum natural experience. The NLCS supports facilities and infrastructure constructed from long-lasting, environmentally appropriate materials that enhance the natural aesthetics of the surrounding environment.

The NLCS performance overview table is displayed on the next page and indicates the improvements made in reaching resource objectives, and also shows recently added measures for meeting heritage resource objectives.

NATIONAL LANDSCAPE CONSERVATION SYSTEM MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
Percent of miles of National Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other linear Special Management Areas under DOI management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation. (SP)	67% 5078/ 7545	65% 4837/ 7438	66% 5311/ 8031	56% 4138/ 7447	66% 5274/ 8031	66% 5274/ 8031	67% 5341/ 8031	+1%	68% 5439/ 8031
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$2,976	\$3,278	\$3,036	\$0	\$2,650	\$3,835	\$3,297		\$3,297
Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)	\$586	\$678	\$572	\$0	\$503	\$727	\$617		\$606
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This is a new measure in 2007. Historical data has been added to provide context.								
Percent of acres of Wilderness Areas and other Special Management Areas under DOI management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation. (SP)	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821	0%	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	0	0	0	\$8,750	\$13,630	\$12,911		\$12,911
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$0.37	\$0.35		\$0.35
Comments:	A correction to the acres of Wild Horses and Burros Herd Management Areas changes the denominator in 2008.								

Subactivity/Funding Source	2007 President's Budget	2007 Operating Plan	2008 President's Budget (recast)	2008 Enacted ⁽¹⁾	2009			
					Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	Change from 2008 Enacted (+/-)
MLR and O&C Funding in various subactivities for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas.	25,848	29,299	22,576	22,576 ⁽²⁾	0	-22,576	TBD ⁽⁴⁾	-22,576 ⁽²⁾
National Monument and National Conservation Area Management – New MLR Subactivity proposed in 2009 (\$18.825 million transferred existing funds from other MLR subactivities plus \$3.0 million of the \$4.9 million unrequested NLCS increase provided in 2008).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	+21,825	21,825	+21,825
National Monument and National Conservation Area Management – New O&C Subactivity proposed in 2009 (transferred existing funds from other O&C subactivities).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	+486	486	+486
Funding for the NLCS from Challenge Cost Share(CCS) funding.	991	991	1,024	1,122	0	⁽³⁾ +1,877	3,000	+1,877
Unrequested Funding Increase for the NLCS (various subactivities)	N/A	N/A	N/A	+3,838 ⁽¹⁾	0	-3,936	0	-3,936
Wilderness Management (current MLR subactivity)	16,215	16,182	16,641	17,366	+265	-1,086	16,545	-821
MLR Funding in various subactivities for Wild and Rivers and National Scenic and Historic Trails	8,855	8,290	8,536	10,012 ^{(1) (2)}	0	-1,469	8,543	-1,469 ⁽²⁾
NLCS Washington Office Funding	1,559	1,432	1,405	1,405 ⁽²⁾	+33	0	1,438	+33 ⁽²⁾
TOTAL NLCS FUNDING	53,468	56,194	50,182	56,418⁽¹⁾	+298	-3,780	51,837	-4,614

(1) The FY 2008 Enacted Budget provides an additional \$4.92 million unrequested increase to the NLCS (of which .984 is for the Wilderness subactivity and .098 is for CCS) and \$1.476 million earmark for National Scenic and Historic Trails and the California Trail Interpretive Center.

(2) Additional one time funds are allocated to each NLCS unit after the BLM receives its final appropriations, which will increase the funding amount for each unit. The amount of one time funds fluctuates each fiscal year. Therefore, NLCS funding in the enacted budget will be greater than the amount in the President's Budget request.

CCS funding is a yearly competitive process.

(3) In 2009, \$3.0 in CCS funding is dedicated to NLCS proposals, an increase of 1.877 from 2008 enacted.

(4) Additional one time funds are allocated to each National Monument and National Conservation Area after the BLM receives its final appropriations, which will increase the funding amount for each unit. The base funding identified for each National Monument and National Conservation Area in this budget table is an initial estimate. The BLM is conducting a thorough analysis of base funding for the NLCS units that will inform this process. This includes specifying the 2008 and 2009 base amounts by NLCS units that will be funded through the new subactivity and the remaining amounts that will be funded through supporting activities. The base funding amounts shown in the budget for 2008 and 2009 are currently derived from 2007 actuals, but BLM will provide more accurate estimates once they are available.

2009 National Scenic and Historic Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers Funding by Activity															
2009 National Scenic and Historic Trails and Wild and Scenic Rivers Funding by Activity	Unit Name	Land Resources	Wildlife and Fisheries Management	Threatened and Endangered Species Management	Recreation Management	Energy and Minerals Management	Realty and Ownership Management	Resource Protection and Maintenance	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	Workforce and Organizational Support	Mining Law Administration	Western Oregon Resources Management	Other	2008 Enacted (including one-time increases)	2009 Request
National Scenic and Historic Trails															
Multiple	California NHT	50			76									179	126
	Continental Divide NST	8			261		7							383	280
	El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro NHT	15							4					15	15
	Iditarod NHT	56			168						24			599	248
	Juan Bautista de Anza NHT	26			19						31			116	76
	Lewis and Clark NHT	73			519				55					620	647
	Mormon Pioneer NHT	99			94			34						307	227
	Nez Perce NHT	11			63				2					179	76
	Old Spanish NHT	190			121						14			331	325
	Oregon NHT	12			6				6					40	24
	Pacific Crest Trail NST				35				30					189	65
	Pony Express NHT	40			50				15					115	105
	Potomac Heritage NST				3									3	3
NSHT Total		580	0	0	1,415	0	7	34	112	0	69	0	0	3,076	2,217
National Scenic or Historic Trails Visitor Centers															
ID	Sacajawea Interpretive Cultural and Education Center				9								18	12	18
NV	California Trails Interpretive Center													1,343	9
OR	National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center	5			420				211					696	636
WY	National Historic Trails Interpretive Center				515				62					577	577
NSHT Center Total		5	0	0	944	0	0	0	273	0	0	0	18	2,628	1,240
Wild and Scenic Rivers															
AK	Alaska	134	173	9	747	21	199	131	536	0	121	0	0	2,414	2,071
AZ	Arizona*													55	0
CA	California	0	0	0	135	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	135
CO	Colorado*													40	0
ID	Idaho*													80	0
MT	Montana	133	3	6	145	0	0	51	91	0	0	0	8	663	437
NM	New Mexico	115	120	45	275	10	15	0	295	60	0	0	0	1,010	935
OR	Oregon	441	94	40	590	0	0	0	219	1	0	124	0	1,643	1,509
UT	Utah*													97	0
WY	Wyoming*													33	0
	Wild and Scenic Rivers Total	823	390	100	1,892	31	214	182	1,141	61	121	124	8	6,329	5,087
	BLM Washington Office Total	539	263	74	226	36	33	16	10	50	15	25	151	3,741	1,438
	NSHT, WSR and WO Total	1,947	653	174	4,477	67	254	232	1,536	111	205	149	177	15,774	9,982

* All funding received in FY08 for this location was supplied through one-time increases and, in the case of rivers, was used in managing eligible and suitable study rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

NOTE: National Scenic and Historic Trail and Wild and Scenic Rivers Funding Varies Between States From Year-to-Year Based on Project Work.

(Dollars in \$000s)	National Monuments/ National Conservation Areas	Wilderness	National Scenic and Historic Trails	Wild and Scenic Rivers	BLM NLCS Washington Office	Funding Not Yet Allocated to a Specific NLCS Component	Total NLCS Budget
2007 Enacted	29,299	16,182	3,247	5,043	1,432	N/A	55,203
2008 Enacted	24,608	17,433	5,857	5,992	1,405	N/A	55,295
2008 Enacted - Unrequested NLCS Increase & Recreation Mgt. Earmark	1,624 ⁽¹⁾	834 ⁽¹⁾	1,476 ⁽⁴⁾ 942 ⁽¹⁾	905 ⁽¹⁾	615 ⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A
2009 PB	22,311 ⁽²⁾	16,545	3,456	5,087	1,438	3,000 (Challenge Cost Share - CCS Target)	51,837
Change from 2008 Enacted to 2009 PB	-2,297 ⁽³⁾	-888	-2,401	905	+33	+3,000 CCS	-3,458

(1) Distribution of unrequested 2008 NLCS increase of \$4.92 million. (\$932,000 in NSHT includes \$98,000 in unrequested increase in CCS subactivity.)

(2) This amount represents the base funding provided by the two new subactivities for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas created in 2009 in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) and the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) accounts. The new MLR subactivity will provide \$18,225,000 and the new O&C subactivity will provide \$486,000 for a total of \$19,311,000. The BLM proposes to add to this base \$3.0 million of the \$4.92 million unrequested NLCS increase provided by Congress in 2008, bringing the funding total for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas to \$22,311,000.

(3) This amount reflects the net change in funding resulting from: the \$3.0 million increase for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas for 2009; a reduction of \$3.74 million from 2008 because of clarifying the definition of base funding to only include costs recurring on an annual basis; a \$600,000 increase in base funding for the Headwaters Forest Reserve; and the removal of funding for the Piedras Blancas Lightstation from the NLCS funding tables (\$125,000) because its inclusion in the NLCS is still pending. Flexible funds, in addition to the base funding provided by the new subactivities, will continue to be provided to National Monuments and National Conservation Areas on an annual basis from the BLM's existing subactivities. BLM is conducting a thorough analysis of base funding for the NLCS units that will inform this process. This includes specifying the 2008 and 2009 base amounts by NLCS units that will be funded through the new subactivity and the remaining amounts that will be funded through supporting activities. The base funding amounts shown in the budget for 2008 and 2009 are currently derived from 2007 actuals, but BLM will provide more accurate estimates once they are available.

(4) Recreation Management earmark for National Scenic and Historic Trails and California National Historic Trail Center.

Border Issues

SAFE BORDERLANDS INITIATIVE

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is responsible for the administration of 258 million acres of surface acres of public land primarily in the 12 Western States, including Alaska. Over 8.8 million acres of these lands in Arizona (3.7 million acres), California (3.3 million acres), and New Mexico (1.8 million acres) are severely impacted by drug smuggling and illegal immigration along the border between Mexico and the United States. Borderlands are defined as those lands extending approximately 100 miles north of the international border separating the U.S. and Mexico. These lands provide significant recreation opportunities and contain natural, historical, and cultural resources.



Litter at archaeological site in Arizona

The BLM supports the Department of the Interior's (DOI) Safe Borderlands Initiative, which includes the following four focus areas:

1. Enhance safety for visitors, employees, and residents;
2. Mitigate environmental damage;
3. Improve interoperable communications and;
4. Enhance interagency coordination.

The BLM is responsible for ensuring public health and safety on these lands and the protection of the area's significant natural and cultural resources through the focused deployment of personnel, communication networks, restoration of ecosystems, and integrated partnerships along the Southwest border. While BLM is responsible for the stewardship of BLM public lands near the border, it is the Department of Homeland Security that is primarily responsible for security along our international border.

The BLM programs involved in this initiative include the Law Enforcement program, which is responsible for 1) the protection of public land, resources and BLM facilities, and 2) maintaining safe environments for public land users and employees; and the Hazardous Materials Management program, which is responsible for the protection of public health and the environment.

Long-term Vision – Long range goals for BLM's portion of the Safe Borderlands Initiative are:

- Developing more internal and external partnerships to jointly provide effective solutions to environmental issues on BLM public lands;
- Providing better public assistance and responding to illegal activities that compromise public safety or damage public lands;
- Eradicating marijuana and other drugs on BLM public lands;
- Preventing the destruction and theft of cultural artifacts on BLM-managed lands;

- Establishing more innovative methods to prevent as well as reduce illegal dumping on public lands;
- Supporting wildland fire crews in prescriptive burns and suppression in the southwest borderlands and investigating wildlife fires;
- Implementing a safety net for employees, including fire and law enforcement, and visitors through adequate communications and law enforcement personnel and;
- Implementing a strategic assessment, monitoring and recovery steps from smuggling impacts for public and neighboring lands and their natural and cultural resources.

Critical Factors – The location of public lands near the Southwest border are remote and isolated areas adjacent or in close proximity to the Mexican border and have become major arteries for smuggling humans and controlled substances into the United States. These activities have created a hazardous environment for the public, BLM employees and contractors, and are causing the destruction of natural and cultural resources.

The borderlands are being subjected to:

- Hundreds of thousands of illegal aliens crossing public lands;
- Sophisticated, violent drug smuggling operations;
- Serious dangers to employees, visitors and residents and;
- Significant resource damage.



Edge of Ironwood Forest National Monument in Tucson, AZ
46 cubic yards of trash collected by Student Conservation Associates and volunteers

Human & Drug Smuggling – Federal lands in the proximity of the Mexican border are remote and isolated areas. Hundreds have died trying to cross the border because of harsh desert conditions. As a result, the BLM and other land management agencies have increased their law enforcement presence on public lands near the border.

Crimes – Criminal activities on the borderlands have made it difficult for the operation of monitoring and protecting the land. Some areas of BLM land have been closed to the public due to the likelihood of illegal activities, trash and other impacts. Unauthorized use will continue to cause the loss of resources on public lands and require significant sums of money to rehabilitate and restore public lands and resources to their natural state. For more crime related information, please see the Law Enforcement program subactivity section in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.

Resource Damage – The BLM has completed assistance agreements with a wide variety of groups, agencies, counties and cities to continue mitigation on public and neighboring lands. The BLM has also utilized contracted services and cooperative agreements with several youth corps groups to participate in the many restoration projects. As illegal immigrants travel, they leave hundreds of footpaths across the desert. These trails and illegal roads made by smugglers are destroying cactus and other sensitive vegetation impacting the ecologic health of many of the national monuments and conservation areas BLM manages. This also causes a disruption of wildlife and their habitats and the destruction of cultural and historic resources. The BLM is continuing to work closely with other Federal agencies to help restore the lands to their natural state. For more hazardous materials and resource related information, please see the Hazardous Materials program subactivity section in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.



Seizure of marijuana on BLM-managed lands.

Means & Strategies – The BLM has partnered with several Federal agencies, as well as state and tribal governments to provide law enforcement on public lands near the border and to mitigate and restore damage done to public lands. Additionally, the BLM has utilized contracts and volunteer/cooperative agreements to participate in projects to remove litter, create barricades and install signs.

Partnerships with BLM

- Department of Homeland Security – Customs and Border Protection & Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement
- Department of the Interior – National Park Service & Fish and Wildlife Service
- Department of Agriculture – Natural Resources Conservation Service & Forest Service
- Department of Health and Human Services – Indian Health Services
- Department of Defense – Marine Corps & U.S. Air Force
- States of Arizona, California & New Mexico and counties
- Tribal – Cocopah Tribe, Pascua Yaqui Tribe & Tohono O’odham Nation
- Youth Corps – Student Conservation Association, Youth Corps of Southern Arizona and Community Learning Adventure Service Projects, Northwest Youth Corps, & Coconino Rural Environmental Corps

Improvements in Communications – Communication needs along the Southwest border have increased drastically with the escalation of undocumented immigrant travel, illegal activity, and the potential for terrorist activity. The safety of visitors, employees and the protection of natural resources is in jeopardy. All of these concerns place the law enforcement employees in unsafe, vulnerable, and even life threatening situations in the performance of their duties. As discussed in the 2008 and 2009 funding sections below, the BLM will improve communication capabilities.

Additional funding provided through BLM's 2007 Enacted budget was used to improve communications as shown below:

State	Amount	Use of Funds
Arizona	\$1,000,000	Adding repeater and base stations sites to reduce traffic on the current radio network. Improvements to the dispatch center in Phoenix. New mobile vehicular repeaters to improve coverage.
California	\$336,000	Software integrations for dispatching. Installation of a backup generator. New digital mobile radios. New digital repeaters. New radio towers and testing of equipment, contract labor, antennas, connectors and transmitter line.
New Mexico	\$164,000	New base station site, 3 new repeaters, 1 shelter, 3 antennas, 13 portable radios and 3 mobile radios.

Southwest Strategic Budget Plan – The Southwest Strategic Budget Plan is a three-state BLM approach for dealing with the impacts of the Southwest border immigration and smuggling which supports the four focus areas outlined in the Department of the Interior's Safe Borderlands Initiative. Much of the plan references the National Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) signed in 2006 between the Departments of the Interior, Agriculture and Homeland Security. The MOA has not received specific funding but instead is funded by improved coordination and prioritization of base funding. The plan received funding in 2007 to initiate communication improvements. Specific on-the-ground projects to address significant resource damages have been identified for Arizona, New Mexico, and California.

Southern Arizona Project – The Southern Arizona Project mitigates the impacts caused by immigration and smuggling on public and neighboring lands. These funds were added by Congress in 2003 and were subsequently retained as base funding. Using these funds, BLM and its partners (federal, state, tribal and local) have been able to mitigate some of the more significant impacts from illegal immigration and smuggling. Many roads and trails have been removed and restored to their natural state. The funding for the Southern Arizona Project has also assisted in the protection of sensitive and native habitats and cultural sites.

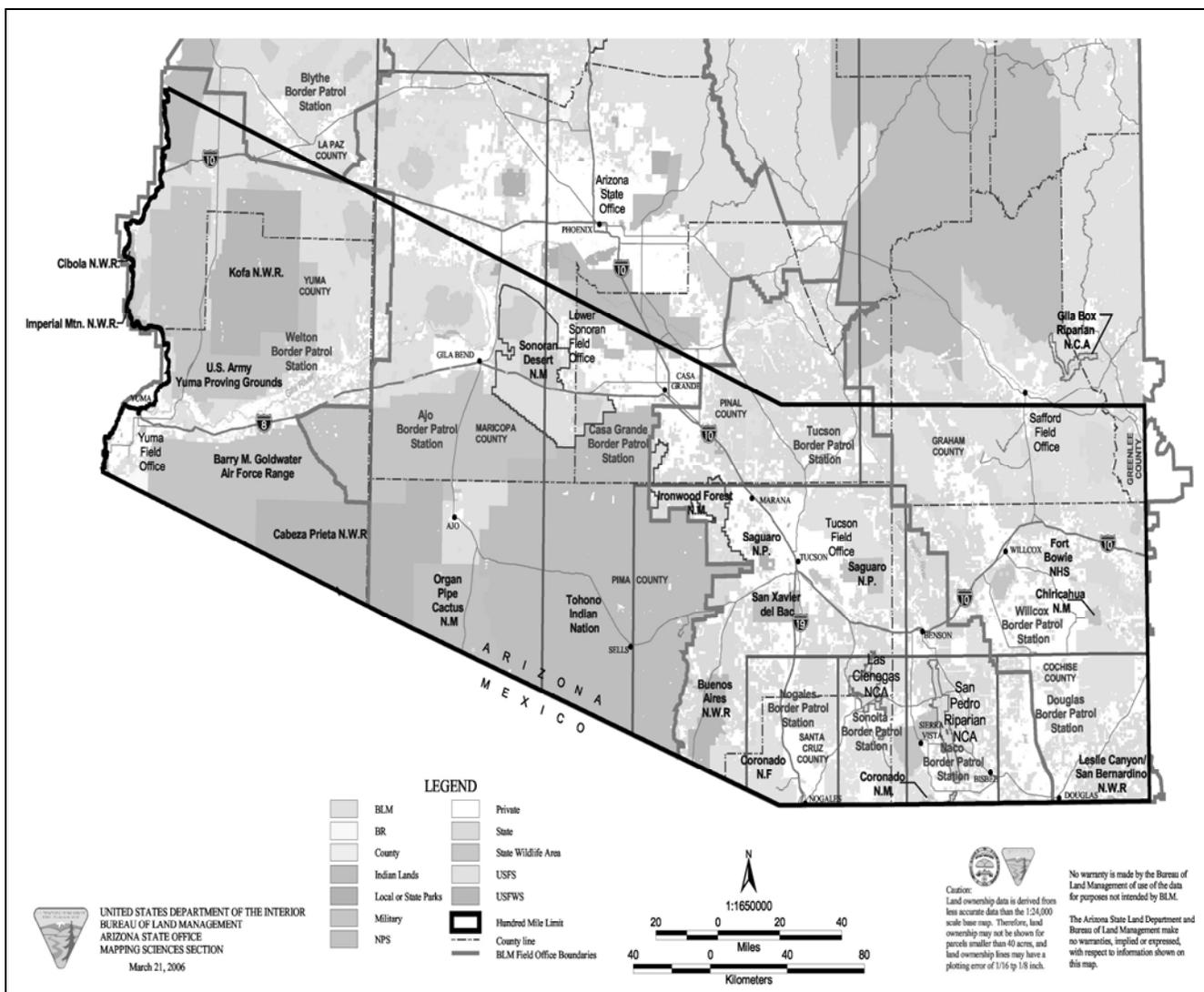
Accomplishments with the Southern Arizona Project

- 20,794 bags of trash removed plus 79,733 pounds weighed in at landfill sites
- More than 477,540 pounds of trash are known to have been removed in 5 years
- 3,647 bicycles removed from Tohono O'Odham Nation and from Sonoran Desert National Monument
- 477 abandoned cars removed from all southern Arizona lands; 430 from the Lower Sonoran Field Office
- Over 100 illegal trails and roads restored

Borderland Management Task Forces – The Borderland Management Task Forces (BMTF) focuses on specific issues and problem-solving to aid border security, human safety and health, and resource protection, often providing recommendations for agencies to implement. The task forces concentrate on providing a positive, intergovernmental working relationship and fostering support among agencies charged with border responsibilities. There are currently four active BMTFs, with a fifth one under development including: Tucson, AZ; Yuma, AZ; San Diego, CA; Las Cruces, NM; and El Centro, CA in formation.

Each task force has focused its discussions on issues affecting the Southwest border including:

- *Tucson BMTF*: telecommunication issues, especially with the Border Patrol changing their system; employee safety; resolving issues with the National Guard presence; and Secure Borders Initiative and other tactical infrastructure issues.
- *Yuma BMTF*: communications, checkpoints, river patrols, hunting season issues, issues with the boundary location, and vegetation management in the Colorado River border area.
- *Las Cruces BMTF*: MOU for maintenance of existing roads; the Hatchet Peak repeater; and gate and road access.
- *San Diego BMTF*: emergency work in Spring Canyon and Tecate Peak; maintenance of existing roads and access to roads; and BLM permits for construction.



Funding – Below is a table and discussion of 2008 and 2009 funding for the Safe Borderlands Initiative and Law Enforcement in general:

Safe Borderlands Initiative	2008	2009
Communications (includes 6 dispatchers)	666,000	549,000
Special Agents/Rangers (includes 3 agents & 6 rangers)	1,862,000	1,170,000
Other Southwest Border Priorities (includes service agreements, drug eradication support & other costs)	272,000	622,000
Subtotal – Law Enforcement on the S.W. Border	2,800,000	2,341,000
Hazardous Materials Management Program (Resource Clean-up on S.W. Border)		1,000,000
Subtotal – Safe Borderlands Initiative	2,800,000	3,341,000
Law Enforcement Program – Outside Border Area (includes 1 agent, 1 ranger & other costs)	1,137,000	1,596,000
Grand Total	3,937,000	4,937,000

In 2008, Congress provided an additional **\$3,937,000** over the 2008 President's Budget level (\$2,571,000 over the 2007 enacted level), to the BLM's Law Enforcement program as a general program increase and for use on the Southwest border. The BLM will use **\$2,800,000** of the \$3,937,000 million in 2008 for the Safe Borderlands Initiative. The remaining **\$1,137,000** will be used in 2008 in the Law Enforcement program to fund other high priority projects, outside the Southwest border area. Please see the see the Law Enforcement program subactivity section in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation for more information on the funding to be used outside the border area.

The following describes the **\$2,800,000** that will be used in the border areas in 2008:

- **Communications: \$666,000** will support six dispatchers and the labor, licensing, equipment, training and the general operating costs associated with the dispatchers for the Phoenix Interagency Dispatch Center, to give the center the capability to provide services 24/7. This also includes updating the dispatch console system to meet the needs of today and beyond, adding several new radio repeaters and base stations at remote locations (to provide better radio coverage), and upgrading, modifying and enhancing several existing remote radio sites, equipment and infrastructure.
- **Agents/Rangers: \$1,862,000** will support the hiring, background investigation costs, relocation costs, training and equipment of three new special agents and six new rangers on the Southwest border to provide the manpower needed to maintain for public safety. The three special agents will be deployed to Arizona, California and New Mexico. Of the six new rangers, four will be deployed to Arizona, California and New Mexico and the remaining two will be deployed to NLCS units in Arizona and New Mexico. Increased law enforcement presence in the border area will protect public lands, resources and facilities; maintain safe environments for public land users; and by providing on-the-ground presence, serving as a deterrent to illegal smuggling activities.
- **Other Southwest Border Priorities: \$272,000** will support on the border investigations and eradication of drugs from public lands; dispatch service agreements used on the border and other costs for operations near the border areas.

The 2009 BLM budget retains the additional **\$3,937,000** over the 2008 President's Budget level in 2008 for the Law Enforcement program. The BLM will use **\$2,341,000** of these funds on the Southwest border in 2009 in the same areas of communications, special agents & rangers and other Southwest border priorities as described in the 2008 discussion. The remaining **\$1,596,000** will be used in the Law Enforcement program to fund other high priority projects outside the Southwest border areas. Please see the see the Law Enforcement program subactivity section in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation for more information on this funding to be used outside the border area.

The following describes the **\$2,341,000** that will be used in the border areas in 2009:

- *Communications:* **\$549,000** is retained to support the operational costs of maintaining the Phoenix Dispatch Center as well as funding the labor and supplies associated with hiring the six new dispatchers in 2008.
- *Agents/Rangers:* **\$1,170,000** to continue to support the cost of labor, training and general operations costs associated with the hiring of the three special agents and six rangers in 2008 on the Southwest border.
- *Other Southwest Border Priorities:* **\$622,000** to support dispatch service agreements; providing a cache of technical investigative equipment to be used by rangers and agents in the field; offering more support for the investigation and eradication of drugs from public lands; and providing for overtime and travel costs for rangers and agents to support areas of high visitation during holidays and special events. Funding will also support the overtime and equipment costs for field operations.

In addition, the 2009 President's Budget requests an additional \$1.0 million over the 2008 enacted level to use on the Southwest border for resource mitigation and protection in the Hazardous Materials Management program. Illegal immigrants and smugglers have caused significant damage to natural and cultural resources. With this additional funding in 2009, the BLM will be able to continue mitigating the resource damage through coordination with other federal, state and local governments through the Hazardous Material Management program. Specific on-the-ground projects in Arizona, California and New Mexico will include mine shaft closures, removal of thousands of pounds of litter, removal of abandoned vehicles and bicycles, repair of infrastructure, signage and environmental education.



Abandoned vehicle in Arizona
Sonoran Desert National Monument

The funding increase of \$1.0 million will be used in the Hazardous Materials Management program as follows:

- Arizona (\$625,000) – to remove trash, hazmat, and abandoned vehicles, repair 50 illegal routes, restore approximately 8 acres and improve signage for visitors.
- California (\$200,000) – to conduct wilderness restoration and close abandoned mines used by illegal aliens to hide.
- New Mexico (\$175,000) – to close abandoned mines used by illegal aliens to hide.

Energy Security (*Renewable Energy Included*)

As world-wide energy demand continues to grow, BLM-managed resources will continue to play a critical role in meeting the nation's energy needs. About 30 percent of domestic energy is produced from DOI-managed resources, both onshore and offshore. The BLM also provides access to transmission corridors used to deliver energy from the production site to communities across the country.

Today, the BLM places a high priority on environmentally responsible development of traditional (oil, gas, and coal), renewable (wind, solar, geothermal, and biomass) and unconventional (oil shale and tar sands) energy resources. Priority must also be placed on strategic planning across jurisdictions to meet future needs 20 to 30 years from now. The BLM and the Department of Interior will work with the Department of Energy, states, Indian Tribes, and industry to assess energy consumption predictions, understand emerging technologies, and incorporate new energy resource data in order to be prepared to provide appropriate access to the nation's diverse energy resources well into the future.

The BLM's policies will encourage the use of new technologies to enhance energy development and minimize environmental impacts with a goal of ensuring a stable long-term energy portfolio for the Nation. The subsequent paragraphs provide additional information on the BLM's energy resources.

Coal - Federal coal provides approximately 42 percent of the nation's coal production. Since 2000, approximately 3.5 billion tons of Federal coals have been produced with a gross value of \$31.8 billion. Royalty and lease payments totaled \$3.4 billion. At the end of 2007, BLM administered 298 Federal coal leases covering 467,000 acres of Federal mineral ownership.

Coal is used to generate approximately 50 percent of the nation's electricity. The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) accounts for about 92 percent of all coal consumed in the U.S. and are the driving force for the nation's coal consumption. Coal is used in the nation's industrial sector to generate power, while in the manufacturing sectors it is used to produce foods, primary metals, chemicals, papers, beverages, and fabricated metals. Coal is also used directly to heat residential structures and commercial facilities.

Oil and Gas - Oil and gas resources generate the highest revenues of any uses of the public lands. On BLM managed lands, oil and gas development generated \$2.8 billion through royalties, rents, and bonuses in 2007. In 2007, the onshore public lands generated 14 percent of the Nation's domestically produced natural gas, and 5 percent of domestic oil.

In 2007, the BLM administered over 49,000 oil and gas leases, of which over 21,500 oil and gas leases are producing. These leases cover over 45 million acres in 33 states. Of this, about 11.6 million acres are in producing status with an estimated 420,000 acres of surface disturbance, which will ultimately be reclaimed upon completion of operations.

Renewable Energy - The BLM's Renewable Energy program provides access to geothermal, wind, solar, hydropower and biomass resources on BLM managed public lands.

Geothermal Energy - The BLM presently manages 480 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status. BLM's geothermal leases generated over 260 megawatt-hours of electrical

power during 2007 and provide alternative heat sources for direct-use commercial endeavors. These Geothermal leases generate over \$12 million in federal royalties each year. Competitive lease sales in 2007 netted over \$28 million in bonus bids for geothermal lease parcels in Idaho, Utah, Nevada, and California.

The BLM and U.S. Forest Service have initiated a Programmatic Geothermal Leasing Environmental Impact Statement (PGEIS) to amend land use planning documents to consider and evaluate for geothermal leasing. The PGEIS has an anticipated completion date in December 2008. The completion of this document is anticipated to result in a significant demand for new leases for geothermal resources.

Wind and Solar Renewable Energy

– The BLM's land and Realty Management program authorizes the use of public land for traditional oil and gas pipeline rights-of-ways, electric transmission line rights-of-ways, and communication sites. BLM also authorizes rights-of-ways for the use of public lands for wind and solar energy production sites. Due

to recently enacted laws in some states, which require energy companies to provide a portion of produced products from renewable energy sources, the BLM anticipates an increase interest in the use of public lands for renewable energy development.

The current total installed generation capacity of wind energy projects on public land in California and Wyoming is approximately 300 megawatts (MW). Another 1,300 MW of wind energy projects in several western States is proposed or recently approved by the BLM.

There are currently no commercial scale solar energy facilities on BLM public lands. However, there are some 70 pending applications for solar energy projects on public lands in Arizona, California and Nevada. These applications involve a variety of solar technologies and are being processed under a BLM Solar Policy issued in April 2007. In 2008, the BLM will continue conducting studies necessary to evaluate and process the increasing number of applications for rights-of-way for the siting of wind and solar energy projects and applications for rights-of-way for electric transmission lines from these projects.



The geothermal industry is focusing on Nevada for new development opportunities in leasing as well as expanding the development of areas already in production. In Nevada, geothermal facilities on BLM's leases generated over 170 megawatts (MW) of electrical power and provided alternative heat sources for direct-use commercial endeavors. The geothermal lease sales held in 2007, offered 43 tracts and brought in total bids exceeding \$11.3 million.

Wind and Solar Energy Success in Nevada

BLM Nevada has authorized 34 sites for wind monitoring and testing over approximately 195,000 acres. Additional applications have been received for wind (three development and 30 for monitoring and testing) over approximately 223,000 acres. Solar power generation has 18 applications submitted for 174,000 acres. This level of development will require review and processing of rights-of-way application for new power plants and transmission lines, plus the review and approval of new drilling permit applications. This new development will also greatly increase BLM's inspection and enforcement, production verification, and compliance workloads. The new regulations implementing the Energy Act of 2005 will also greatly increase BLM's Lands and Minerals adjudication workload.

A Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) relating to the authorization of wind energy projects was completed in 2005. This EIS provides an analysis of the development of wind energy projects in the West. The EIS identified the potential development of over 3,200 MW of wind energy on public lands in the western States. Offices are able to utilize this EIS as an aid in analyzing impacts for specific applications for the use of public lands for wind energy use. In conjunction with the publication of this EIS, applicable BLM land use plans were amended to allow for the use of applicable lands for wind energy development. In 2006 the BLM followed by issuing a wind energy policy to provide guidance on best management practices (BMPs) and measures to mitigate potential impacts on birds, wildlife habitat and other resource values. The BLM will also continue to participate with the Department of Energy's Renewable Energy Laboratory on wind, as well as solar energy studies.

Hydropower Energy - The Federal Power Act of 1920 authorizes the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to permit the use of Federal lands by private entities to develop hydro-power facilities. These existing facilities, many of which were licensed in the 1940s and 1950s, are located on public lands withdrawn by FERC. As license terms are nearing the end for a large number of these facilities, the BLM, through participation in FERC's re-licensing process, is providing input into the license review and approval process, and identifying applicable terms and conditions necessary to protect or enhance specific resource values. Hydro-power license and re-license projects are located primarily in California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Biomass (Forest Management) - The BLM manages 69 million acres of forests and woodlands under the Public Domain Forest Management and Oregon and California Grant Lands programs. The goals of these programs are to maintain and restore the health of the BLM's forests and woodlands, and to provide forest products for economic opportunities.

In 2009, the BLM will spend \$100,000 of the Public Domain Forest Management funding for biomass project work to contribute to biomass energy supply. Biomass is the process of recycling agricultural waste products into a source of fuel. The BLM's Biomass Program continues to focus on biomass utilization — both on-the-ground projects and assistance to community groups to attract/develop industry infrastructure.

**BLM Renewable Energy
Appropriations History and 2009 Budget Request**

Program/Issue (\$000)	2004 Enacted	2005 Enacted	2006 Enacted	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009 Request
Geothermal Program within Oil and Gas Management Program	1,250	1,233	1,214	1,214	1,200	1,200
Geothermal Steam Act* Implementation Fund Revenue (Energy Policy Act)	0	0	3,523	4,360	6,183**	0
Renewable ROW primarily wind & solar energy	400	644	635	635	635	635
Hydropower re-licensing	300	296	291	291	291	291
Contribute to biomass energy supply.***	0	235	290	757	100	100
Total Renewable Energy	1,950	2,408	5,953	6,335	11,526	2,240

* The 2009 Interior budget proposes to rescind Section 234 of the *Energy Policy Act* of 2005 to return the Federal share of geothermal revenues to the Treasury. Section 234 redirected these revenues to the BLM's *Geothermal Steam Act* Implementation Fund.

**Geothermal receipts deposited in BLM's Geothermal Fund vary by year, so BLM's spending plan may differ from actual and estimated receipts. Receipts shown in the Summary Requirements Table and the activity table in the Permanent Operating Fund appropriation actually totaled \$4.4 million in 2007 and are estimated at \$9.3 million for 2008.

*** Project work only. Does not include BLM labor involved in facilitating the use of biomass energy within the BLM, the public, and industry. Wood cutting permits are issued for heating of homes and are not part of this program.

Community Growth on Public Lands

The West Is Growing

Many of the fastest growing metropolitan areas in the nation are located in the west. Over 4,100 communities with a combined population of over 57 million people are located within just a half hour's drive – just 25 miles – of BLM-managed public lands and waters. BLM lands and related waters are quickly becoming western America's backyard.

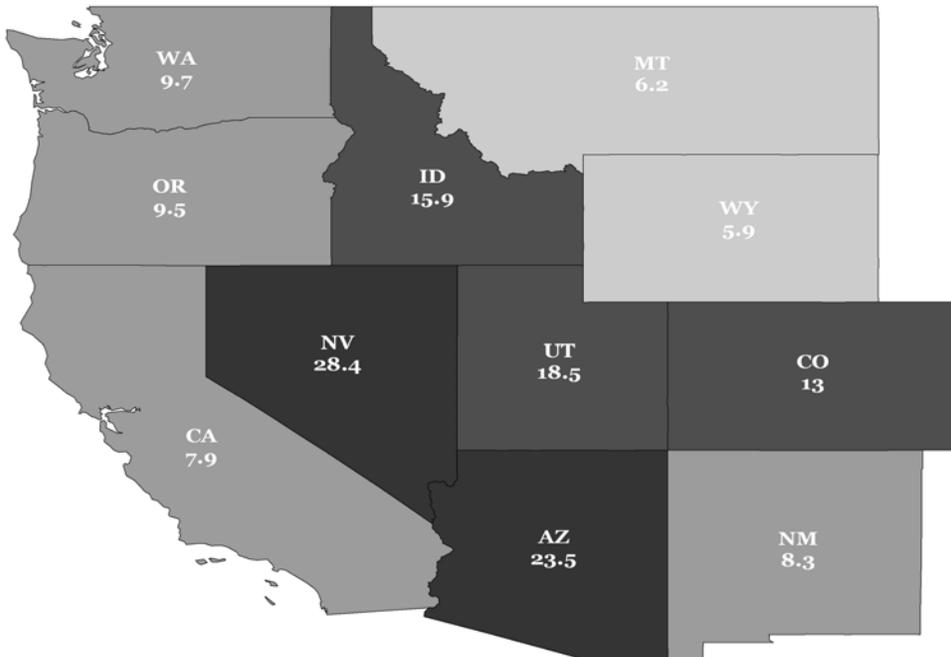
This community growth is generating dramatic increases in demand for the use of the public lands. Examples of the BLM's role in responding to this higher demand include:

- Responding to demands for land for community expansion and for roads, pipelines, and utility distribution lines.
- Resolving legal uncertainties concerning property rights, especially in spilt estate and checkerboard situations.
- Effectively working with federal and state agencies, regional entities, local governments and private developers on multiple planning efforts with overlapping jurisdictions and little coordination.
- Reducing conflicts among and between users of the public lands and between recreational users, other public land users, and adjacent landowners.
- Providing sand, gravel and building stones for highways and other construction projects.
- Protecting archaeological sites and other heritage resources.
- Conserving native plant and animal communities in landscapes increasingly fragmented by human activities.
- Responding to illegal and indiscriminate activities such as theft, unauthorized access and occupancy, vandalism, trash and hazardous materials.

The BLM addresses these activities using appropriated funds, and in some cases, recovers costs from applicants. BLM also engages public land users and other partners to contribute to this work and has been highly successful in this effort. The recreation and visitor services program, for example, is particularly successful at attracting volunteers, accounting for almost half of the 1,350,000 volunteer hours contributed to BLM in 2007. Additionally, the program engages corporate and local support from surrounding communities to collaboratively plan for and manage recreation resources.

In order to allocate resources most efficiently to areas of greater need, in 2009 the BLM will redirect approximately \$8.0 million from field offices experiencing little or no population growth to field offices in or adjacent to expanding communities. The programs in which these funding shifts will occur include recreation, law enforcement, hazardous material management, realty and mineral materials.

Population Growth in the West



Level of Growth Rate	States	Growth Rate
Average	National Population Growth Rate	7.2%
Fast	California, Washington, New Mexico, Oregon and Washington	7.9% - 9.7%
Faster	Colorado, Idaho, and Utah	13% - 18.5%
Fastest	Arizona and Nevada	23.5% or more

Source: Percent Change in Population for States (April 1, 2000 to July 1, 2007), Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, December 27, 2007.

Specific examples of this population growth include:

- Arizona:* Population projections for the Phoenix metro area indicate that growth will occur at 2.5 times the national rate for the next 40 years, ultimately reaching 7.5 million. The Kingman Resource Area in the northeastern part of the State is expected to experience a population increase from a mere 150,000 residents to nearly one-half million by 2050 as Las Vegas suburbs are built south of the Colorado River. Growth in the St. George, Utah, and Mesquite, Nevada, areas which directly affects large portions of the Arizona Strip, report projections similar to Kingman. The southern area of Arizona is experiencing similar growth. The population of Tucson and surrounding Pima County is now over one million, almost twice the population in 1990. Other areas are also experiencing population increases, including Yuma, Safford, and Lake Havasu.
- Idaho:* Boise is by far the largest city in Idaho. The surrounding cities of Meridian, Napa, Eagle, Caldwell, Star, and Middleton are sprouting bedroom communities that comprise the greater "Treasure Valley" representing Ada and Canyon Counties. These counties

have experienced more than 30% growth over the past 10 years. Idaho is in the top four states for growth in the United States and Boise and the Treasure Valley are in the top five cities for growth in the nation. By 2020, the Treasure Valley population is projected to exceed 1 million, up from 532,000 in 2006.

- *Nevada:* While the entire State of Nevada has experienced high growth, the Carson City/Reno and the Las Vegas areas have seen very significant increases. The population of Clark County, which includes Las Vegas, grew from 797,000 in 1990 to almost 2 million in 2007. The population of Washoe County, which includes Reno, grew from 254,000 in 1990 to 396,000 in 2007. In addition, the Coyote Springs area, a planned development of 100,000 located 100 miles north of Las Vegas is slated for development within the next several years. This area is bordered by public lands managed by the BLM and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
- *Oregon:* Community growth over the last 10 years in Central Oregon has been dramatic, with Deschutes County experiencing a 29.3% increase in population from 2000-2005 alone. The BLM manages 400,000 acres in Deschutes and neighboring Crook County with additional regional lands in Jefferson, Jackson and Lake Counties. In addition to new residents moving to the area, there are 7 major resorts, with 3 more resorts being proposed through conditional use permits. These resorts have, or will probably produce, an average of 2,000 single family units located adjacent to, or between, large BLM land parcels.



Individuals living in one of the 4,136 communities with a combined population of 57+ million people who are located within just one-half hour drive (just 25 miles) of BLM managed public lands and plan to spend an afternoon recreating on public lands, will probably not be alone.

Addressing Population Growth

To address the challenges associated with high population growth, the BLM is focusing its efforts in several programs such as Planning, Recreation, Law Enforcement, Hazardous Material Management, Realty, and Mineral Materials. The following is a description of the types of work which need to be accomplished in these various programs and some specific projects described in the Bureau's Budget Planning System to be accomplished in 2009 if funded.

- Working with adjacent jurisdictions including communities, counties, states, and other affected interests to plan for the growth.
 - In Arizona, the BLM is realigning its priorities and actions to mirror the State, regional, and local efforts in high growth areas. The Governor has created a Growth Cabinet to develop a framework to manage growth with a particular emphasis on transportation needs. At the regional level, Association of Governments organizations are initiating transportation and other regional framework planning and universities and non-profit organizations are convening groups to discuss growth issues. At the county and municipal level, agencies, as well as private developers, are engaged in land use planning, recreation planning, air and water management planning, and many other planning efforts. BLM will participate in or contribute to these efforts and consider the results in future management planning efforts.
- Implementing comprehensive travel and transportation management to reduce user conflicts, address public health and safety issues, and protect natural and cultural heritage resources.
 - In Saint George, Utah, more than 35,000 acres of public lands lie within incorporated city limits and are critical to maintaining the balance between urban growth and natural resource protection. The lands contain exceptionally large numbers of cultural and historic sites, support numerous populations of endangered species, and include critical riverine resources along the Virgin River and its main tributaries. Unmanaged recreation along the river corridors has resulted in significant degradation to riparian zones and impacts to water quality in drinking water source protection zones. To address these problems, the BLM is designating OHV routes, preparing travel maps and other visitor information, and installing signs.
 - In Montana, the BLM completed travel management designations in the recently approved Dillon Resource Management Plan and will begin implementation in 2009.
 - In Idaho, the BLM plans to produce a road network map for the Four Rivers Field Office and continue implementation level planning for the Pocatello Special Recreation Management Area and selected travel management areas. All of these travel management related projects are in identified community growth areas.



The OHV industry estimates there are four to five times more off-road vehicles operating in the West now than a decade ago. By 2010, there will be an estimated 60 million domestic OHV enthusiasts. This would represent a 12-fold increase since 1972.



BLM has reported 6,482 illegal dumpsites since 2000.

- Working with community residents, recreation-tourism businesses, local government, state agencies, and other land managers to provide a mixture of dispersed and structured recreation opportunities in areas experiencing community growth.
 - In Alaska, recreation projects in the Fairbanks community growth area will provide: a recreation resource inventory and assessment, a Cooperative All-American Highway Plan in with the Alaska Department of Transportation, expanded visitor services, recreation facility maintenance for trails and visitor sites, increased monitoring of recreation permits, and increased user education.
 - In Montana, the BLM will use available funds to supplement existing partner contributions, grants, and recreation fees to accomplish needed improvements to recreation services in the 132 mile Madison River corridor adjacent to Gallatin County, one of the counties in Montana which is experiencing rapid growth. This river corridor receives 200,000 visitors annually particularly during the summer and fall months. Funds will be used for increased monitoring and enforcement, interagency planning efforts, and to address the additional workload created by permitting demands.
 - In the Central Oregon community growth area, a major recreation project involves implementing the Cline Buttes Recreation Area Plan, including proposed actions for travel management, recreation management, and vegetation management for the 50 square-mile Cline Buttes Recreation Area. The majority of the funds requested in 2009 -will serve as a match for grant and partnership efforts to develop trailheads, road and trail systems, and access controls, to decommission unneeded roads and trails, and to rehabilitate areas. All of the implementation actions of this project will directly benefit communities. The project currently has a high degree of support and involvement from adjacent destination resorts, local landowners, recreation groups, and local communities.

- Cleaning-up trash dumps and other contaminated sites, reducing noxious weeds, and remediating abandoned mine lands and other threatening situations for visitors and adjacent landowners.
 - In Colorado, the BLM is taking steps to increase detection, monitoring, and response capability to address physical, environmental, and human health hazards on public lands adjacent to growing communities. As part of this effort, the Colorado BLM is working with local governments to develop anti-dumping campaigns including signage, clean-up, public awareness and enforcement.
 - In Nevada, the Carson City/Reno, Las Vegas, and Coyote Springs areas are significantly affected by illegal activities that threaten environmental quality and public safety. These illegal activities include trash dumping, target shooting, minors drinking alcohol, illegal drug use, fireworks, campfires, and OHV use. Funds will be used to establish urban interface ranger positions in several counties including Washoe and Clark.
- Providing land to meet the needs of expanding populations through land sales and exchanges; issuing Recreation and Public Purposes Act permits for schools, law enforcement facilities, parks and other public facilities; and issuing grants of rights-of-ways for roads, water pipelines and utility distribution lines.

While statutorily prohibited from recovering the costs of processing some rights-of-way and other realty actions, where possible the BLM is pursuing cost-recovery to help respond to the growing demand for realty-related actions associated with community expansion in the American West.



The BLM has recovered 607 hazardous material clean-up sites since 2000.

- In Colorado, for example, the BLM is working with local governments on infrastructure needs for expanding communities and is implementing an accelerated land sales program to dispose of difficult to manage BLM tracks within 25 miles of community growth areas.
- With the growing need for renewable resources to help meet infrastructure needs, the BLM in California is on the cutting edge of the solar/wind power boom. Use of cost recovery will help in funding the processing of all new applications. Field offices will need to cooperate with local communities, state agencies and major utility companies to assure multiple use and resource protection on public lands.
- In Oregon, BLM has received a number of applications for the use of public lands, all related to needs of expanding communities. Specific planned realty actions in the Central Oregon growth area include leases and patents for Barnes Butte Park (Prineville), Juniper Community Golf Club and Redmond Caves (Redmond), Redmond Airport expansion, La Pine Library, Alfalfa Transfer Station (Deschutes County), Prairie City Landfill, and sewage facilities (Redmond and La

Pine). Rights-of-Way actions include Highway 97 re-route, and fire access and emergency routes for subdivisions in Crook and Deschutes counties. Land tenure adjustments would include transfer of land to the Oregon Division of State Lands (in-lieu selections totaling 2500 acres, some of which require a land use plan amendment), disposal of high market value, but difficult to manage tracts, and acquisition of desirable tracts not covered under FLTFA.

- Providing access to sand, rock, gravel and other mineral materials to meet growing infrastructure needs. From 1995 through 2004, demand for mineral material sales and permits averaged 22.2 million cubic yards annually. From 2003 through 2007, demand for sales and permits increased to an average of 41.6 million cubic yards annually. The work loads associated with effective management of sand and gravel commodities include processing new and renewal of existing contracts, inspection and verification of production and payments, trespass detection, and periodic royalty appraisals to ensure fair market value is obtained.

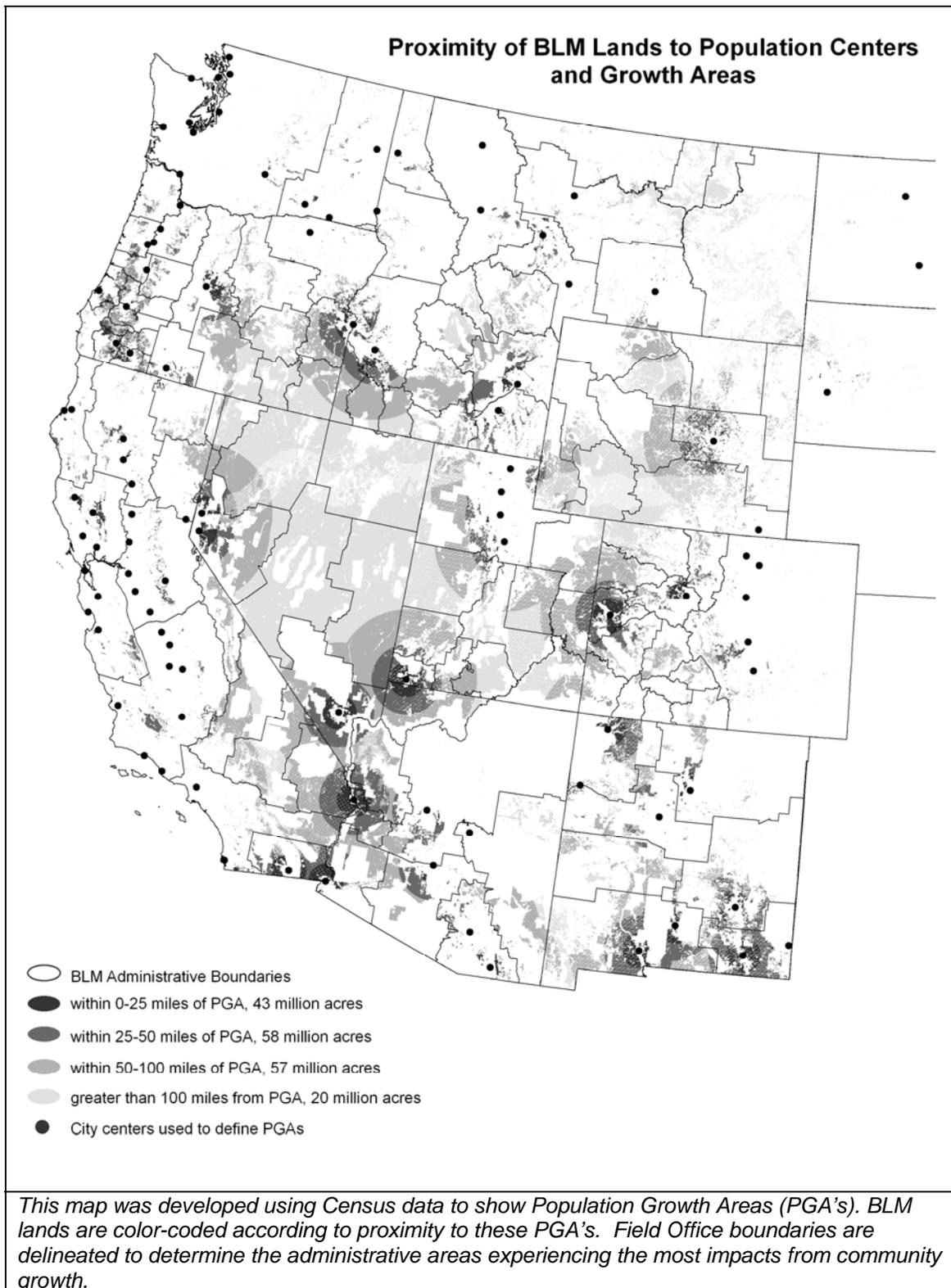
The BLM is increasing the use of cost recovery to process requests for sales of these materials, which is enabling the BLM to focus appropriated funds on processing permits, conducting inspections and increasing trespass enforcement in areas of greater activity. In some instances, as the BLM has increased its emphasis on trespass, both new and long-standing trespasses have been discovered in isolated areas, particularly on split-estate ownership where federal minerals are reserved.

- The BLM in California sold more than one million cubic yards of sand and gravel in 2007 to meet infrastructure needs while holding contracts that total over \$30 million. The California Department of Transportation has plans to spend \$107 billion on transportation projects in the next decade.

Shifting Existing Funding:

To help fund higher priority needs, the BLM is shifting funds from field offices experiencing little or no impacts from community growth to field offices experiencing a significant amount of workload associated with growing communities. The following process is being used to accomplish this shift in funds:

- The BLM identified population centers and growth areas in the American West using Census data on population density and growth rates.
- The BLM then computed the geographic scope of public lands within 10, 25, 50 and 100 miles of these growth areas. As portrayed on the following map, the results were 9 million acres within a 10 mile area surrounding growth areas, 34 million acres from 10-25 miles, 58 million acres from 25-50 miles, and 57 million acres from 50-100 miles. Ninety percent of BLM lands (excluding Alaska) are within 100 miles of population growth centers.



- The BLM then identified the Field Offices with a significant amount of public lands within 0-25 miles and within 25-50 miles of the population growth centers. This information was used to develop the following list of representative Field Offices affected by growing communities.

State	High Growth Field Offices	State	High Growth Field Offices
Alaska	Anchorage	Idaho	Bruneau
	Fairbanks		
Arizona	Arizona Strip		Coeur D'Alene
	Hassayampa		Four Rivers
	Kingman		Owyhee
	Lake Havasu		Pocatello
	Lower Sonoran		Shoshone
	Tucson		Upper Snake
California	Bakersfield	Montana	Butte
	Barstow		Dillon
	El Centro	Nevada	Carson City
	Folsom		Las Vegas
	Hollister	New Mexico	Farmington
	Palm Springs		Las Cruces
	Redding		Rio Puerco
	Ridgecrest		Taos
	Ukiah	Oregon	Deschutes
Colorado	Columbine		Malheur
	Glenwood Springs	Utah	Moab
	Grand Junction		Saint George
	Kremmling		Salt Lake
	Little Snake	Wyoming	Casper
	Royal Gorge		
	Uncompahgre		
	White River		

- After identifying the areas impacted by growing communities, the BLM then identified the workloads associated with demands from growing communities and calculated the recent expenditures for these workloads in both high-growth and non-high growth BLM field offices. This involved analyzing expenditures for 42 separate work activities in the BLM's recreation, law enforcement, hazardous materials management, realty, and mineral materials programs.

Based on this analysis, the BLM can reasonably assume \$8.0 million in funding can be shifted to address critical workloads in identified community growth areas. This represents approximately 10 percent of the recent expenditures for these workloads in non-growth areas. The funding shifts will be made by moving funds from low-growth field offices to high-growth field offices within each State. The exact funding shifts to occur will be determined when the 2009 Preliminary Target Allocation is developed. The BLM will continue to have a management presence in the non-growth areas. However, some of the lower-priority recreation, law enforcement, hazardous materials management, realty, and mineral materials work in these areas will have to be foregone or deferred due to the shift in funds.

Non-Energy Commodity Use

The BLM will focus on providing the non-energy commodities demanded by the public, including forage, forest products, sand and gravel. The BLM's mission focuses on sustainability and multiple-use. The 2009 emphasis area of non-energy commodity use advances the BLM's goal of managing or influencing multiple resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value and use of resources demanded by and provided to the public. During the period 2009-2012, the BLM will continue to focus on providing non-energy commodities to local governments, small businesses, permittees and other users of public lands, by providing timely grazing permit renewals; making forest woodland products available for commercial production; and making available non-energy minerals such as sand and gravel for growing communities.

In 2009, the BLM will also focus on non-energy commodity use by working to eliminate the grazing permit renewal backlog and continue to issue grazing permit renewals on 258 million acres of public lands, develop grazing plans and the associated treatment projects to help implement grazing decisions, and focus on monitoring and evaluating to determine progress in meeting land use plan objectives. Another goal of this emphasis area is working toward meeting the commitment to offer timber for sale, as agreed to in the Northwest Forest Plan Settlement Agreement. The demand for sand and gravel and other mineral resources in support of growing communities is also affecting the economies of working landscapes. The BLM will continue to focus its efforts to sustain these working landscapes, provide resources for growing communities throughout the West, and maintain healthy landscapes.

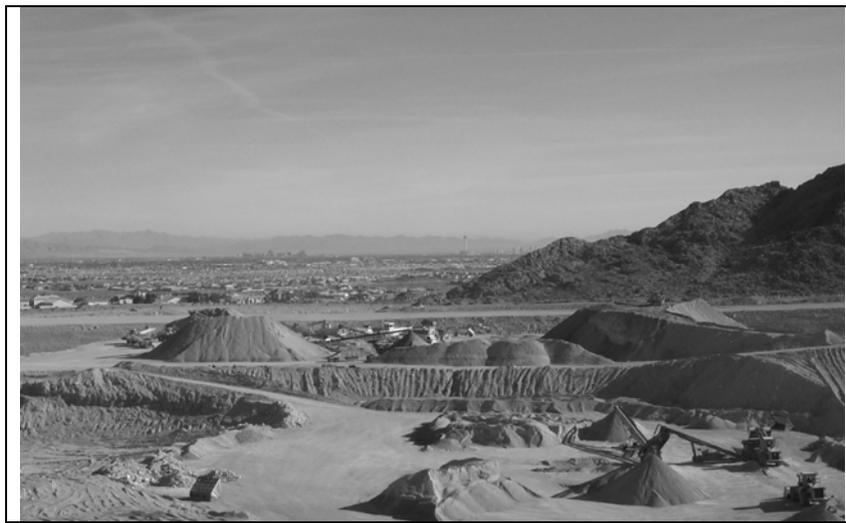
Many programs contribute to the BLM's goals of non-energy commodity use. Some of those programs include:

Rangeland Management - The Rangeland Management program provides vegetation management that supports the Department's strategic goals for sustaining biological communities and improving the health of landscapes and watersheds through management of 187 million acres of lands within the 12 western states, including Alaska. Proper vegetation management on these lands provides for a variety of products and values, including wildlife habitat, forage for livestock, recreational opportunities, open space, scenic beauty, and watersheds. The goal of the program is to maintain land health while supporting multiple uses. This is accomplished through permit terms and conditions, range improvements, monitoring, and working with a variety of external partners. Rangeland conservation and restoration efforts are targeted towards priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives. The program also supports livestock administration. This is guided by the Grazing Regulations, Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, and Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration. Primary authorities for the BLM to carry out its program include the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, and the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978.

Public Domain Forest Management - BLM manages 67 million acres of public domain forests and woodlands, of which 20 percent are forests capable of producing traditional forests products such as timber. A recently completed inventory increased the acreage by 14 million over previous years. Changes in inventory protocols and methodology by the USDA Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis Program resulted in this increase. The long-term goals of the Public Domain Forest Management program are to maintain and restore the health of BLM's

forests and woodlands, to provide forest products for economic opportunities and to increase biomass utilization for beneficial purposes, including energy production.

Other Minerals Management – This BLM subactivity is composed of two programs – *Non-energy Solid Leasable Minerals* and *Mineral Materials*. Federal lands are the source of important mineral resources for the Nation, including potassium, phosphorus, sodium, potash, lead, zinc, and sand, gravel, and stone. These minerals are vital components of basic industry and life in the United States. Non-energy minerals are used for fertilizers, feed additives, road de-icers, tires, batteries, rust inhibitors, glass and papermaking, oil well drilling, water treatment, soaps, detergents, baked goods, medicines, and the chemical industry. Aggregates are essential for construction of roads, foundations and buildings. The BLM processes leases and permits for non-energy solid leasable minerals, such as phosphate and potash, and processes sales and permits for mineral materials such as common clay, stone, sand and gravel. The goal of the Other Minerals Management subactivity is to provide the infrastructure and minerals needed to support the national economy. Demand is increasing worldwide for some products, such as fertilizers generated from non-energy minerals, which are used in producing food and alternative energy sources like biofuels, and gilsonite, which is used in drilling fluids for energy exploration.



Sand and Gravel - Nevada

For more information on these and other Oregon and California Land Grant programs that support the emphasis area of non-energy commodity use, please see Sections III and VI.

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CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMS

The 2009 initiatives and programs incorporate several funding activities and subactivities, consistent with the philosophy that the BLM can more effectively address land management challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective. This section provides a more detailed description of those initiatives and programs which cross-cut multiple programs.

Alternative Dispute Resolution/ Conflict Prevention Program

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM or Bureau) has an active and well-established Alternative Dispute Resolution/Conflict Prevention (ADR) Program involving the following areas: natural resources, workplace interaction (Equal Employment Opportunity/Civil Rights and employee relations), and contracting and procurement.

BLM's Policy Mandates for the ADR Program: In supporting the BLM's key Government Performance and Results Act goals, the Bureau's policy mandates for the Program are to:

- Implement the Administrative Dispute Resolution Act and the related statutes, regulations, and policies;
- Contribute to improving the management of resources and lands through increased emphasis on collaborative stakeholder engagement (conflict prevention) and ADR processes;
- Serve communities, the public, and employees through ADR policy initiatives including the Ombudsman and conflict coaching responsibilities of the ADR Program; and
- Emphasize conflict prevention in all program areas.

Long-term Vision: The BLM will ensure optimal appropriate early communication and involvement with the public, employees, and contractors by enhancing use of ADR-based collaborative stakeholder engagement, conflict management, and conflict resolution processes and strategies. Enhanced Bureau use will strengthen the BLM's management of natural resources and lands, interpersonal relationships in the workplace, and relationships with contractors in the procurement process.

Mission: The primary mission of the BLM's ADR Program is to: 1) increase prevention, mitigation, and resolution of internal and external conflicts and disputes; 2) enhance opportunities for external stakeholders to work collaboratively with the BLM and participate in agency decision-making; 3) foster an increasingly collaborative workplace environment with the support of ADR processes; and 4) reduce the volume and frequency of litigation, appeals, protests, complaints, and grievances through ADR-based processes.

Sources of Funding: Funding for ADR and Conflict Prevention in the Bureau will continue to come from the resources programs that benefit most from ADR-based collaborative stakeholder engagement and established ADR processes such as mediation, negotiation, stakeholder working groups, joint fact-finding, and facilitation.

Program Goals: The ADR Program's goals are to contribute to: 1) enhancing working relationships between the BLM and local communities, other Federal agencies, State and Tribal governments, and other stakeholders on natural resources issues; 2) strengthening BLM's ADR-based public involvement activities in all areas; 3) increasing opportunities for resolution of internal and external conflicts and disputes; 4) improving ADR services to employees through the CORE PLUS ADR system; and 5) continuing to provide ADR opportunities for conflict prevention, mitigation, and resolution in contracting and procurement actions.

While the BLM has a history of collaborating with local communities through informal gatherings and formal public meetings, the ADR Program has introduced national natural resources policies for implementation strategies that use both upstream (conflict prevention) and downstream (conflict management) ADR. Through the many ADR cases in which the Bureau is taking the initiative with appellants, stakeholders, employees, and others, through negotiations, mediations, joint fact-findings, working groups, and other ADR processes, on-the-ground successes are demonstrating the essential value of BLM's emphasis on pro-active ADR-based communication and involvement. The table below shows the current number of cases that that have been settled, partially settled or that are on-going ADR cases.

Fire Management Program

Beginning in 2009, the BLM's Wildland Fire Management appropriation will be reassigned to the Office of the Secretary to facilitate better coordination among the Interior agencies (BLM, NPS, FWS, BIA). For the purposes of this cross-cutting section, the interface of the Wildland Fire Management program to other BLM programs will be discussed; however, the specifics of the Wildland Fire Management appropriation will be addressed in the Wildland Fire Management Budget Justifications prepared by the Department's Office of Wildland Fire Coordination (OWFC).

The Wildland Fire Management program is a good example of the interdisciplinary nature of the BLM's mission. Fire plays a critical role in the management of public lands, affecting all resource programs. The hazardous fuels reduction treatments conducted on public lands do more than just reduce the risk of fire; they have benefits that achieve a wide array of land management goals. Fuels treatments are designed by interdisciplinary teams to promote healthier forests and rangelands, to achieve desired future plant communities by removing invasive species, to help public lands withstand periods of drought, and disease and insect invasions. Another benefit of hazardous fuels reduction is the ability to utilize woody biomass harvested to fuel electrical power plants and to provide a source of materials for secondary wood manufacturers.

The fire management program already incorporates multiple disciplines, which is demonstrated in the Burned Area Rehabilitation planning efforts. Moreover, fire can be a useful tool in promoting healthy rangelands and managing weed invasions. This trend must continue if the BLM hopes to be successful in rehabilitating landscapes after fire and in preventing catastrophic fires to promote healthy ecosystems and community safety.

The 2009 Wildland Fire Management program provides support for priority Department initiatives and program such as the Healthy Lands Initiative, the Wild Horse and Burro program, National Landscape Conservation System, the Safe Borderlands Initiative, Energy Security, Community Growth, and Non-Energy Commodity Use. This program also works in collaboration with managers and the interdisciplinary team of resource management specialists in the field offices to integrate the Hazardous Fuels Reduction program objectives with priority Department-wide initiatives and BLM programs.

Financial Business Management System

The Financial Business Management System (FBMS) entered Deployment 4 (D4) in late Calendar Year 2007, with preparation for the implementation of the modules covering Core Financials, Acquisition, Property, Financial Assistance, and the Business Warehouse. The BLM will begin blueprinting workings in September with deployment scheduled for November 2008.

Many changes to current operational processes will be impacted by the deployment of FBMS. Staff roles and responsibilities will change within the Washington office, State and Field offices, and in the newly created National Operations Center (NOC). The integrated relationship between these functions will drive process changes.

The implementation of an integrated system will be a primary focus for BLM's deployment. The new system will help to streamline and integrate the procurement process and the property process with the financial process. This integration will provide support for a full range of business activities. A module to address the Collections and Billings system will be built to interface with parts of FBMS that have already been deployed in other bureaus, including the Core Financials module.

Recent Activities and Future Activities: Between mid-September and December 2007, the FBMS project team hosted business blueprinting workshops with representatives from the deploying bureaus including BLM. The blueprinting or design phase is a critical part of the deployment process and key to ensuring that the system is built and refined to support end-user needs. This important project phase allowed developers to determine how system functionality can be best leveraged to meet end-user requirements.

The next phase, realization, began December 2007. While blueprinting provided a high-level idea of what the system will look like, there are still more detailed items that need to be clarified with end-users as the system is being developed and configured. Configuration is a term that describes the process of selecting the options in FBMS that will refine how transactions cater to business requirements.

Configuration workshops that occur during realization will help developers to further understand D4 business requirements and decide how they can be addressed through FBMS system specifications.

A "go-live" date is planned for November 3, 2008, with the current training plan scheduled for a time frame just prior to that date.

Managing for Excellence Initiative

The Managing for Excellence initiative continues to make a series of strategic changes to the BLM's operations and organizational structure that will result in a more effective organization. This initiative ensures that the BLM will continue to protect the health of the land while providing goods and services to the Nation for today and tomorrow. The core values of the BLM will remain the same; however, the BLM's business practices must respond to the external changes that shape the public's needs and expectations.

Managing for Excellence is designed as a multi-faceted initiative that recognizes the key requirements of management. This initiative will achieve its goal by engaging the following tasks:

- Evaluating the organization
- Planning for its future
- Providing the unifying vision that will lead the organization to success
- Improving workforce planning in light of the large number of upcoming retirements
- Establishing clear roles between headquarters and field organizations to improve efficiency
- Streamlining for greater efficiency in organizational processes

The Managing for Excellence Initiative is currently active in the plan to restructure the BLM from a two-tier state organization to a three-tier organization. This change will establish district offices that will have direct oversight over several field offices or NLCS areas. The new organization will create additional positions that will provide developmental assignments for the next generation of BLM leaders. The BLM State offices have been directed to achieve the reorganization within their existing cost targets. This goal is achievable because a number of BLM's state organizations have already moved to this new structure.

In the Department's strategic plan, it is anticipated that in the next five years there will be tremendous change in the workforce. With some 20 percent of the Department's employees eligible to retire by 2008, the Department faces a potentially significant loss of knowledge and expertise. Retirements in such critical areas as law enforcement and fire management, as well as in mid- and senior-level management ranks, pose particular challenges. In an effort to proactively address these challenges that will also face the bureaus, the BLM has implemented the Management for Excellence Initiative.

At the beginning of 2008, the BLM established the National Operations Center (NOC) in Denver to consolidate and streamline existing business functions, and provide increased support to the field. When fully operational, the NOC will be comprised of pre-existing centers within the BLM. The NOC centers include:

- National Information Resources Management Center (NIRMC)
- National Human Resource Management Center (NHRMC)
- National Business Center (NBC)
- National Science and Technology Center (ST)
- Lands and Resources Project Office (PO)

The National Information Resources Management Center (NIRMC) will also centralize the various Information Technology (IT) infrastructure and related work processes at the NOC in 2008. These IT functions include activities such as network switch management, video, radio, and voice circuit management, Microsoft active directory account management, and similar activities. This centralization will allow the reduction of IT staff and related costs in the field organization. This will reduce spending on IT infrastructure and related work processes by \$1.1 million in 2009.

The National Human Resource Management Center (NHRMC) will be centralized at the NOC during 2009, which will also include the centralization of staffing and benefits administration. These changes will require that the BLM fully fund the contract for electronic Official Personnel Files with the Office of Personnel Management in 2008. Centralization will reduce the BLM's personnel staff and related costs in the field organization. Centralization will also reduce spending on personnel services by \$1.1 million in 2009.

In 2008 and 2009, the BLM will continue to combine functions from the four centers (mentioned above) and centralize some functions currently performed by State offices and Field offices.

Also in 2009, the Washington Office will manage its staffing level, and through lapse workmonths, will eliminate 25 positions. The Washington Office has designed a target table of organization and has identified certain positions that are dedicated to lower priority work. The Washington Office will manage its work force to reach the target table of organization, eliminating this lower priority work. The Washington Office will be able to reduce labor spending by \$2.5 million in 2009. This is identified throughout the programs under the *Organizational & Administrative Streamlining* line.

Through the changes implemented in 2008 and 2009, BLM will generate a total savings of \$4.7 million. The BLM currently plans to have this initiative fully implemented by the end of 2009.

The current BLM Table of Organization can be found behind the 'Other Attachment' tab in this book. The Table of Organization reflecting the Managing for Excellence Initiative changes follows behind the current BLM Table of Organization.

Managing for Excellence Re-Organization

CHANGES to HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION	CHANGES with WO DIRECTORATES and OFFICES	CHANGES to STATE ORGANIZATIONS
<p>Establish a Single National Operations Center (NOC): Shift the reporting relationship and accountability for national Centers from their respective Assistant Director to a single National Operations Center (NOC) Director, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Science and Technology Center, ▪ Lands and Resources Project Office, ▪ National Information Resources Management Center, ▪ National Human Resources Management Center, and ▪ National Business Center. <p>The NOC would be responsible for servicing the entire BLM for assigned centralized services. Completed on October 1, 2007.</p> <p>Centralize additional ‘back room’ HR and IT functions within the NOC: Centralized functions could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ HR: personnel action processing, staffing and position classification, employee development, time and attendance/payroll, drug testing/medical examinations, and benefits administration. ▪ IT: telecommunications, GIS architecture (data storage, hardware and software), national level IT application development and operation, system administration, and user support. <p>Work is underway with scheduled completion by October, 1, 2009</p>	<p>Consolidate Environmental and Heritage Education Activities in the National Landscape Conservation System Office:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidate partnerships, volunteers, environmental education, and heritage education in the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) Office. <p>This proposal links key environmental and conservation message development with NLCS management.</p> <p>Consolidate Engineering and Asset Management Functions in Business and Fiscal Resources Directorate (WO-800):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Realign engineering/asset management functions from AD-300 to AD-800. ▪ Realign the CASHE function from AD-300 to AD-800 and the operational aspects of CASHE to the Property/Asset Management Division in the NOC. ▪ Realign remaining WO-360 functions (AML and Hazmat) to the Renewable Resources and Planning Directorate. <p>Place the GIS Policy and Oversight Lead in the Renewable Resources and Planning Directorate (WO-200)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Placement of GIS policy and oversight lead in WO-200 is complete ▪ Focus GIS leadership on standards, overall policy, and efficiency. Assign the operational lead (including applications development such as e-GIS) to the NOC. 	<p>Move to a 3-tier organizational structure consisting of State Offices, District Offices and Field Offices within three years:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Develop standard roles and functions of State, District, and Field Office organizations. ▪ Eastern States Office would be the only exception and will remain a two tier organization. <p>Maintain key HR advisor functions at States:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Maintain key HR advisor functions at the States, including employee and labor relations, organizational design and position management, workforce planning, OWCP case management, outreach and retention strategies, and retirement advice. <p>Centralize IT functions at the States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Create virtual State IT organizations with Field Office IT staff reporting to the State CIO. <p>Zone Acquisition Services (Over \$100 K) in Two Functional Areas Reporting to the NOC Director:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Acquisition services over \$100K would be conducted from the NOC. Acquisition staff in Oregon, would report to the NOC but specialize in natural resource related contracting. ▪ Acquisition staff in Denver would specialize in business and IT related contracting with unlimited procurement authority. Staff each unit to handle workload from all States. Retain State Office authority for \$100,000 Simplified Acquisition and retain fire authority in Boise.

Native Plant Materials Development Program

The Bureau of Land Management is the largest seed buyer in the Western Hemisphere. Historically, native seed were not available in sufficient quantity or diversity to meet the Bureau's fire rehabilitation needs, short-term reclamation needs or long-term restoration needs; therefore, it was necessary to buy non-native seed. As directed by Congress in 2001, the BLM is leading an interagency effort to develop a long-term program to supply and manage native plant materials for use in restoration and rehabilitation efforts on federal lands. The Native Plant Material Development program is funded in the Department's Wildland Fire Management accounts which include funding for the Wildland Fire and management programs of the BLM, NPS, FWS and BIA. In 2007, BLM purchased more than 7.4 million pounds of seed, including 3 million pounds of non-native seed because there was not sufficient reasonably priced native seed on the market. The Department Native Plant Materials Development Program is working to improve the availability and diversity of native plant seed, which is vital for the health and sustainability of the public lands.

The Native Plant Materials Development program consists of Seeds of Success, the U.S. seed collection effort which is part of the international program led by Royal Botanic Gardens Kew. Native plant development is being conducted on a regional basis in the Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Program, the Oregon/Washington Native Plant Increase Program, the California Native Plant Program, the Uncompahgre Plateau and Colorado Plateau Programs, the newly developing Mojave Native Plant Program and other smaller native plant materials development projects throughout the BLM states. The Department of Interior developed the Healthy Lands Initiative to manage natural resources with flexible landscape-level approaches for multiple-use. A stable native seed market will be necessary for BLM to carry out Healthy Lands Initiative projects, which all focus on sustaining healthy native plant communities.

The mission of the Native Plant Materials Development program is to produce and develop appropriate native plant materials in sufficient quantities that can be used by the Department's Land and Fire management bureaus to achieve the Departments mission of sustaining health, diversity and productivity of public land while stimulating the private sector. Over the past 12 years, the seed buying record has been unpredictable and the seed industry is unable to meet our native seed needs because they do not know what our needs will be. Integrating the fire rehabilitation need for native seed with the restoration need create a reasonably steady annual native seed need. This annual need will meet the fire rehabilitation need in a large fire year or meet Department's long-term restoration needs in a small fire year.

The Native Plant Materials Development program Strategy requires the assistance of a broad array of partners working towards the common goal of developing the most appropriate native plant materials for restoration of native plant communities. Federal partners such as the USDA Agricultural Research Service, Forest Service Intermountain Research Station, and the 10 western Natural Resource Conservation Service Plant Material Centers, and non-Federal partners such as Nature Serve, the Center for Plant Conservation and the Chicago Botanic Garden are just a few of the many partners working with the Bureau to develop the quantity and quality of native plant materials we need to sustain public lands.

The Department's Native Plant Materials Development program and its Seeds of Success (SOS) partners (37 collecting teams across the US - about 300 people) contributed the following in 2007:

- SOS partners made about 600 wildland native seed collections, which will be tested, evaluated and stored for use in the development and production of native seed.
- SOS program has made a total of 5,000 native seed collections in its 6 years of operation.
- An additional 75 people were trained in the SOS protocol nationwide.
- 300 collections of native seed were transferred from the USDA Forest Service Bend Seed Extractory to the National Plant Germplasm System (ARS) in Pullman, Washington.
- 1,600 SOS collections are now available in the National Plant Germplasm System for research and restoration purposes.
- The Bureau funded the building of 2 greenhouses on tribal lands in the Shoshone Bannock and the Shoshone Paiute Tribes in Idaho. We assisted in training the Shoshone tribes on native plant materials development. In addition, we developed contracts to buy back native plant materials from the Shoshone tribes.
- BLM purchased more than 350,000 pounds of native plant materials developed through this program.
- The program is working with more than 100 seed growers to increase native seed.
- BLM leveraged outside funding from Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Chicago Botanic Garden, Center for Plant Conservation, Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Project partners, and through the Plant Conservation Alliance's Grant Program with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

National Land Mobile Radio

The Land Mobile Radio program (LMR) provides private two-way radio voice services to wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are also used jointly with other Federal, State, and local agencies in support of these operations. Managing a radio system that provides sustained reliable service is crucial for all field-going employees.

The LMR program is working to join the radio networks into an architecture that is engineered to be implemented and coordinated at the national level in cooperation with our partners. In recent years, an aging system, decentralized funding, and the transition to narrowband on federal frequencies, have combined to create a radio system that has in some cases been completely unreliable. To address these shortfalls, the LMR program will undertake a number of steps:

- Develop a radio site checklist to measure facilities compliance compared to the Motorola R-56 Site standard and other related governance.
- Conduct baseline site condition assessments of existing facilities and initiate corrective measures.
- Complete the narrowband transition by converging radio technologies and trends, to provide improved end user support including, training and trouble ticket tracking.
- Improve relationships with other governmental organizations and cooperators by better defining sharing/working agreements.

Program Guidelines and Priority Activities:

- ▶ **Safety** – Improvement of radio facilities safety for the public and employees by replacing existing installations which are failing due to their age, systemic maintenance neglect, and a variety of non-regulatory compliance impacts.
- ▶ **Conversion** - Convert all required radio systems equipment to the National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) narrowband mandate.
- ▶ **Support** - Provide robust end user support for land mobile radio systems and maintain adequate technical support and repair capabilities.
- ▶ **Interoperate** - Increase interoperability between telecommunications networks and interoperability between the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) and other federal, state, tribal and local law enforcement, public safety and emergency management services and cooperators.
- ▶ **Life Cycle Replacement** - Procurement procedures and replacement cycles will be established centrally to provide consistency and efficiency throughout BLM.
- ▶ **LMR Policy Standardization** - Policy and standards will be developed nationally and condensed into a single document by the NRCD.

The BLM Radio program also supports some components at the Washington Office Level and Field Level. BLM's radio program strives to have a simple, easy to operate radio system that provides the coverage required for all field operations and, provide stable annual funding and responsive technical/user support to the field.

Washington Office - The Washington Office (WO) will provide National leadership to the BLM National Land Mobile Radio program. Policies, safety handbooks, training programs and other guidance development associated with standardization, control, operation, testing, and repair of communications will be prepared and executed by the WO level. These national policies and

guidelines will be in accordance to OSHA and other federal laws and standards. The WO will also manage cooperative agreements and memorandums with cooperators and partners to provide support to radio contracts (GSA, DOI, etc) and to evaluate P-25 radio equipment requirements. A plan will be developed for a long term national overarching radio system.

This level will also manage Bureau-wide radio equipment tracking systems, life cycle replacement planning, and equipment replacement budget procedures. The responsibility for radio telecommunication systems security and strong security encryption will be administered by the WO. The WO will also perform all reviews, investigations, reports related to radio equipment safety. Radio frequency authorizations (RFAs) will be processed at this level, as well as the five-year radio frequency reviews. The Bureau's CASHE Audit program will be utilized to ensure communication site inspections and facility assessments are in coordination with the National Operation Center (NOC).

State/Field Radio Program – The State and Field level will serve as the system operation for BLM's Radio program. This level will manage the workflow for the radio communications system, develop assignments and projects to the state telecommunications specialists/teams, and ensure deadlines and time frames are completed. This level will also ensure the mobile/portable radio interagency infrastructure and networks provide target 98% BLM coverage throughout state in support of law enforcement, wildland fire, operations and personnel safety. The States and Fields will provide relevant radio procedure guidance and training to employees, assuring contracted personnel to maintain the radio communications system have the desired technical training and standards.

Land Mobile Radio Program Funding

The BLM radio program has been funded from a number of subactivities historically and funding varies greatly between the states. National program funding supports bureau- wide initiatives, program management, fixed program costs, departmental working capital fund billings; help desk support, frequency fees, and the communication facility baseline site condition assessment. State program funding supports field radio operations and maintenance, system management, new equipment and life cycle replacement costs, training, and a host of other local needs. The program is to stabilize funding through the through the budget process. Implementation of the DOI Radio Strategic Plan will require an increase in available funding in the coming years to provide 110 volt power and T-1 telecommunication trunk lines to all BLM mountaintop repeater locations.

Use of Research and Development Criteria

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is committed to collecting and maintaining quality data and has published its Information Quality Guidelines. These guidelines are intended to ensure that any information disseminated by the BLM will be of high quality, accurate, and useable. The guidelines also provide the mechanism for the public to challenge the quality of the information used by the BLM and to receive a response to those challenges.

Information Quality Guidelines can be found at:

http://www.blm.gov/nhp/efoia/data_quality/guidelines.pdf

The Research and Development (R&D) criteria are used to rigorously justify new programs and to reevaluate existing programs for modification, redirection, or termination, in keeping the national priorities and needs. The BLM annually gathers information from its field units, which provides a perspective on BLM's science needs and how science is used by the BLM in accomplishing its mission of managing the Nation's lands and resources. The BLM has numerous scientific interests related to its responsibilities of protecting the resources on the Nation's public lands. The BLM is a founding partner in the network of Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Units (CESU) that has been established in 17 regions of the Nation by leading universities with a number of Federal agencies. The BLM is increasingly making use of these CESU partnerships to meet its science needs and involve U.S. universities and colleges to a greater extent in providing sound science for managing the public lands and resources. Investigators participating in the CESU network are highly qualified and experienced; their products are of the highest quality in scientific research.

The investment criteria evaluate the relevance, quality, and performance for all R&D programs. Funding expenditures are distinguished between research and development efforts. These include funds the BLM provides to various research performers, including academic institutions, other Federal agencies, NGOs, state agencies, and others.

With increased emphasis on quality and accuracy by the Administration, the BLM understands the importance that the data submitted by each of the field units be complete and accurate.

Service First

Service First is a partnership authority for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Forest Service, the National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). (P.L. 106-291 as amended in 109-54, Title IV, Section 428). The administration is requesting an extension of authority through 2011. The BLM continues to strengthen its partnership with the USFS, NPS, and FWS to attain the three Service First goals of improving natural and cultural resource stewardship, providing better customer service, and increasing operational efficiency.

2007 Accomplishments

During 2007, the BLM and the Forest Service hired a joint, permanent full-time coordinator to promote interagency Service First efforts. This position is the first position to focus fully on Service First issues. In addition, the four participating agencies have convened a Service First Steering Committee to have coordinated representation and discussion of Service First issues across all agencies.

The BLM has used Service First authority to enter into numerous agreements with other Federal agencies to share office space, or "co-locate". Co-locating several agencies in one facility allow agencies to share office costs such as rent/lease, utilities, and general office supplies. In addition, co-locating staff fosters greater communication and coordination on land management and resource issues.

2008

In 2008, Service First objectives include making significant advances in creating an integrated information technology system where employees will be able to access other agencies' data and systems while maintaining appropriate security levels. Access to other agencies' data and systems will provide more seamless customer service and improve operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

Agencies will continue to explore and implement co-location opportunities where feasible and appropriate. Co-location is a major step toward greater interagency communication and integration of natural resource management across the landscape.

Another goal in 2008 is to increase coordination across resource programs such as hazardous fuels reduction, minerals and energy policy, visitor services, and recreation management including OHV and trail management in support of providing quality natural resource management.

Finally, the agencies plan to build a strong interagency network with focused tools and regular outreach and information exchange such as best practices on Service First opportunities, challenges and successes. The agencies are building an interagency website to foster this interaction and information exchange and provide contacts and information in the form of a toolbox for employees' use.

2009 Service First Goals

The 2009 goals are built from the successes in 2008. The BLM will continue to work toward a seamless technology system by developing joint access to the more complex databases including GIS, invasive weeds, and other natural resource data. In addition, the Agency will continue to explore establishing joint land management targets with the other agencies where appropriate.

“Take it Outside” Families and Children in Nature

The BLM is working to introduce children to nature by using our public lands resources to promote and support outdoor activities and experiences to create the next generation of stewards, while improving the overall health of our Nation’s families, children and communities.

Few things are as important as the well being of our nation’s children and the well being and future of our public lands as having our children engaged in nature and appreciative of the out-of-doors. Healthy, active children tend to become healthy, active adults. Children who experience the wonderful world of nature and our surrounding natural and cultural heritage resources will become the next generation of citizen stewards.

Recent studies identify a trend in our country toward a loss of connectivity between people, especially children, and experiences in nature. This loss has seen an accompanying increase in both physical and mental health-related issues due to inactivity, and disconnect with the natural environment. According to the Centers for Disease Control, the obesity problem alone costs the country \$117 billion dollars a year in medical expenses but can be reduced or eliminated through physical activity.

The BLM provides a unique opportunity to reconnect children and families as we begin the 21st Century. The BLM manages lands located throughout the contiguous United States and Alaska that are backyards to many rapidly growing, urbanizing communities like Denver, Colorado, Phoenix, Arizona and Las Vegas, Nevada. Subdivisions adjoin lands that provide a great opportunity for outdoor activities and recreation. These lands are the new playgrounds for growing populations. Children and families discover and explore the great outdoors, often just minutes from their front door or school yard.

Recreation, including tourism, is a significant economic driver and has been identified as one of the top three industries within all western BLM states. Outdoor recreation, nature, adventure, and heritage tourism are the fastest growing segments of the travel and tourism industry. The BLM lands offer all of these opportunities.

The BLM has a wide array of successful programs that already engage children and families in the outdoors. Several of BLM’s programs, including Recreation Resource Management, Wildland Fire Management, Wildlife Management, Cultural Resource Management, Wild Horses and Burros, Public Domain Forest Management, Rangeland Resources, Wilderness, and National Landscape Conservation System, fund activities or programs that include children and families. The BLM does not have a dedicated funding line item for environmental education or the children in nature activities. Rather, BLM funds these activities from existing budget line items listed above.

The BLM is building on our successful foundation, and expanding existing programs under the overarching initiative “TAKE IT OUTSIDE.” The initiative, which started in 2008, focuses on helping families and children reconnect with nature. Opportunities for educational experiences and activities abound through the discovery and exploration of public land adventures. The BLM is implementing a comprehensive strategy to engage children in nature by focusing on the three primary ways children experience the out-of doors – through their schools, youth groups and families.

The BLM uses existing Environmental and Heritage Education programs to increase opportunities to get children physically active and connected with nature. The BLM enhances education and learning for students and their families through environmental education activities targeting school age children, working through teachers, schools, and other non-profit educational organizations. Nearby public lands provide living laboratories for educational activities and experiences that include healthy physical and mental activities.

The BLM provides outdoor activities and stewardship education programs to engage youth organizations, families, and their communities in volunteer and public service opportunities on public lands. The BLM is also partnering with the Forest Service and its “More Kids in the Woods” program to offer more opportunities for children and better leverage dollars. The BLM and partners are implementing special awareness-building events, which introduce the American people to outdoor opportunities focused on stewardship. This creates connections between families and public lands, enabling them to develop a sense of wonder about nature and the outdoors, and a sense of respect for cultural sites and the people who created them. Service learning and youth group activities offer additional opportunities to connect children with nature. Through these activities children and youths adopt a sense of ownership, respect, and stewardship of their public lands that they will carry with them throughout their lives.



BLM paleontology exhibit at the Boy Scout National Jamboree.

The BLM provides increased opportunities through cooperatively developed and delivered programs, activities, and promotional efforts that help children and families to realize positive physical and mental benefits from outdoor activities. By leveraging partnerships with corporate entities, outdoor organizations, recreation service providers, and other agencies, the BLM co-sponsors and facilitates delivery of direct outdoor recreational and cultural heritage experiences that promote positive health benefits. Opportunities for families to visit, play, and learn on the public lands are almost limitless and by using these strategies the BLM helps families access and realize beneficial experiences.

Volunteer Program

Each year, the BLM Volunteer program enlists the services of 15,000-20,000 citizen stakeholders, who invest their effort and time assisting with public lands. An estimated 1.4 million plus hours were donated in 2007 alone, equal to the work of almost 750 full-time employees. The BLM Volunteer Program enables the agency to engage citizens, maintain links with local communities, and take part in continuing dialog with the public about emerging trends, demands, issues, and concerns.

Many BLM lands are located near fast-growing, high-population areas of the West and Southwest, where residents are spending more and more time on the public lands. For example, the number of recreational visitors to BLM public lands currently exceeds 58 million annually. It is estimated that 4,136 western communities are now located within 25 miles of BLM public lands, representing a combined population of 23 million potential additional customers.

The BLM's Recreation, Cultural Resources, Wildlife Management, Wild Horses and Burros, and other resource management programs rely heavily on the assistance of volunteers to enhance BLM's ability to meet resource use and conservation goals. The value of volunteer labor contributions is calculated annually by the Independent Sector, a non-partisan coalition of charitable organizations. Using this data for the hourly value of volunteer work, Table 1 below displays the return from BLM volunteer efforts. The Volunteer Program has historically returned a labor value of \$16-27 per dollar expended.



In the Kanab, Utah, area, National Public Lands Day 2007 volunteers used shovels, rakes, pulaskis, and rock bars to construct a mile of new foot/equestrian trail, part of a local loop trail system. Thousands of volunteers lent a hand at more than 100 BLM sites nationwide.

Table 1. Display of the Volunteer Program Contribution Value.

BLM Volunteer Data Fiscal Year 2007 to 2009			
	Fiscal Year 2007	Fiscal Year 2008	Fiscal Year 2009
	Projected ¹	Projected ²	Projected ²
Hours	1,350,000	1,377,000	1,404,000
Individuals	~18,000 ³	18,360	18,720
Value	\$25.9 million ⁴	\$27.2 million ⁴	\$28.4 million ⁴

¹ FY 2007 data collection and compilation in process as of November 2007

² program participation is expected to grow by 2% per year, with an average of 75 hours contributed by each volunteer

³ estimated figure: data not collected for FY2007

⁴2007 volunteer-hour dollar value will be released by www.IndependentSector.org in Spring 2008; projections are based on an average increase in dollar value of 2.57% per year over the past six years; 2006 value = \$18.77/hr; projected 2007 value = \$18.77 x 1.0257 = \$19.25/hr; projected 2008 value = \$19.25 x 1.0257 = \$19.74/hr; projected 2009 value = \$19.74 x 1.0257 = \$20.25/hr

National Land Imaging Program Initiative

The BLM relies on Landsat satellite imagery for moderate (5-100 meter) resolution requirements to support program activities, such as the Fire Incident Response and Reporting (i.e., mapping fire perimeters, burn severity), and vegetation and habitat mapping. The U.S. Geological Survey is doing the actual project work for most of the BLM's moderate resolution applications. A recent review of the BLM's spending on space-based data showed that Landsat is by far the sensor of choice for moderate resolution imaging applications. This is mainly due to the availability of natural resource analysis programs, such as the Multi-Resolution Land Characteristics (MRLC), which meet Bureau needs and for which BLM has provided financial support. No other source of imagery is as practical or cost-effective in providing the moderate-resolution land imagery needs of the BLM.

The BLM is working with the U.S. Geological Survey, who is leading the Department's efforts to contribute toward the establishment a National Land Imaging Program. The BLM is contributing to the establishment of program goals and objectives; user needs assessments, and applications development to help ensure that the program is responsive to the BLM's natural resource management requirements.

BLM 2009 Goal Performance Table 2004 - 2012

Key to Measure Types

	Target Codes:	SP = Strategic Plan Measure		*Support Measure = No cost will be shown for measures where the work required to accomplish the measure produces results in more than one measure and the full cost is already captured in the other measure.	
		PART = PART Measure			
		Bur = Bureau Specific Measure			
		C = Cumulative Measure	A = Annual Measure		TBD = Future targets have not been determined.
	Type Codes:	UNK = Prior year data unavailable		NA = Long term targets are inappropriate to determine at this time	F = Future Measure

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
Mission Area 1.0 - Resource Protection											
Protect the Nation's natural, cultural, and heritage resources											
1.1	GOAL 1 - Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources that are DOI Managed or Influenced in a Manner Consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water										
1.1.01	Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	C	91% 126,821/ 140,096	90% 128,329/ 143,209	90% 128,829/ 143,290	90% 129,329/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,810/ 143,290	90% 129,310/ 143,290	+0%	91% 130,897/ 143,290
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$15,104	\$16,781	\$14,918	0	\$13,757	\$17,879	\$17,315	-\$564	\$17,315
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$119	\$131	\$116	\$0	\$107	\$139	\$134	+\$1	\$132
	<i>Comments:</i> The denominator change in 2005 is based on BLM perfecting the inventory process which resulted in a more precise inventory of stream/shoreline miles. BLM-Minimum desired condition is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend.										
1.1.02	Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	C	45% 115,991,274/ 258M	48% 123,949,644/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	51% 131,756,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	59% 151,418,846/ 258M	+3%	68% 175,430,846/ 258M
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$44,914	\$41,193	\$46,987	\$0	\$56,330	\$57,253	\$64,302	+\$7,049	\$64,302

	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)	
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$0.39	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$0	\$0.42	\$0.40	\$0.43	+\$0.03	\$0.37	
<p><u>Comments:</u> Two performance measures (wetlands and uplands) were combined to make one measure which counts total acres. As a result of the 2006 program assessment, BLM Forest Lands are now included and the denominator has been stabilized to show more consistent trend data. The new formula is shown beginning in 2004. Land Health Assessments being conducted through 2012 will add approximately 8 million acres each year to desired condition. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$2,897,492 in 2007 which will result in 72,079 acres treated, \$922,964 in 2008 which will result in 55,114 acres treated, and \$7,048,935 in 2009, which will result in 229,417 acres treated. Acres treated do not all reach desired condition in the first year. Treated acres here are shown as achieving desired condition 25% in the first year and 25% each of the next three years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetlands is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for uplands is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2.</p>											
1.1.05	Percent of surface waters acres managed by DOI that meet State EPA Approved Water Quality Standards. (SP)	C	Establish Baseline	87% 282,167/ 324,628	87% 282,966/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	+0%	88% 286,216/ 324,628
<p><u>Comments:</u> Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The BLM uses State EPA reports to provide results for this measure.</p>											
1.1.06	Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by DOI that meet State (EPA Approved) Water Quality Standards. (SP)	C	89% 128,765/ 144,138	91% 123,667/ 136,327	91% 123,988/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	+0%	92% 125,188/ 136,327
<p><u>Comments:</u> *Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The denominator change in 2005 is based on BLM perfecting the inventory process which resulted in a more precise inventory of stream/shoreline miles. The BLM uses State EPA reports to provide results for this measure.</p>											
<p>Intermediate Outcome: Restore watersheds and landscapes</p>											
1.1.07	Number of acres of inventory, assessment, and monitoring of upland and wetlands (Bur)	A	74,474,220	90,036,856	47,437,263	39,717,222	43,658,752	44,263,051	44,263,051	0%	44,263,051
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)			\$66,880	\$82,242	\$74,099	\$0	\$77,750	\$83,710	\$81,735	-\$1,975	\$81,735
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)			\$0.90	\$0.91	\$1.56	\$0	\$1.78	\$1.89	\$1.85	-\$0.04	\$1.85
<p><u>Comments:</u> Acres of inventory, assessment, and monitoring are based on actual projects and will vary between years. The 2004 and 2005 actuals include large scale wildlife inventories in Alaska for the North Slope Science Initiative, and the Bering Glacier Challenge Cost Share Partnership.</p>											
1.1.09	Number of acres of vegetative treatments evaluated. (Bur)	A	757,804	506,307	512,840	470,558	561,668	597,139	821,504	+38%	821,504

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$12,464	\$11,818	\$13,745	\$0	\$14,895	\$15,732	\$16,668	+936	\$16,668
	Actual/Projected Cost per Acre Evaluated (in dollars)		\$16	\$23	\$27	\$0	\$27	\$26	\$20	\$0	\$20
<p><u>Comment:</u> Acres of vegetative treatments evaluated is based on actual project acres and will vary between years. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative Of \$936,281 in 2009, which will result in 224,365 acres of vegetative treatments evaluated.</p>											
1.1.10	Number of projects constructed or maintained or activity plans developed to achieve desired conditions on uplands, wetlands, and riparian areas. (Bur)	A	10,110	9,538	7,251	7,192	9,077	9,103	9,227	+2%	9,227
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$60,103	\$50,170	\$53,654	\$0	\$56,489	\$57,000	\$58,099	+\$1099	\$58,099
	Actual/Projected Cost per Project or Plan (in dollars)		\$5,945	\$5,260	\$7,400	\$0	\$6,223	\$6,262	\$6,297	+\$35	\$6,297
<p>Comment: This measure includes increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$73,758 in 2007, which will result in 6 stream/riparian projects; \$511,486 in 2008, which will result in 12 lake/wetland projects, 11 shrub/grass projects, and 3 native plant materials projects, and \$1,099,344 in 2009, which will result in 19 additional shrub/grass projects constructed, 25 shrub/grass projects maintained, 36 additional stream/riparian projects constructed, and 44 stream/riparian projects maintained. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.</p>											
1.1.11	Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	A	801	1,020	770	500	601	601	601	0%	601
<p>Comment: * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.</p>											
1.1.12	Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	A	661,701	584,013	807,271	535,000	868,577	840,000	840,000	0%	840,000
<p>Comment: * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Data gathered in 2007 supports higher performance than originally planned. The 2009 target has been adjusted to reflect the new data.</p>											
1.1.19	Number of DOI wetland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (Bur/PART)	A	8,721	14,299	8,366	11,000	11,290	9,800	9,800	0%	9,800

	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)	
Comment: * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.											
1.1.13	Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (Bur)	C	UNK	UNK	UNK	8% 300/ 3831	15% 564/ 3,831	23% 864/ 3831	30% 1164/ 3831	+7%	54% 2064/ 3831
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		0	0	0	0	\$15,383	\$16,326	\$16,360	+\$34	\$16,360
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,270	\$54,419	\$54,533	+\$114	\$54,533
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2007, 3,831 acres of Abandoned Mine Lands were identified as in progress of remediation. The results shown in this table have been changed to cumulative percent to track the progress of this phase of remediation. Prior year data was not cumulative and is no longer shown. The annual results for prior years included: 2004-336 acres. 2005-934 acres, and 2006-1,117 acres remediated. A large number of multi year projects were completed in 2005 and 2006. The Abandoned Mine Land program had a funding decrease of -\$1.0 million in 2007 which results in reduced targets beginning in 2007.</p>											
1.1.17	Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI managed land. (SP)	C	1.5% 5/ 330	11% 28/ 265	9% 33/ 358	5.5% 15/ 272	6% 16/ 272	11% 30/272	17% 45/272	+6%	33% 90/272
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$20,124	\$26,404	\$24,694	\$0	\$18,139	\$18,218	\$18,931	-\$715	\$18,931
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Site (in dollars)</i>		\$4,024,881	\$942,995	\$748,315	\$0	\$1,133,713	\$1,301,254	\$1,262,051	-\$39,203	\$1,262,051
<p><u>Comment:</u> Multi-year projects funded in prior years were completed in 2005 and 2006. Beginning in 2007, the denominator for this measure has been stabilized and data becomes cumulative.</p>											
1.1.18	Number of actions taken to assure sufficient water supply to meet management objectives. (Bur)	A	11,067	36,181	27,695	22,856	27,990	21,634	23,268	+8%	23,268
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$16,169	\$17,145	\$14,373	\$0	\$13,069	\$12,184	\$12,263	-\$79	\$12,263
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Action Taken (in dollars)</i>		\$1,461	\$474	\$519	\$0	\$467	\$564	\$527	-\$37	\$527
<p>Comment: Measure is new in 2007. Historical data is provided for previous years. Results are actual projects planned and will vary between years. Refinement to the definition of actions counted in this measure will result in lower targets beginning in 2008. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$78,798 in 2009, which will result in 1,634 actions to meet management objectives.</p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
1.2	GOAL 2 - Sustain Biological Communities on DOI Managed and Influenced Lands and Waters in a Manner consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water.										
1.2.01	Percent of baseline acres infested with <u>invasive plant species</u> that are controlled. (SP)	A	Establish Baseline	0.9% 317,959/ 35,763,000	1.0% 310,332/ 35,763,000	0.9% 318,000/ 35,000,000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	0%	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$2,903	\$3,495	\$0	\$3,575	\$3,925	\$3,837	-\$88	\$3,837
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$9	\$11	\$0	\$11	\$12	\$11	-\$1	\$11
Intermediate Outcome - Provide habitat for Biological Communities to Flourish											
1.2.02	Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	39% 177/ 453	49% 255/ 519	50% 257/ 519	+1%	51% 263/ 519
	<u>Comment:</u> *Support Measure - No cost will be shown. As a result of the 2006 Resource Management PART recommendations BLM has redirected base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species beginning in 2008. Additional species of management concern was identified at the beginning of 2008 changing the denominator to 519.										
1.2.03	Number of conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA-listed species. (Bur/PART)	A	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	1,150	1,254	1,375	1,650	+20%	2,300
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		0	0	0	0	\$43,896	\$44,373	\$44,749	+376	\$44,749
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Conservation Action (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,005	\$32,271	\$27,121	-\$5,150	\$19,456
	<u>Comment:</u> As a result of the 2006 Resource Management PART recommendations BLM has redirected base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species beginning in 2008. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$376,101 in 2009, which will result in 40 additional species recovery and conservation actions.										
1.2.04	Number of (stream/shoreline) miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (SP/PART)	A	124	164	159	150	214	191	216	+13%	300

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$6,231	\$7,211	\$7,661	\$0	\$4,600	5,116	5,578	\$0	5,578
	Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)		\$50,251	\$43,972	\$48,184	\$0	\$21,195	\$26,785	\$25,824	-\$961	\$18,593
<p><u>Comment:</u> This measure has been modified as a result of program assessment in 2006. Historical data has been added to provide context. Miles of habitat restored is based on actual projects planned which will vary between years. This measure does not include the increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$516,318 in 2008, which will result in 77 miles restored or enhanced for species conservation or recovery, and \$461,439 in 2009, which will result in 48 miles restored or enhanced for species conservation or recovery.</p>											
1.2.05	Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (SP/PART)	A	161,618	187,691	118,047	107,000	217,608	196,000	221,711	+13%	282,011
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This measure has been modified as a result of program assessment in 2006. Historical data has been added for context. Acres restored is based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.</p>											
1.3 Goal 3 - Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources.											
1.3.01	Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	81% 35,744/ 43,892	82% 38,656/ 47,302	82% 41,860/ 50,865	82% 44,743/ 54,565	83% 44,911/ 54,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	82% 49,663/ 60,565	-1%	82% 57,043/ 69,565
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Archaeological sites are added to BLM inventory each year which changes the numerator and the denominator.</p>											
1.3.02	Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	60% 77/ 128	48% 158/ 326	49% 176/ 362	49% 181/ 372	0%	50% 201/ 402
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		0	0	0	0	\$2,906	\$3,649	\$3,174	-\$475	\$3,174
	Actual/Projected Cost per historic structure (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,394	\$20,733	\$17,536	-\$3,197	\$15,791
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Additional historic structures are added to the inventory at the beginning of each year changing the denominator.</p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
1.3.03	Percent of miles of National Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other linear Special Management Areas under DOI management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation. (SP)	C	67% 5078/ 7545	65% 4837/ 7438	66% 5311/ 8031	56% 4138/ 7447	66% 5274/ 8031	66% 5274/ 8031	67% 5341/ 8031	+1%	68% 5439/ 8031
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$2,976	\$3,278	\$3,036	\$0	\$2,650	\$3,835	\$3,297	-\$538	\$3,297
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$586	\$678	\$572	\$0	\$503	\$727	\$617	-\$110	\$606
<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This is a new measure in 2007. Historical data has been added to provide context.											
1.3.04	Percent of collections in DOI inventory in good condition. (i.e., maintained according to DOI museum property management collection standards). (SP)	C	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	0%	100% 3 / 3
<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.											
1.3.05	Percent of paleontological localities in DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	C	90% 1,724/ 1,915	90% 1,724/ 1,915	98% 14,980/ 15,351	98% 16,660/ 17,000	97% 18,652/ 19,134	98% 21,500/ 22,000	98% 23,580/ 24,000	0%	98% 26,460/ 27,000
<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Increase in 2006 actuals is the result of acquisition of additional data from non-Federal repositories. Out year targets have been adjusted to reflect continued acquisition of data.											
1.3.06	Percent of acres of Wilderness Areas and other Special Management Areas under DOI management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821	0%	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,750	\$13,630	\$12,911	-\$719	\$12,911

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$0.37	\$0.35	-\$0.02	\$0.35
<p><u>Comment:</u> This measure includes all of the acres of Wilderness units, Wilderness Study units, Herd Management Areas, and areal units of the National Landscape Conservation System. A correction to the acres of Wild Horses and Burros Herd Management Areas changes the denominator in 2008.</p>											
Intermediate Outcome: Improve the condition of cultural and natural heritage resources.											
1.3.07	Heritage Resources: Number of heritage resources conserved for public benefit (Bur)	A	4,722	4,983	4,947	5,000	5,664	4,500	4,500	0%	4,500
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$11,716	\$8,659	\$7,366	\$0	\$7,402	\$8,743	\$7,612	-\$1,131	\$7,612
	Actual/Projected Cost per Heritage Resource (in dollars)		\$2,461	\$1,738	\$1,489	\$0	\$1,307	\$1,943	\$1,692	-\$251	\$1,692
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.</p>											
1.3.08	Heritage Resources: Number of acres of heritage resources inventory conducted (Bur)	A	68,601	62,511	57,989	50,000	52,735	57,561	60,000	+4%	60,000
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$3,814	\$3,420	\$3,389	\$0	\$3,292	\$3,312	\$2,840	-\$472	\$2,840
	Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$56	\$55	\$58	\$0	\$62	\$58	\$47	-\$11	\$47
<p><u>Comment:</u> Inventory for heritage resources is based on actual project acres which will vary between years.</p>											
1.3.09	Heritage Resources: Number of outreach and coordination efforts conducted for heritage resources (Bureau Measure)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	1,222	1,087	1,000	-8%	1,000
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		0	0	0	0	\$2,828	\$1,968	\$1,727	-\$241	\$1,727
	Actual/Projected Cost per Outreach (in dollars)		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,314	\$1,811	\$1,727	-\$84	\$1,727
<p><u>Comment:</u> Number of outreach and coordination efforts for heritage resources is based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.</p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
1.3.10	Heritage Resources: Number of heritage collections conserved for the future. (Bureau Measure)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	116	109	104	-5%	104
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		0	0	0	0	\$826	\$898	\$757	-\$141	\$757
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per collection (in dollars)</i>		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,123	\$8,239	\$7,283	-\$956	\$7,283
	<u>Comment:</u>										
1.3.15	Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas: Cumulative percent of number of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	C	51% 103/ 201	57% 116/ 201	72% 145/ 201	73% 145/ 199	66% 131/ 199	48% 96/ 199	58% 115/ 199	+10%	58% 115/ 199
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$43,883	\$47,830	\$44,543	\$0	\$47,797	\$44,135	\$44,813	+\$678	\$44,813
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Herd Management Area (in dollars)</i>		\$426,052	\$412,327	\$307,195	\$0	\$364,861	\$459,736	\$389,678	-\$70,058	\$389,678
	<u>Comment:</u> In 2005, Congress approved a permanent reprogramming of approximately \$10.5M. The new funding along with newly enacted sale authority and certain program efficiencies allowed the program to bring the population down from over 47,000 animals in 2004 to approximately 31,000 in 2006. Land exchanges completed in 2006 reduced the Herd Management Area number from 201 to 199. Priority gathers in 2006, 2007, and 2008 are based on fire and draught issues and not on reaching AML in Herd Management Areas. In 2009, priority will focus on reaching AML for a 10% increase of Herd Management Areas reaching AML.										
Mission Area 2.0 - Resource Use:											
Improve resource management to assure responsible use and sustain a dynamic economy											
2.1	Goal 1 - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value										
Fossil fuels (oil, gas, coal)											
2.1.01	Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill. [SP]	C	48% 21,889/ 45,836	52% 23,511/ 45,479	47% 22,859/ 48,423	47% 23,393/ 49,731	44% 21,612/ 49,152	44% 21,762/ 49,731	44% 22,172/ 50,361	0%	44% 22,598/ 51,152
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$12,259	13,289	15,250	0	16,666	15,410	18,373	+\$2,963	18,373

	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)	
Actual/Projected Cost lease (in dollars)		\$560	\$565	\$667	\$0	\$737	\$708	\$829	+\$121	\$813	
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This is a new measure in 2007. Historical data has been added to provide context. The numerator will change as non producing leases begin production. The lease is counted one time regardless of how many APD's are approved for the lease.</p>											
2.1.02	Number of onshore federal acres under lease for coal development. [SP]	C	456,578	453,442	466,652	464,500	466,943	467,234	464,450	-1%	464,450
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$3,089	\$3,290	\$3,607	\$0	\$3,977	\$4,139	\$4,185	+\$46	\$4,185
	Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)		\$7	\$7	\$8	\$0	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$0	\$9
<p><u>Comment:</u> This is a new measure in 2007. Historical data has been added to provide context. Major leasing efforts occurred in 2004 and 2005 but relinquishments offset the gains. No significant change is projected for the coal leasing program through 2012. A process is being developed in Wyoming to approve multiple leases at the same time. This new process will be implemented in 2012.</p>											
2.1.03	Average acreage disturbed per permitted energy exploration or development activity. (SP)	A	2.3 acres 8,824/ 3,770	2.3 acres 10,882/ 4,682	2.3 acres 13,442/ 5,798	2.1 acres	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	0%	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
2.1.04	The average full cost of processing applications for (fluid energy) Permit to Drill Applications (APDs). (Bur/PART)	A	\$3,355	\$3,494	\$3,712	\$4,085	\$5,091 \$45,631,397/ 8964	\$4,626 \$42,817,697/ 9,255	\$4,618 43,872,205/ 9,500	0%	\$4,594 \$44,789,768/ 9,750
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
2.1.20	Fluid Minerals: Number of acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,567/ 10,234	0%	25% 2,593/ 10,354
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											

	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)	
Renewables (geothermal, wind, solar)											
2.1.05	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	458	595	700	+18%	1015	
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This is a new measure. Data is being gathered and actuals will be counted in 2007.</p>											
2.1.06	C	new measure	new measure	28% 35/ 125	38% 55/ 145	59% 93/ 158	63% 113/ 178	72% 143/ 198	+9%	94% 233/ 248	
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. All wind energy development rights-of-way grants on public land, approved after 11/2005, will incorporate best management practices for protecting raptors and other birds and bats. Approximately 20 new wind energy rights-of-way grants are approved each year. In addition, beginning in 2009, approximately 10 existing wind energy rights-of-way grants are scheduled for renewal each year and will need to incorporate best management practices in order to be renewed.</p>											
Intermediate Outcome - Effectively Manage and Provide for Efficient Access and Development											
2.1.07	A	Percent of fluid minerals permit and lease applications processed. (APDs). (SP/PART)	105% 7,351/ 6,979	63% 7,317/ 11,662	62% 8,776/ 14,131	95% 10,555/ 11,067	107% 8,964/ 8,370	64% 9,255/ 14,381	67% 9,500/ 14,226	+3%	70% 9,750/ 13,926
		<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$27,596	\$36,015	\$41,771	\$0	\$64,394	\$35,387	\$43,966	+\$8,579	\$43,966
		<i>Actual/Projected Cost per APD (in dollars)</i>	\$3,754	\$4,922	\$4,760	\$0	\$7,184	\$3,824	\$4,628	+\$804	\$4,509
<p><u>Comment:</u> The final analyses for 2005 and 2006 showed that industry demand did not increase as much as anticipated. The 2005 numbers showed 93% or 7,735 out of 8,356, and 2006 showed 85%, or 8,854 out of 10,492. In 2007 the number of APDs submitted by industry went down. In 2009 the number of APD's is expected to stay steady at 2007 levels. Denominators shown in 2007 Plan, and 2008 Plan, did not include pending APDs. Including pending APDs, the correct percentage for 2007 would be 62% (10,555/ 16,844). The table also shows that the average cost for an APD has increased to over \$4,600. The average cost per APD is expected to start to decline due to efficiencies gained from the pilot project offices.</p>											
2.1.08	A	Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP/PART)	13% 5/ 38	31% 12/ 39	20% 9/ 44	26% 10/ 39	14% 5/ 35	25% 9/ 36	25% 9/ 36	0%	25% 9/ 36
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The percentage of coal lease applications processed remains relatively low because of the multi-year processing aspects. A process is being developed in Wyoming to approve multiple leases at the same time. This new process will be implemented in 2012.</p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
2.1.09	Develop a commercial oil shale leasing program by FY 2008. [SP]	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	35% 35/ 100	80% 80/ 100	100% 100/ 100	+20%	100% 100/ 100
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 108-58) mandated that the BLM have a "commercial oil shale leasing program" in place by 2008. There are five steps to completing this process and each step is assigned a percentage. The draft EIS for 35% was completed in 2007. The final EIS and ROD for 15% will be completed in 2008. Previous work on the draft regulations counts as 30%, and the final regulations will make up the last 20% which will be completed in 2009.</p>											
2.1.10	Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (SP/PART)	C	28% 1007/ 3627	30% 1117/ 3690	31% 1350/ 4300	30% 1,100/ 3,666	47% 1492/ 3,153	47% 1492/ 3,153	42% 1324/ 3153	-5%	25% 750/ 3000
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Trend shows how industry demand for energy related ROW continues to increase the backlog.</p>											
2.1.11	Average cost to process a minor category right-of-way permit or grant application (major types of rights-of-way reported separately). (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$700	0%	\$700
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
2.1.12	Average length of time required to process a minor category right-of-way permit or grant application. (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	0%	60 days
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
2.1.13	Percent of oil and gas leases issued (Bur)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	90% 3,996/ 4440	90% 3610/ 4023	90% 3610/ 4023	90% 3,687/ 4,093	0%	90% 3,702/ 4,111
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
2.1.14	Percent of geophysical permits processed. (Bur)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	95% 76/ 80	96% 54/ 56	96% 54/ 56	95% 63/ 66	-1%	95% 57/ 60
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$509	\$469	\$583	+114	\$583

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Actual/Projected Cost per permit (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$0	\$10
	<u>Comment:</u>										
2.1.15	Percent of oil and gas Reservoir Management Agreements processed. (Bur)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	90% 1960/ 2180	91% 1907/ 2087	91% 1907/ 2087	90% 1913/ 2124	-1%	90% 1927/ 2138
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,460	\$4,194	\$5,203	+1,009	\$5,203
	Actual/Projected Cost per agreement (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,339	\$2,199	\$2,720	+\$521	\$2,700
	<u>Comment:</u>										
2.1.16	Percent of oil and gas Drainage cases completed. (Bur)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	86% 877/ 1,020	89% 872/ 976	89% 868/ 1,007	87% 868/ 1,007	-2%	86% 877/ 1,020
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,389	\$1,499	\$1,866	+\$367	\$1,866
	Actual/Projected Cost per case (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,593	\$1,727	\$2,150	+\$423	\$2,128
	<u>Comment:</u>										
2.1.22	Number of pending coal lease applications (LBAs) that are in backlog or inventory status. (Bur/PART)	F	45 LBAs	35 LBAs	33 LBAs	33 LBAs	30 LBAs	35 LBAs	35 LBAs	+0%	35 LBAs
	<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Industry demand is anticipated to increase backlog by 2008.										
2.1.23	Number of pending cases of permits that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APDs) (Bur/PART)	A	2,214	2,461	2,310	2,310	1,932	1,872	1,778	-5%	1,648
	<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. BLM continues to process an increased number of APD's each year to keep pace with industry demand and reduce the backlog. If industry demand remains relatively steady, BLM anticipates being able to reduce the backlog -12% by 2012.										

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
2.1.24	Improve customer satisfaction rating with energy resources permitting process. (Bur/PART)	C	48% 48/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	52% 52/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	No Survey Measured Biannually	54% 54/ 100	54% 54/ 100	0%	58% 58/ 100
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This measure is biannual. Beginning in 2008, results will be shown for 2 years to provide trend data.</p>											
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Enhance Responsible Use Management Practices</p>											
2.1.17	Percent of required fluid mineral inspections and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PART)	A	108% 18,950/ 17,546	97% 17,884/ 18,437	84.4% 19,405/ 22,979	69% 20,343/ 29,353	81% 23,798/ 29,353	88% 23,640/ 26,873	86% 24,450/ 28,483	-2%	86% 25,288/ 29,350
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$24,192	\$26,190	\$34,491	\$0	\$32,195	\$28,032	\$34,537	+\$6,505	\$34,537
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>		\$1,277	\$1,464	\$1,777	\$0	\$1,374	\$1,186	\$1,413	+\$227	\$1,366
<p><u>Comment:</u> The number of required inspections is subject to changes in economic conditions, business decisions of operators and other factors that determine the number of new wells and the continuing operation of existing wells and associated facilities. In 2008, the percentage increases to 88% but the actual inspections completed will decline. It takes one full year to certify new inspectors, and BLM has experienced a higher rate of turnover in new inspectors than planned. The recruitment and training of replacements has delayed certification. A gradual increase to the number of inspections completed is anticipated to begin again in 2009.</p>											
2.1.18	Percent of fluid minerals safety violations (incidents of non-compliance) corrected by operators with first notice. (SP/PART)	C	96% 8,358/ 8,706	96.5% 8,358/ 8,706	95.6% 2,633/ 2,754	96.5% 8,401/ 8,706	96% 3,693/ 3,843	96% 3,698/ 3,848	97% 3,658/ 3,784	1%	97% 3598/ 3,712
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
2.1.19	Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PART)	F	99% 3,524/ 3,560	111% 2,305/ 2,074	109% 2,253/ 2,074	95% 2423/ 2552	103% 2,636/ 2,552	103% 2,636/ 2,552	103% 2,636/ 2,552	0%	103% 2,636/ 2,552
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$3,189	\$1,976	\$2,084	\$0	\$2,110	\$2,303	\$2,329	+\$26	\$2,329
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>		\$905	\$857	\$925	\$0	\$801	\$874	\$884	+\$10	\$884
<p><u>Comment:</u></p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
2.1.21	Number of coal pre and post leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (Bureau Measure)	A	362	384	356	360	348	335	360	+7%	360
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$2,331	\$2,086	\$1,859,051	\$0	\$2,392	\$2,404	\$2,431	+\$27	\$2,431
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per action (in dollars)</i>		\$6,439	\$5,431	\$5,222	\$0	\$6,874	\$7,176	\$6,753	-\$423	\$6,753
	<u>Comment:</u>										
2.2 GOAL 2 - Water - BLM has no measures											
2.3 GOAL 3 - Land-Related Resources											
Manage or Influence Resource Use to Enhance Public Benefit, Responsible Development, and Economic Value											
Forage											
2.3.01	Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. [SP]	C	108% 2512/ 2329	117% 2,730/ 2,342	103% 2,565/ 2,479	100% 2,600/ 2,600	79% 2058/ 2,600	85% 2210/ 2,600	90% 3,245/ 3,606	+5%	100% 1,355/ 1,355
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$19,513	\$18,908	\$21,027	\$0	\$23,792	\$26,476	\$25,654	-\$822	\$25,654
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per permit or lease (in dollars)</i>		\$7,768	\$6,926	\$8,198	\$0	\$11,560	\$11,980	\$7,906	-\$4,074	\$18,933
	<u>Comment:</u> The grazing strategy or planned number considers all permits due for renewal and a portion of the existing backlog to be completed by each office during the reporting period. A customer service standard is being implemented in 2007 to reduce the permits in backlog status.										
2.3.02	Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing and issuing grazing permits/leases. [SP]	A	\$4,227	\$4,088	\$4,956	\$5,000	\$5,178	\$5,178	\$5,178	0%	\$5,178
	<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Increases in 2006 of protests and appeals, and increases in labor costs, have caused an increase in the cost of issuing grazing permits and leases which will continue in 2007 and 2008.										

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
Forest Products											
2.3.03	Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (O&C) [SP]	C	69% 140 / 203	98% 198 / 203	80% 162/ 203	82% 166/ 203	68%139/ 203	85% 172/ 203	85% 172/ 203	0%	100% 203/ 203
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$23,876	\$22,709	\$28,180	\$0	\$31,910	\$33,518	\$33,507	-\$11	\$33,507
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)</i>		\$170,546	\$114,693	\$173,949	\$0	\$229,567	\$194,873	\$194,806	-\$67	\$165,057
	<u>Comment:</u> The 2005 volume of 98% was incorrectly calculated based on the total ASQ plus the LSR planned. It should have been based on the ASQ only of 163 MMBF. The correct percent would be 80% (163/203). In 2007, increased litigation and the loss of several critical biological opinions required the BLM to remove approximately 33% of the timber sale plan which when offered serves as the basis for this performance measure.										
2.3.04	Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C/MMBF) [SP]	C	188.5	257	243	276	255	286	313	+9%	348
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$1,170	\$1,264	\$1,423	\$0	\$1,438	\$1,870	\$1,745	-\$125	\$1,525
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)</i>		\$6,207	\$4,918	\$5,856	\$0	\$5,639	\$6,538	\$5,575	-\$963	\$4,382
	<u>Comment:</u> Focus in 2006 for Public Domain was shifted to the more time consuming process of increasing the volume of biomass. As a result of the shift, the volume of biomass was increased 71% over 2005. In 2007, increased litigation and the loss of several critical biological opinions required the BLM to remove approximately 25% of the timber sale plan which when offered is the basis for this performance measure.										
2.3.06	Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	A	\$176	\$105	\$135	\$190	\$190	\$190	\$180	-5%	\$186
	<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Several court orders in 2005 and 2006 resulted in the need for additional species survey work which increased the cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale. The cost should begin to decrease again in 2009.										
2.3.07	Volume of wood products offered (tons of biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (Bur)	A	30,000	71,000	122,000	60,000	100,752	60,000	60,000	0%	60,000

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109	\$45	\$43	-\$2	\$43
	Actual/Projected Cost per ton (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1.08	\$0.74	\$0.71	-\$0.03	\$0.71
<p><u>Comment:</u> The 2005 and 2006 Actual numbers represent a period of rapid escalation when new markets, and new contracting methods for biomass were being developed by BLM and their partners. As markets adjust to the new availability of biomass and costs stabilize, a lower, more stable annual target is predicted. This new target is shown beginning in 2008. This measure was a support measure in prior years and no cost is shown for 2004-2006. Cost will be shown beginning in 2007.</p>											
Non-Energy Minerals											
2.3.08	Number of onshore federal acres under lease or contract for non-energy mineral exploration and development (leaseable and saleable minerals). [SP]	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	883,826	520,291	520,291	525,000	0%	520,291
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,818	\$5,509	\$5,536	+\$27	\$5,536
	Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9	\$11	\$11	\$0	\$11
<p><u>Comment:</u> This is a new measure. Data was not collected in 2004-2006 in a way that would allow us to retrieve historical data for this measure.</p>											
2.3.09	Number of acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. [SP]	A	1,786	12,131	4,151	4,000	3,750	3,750	3,750	0%	3,750
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$8,963	\$9,100	\$9,445	\$0	\$9,373	\$11,882	\$11,891	+\$9	\$11,891
	Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)		\$5,018	\$750	\$2,275	\$0	\$2,499	\$3,168	\$3,171	+\$3	\$3,171
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2006, demand for mineral materials was high and therefore not as many mined sites were closed and reclaimed. Out-year targets have been adjusted to reflect this shift in demand.</p>											
2.3.10	Percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PART)	F	new measure	new measure	101.7% 713/ 701	90%	77% 707/ 922	77% 707/ 922	77% 707/ 922	+0%	77% 707/ 922

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The program reported that 101.7% of the new cases received were completed in 2006, thus eliminating a portion of the backlog of pending cases. Although the program was able to increase the number of applications processed in 2006, industry activity is predicted to increase the number of pending applications in 2007 and 2008.</p>										
2.3.11	Cumulative percent of original helium debt repaid at end of fiscal year. (Bur)	C	17% \$234M/ \$1,373M	22% \$299M/ \$1,373M	33% \$459M/ \$1,373M	40% \$544M \$1,373M	44% \$609M/ \$1,373M	46% \$626M \$1,373M	56% \$769M/ \$1,373M	+10%	78% \$1,069M/ \$1,373M
	<p><u>Comment:</u></p>										
2.3.24	Improve customer satisfaction rating with the non-energy mineral permitting process. (Bur/PART)	C	80%	80%	92%	92%	No Survey Measured Biannually	92%	92%	0%	92%
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This measure is biannual. Beginning in 2008, results will be shown for 2 years to provide trend data.</p>										
2.3.25	Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy (Bur/PART)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	85%	95% 958,808,534/ 1,010,130,079	95%	96%	+1%	98%
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The Bond adequacy reporting system was implemented mid 2006.</p>										
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Forage</p>											
2.3.12	Average time (average reduction, number of days) for processing and issuance of grazing permits and leases (lower number is good). [SP]	F	215	207	204	204	116	116	116	0%	116
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. BLM has reduced the processing time for grazing permits and leases from 215 days to 204 days over a three year period beginning in 2003.</p>										
2.3.13	Percent of range improvements completed as planned. [SP]	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	95% 95/ 100	104% 489/ 469	95% 446/ 469	95% 446/ 469	0%	95% 446/ 469
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This is a new measure. Historical data is not available. The target percentage of 95%, or 95/100 was used until the baseline could be established.</p>										
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Forest Products</p>											
2.3.14	Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. [SP]	A	102% 32,980/ 32,335	104% 28,376/ 27,376	112% 32,510/ 28,919	100% 26,700/ 26,700	112% 29,846/ 26,700	100% 27,564/ 27,564	100% 26,800/ 26,800	0%	100% 28,800/ 28,800

	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)	
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i> \$12,123 \$12,701 \$13,173 \$0 \$13,224 \$14,340 \$14,364 +\$24 \$14,364											
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i> \$375 \$441 \$405 \$0 \$443 \$520 \$536 +\$16 \$499											
Comment: This is a new measure in 2007. Historical data has been added to provide context.											
Intermediate Outcome - Non-Energy Minerals											
2.3.15	Average time for processing plans of operation for locatable minerals. (SP/PART)	C	18 mo	18 mo	17 mo	17 mo	14 mo	14 mo	14 mo	0%	14 mo
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i> \$6,996 \$7,186 \$7,906 \$0 \$7,352 \$9,740 \$9,740 \$0 \$9,740											
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)</i> \$388,677 \$399,204 \$465,073 \$0 \$525,125 \$695,735 \$695,728 -\$7 \$695,728											
Comment: Although plans of operation are completed in less time, the continuous start of new plans does not allow the funding level to decrease. Mining Law Administration received a \$2,000,000 million increase in 2008.											
2.3.27	Percent of Mining Law incidents of Non-compliance corrected with first notice. (Bur/PART)	A	22% 8/ 37	9% 3/ 34	17% 13/ 76	16% 12/ 75	9% 3/ 32	16% 12/ 75	17% 13/ 75	+1%	20% 15/ 75
Comment: * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.											
2.3.26	Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations Inspected (Bur/PART)	A	40% 1358/ 3383	31% 1187/ 3813	27% 1185/ 4403	47% 1196/ 2554	41% 1,158/ 2,841	41% 1,158/ 2,842	47% 1196/ 2554	+6%	47% 1196/ 2554
Comment: * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. In 2007, the denominator changes because a significant number of expired Notices were eliminated in 2006.											
2.3.16	Percent of non-compliance and trespass actions that are resolved for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PART)	A	8%	25%	41% 46/112	26%	46% 39/ 85	46% 39/ 85	46% 39/ 85	0%	46% 39/ 85
Comment: * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
2.3.17	Average 3 year rolling costs of Mineral Materials disposals, inspections and trespass protection divided by the cubic yards disposed. (Bur/PART)	A	\$228	\$247	\$188	\$228	\$119	\$221	\$228	+3%	\$228
<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This measure is being reported for the first time in 2007. Historical data has been added to provide context. Large disposals in a single year will tend to lower the overall cost even when using the 3 year average. 2006 included very large disposals. Outyear targets reflect a more average year.</p>											
2.3.18	Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (Bur)	A	79% 268/ 340	99% 335/ 340	95% 322/ 340	100% 340/ 340	97% 330/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340	+0%	100% 340/ 340
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>			\$85,286	\$90,346	\$205,380	\$0	\$183,422	\$182,270	\$181,663	-\$607	\$181,663
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per day (in dollars)</i>			\$318,233	\$269,689	\$637,827	\$0	\$555,826	\$536,087	\$534,304	-\$1,783	\$534,304
<p><u>Comment:</u> This measure was revised in 2007 to remove the standard maintenance days from the denominator. There are only 340 possible operating days during the year because of scheduled maintenance. Prior year data is provided using the new denominator. In 2007, unanticipated equipment failure reduced the number of days that the plant could operate.</p>											
2.3.20	Number of mining claim adjudication and fee collection actions (Bur)	A	536,840	645,342	833,420	565,722	907,463	800,000	800,000	+0%	800,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>			\$6,349	\$5,902	\$6,264	\$0	\$6,253	\$8,424	\$8,424	\$0	\$8,424
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per action (in dollars)</i>			\$12	\$9	\$8	\$0	\$7	\$11	\$11	\$0	\$11
<p><u>Comment:</u> The 2006 and 2007 results show an unusually high increase in demand which is not anticipated to continue in the out years.</p>											
2.3.21	Number of non-energy pre and post lease actions processed (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	343	207	207	265	+28%	271
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,314	\$1,578	\$1,584	+\$6	\$1,584
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per action (in dollars)</i>			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,349	\$7,621	\$5,977	-1,644	\$5,846

	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)	
<u>Comment:</u> The 2006 results show an unusually high increase in demand which is not anticipated to continue in the out years.											
2.3.22	Number of validity and mineral patent examinations completed (Bur)	A	33	21	14	27	14	14	14	0%	14
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$4,069	\$4,560	\$4,127	\$0	\$4,260	\$5,675	\$5,675	\$0	\$5,675
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per examination (in dollars)</i>		\$123,299	\$217,118	\$294,791	\$0	\$304,268	\$405,327	\$405,327	\$0	\$405,326
<u>Comment:</u>											
2.3.23	Number of mining notices processed (Bur)	A	482	488	543	543	827	524	545	+4%	545
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$2,563	\$2,514	\$2,466	\$0	\$2,560	\$3,286	\$3,286	\$0	\$3,286
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per notice (in dollars)</i>		\$5,317	\$5,151	\$4,541	\$0	\$3,096	\$6,271	\$6,029	-\$242	\$6,029
<u>Comment:</u>											
Mission Area 3.0 - Recreation											
Improve recreation opportunities for America											
3.1	Outcome Goal –Improve the Quality and Diversity of Recreation Experiences and Visitor Enjoyment on DOI Lands										
3.1.01	Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience (SP/PART)	C	94%	91%	97%	94%	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100	94% 94/100	+1%	95% 95/ 100
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$23,942	\$21,060	\$18,984	\$0	\$16,227	\$24,152	\$21,952	-\$2,200	\$21,952
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)</i>		\$254,702	\$231,426	\$195,715	\$0	\$174,480	\$259,700	\$233,531	-\$26,169	\$231,072
<u>Comment:</u> Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%. BLM hosted over 57 million visitors in 2007. 1% equals 570,000 visitors											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
Intermediate Outcome - Provide Recreation Opportunities											
3.1.02	Percent of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas (SMRA) in good or fair condition. (Bur/PART)	C	87%	90%	92%	92%	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	94% 366/ 388	0%	95% 368/ 388
<i>Comment:</i> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.											
3.1.03	Percent of recreation units with current management plan (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	55% 199/ 362	56% 201/ 362	56% 203/ 362	0%	58% 209/ 362
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,757	\$2,373	\$2,073	-\$300	\$2,073
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Unit (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,829	\$11,808	\$10,210	-\$1,598	\$9,917
<i>Comment:</i> Reflects the number of administratively designated Special Recreation Management Areas (SRMAs) with current management plans in place. These units include areas with significant recreation infrastructure development, high visitor use and more intensive recreation management needs. About 15% of BLM lands have been designated as SRMAs.											
3.1.04	Maintenance: Number of square feet of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at recreation sites. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	93% 706,285/ 761,903	90% 723,280/ 799,420	90% 723,280/ 799,420	90% 723,280/ 799,420	0%	90% 723,280/ 799,420
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,466	\$28,781	\$26,429	-\$2,352	\$26,429
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Square Foot (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32	\$40	\$37	-\$3	\$37
<i>Comment:</i> This measure includes funding from Recreation Management, Maintenance Operations, Annual Maintenance, and Deferred Maintenance accounts which includes Oregon and California Grant Lands. The performance results are derived from Annual Maintenance and Maintenance Operations, and do not include Deferred Maintenance which would be represented by the 10% of square feet of buildings that do not meet adequate condition. The 2009 decline in funding for deferred maintenance does not affect the performance of the measure in the short term. Since deferred maintenance is more costly than annual maintenance, the remaining annual maintenance reflects a lower cost.											
3.1.05	Maintenance: Number of non-building assets maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at recreation sites. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	88% 11,883/ 13,479	88% 14,670/ 16,724	88% 14,670/ 16,724	88% 14,670/ 16,724	0%	88% 14,670/ 16,724

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$23,440	\$15,541	\$13,610	-\$1,931	\$13,610
	Actual/Projected Cost per Asset (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,598	\$1,059	\$928	-\$131	\$928
	<p><u>Comment:</u> This measure includes funding from Recreation Management, Maintenance Operations, Annual Maintenance, and Deferred Maintenance accounts which includes Oregon and California Grant Lands. The performance results are derived from Annual Maintenance and Maintenance Operations, and do not include Deferred Maintenance which would be represented by the 12% of non-building assets that do not meet adequate condition. The 2009 decline in funding for deferred maintenance does not affect the performance of the measure in the short term. Since deferred maintenance is more costly than annual maintenance, the remaining annual maintenance reflects a lower cost.</p>										
3.1.06	Infrastructure Improvement: Number of square feet of buildings constructed at recreation sites. (Bur)	A	UNK	7,200	5,600	27,000	83,524	37,187	25,000	-33%	25,000
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$617,242	\$143,443	\$0	\$445,013	\$482,847	\$481,752	-\$1,095	\$481,752
	Actual/Projected Cost per Square Foot (in dollars)		\$0	\$85,728	\$25,615	\$0	\$5,328	\$12,984	\$19,270	+\$6286	\$19,270
	<p><u>Comment:</u> Infrastructure improvement results for buildings constructed at recreation sites are based on actual square footage of planned projects which will vary each year. 2005 and 2006 actuals show number of buildings rather than square feet.</p>										
3.1.07	Infrastructure Improvement: Number of non-building assets constructed at recreation sites. (i.e. roads, bridges, etc) (Bur)	A	UNK	8	10	18	30	30	30	0%	30
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$1,213	\$4,338	\$0	\$4,869	\$2,397	\$2,086	-\$311	\$2,086
	Actual/Projected Cost per Constructed Asset (in dollars)		\$0	\$151,591	\$433,768	\$0	\$162,282	\$79,884	\$69,525	-\$10,359	\$69,525
	<p><u>Comment:</u> Infrastructure improvement results for non-building assets constructed at recreation sites are based on actual planned projects which will vary each year.</p>										
Intermediate Outcome - Improve Capacities to Provide Recreation, Where Appropriate											
3.1.10	Percent of priority recreation facilities that meet applicable accessibility standards (SP/PART)	A	7% 550/ 7700	7% 36/ 499	8% 39/ 512	8% 41/ 512	8% 41 / 512	8% 43/ 512	9% 45/ 512	+1%	10% 51/ 512

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The vast majority (over 80%) of BLM recreation sites incorporate accessible elements such as rest rooms, parking lots, visitor centers, and trails and allow reasonable access to persons with disabilities. Virtually all visitor centers meet basic ADA access requirements. However, only 9% of all facilities are fully and completely accessible and include virtually all visitor use elements (every campground, toilet, trail, etc) that have been determined to be accessible.</p>										
3.1.14	Overall condition of trails and campgrounds as determined by the Facilities Condition Index. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 14,675/ 16,724	0%	0.9 14,680/ 16,724
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>										
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Provide Effective Interpretation and Education Programs</p>											
3.1.11	Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP/PART)	C	No Data	82%	91%	91%	81% 81/ 100	81% 81/ 100	82% 82/ 100	+1%	83% 83/ 100
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$45,461	\$24,355	\$21,779	-\$2,576	\$21,779
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$561,251	\$300,676	\$265,603	-\$35,073	\$262,403
	<p><u>Comment:</u> Facilitated programs include all deliverable interpretive products and include a wide range of signs, kiosks, interpretive displays, websites, educational programs etc...each of which may reach thousands of individual visitors.</p>										
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Manage and Protect Recreational Resources and Users</p>											
3.1.12	Law Enforcement: Number of serious injuries per 100,000 visitors. (SP)	A	0.33 177/ 540	0.26 146/ 561	0.26 144/ 553	0	0.27 153/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0%	0.28 159/ 573
-	<p><u>Comment:</u> A five year average will be used to set targets for this measure beginning in 2008.</p>										
3.1.13	Law Enforcement: Number of fatalities per 100,000 visitors (SP)	A	0.07 37/ 540	0.06 32/ 561	0.05 27/ 553	0	0.06 37/ 573	0.06 37/ 573	0.06 37/ 573	0%	0.06 37/ 573
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>										
3.1.15	Percent of visitors satisfied with services provided by commercial recreational operations. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	No report	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		0	0	0	0	0	10,618	9,592	-1,026	9,592
	Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
<p><u>Comment:</u> A customer survey is being developed for this measure. The first survey will be done in 2008 and the results will be used to provide targets for 2009 and beyond.</p>											
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Provide For and Receive Fair Value in Recreation</p>											
3.1.16	Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid (SP)	C	85% 85/ 100	85% 85/ 100	86% 86/ 100	90% 90/ 100	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	87% 87/ 100	+1%	88% 88/ 100
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$1,118	\$0	\$515	\$670	\$647	-\$23	\$647
	Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Satisfied Customers (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$13	\$0	\$6	\$8	\$7	-\$1	\$7
<p><u>Comment:</u></p>											
3.1.17	Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection (SP)	F	first data 2005	15%	15%	15%	3% 439,500/ 14,000,000	3% 439,500/ 14,000,000	3% 439,500/ 14,000,000	0%	3% 439,500/ 14,000,000
<p><u>Comment:</u></p>											
3.1.18	Cost per visitor at developed recreational fee sites. (Bur/PART)	C	\$1.34	\$1.23	\$1.44	\$1.44	\$1.14	\$1.14	\$1.16	+2%	\$1.16
<p><u>Comment:</u> The data used in this measure was refined in 2007. The new formula has been applied to all prior year data.</p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
Mission Area 4.0 - Serving Communities											
Improve protection of lives, property and assets, advance the use of scientific knowledge, and improve the quality of life for communities we serve											
4.1	Outcome Goal - Improve Protection of Lives Resources, and Property										
4.1.35	Law Enforcement: Percent change in Part I offenses that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	-35% -127/ 365	+26% 62/ 238	+4% 10/ 300	+4%	0% 0/ 300
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$32,913	\$11,482	\$11,304	-\$178	\$11,304
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent change (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$259	\$185	\$1,130	+\$767	\$0
	<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.										
4.1.36	Law Enforcement: Percent change in Part II offenses (excluding natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes) that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	+5% 148/ 2974	+1% 31/ 3122	-4% -126/ 3153	-4%	0% 0/ 3153
	<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.										
4.1.37	Law Enforcement: Percent change of natural, cultural and heritage resource crimes that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	-7% -692/ 10,317	-5% -485/ 9,625	+12% +1,096/ 9,140	+12%	0% 0/ 9,140
	<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.										
4.1.04	Alaska Land Conveyances: Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (Bur/PART)	C	86% 130,074,490/ 150,027,451	44% 66,857,025/ 151,113,591	45% 68,396,441/ 150,113,591	48% 72,596,441/ 150,497,040	50% 74,611,810/ 150,497,040	53% 79,111,810/ 150,497,040	55% 82,111,810/ 150,497,040	+2%	67% 100,560,236/ 150,497,040

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$11,911	\$11,157	\$13,822	\$0	\$12,311	\$12,162	\$11,253	-\$909	\$11,253
	Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$0.09	\$7	\$9	\$0	\$2	\$3	\$4	+\$1	\$4
	<p><u>Comment:</u> The 2004 actuals include land patented and interim conveyance. Beginning in 2005, only land patented is included. Interim conveyance is counted in measure 4.1.27. The increase in performance beginning in 2007 is a result of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (ALTAA) which provided tools so that the Alaska Native Allotment Act, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, could be worked in concert in order to facilitate additional transfer of land.</p>										
4.1.05	Percent of total land within SNPLMA boundary offered for sale or disposal under Recreation and Public Purposes Act. (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	new measure	13% 4,412/ 32,836 acres	1% 300/ 29,639 acres	1% 371/ 26,972 acres	1% 300/ 29,639 acres	1.1% 300/ 29,639 acres	0%	1.2% 300/ 29,639 acres
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Denominator represents remaining SNPLMA acres.</p>										
4.1.06	Percent of parcels offered by a willing seller for acquisition by BLM that are acquired under SNPLMA (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	2% 1,115/ 58,209	25% 14,344/ 57,094	4% 2,146/ 58,564	8% 1,972/ 24,112	22% 4,250/ 19,069	+14%	86% 2,015/ 2,335
	<p><u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>										
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Improve Fire Management (Reported in OWFC)</p>											
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Improve Public Safety and Security and Protect Public Resources from Damage</p>											
4.1.12	Mitigate Hazards: Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety (SP)	C	Establish Baseline	97% 1,029/ 1,059	90% 861 / 955	70% 410 / 589	93% 436/ 468	90% 715/ 794	91% 1039 / 1143	+1%	91% 1039 / 1143
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$4,609	\$4,508	\$0	\$4,778	\$4,625	\$5,625	+\$1,000	\$5,625
	Actual/Projected Cost per hazard mitigated (in dollars)		\$0	\$4,479	\$5,235	\$0	\$10,960	\$6,468	\$5,414	-\$1,054	\$5,414
	<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2005, BLM Field Offices responded to an increased number of emergencies and time critical removals. This measure includes an increase of \$1,000 million for the Safe Borderlands Initiative which will result in 324 hazards mitigated in 2009.</p>										

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
4.1.38	Law Enforcement: Percent of incidents/investigations closed for Part I, Part II and natural, cultural and heritage resource offenses (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	59% 7596/ 12,985	50% 13,009/ 26,018	50% 19,796/ 39,591	0%	53% 70,143/ 132,346
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,453	\$12,452	\$12,267	-\$185	\$12,267
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per incident closed (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,113	\$957	\$620	-\$337	\$175
<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.											
4.1.14	Percent of plans completed within four years of start. (Bur/PART)	C	no data	55% 6/ 11	55% 11/ 20	60% 12/ 20	30% 6/ 20	75% 6/ 8	100% 3/ 3	+25%	100% 10/ 10
<u>Comment:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The number of new plan starts varies each year. The planning program utilizes a 10 year planning schedule.											
4.1.15	Number of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed (Bur)	A	3	11	2	3	3	7	8	+14%	8
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$2,142	\$1,126	\$1,795	\$0	\$2,335	\$1,856	\$1,759	-\$97	\$1,759
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per evaluation (in dollars)</i>		\$714,158	\$102,395	\$897,501	\$0	\$778,373	\$265,157	\$219,904	-\$45,253	\$219,904
<u>Comments:</u> Plan evaluations are cyclical.											
4.1.16	Number of Resource Management Plans/EIS completed (Bur)	A	10	3	1	2	6	2	4	+200%	13
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$64,352	\$58,750	\$63,640	\$0	\$56,542	\$59,252	\$56,545	-\$2,707	\$56,545
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Plan (in dollars)</i>		\$6,435,183	\$19,583,333	\$63,640,084	\$0	\$9,423,648	\$29,625,774	\$14,136,288	\$15,489,486	\$4,349,627
<u>Comments:</u> The average Resource Management Plan takes between 4 and 5 years to complete. Work on multiple plans is ongoing each year.											
4.1.17	Number of Resource Management Plans/EIS amendments completed (Bur)	A	8	7	4	19	7	24	20	-17%	13

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$8,066	\$4,735	\$5,990	\$0	\$5,604	\$5,640	\$5,636	-\$4	\$5,636
	Actual/Projected Cost per Amendment (in dollars)		\$1,008,289	\$676,417	\$1,497,489	\$0	\$800,585	\$235,020	\$281,800	+\$46,780	\$433,539
	<u>Comments:</u>										
4.1.18	Maintenance: Number of square feet of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at non-recreation sites. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	95% 2,459,990/ 2,602,380	97% 3,000,073/ 3,085,585	97% 3,000,073/ 3,085,585	97% 3,000,073/ 3,085,585	0%	97% 3,000,073/ 3,085,585
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,295	\$26,064	\$22,025	-\$4,039	\$22,025
	Actual/Projected Cost per Square Feet (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8	\$9	\$7	-\$2	\$7
	<u>Comments:</u> This measure includes funding from Maintenance Operations, Annual Maintenance, and Deferred Maintenance accounts which includes Oregon and California Grant Lands. The performance results are derived from Annual Maintenance and Maintenance Operations, and do not include deferred maintenance which is represented by the 3% of square feet of buildings that do not meet adequate condition. The 2009 decline in funding for deferred maintenance does not affect the performance of the measure in the short term. Since deferred maintenance is more costly than annual maintenance, the remaining annual maintenance reflects a lower cost.										
4.1.19	Maintenance: Number of non-building assets maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at non-recreation sites. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	94% 11,407/ 12,131	95% 14,174/ 14,970	95% 14,174/ 14,970	95% 14,174/ 14,970	0%	95% 14,174/ 14,970
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,857	\$10,192	\$7,939	-\$2,253	\$7,939
	Actual/Projected Cost per Asset (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,119	\$719	\$560	-\$159	\$560
	<u>Comments:</u> This measure includes funding from Maintenance Operations, Annual Maintenance, and Deferred Maintenance accounts which includes Oregon and California Grant Lands. The performance results are derived from Annual Maintenance and Maintenance Operations, and do not include deferred maintenance which is represented by the 5% of non-building assets that do not meet adequate condition. The 2009 decline in funding for deferred maintenance does not affect the performance of the measure in the short term. Since deferred maintenance is more costly than annual maintenance, the remaining annual maintenance reflects a lower cost.										

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
4.1.20	Maintenance: Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	29,500	29,500	29,500	0%	29,500
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,215	\$27,083	\$24,819	-\$2,264	\$24,819
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$956	\$918	\$841	-\$77	\$841
<p><u>Comments:</u> This measure includes funding from Maintenance Operations, Annual Maintenance, and Deferred Maintenance accounts which includes Oregon and California Grant Lands. The performance results are derived from Annual Maintenance and Maintenance Operations, and do not include deferred maintenance which would be represented by the lane miles that do not meet adequate condition. The 2009 decline in funding for deferred maintenance does not affect the performance of the measure in the short term. Since deferred maintenance is more costly than annual maintenance, the remaining annual maintenance reflects a lower cost.</p>											
4.1.21	Infrastructure Improvement: Number of square feet of buildings constructed at non-recreation sites. (Bur)	A	UNK	10,000	0	0 plnd	23,471	30,000	5,000	-83%	5,000
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$20,572	\$9,566	\$0	\$14,041	\$11,148	\$10,222	-\$926	\$10,222
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per square foot (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$2,057	\$0	\$0	\$598	\$372	\$2,044	+\$1,672	\$2,044
<p><u>Comment:</u> Infrastructure improvement results for buildings constructed at non-recreation sites are based on actual square footage of planned projects which will vary each year. Projects are multi year. Results are counted when construction is completely finished.</p>											
4.1.22	Infrastructure Improvement: Number of non-building assets constructed at non-recreation sites. (i.e. roads, bridges, etc) (Bur)	A	UNK	4	3	30	20	10	5	-50%	5
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$3,465	\$7,493	\$0	\$5,943	\$2,555	\$2,158	-\$397	\$2,158
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Asset (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$866,146	\$2,497,536	\$0	\$297,173	\$255,447	\$431,627	+\$176,180	\$431,627
<p><u>Comment:</u> Infrastructure improvement results for non-building assets constructed at non-recreation sites are based on actual planned projects which will vary each year.</p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
4.1.34	Facility Compliance: Percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and (CASHE) environmental condition. (BUR)	F	87% 103 / 118	78% 94 / 120	83% 99/ 120	80% 96/ 120	88% 105/ 120	88% 105/ 120	88% 105/ 120	0%	88% 105/ 120
Comment: * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.											
4.1.39	Percent of DOI public lands management units where travel management plans or equivalent regulatory or policy documents are completed. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	39% 61/ 155	41% 63/ 155	42% 65/ 155	+1%	46% 71/ 155
<u>Comments:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Travel management plans and OHV area use designations are completed through BLM's Resource Management Planning (RMP) process. Over 2/3 or 67% of BLM lands have been designated limited to roads or trails or closed to motorized use.											
4.1.40	The percentage of public lands where visual resource management data have been recorded in digital format for both inventory and management classes. (Bur)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	15% 38,700,000/ 258,000,000	15% 38,700,000/ 258,000,000	15% 38,700,000/ 258,000,000	0%	15% 38,700,000/ 258,000,000
<u>Comments:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.											
Intermediate Outcome - Promote Respect for Private Property											
4.1.23	Percent of open complaints received from property owners concerning DOI actions affecting status of their private property, resolved within one year. (SP)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	100% 0/ 0	90% 9/ 10	90% 9/ 10	0%	90% 9/ 10
<u>Comments:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. In 2007, no open complaints regarding private property were received by the Lands and Realty staff.											
4.1.24	Land Title Records: Number of public land title records posted on the internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval. (Bur)	C	97,835	121,677	143,148	139,475	139,475	125,000	125,000	0%	125,000

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
	Total Actual/Projected Cost per Record (\$000)		38,296	41,955	35,359	0	30,700	\$24,784	\$23,981	-\$803	\$23,981
	Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)		\$391	\$345	\$247	\$0	\$220	\$198	\$192	-\$6	\$192
<p><u>Comments:</u> Results for this measure reflect the accomplishments funded by BLM's Lands programs.</p>											
4.1.25	Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded (Bur/PART)	A	UNK	UNK	11% 151/ 1432	8% 113/ 1418	14% 314/ 2176	13% 189/ 1464	12% 175/ 1464	-1%	12% 175/ 1464
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$71,628	\$0	\$70,262	\$57,424	\$54,938	-\$2,486	\$54,938
	Actual/Projected Cost per Project (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$474,360	\$0	\$223,765	\$303,829	\$313,931	+\$10,102	\$313,931
<p><u>Comments:</u> Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years. A larger number of small projects or a smaller number of larger projects may be funded in any given year.</p>											
4.1.26	Survey: Percent of cadastral surveys approved within eighteen months of the funding date. (Bur/PART)	C	new measure	new measure	1st data 2007	54% 332/615	63% 389/ 615	73% 574/ 790	73% 574/ 790	0%	73% 574/ 790
<p><u>Comments:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.</p>											
4.1.27	Percent of land processed under IC, TA, relinquishments and rejections to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations. (Bur)	C	new measure	new measure	5% 3,450,882/ 71,550,000	14% 9,900,000/ 71,550,000	23% 16,359,196/ 71,550,000	26% 18,603,000/ 71,550,000	54% 38,093,760/ 71,550,000	+28%	99.7% 71,393,046/ 71,550,000
<p><u>Comments:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
4.1.28	Increase the acreage of land disposals and conveyances completed outside Alaska. (Bur/PART)	F	40,200	121,046	121,788	11,500	84,363	30,000	30,000	+0%	30,000
	Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$7,822	\$5,640	\$5,166	\$0	\$5,139	\$5,297	\$5,143	-\$154	\$5,143

	Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)	
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$195	\$47	\$42	\$0	\$61	\$177	\$171	-\$6	\$171	
<p><u>Comment:</u> Projects funded in prior years were completed in 2006. New performance measures were added in 2006 for the Southern Nevada Public Land Transfer Act, which will change the results of this measure beginning in 2007. Land disposals and conveyances are based on actual project acres which will vary each year.</p>											
4.1.29	Increase the number and acreage of land acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution. (Bur/PART)	F	\$40,712	\$90,655	\$72,887	\$25,000	\$46,560	\$4,434	\$333	-92%	\$2,500
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)			225,468	193,078	80,069	0	141,973	109,300	105,189	-4,111	105,189
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)			\$5,538	\$2,130	\$1,099	\$0	\$3,049	\$24,650	\$315,822	+\$292,172	\$42,075
<p><u>Comments:</u> The number of acres planned for land acquisition is based on actual projects planned and will show a wide variance in acres each year. Results for the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act (SNPLMA) are included in 2004-2006. SNPLMA developed separate bureau measures in 2006.</p>											
4.1.30	Percentage of total acreage of land sales offered by competitive or modified competitive means. (Bur/PART)	C	new measure	new measure	new measure	90%	82% 9,694/ 11,849	82% 9,694/ 11,849	82% 9,694/ 11,849	0%	83% 9,834/ 11,849
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,601	\$9,570	\$9,541	-\$29	\$9,541
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)			\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$990	\$987	\$984	-\$3	\$970
<p><u>Comments:</u></p>											
4.1.31	Percent of SNPLMA parcels offered for sale within 12 months of nomination. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	12% 3,907 32,836	.13% 40/ acres	100% 46/ 46	100% 312/ 312	100% 350/ 350	0%	100% 600/ 600
<p><u>Comments:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											
4.1.32	Percent of funds expended on acquisitions by BLM from willing sellers within two years of approved SNPLMA funding availability. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	19% \$13,590,000/ \$69,079,032	13% \$3,850,056/ \$29,263,306	10% 3,758,469/ 38,786,715	10% 3,758,469/ 38,786,715	17% \$2,627,960/ \$15,079,760	+7%	61% \$37,586,000/ \$61,918,000
<p><u>Comments:</u> * Support Measure - No cost will be shown.</p>											

		Type	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 to 2009	Long-term Target (2012)
4.1.33	Number of ROW actions completed to provide for use of public lands (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	new measure	2,755	7,140	7,140	7,140	0%	7,140
	<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,821	\$36,941	\$36,669	-\$272	\$36,669
	<i>Actual/Projected Cost per ROW (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,017	\$5,174	\$12,537	+\$7,365	\$12,170
<u>Comments:</u>											

2009 Budget at a Glance

(Dollars in Thousands)

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources (MLR)									
Land Resources									
Soil, Water, Air	32,294	34,293	430	-1,252	-107	-105	-64	+834	34,029
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-197
<i>Eliminate 2008 Earmark: CA Abandoned Mine Lands</i>									
									-984
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-985
<i>Allocate Healthy Lands Initiative funding to appropriate subactivity</i>									
									+3,000
Range	68,263	73,036	1,257	-1,906	-255	-231	-50	-1,125	70,726
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-296
<i>Eliminate 2008 Earmark: ID Dept of Agriculture - Weeds</i>									
									-984
<i>Eliminate Nat'l Fish & Wildlife Foundation Pass-thru funding</i>									
									-345
<i>Allocate Healthy Lands Initiative funding to appropriate subactivity</i>									
									+500
Forestry	10,458	10,608	156	-1,110	-83	-53		+27	9,545
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-123
<i>Allocate Healthy Lands Initiative funding to appropriate subactivity</i>									
									+150
Riparian	21,573	22,887	305	-1,004	-63	-58		+663	22,730
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-197
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-394
<i>Eliminate Nat'l Fish & Wildlife Foundation Pass-thru funding</i>									
									-246
<i>Allocate Healthy Lands Initiative funding to appropriate subactivity</i>									
									+1,500
Cultural Resources	16,614	16,120	277	-1,924	-51	-67		-837	13,518
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-345
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									
									-492
Wild Horses and Burros	36,354	36,201	267		-75	-110		+678	36,961
<i>Increase funding to keep population at acceptable levels.</i>									
									+678
Total, Land Resources	185,556	193,145	2,692	-7,196	-634	-624	-114	240	187,509

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
Wildlife and Fisheries									
Wildlife	28,369	30,724	403	-1,344	-97	-134		+1,891	31,443
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-221
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-616
<i>Eliminate Nat'l Fish & Wildlife Foundation Pass-thru funding (inc. 2008 NFWF Add-on)</i>									-1,772
<i>Allocate Healthy Lands Initiative funding to appropriate subactivity</i>									+4,500
Fisheries	12,411	13,596	175	-306	-67	-46		-1,036	12,316
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-98
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-492
<i>Eliminate Nat'l Fish & Wildlife Foundation Pass-thru funding (inc. 2008 NFWF Add-on)</i>									-246
<i>Allocate Healthy Lands Initiative funding to appropriate subactivity</i>									-200
Total, Wildlife and Fisheries	40,780	44,320	578	-1,650	-164	-180	+0	+855	43,759
Threatened and Endangered Species	21,407	22,302	310	-1,477	-72	-71		-410	20,582
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-221
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-493
<i>Eliminate Nat'l Fish & Wildlife Foundation Pass-thru funding</i>									-246
<i>Allocate Healthy Lands Initiative funding to appropriate subactivity</i>									+550
Recreation Management									
Wilderness	16,182	17,366	265		-50	-52		-984	16,545
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-984
Recreation Resources	47,515	50,543	868	-5,528	-275	-190	-36	-2,806	42,576
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-1,330
<i>Eliminate 2008 Earmark: CA Trail Center (NV)</i>									-738
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-738
Total, Recreation Mgmt	63,697	67,909	1,133	-5,528	-325	-242	-36	-3,790	59,121

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
Energy and Mineral Resources									
Oil and Gas	117,129	90,200	1,604	-39	-715	-375	-207	+21,670	112,138
<i>Increase funding for AK Legacy Wells</i>									+11,200
<i>Reduce Oil Shale EIS</i>								-1,950	
<i>Reduce Gas Hydrates</i>								-425	
<i>Increase funding for North Slope Science Initiative</i>									+376
<i>Restore base appropriations shifted to offsetting collections in 2008</i>									+12,469
<i>Shift Oil Shale funding to Oil/Gas Inspections & Enforcements</i>									[400]
Oil & Gas APD Processing Fund	0	25,500	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	-25,500	0
<i>Terminate Program as fee authority expires at the end of 2008</i>									-25,500
Oil & Gas APD Fee Collection	0	-25,500	0	+0	+0	+0	+0	+25,500	0
<i>Terminate Offsetting Fees for APD Processing as authority expires at the end of 2008</i>									+25,500
Coal	9,251	9,372	161	-2	-27	-26		+0	9,478
Other Mineral Resources	10,157	10,301	165	-55	-31	-28		+0	10,352
Total, Energy & Min. Resources	136,537	109,873	1,930	-96	-773	-429	-207	21,670	131,968
Alaska Minerals	1,600	0	0					+0	0
Realty and Ownership									
Alaska Conveyance	35,165	36,346	567	-70	-133	-141	-57	-3,130	33,382
<i>Reduce Base Program</i>								-3,130	
Cadastral Survey	13,757	12,255	241		-33	-93		-1,309	11,061
<i>Eliminate 2008 Earmark: UT GIS Mapping</i>									-246
<i>Eliminate 2008 Earmark: WY Soil Survey</i>									-79
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-984
Land and Realty	33,716	33,649	608	-358	-370	-144	-36	-486	32,863
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-486
Total, Realty & Ownership	82,638	82,250	1,416	-428	-536	-378	-93	-4,925	77,306

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
Communications Site Mgmt.	2,000	2,000	0					+0	2,000
Comm. Site Mgmt. Offset	-2,000	-2,000	0					+0	-2,000
Resource Prot. and Maint.									
Resource Planning	49,153	47,486	646		-182	-215	-129	-4,214	43,392
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-221
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-985
<i>Reduce Base Program</i>								-3,008	
Res. Prot. and Law Enforce.	20,062	22,633	337	-448	-43	-63		-148	22,268
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-148
Hazard Mgmt & Res. Restoration	15,939	15,859	207	-123	-36	-83		+1,000	16,824
<i>Increase funding for Southwest Border restoration/remediation activities.</i>									+1,000
Total, Res. Prot. & Law Enforce.	85,154	85,978	1,190	-571	-261	-361	-129	-3,362	82,484
Transportation and Facilities									
Operations	6,242	6,392	65	-436	-25	-13		-98	5,885
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-98
Annual Maintenance	30,969	31,913	479	-1,260	-277	-88	-36	-837	29,894
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-345
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-492
Deferred Maintenance	33,157	36,485	0			-79	-100	-9,976	26,330
<i>Reduce Deferred Maintenance Projects</i>									-9,976
Infrastructure Improvement	0		0					+0	0
Total, Trans. & Facilities	70,368	74,790	544	-1,696	-302	-180	-136	-10,911	62,109
Land and Res. Info. Systems	17,084	16,447	134		-22	-55	-57	+0	16,447
Mining Law Administration	32,696	34,696	0					+0	34,696
Mining Law Admin. Offset	-32,696	-34,696	0					+0	-34,696

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
Challenge Cost Share	9,357	9,309	0			-12		-98	9,199
<i>Restore NLCS funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-98
Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets	0		0					+0	0
Workforce and Organizational Support									
Info. Systems Operations	18,731	15,047	157	-70	-149	-22	-64	+0	14,899
Administrative Support	53,107	50,007	981	-113	-996	-282	-50	+0	49,547
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	77,895	82,554	5,518					+0	88,072
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	149,733	147,608	6,656	-183	-1,145	-304	-114	0	152,518
Healthy Lands Initiative	3,000	0	0					+0	0
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System									
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	0	0		+18,825				+3,000	21,825
<i>Adjustment to Base Program</i>								+3,000	
Total MLR Appropriation	866,911	853,931	16,583	0	-4,234	-2,836	-886	2,269	864,827
Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C)									
Construction and Acquisition									
Construction	0	0	0					+0	0
Acquisition	302	311	3		-1			+0	313
Total, Const. & Acquisition	302	311	3	0	-1	0	0	+0	313
Facilities Maintenance									
Operations	2,044	2,079	24	-33	-7	-6		+0	2,057

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
Annual Maintenance	7,679	7,798	110	-25	-23	-24		+0	7,836
Deferred Maintenance	1,059	1,042	0			-2		+0	1,040
Total, Facilities Maintenance	10,782	10,919	134	-58	-30	-32	0	+0	10,933
Resources Management									
Forest Management	27,264	30,681	452	-40	-147	-67		+0	30,879
Reforestation & Forest Development	24,522	23,619	265	-35	-53	-28	-64	+0	23,704
Other Resources	37,402	37,190	490	-353	-112	-79	-50	+0	37,086
Resource Planning	6,564	3,650	84		-12	-22		-1,000	2,700
<i>Reduce funding - completion of plans</i>									-1,000
Total, Resources Management	95,752	95,140	1,291	-428	-324	-196	-114	-1,000	94,369
Information and Resource Data Systems									
Info. and Res. Data Systems	2,155	2,152	1			-1		+0	2,152
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System									
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	0	0	0	+486				+0	486
Total O&C Appropriation	108,991	108,522	1,429	0	-355	-229	-114	-1,000	108,253
Appropriation: Land Acquisition									
Acquisition	6,065	5,789						-3,789	2,000
Offsetting Fees									
<i>Eliminate 2008 Earmarks: Land Acquisitions</i>									-1,747
<i>Reduce Planned Land Acquisitions</i>									-2,042
Land Equalization Payments	0	0						+0	0
Acquisition Management	1,569	1,673	29		-111	-6		-54	1,531
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-54
Emergencies and Hardships	1,000	1,477						-533	944

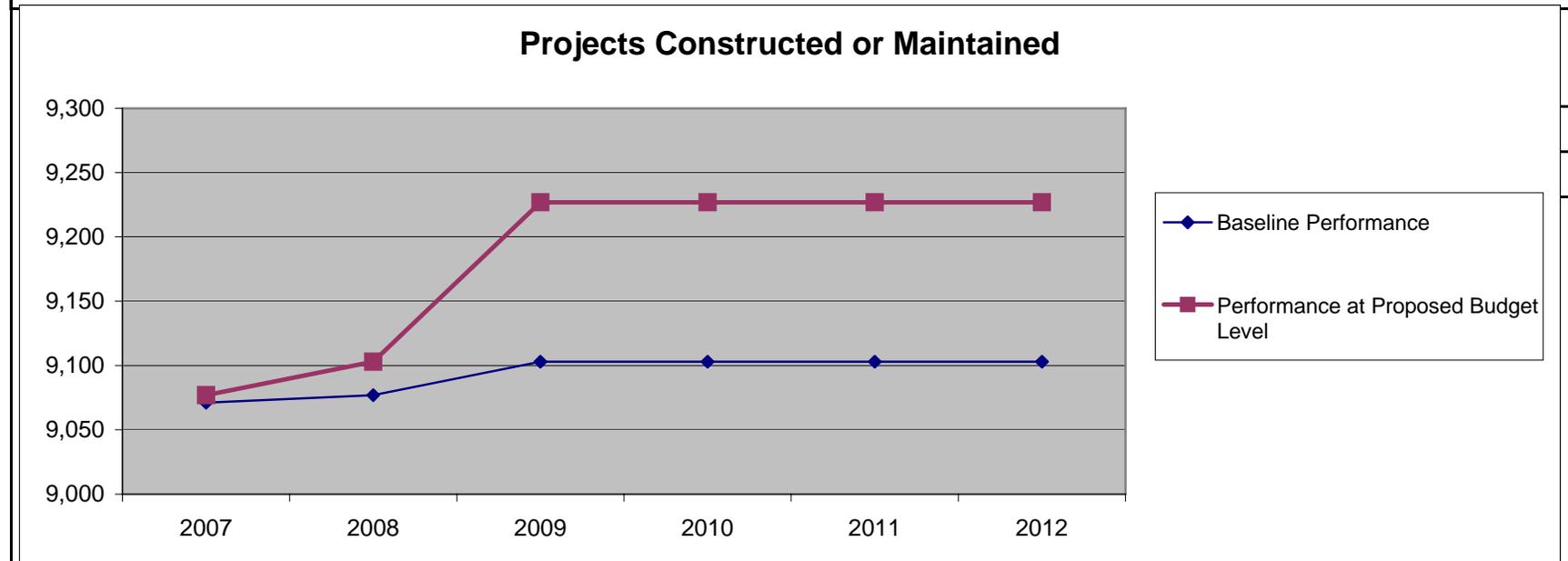
	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
<i>Restore Program funding to 2008 Request level</i>									-533
Total, Land Acquisition	8,634	8,939	29	+0	-111	-6	+0	-4,376	4,475
Appropriation: Construction									
Construction	11,751	6,375	0			-14		-1,885	4,476
<i>Reduce Planned Construction Projects</i>									-1,885
Total, Construction	11,751	6,375	0	0	0	-14	0	-1,885	4,476
Appropriation: Range Improvements									
Range Imp., Public Lands	7,873	7,873	0					-7,873	0
<i>Eliminate Program</i>								-7,873	
Range Imp., LU Lands	1,527	1,527	0					-1,527	0
<i>Eliminate Program</i>								-1,527	
General Admin. Expense	600	600	0					-600	0
<i>Eliminate Program</i>								-600	
Total, Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0	-10,000	0
APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures									
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	26,388	28,490	0					+33,500	61,990
<i>Increase cost recoveries related to O&G</i>									+34,000
<i>Decrease cost recoveries related to Rights of Way</i>									-500
Service Charges, Dep. & Forfeitures Offset	-26,388	-28,490	0					-33,500	-61,990
<i>Offset increase to cost recoveries related to O&G</i>									-34,000
<i>Offset decrease to cost recoveries related to Rights of Way</i>									+500
Total	0	0	0	+0				+0	0
APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)									
Misc. Trust Funds (Current)	23,211	20,130	0					+0	20,130
Total	23,211	20,130	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,130

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Create Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Area subactivity	Org. & Admin. Streamlining	Travel & Relocation Expense	Performance Contracting	Other Program Changes	2009 Request
TOT. of All Approps - New Auth.	1,029,498	1,007,897	+18,041	+0	-4,700	-3,085	-1,000	-14,992	1,002,161
minus Cancellation of Permanent Operating Balances									-24,746
Total of Current Appropriations - Net Authority									977,415
<p><i>Explanatory Note: The 2008 appropriation bill included a total unrequested increase of \$4,922 for the National Landscape Conservation System spread among numerous subactivities. The 2009 BLM budget request retains \$3,000 of the increase, but moves it to a new NLCS budget activity. While this represents a net decrease of \$1,922, in order to conform to the new budget structure, it is necessary in the subactivity level highlights of budget changes to show that all \$4,922 of the 2008 NLCS funding increases are being eliminated, and that a different \$3,000 increase is being proposed for 2009.</i></p>									

Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Projects Constructed or Maintained									
	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	10,110	9,538	7,251	9,077	9,103	9,227	9,227	9,227	9,227
Baseline Performance	10,110	9,538	7,251	9,071	9,077	9,103	9,103	9,103	9,103
Performance Change	0	0	0	+6	+26	+124	+124	+124	+124
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	\$60,103	\$50,170	\$53,654	\$56,489	\$57,000	\$58,099	\$58,099	\$58,099	\$58,099
Actual/projected cost per acre of vegetation treated (whole dollars)	\$5,945	\$5,260	\$7,400	\$6,223	\$6,262	\$6,297	\$6,297	\$6,297	\$6,297

Comment: This measure includes increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$73,758 in 2007, which will result in 6 stream/riparian projects; \$511,486 in 2008, which will result in 12 lake/wetland projects, 11 shrub/grass projects, and 3 native plant materials projects, and \$1,099,344 in 2009, which will result in 19 additional shrub/grass projects constructed, 25 shrub/grass projects maintained, 36 additional stream/riparian projects constructed, and 44 stream/riparian projects maintained. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.

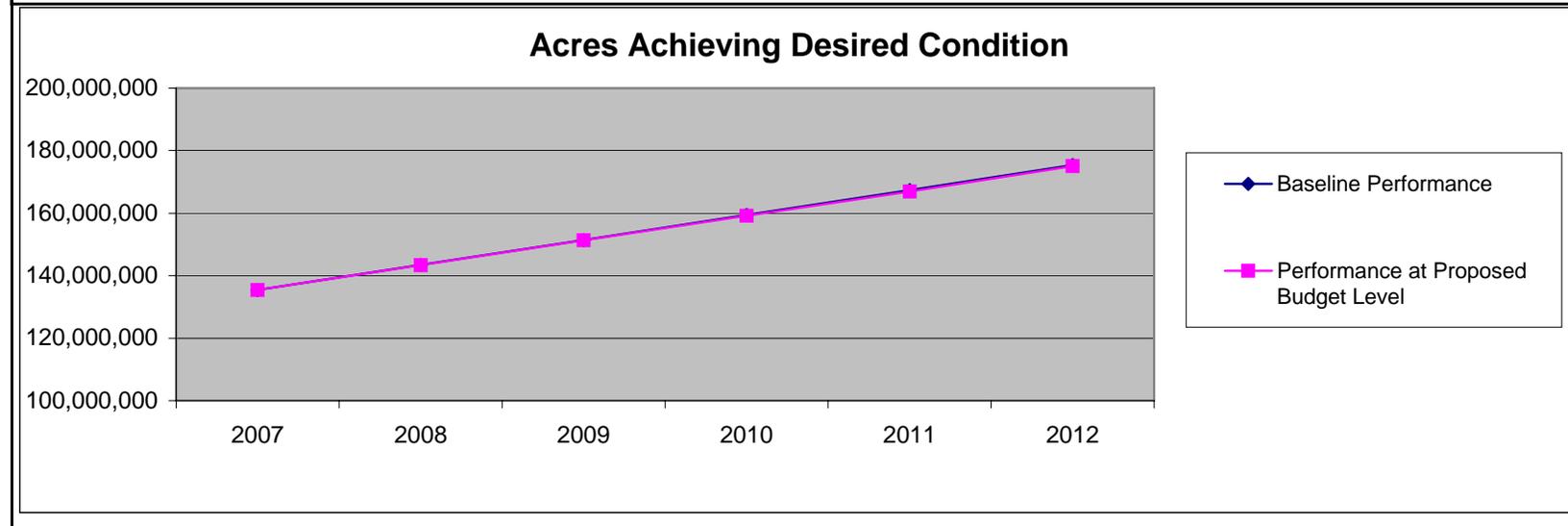
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Acres that have achieved desired conditions.									
	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	45% 115,991,274/ 258M	48% 123,949,644/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	59% 151,418,846/ 258M	62% 159,422,846/ 258M	65% 167,426,846/ 258M	68% 175,430,846/ 258M
Baseline Performance	115,991,274	123,949,644	123,952,644	135,392,826	143,365,027	150,190,723	159,194,723	167,127,591	175,074,237
Performance Change	0	0	0	+18,020	+49,819	+138,972	+228,123	+299,255	+356,609
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	44,914	41,193	46,987	56,330	\$57,253	\$64,302	\$64,302	\$64,302	\$64,302
Actual/projected cost per acre of vegetation treated (whole dollars)	\$0.39	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$0.42	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.41	\$0.39	\$0.37

Comments: Two performance measures (wetlands and uplands) were combined to make one measure which counts total acres. As a result of the 2006 program assessment, BLM Forest Lands are now included and the denominator has been stabilized to show more consistent trend data. The new formula is shown beginning in 2004. Land Health Assessments being conducted through 2012 will add approximately 8 million acres each year to desired condition. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$2,897,492 in 2007 which will result in 72,079 acres treated, \$922,964 in 2008 which will result in 55,114 acres treated, and \$7,048,935 in 2009, which will result in 229,417 acres treated. Acres treated do not all reach desired condition in the first year. Treated acres here are shown as achieving desired condition 25% in the first year and 25% each of the next three years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetlands is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for uplands is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2.

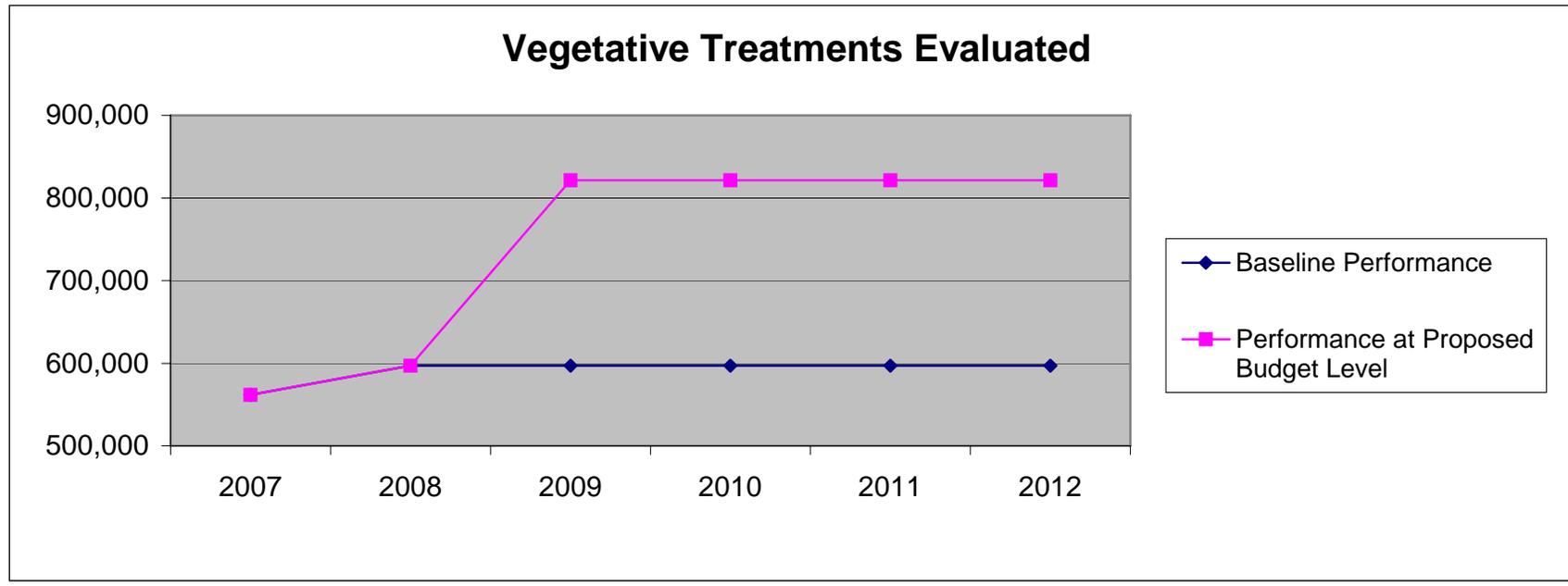
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Vegetative Treatment Evaluated									
	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	757,804	506,307	512,840	561,668	597,139	821,504	821,504	821,504	821,504
Baseline Performance	757,804	506,307	512,840	561,668	597,139	597,139	597,139	597,139	597,139
Performance Change	0	0	0	0	0	+224,365	+224,365	+224,365	+224,365
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	12,464	11,818	13,745	14,895	\$15,732	\$16,668	\$16,668	\$16,668	\$16,668
Actual/projected cost Project Constructed (whole dollars)	\$16	\$23	\$27	\$27	\$26	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20

Comment: Acres of vegetative treatments evaluated is based on actual project acres and will vary between years. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$936,281 in 2009, which will result in 224,365 acres of vegetative treatments evaluated.

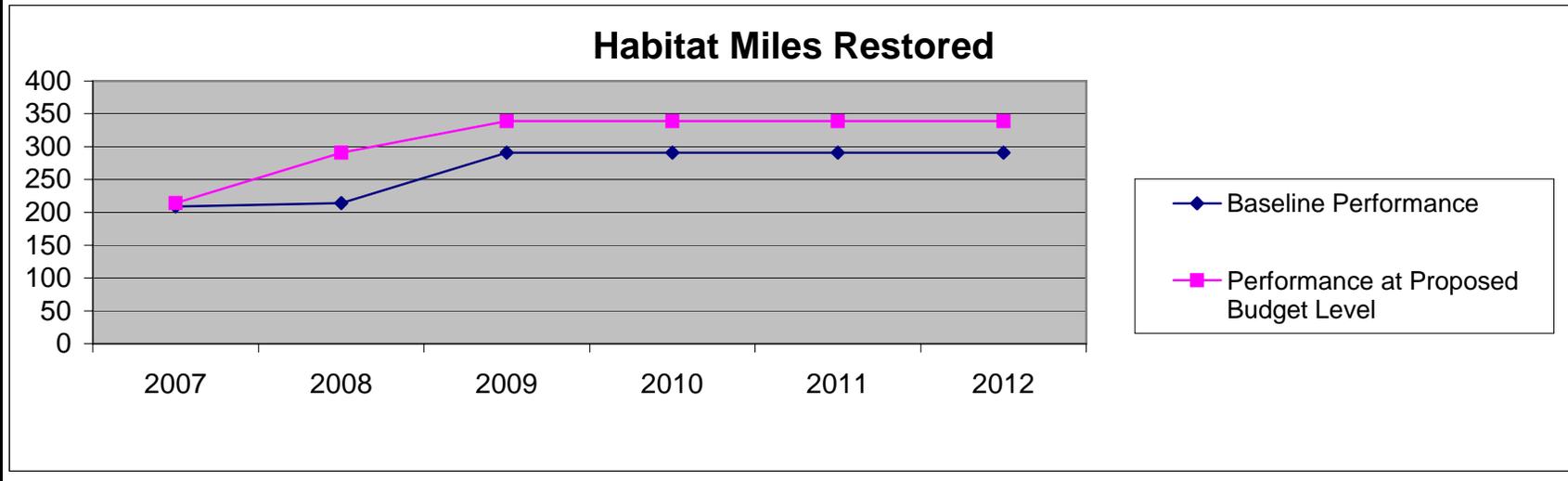
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Miles of Habitat Restored									
	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	124	164	159	214	291	339	339	339	339
Baseline Performance	124	164	159	209	214	291	291	291	291
Performance Change	+0	+0	+0	+5	+77	+48	+48	+48	+48
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	6,231	7,211	7,661	4,600	5,116	5,578	5,578	5,578	5,578
Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)	\$50,251	\$43,972	\$48,184	\$21,195	\$17,581	\$16,395	\$16,395	\$16,395	\$16,395

Comment: This measure has been modified as a result of program assessment in 2006. Historical data has been added to provide context. Miles of habitat restored is based on actual projects planned which will vary between years. This table includes the increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$516,318 in 2008, which will result in 77 miles restored or enhanced for species conservation or recovery, and \$461,439 in 2009, which will result in 48 miles restored or enhanced for species conservation or recovery.

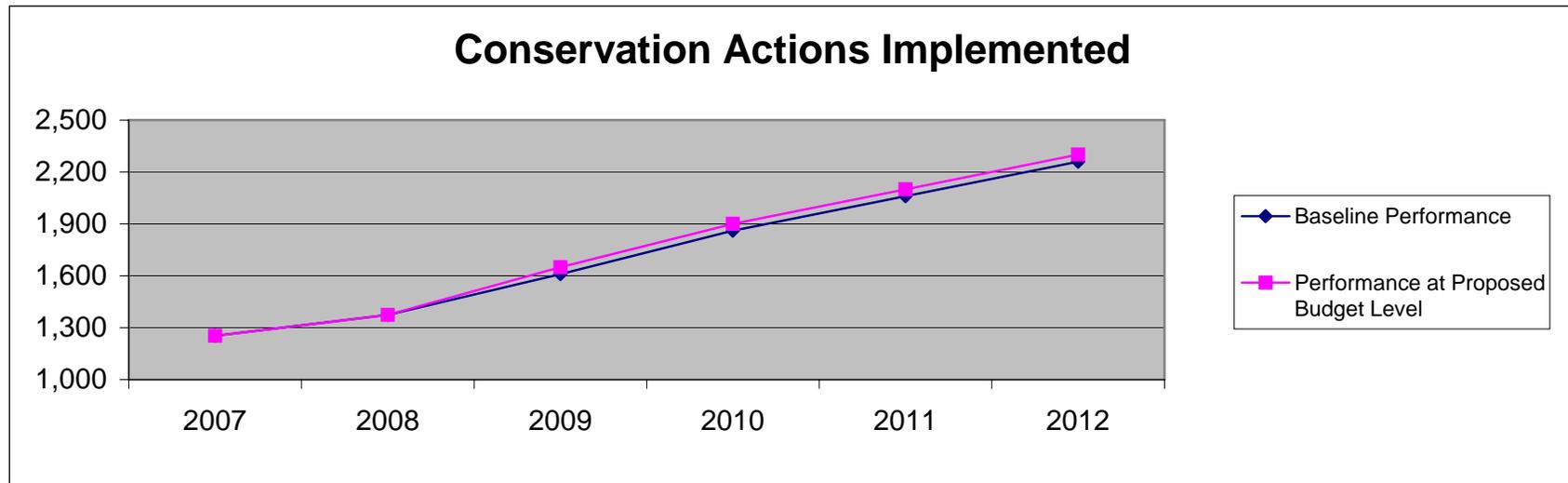
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA-listed species									
	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	New Measure	New Measure	New Measure	1,254	1,375	1,650	1,900	2,100	2,300
Baseline Performance	0	0	0	1,254	1,375	1,610	1,860	2,060	2,260
Performance Change	0	0	0	0	+0	+40	+40	+40	+40
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	0	0	0	43,896	\$44,373	\$44,749	44,635	44,635	44,635
Actual/Projected Cost per Conservation Action (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$35,005	\$32,271	\$27,121	\$23,492	\$21,255	\$19,407

Comment: As a result of the 2006 Resource Management PART recommendations BLM has redirected base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species beginning in 2008. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$376,101 in 2009, which will result in 40 additional species recovery and conservation actions.

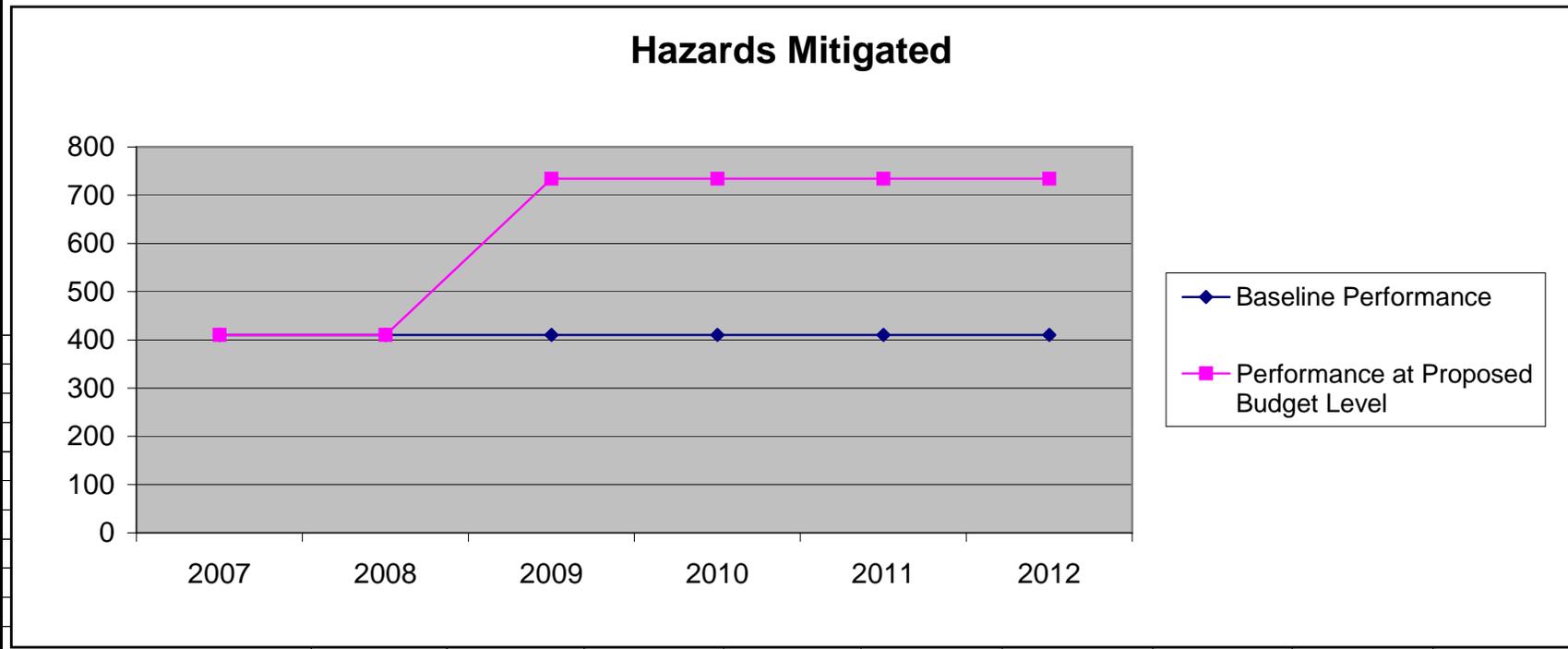
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Physical and chemical hazards mitigated to ensure visitor or public safety.									
	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level		1,029	861	410	410	734	734	734	734
Baseline Performance		1,029	861	410	410	410	410	410	410
Performance Change		0	0	0	0	+324	+324	+324	+324
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)		6,294,129	6,065,240	5,934,583	5,775,152	6,775,152	6,775,152	6,775,152	6,775,152
Actual/projected cost per acre (whole dollars)		\$6,116.74	\$7,044.41	\$14,474.59	\$14,085.74	\$9,230.45	\$9,230.45	\$9,230.45	\$9,230.45

Comment: In 2006, BLM Field Offices responded to an increased number of emergencies and time critical removals. This measure includes an increase of \$1,000 million for the Safe Borderlands Initiative which will result in an additional 324 hazards mitigated in 2009.

Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



2008 FUNDING BY STRATEGIC PLAN GOALS SUMMARY OF 2008 ENACTED BUDGET (EXCEPT FIRE) (Funding in Millions)											
STRATEGIC THEMES		Resource Protection			Resource Use				Recreation	Serving Communities	
APPROPRIATION	END OUTCOME GOALS	PEO.1 - Improve health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources	PEO.2 - Sustain biological communities	PEO.3 - Protect cultural and natural heritage resources	UEO.1a - ENERGY - FOSSIL FUELS - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3a - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - FORAGE - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3b - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - FOREST PRODUCTS - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3C - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - NON-ENERGY - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	REO.1 - Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters	SEO.1 - Protect lives, resources and property	
Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	\$63.330	\$16.413	\$52.323	\$0.000	\$58.429	\$2.652	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Wildlife and Fisheries Management	\$42.890	\$1.430	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Threatened and Endangered Species Management	\$18.734	\$3.568	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Recreation Management	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$17.366	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$50.543	\$0.000	
	Energy and Minerals Management	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$99.572	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$10.301	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Realty and Ownership Management	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$82.250	
	Resource Protection	\$13.480	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$72.497	
	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$24.723	\$50.066	
	Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Land and Resource Information Systems	\$3.125	\$0.494	\$1.727	\$2.467	\$1.480	\$0.082	\$0.247	\$1.809	\$5.016	
	Mining Law Administration	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$34.696	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	ML Offset	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$34.696	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Challenge Cost Share	\$6.396	\$0.585	\$0.559	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.769	\$0.000	
	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Workforce and Organizational Support	\$28.046	\$4.428	\$15.499	\$22.141	\$13.285	\$0.738	\$2.214	\$16.237	\$45.020	
	Undistributed	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Total MLR	\$176.001	\$26.918	\$87.474	\$124.180	\$73.194	\$3.472	\$12.762	\$95.081	\$254.849	
	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Construction	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$6.375	
	Land Acquisition	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$8.939	

	Jobs in the Woods	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
	Western OR Construction and Acquisition	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.311
	Western OR Facilities Maintenance	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$4.668	\$6.251
	Western Oregon Resources Management	\$32.994	\$1.496	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.004	\$48.930	\$0.000	\$7.066	\$3.650
	Western OR Information and Data Systems	\$0.667	\$0.021	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.022	\$0.990	\$0.000	\$0.237	\$0.215
Oregon and California Grant Lands	O&C Total	\$33.661	\$1.517	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.026	\$49.920	\$0.000	\$11.971	\$10.427
Range Improvements		\$9.000	\$1.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds		\$16.507	\$0.007	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$2.617	\$0.999
Total		\$235.169	\$29.442	\$87.474	\$124.180	\$74.220	\$53.392	\$12.762	\$109.669	\$281.589
2008 Total By Mission Goal			\$352.085			\$264.554			\$109.669	\$281.589

2009 FUNDING BY STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL SUMMARY OF 2009 CHANGES (EXCEPT FIRE) (Funding in Millions)										
STRATEGIC THEMES		Resource Protection			Resource Use				Recreation	Serving Communities
APPROPRIATION	END OUTCOME GOALS	PEO.1 - Improve health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources	PEO.2 - Sustain biological communities	PEO.3 - Protect cultural and natural heritage resources	UEO.1a - ENERGY - FOSSIL FUELS - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3a - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - FORAGE - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3b - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - FOREST PRODUCTS - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3C - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - NON-ENERGY - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	REO.1 - Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters	SEO.1 - Protect lives, resources and property
	Land Resources	-\$1.278	-\$0.403	-\$1.845		-\$1.848		-\$0.265		
	Wildlife and Fisheries Management	-\$0.498	-\$0.063							
	Threatened and Endangered Species Management	-\$1.445	-\$0.275							
	Recreation Management			-\$0.821					-\$7.967	
	Energy and Minerals Management				\$22.044			\$0.051		
	Realty and Ownership Management									-\$4.944
	Resource Protection	\$0.820								-\$4.313
	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance								-\$3.550	-\$9.131
	Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets									
	Land and Resource Information Systems									
	Mining Law Administration									
	ML Offset									
	Challenge Cost Share	-\$0.073	-\$0.009	-\$0.007					-\$0.021	
	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	\$6.908	\$0.938	\$2.253	\$0.048	\$1.785	\$0.325	\$0.063	\$7.427	\$2.078
	Workforce and Organizational Support	\$0.933	\$0.147	\$0.516	\$0.737	\$0.442	\$0.024	\$0.074	\$0.540	\$1.497
	Undistributed									
	Total MLR	\$5.367	\$0.335	\$0.096	\$22.829	\$0.379	\$0.084	\$0.188	-\$3.571	-\$14.813
	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
	Construction	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$1.899
	Land Acquisition	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$4.464

	Jobs in the Woods	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
	Western OR Construction and Acquisition	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.002
	Western OR Facilities Maintenance	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$0.011	\$0.025
	Western OR Resources Management	-\$0.011	\$0.003	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$0.003	\$0.210	\$0.000	-\$0.020	-\$0.950
	Western OR Information and Data Systems									
	Western Oregon Nat'l Monuments and Nat'l Conservation Areas	\$0.227	\$0.005			\$0.010	\$0.119		\$0.083	\$0.042
Oregon and California Grant Lands	O&C Total	\$0.216	\$0.008	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.007	\$0.329	\$0.000	\$0.052	-\$0.881
Range Improvements		-\$9.000	-\$1.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds		\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
Minus Sale of Water		\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$0.046
	Total	-\$3.417	-\$0.657	\$0.096	\$22.829	\$0.386	\$0.413	\$0.188	-\$3.519	-\$22.103
2009 Total Change By Mission Goal			-\$3.978			\$23.816			-\$3.519	-\$22.103

2009 FUNDING BY STRATEGIC PLAN GOAL SUMMARY OF 2009 BUDGET REQUEST (EXCEPT FIRE) (Funding in Millions)											
STRATEGIC THEMES		Resource Protection			Resource Use				Recreation	Serving Communities	
APPROPRIATION	END OUTCOME GOALS	PEO.1 - Improve health of watersheds, landscapes, and marine resources	PEO.2 - Sustain biological communities	PEO.3 - Protect cultural and natural heritage resources	UEO.1a - ENERGY - FOSSIL FUELS - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3a - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - FORAGE - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3b - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - FOREST PRODUCTS - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	UEO.3C - LAND & WATER RESOURCES - NON-ENERGY - Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value	REO.1 - Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters	SEO.1 - Protect lives, resources and property	
Management of Lands and Resources	Land Resources	\$62.052	\$16.010	\$50.478	\$0.000	\$56.581	\$2.387	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Wildlife and Fisheries Management	\$42.392	\$1.367	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Threatened and Endangered Species Management	\$17.289	\$3.293	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Recreation Management	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$16.545	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$42.576	\$0.000	
	Energy and Minerals Management	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$121.616	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$10.352	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Realty and Ownership Management	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$77.306	
	Resource Protection	\$14.300	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$68.185	
	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$21.173	\$40.936	
	Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Land and Resource Information Systems	\$3.125	\$0.494	\$1.727	\$2.467	\$1.480	\$0.082	\$0.247	\$1.809	\$5.016	
	Mining Law Administration	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$34.696	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	ML Offset	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	-\$34.696	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Challenge Cost Share	\$6.323	\$0.576	\$0.552	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.748	\$0.000	
	National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	\$6.908	\$0.938	\$2.253	\$0.048	\$1.785	\$0.325	\$0.063	\$7.427	\$2.078	
	Workforce and Organizational Support	\$28.979	\$4.575	\$16.015	\$22.878	\$13.727	\$0.762	\$2.288	\$16.777	\$46.517	
	Undistributed	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
	Total MLR	\$181.368	\$27.253	\$87.570	\$147.009	\$73.573	\$3.556	\$12.950	\$91.510	\$240.038	
	Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	
Construction	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$4.476		
Land Acquisition	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$4.475		

	Jobs in the Woods	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
	Western OR Construction and Acquisition	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.313
	Western OR Facilities Maintenance	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$4.657	\$6.276
	Western Oregon Resources Management	\$32.983	\$1.499	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.001	\$49.140	\$0.000	\$7.046	\$2.700
	Western OR Information and Data Systems	\$0.667	\$0.021	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.022	\$0.990	\$0.000	\$0.237	\$0.215
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Western Oregon Nat'l Monuments and Nat'l Conservation Areas	\$0.227	\$0.005			\$0.010	\$0.119		\$0.083	\$0.042
	O&C Total	\$33.877	\$1.525	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$1.033	\$50.249	\$0.000	\$12.023	\$9.546
Range Improvements		\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds		\$16.507	\$0.007	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$2.617	\$0.999
Minus Sale of Water		\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000	\$0.000
	Total	\$231.752	\$28.785	\$87.570	\$147.009	\$74.606	\$53.805	\$12.950	\$106.150	\$259.534
2009 Total By Mission Goal			\$348.107			\$288.370			\$106.150	\$259.534

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (\$000)					
Appropriations		2007	2008	2009	Change from 2008
		Enacted	Enacted	Budget Request	
CURRENT DISCRETIONARY:					
Management Of Lands and Resources	\$	866,911	853,931	864,827	+10,896
P.L. 110-161 (1.56% rescission)	\$		[13,532]		
Communication Sites Mgmt (\$ are offset)	\$	[2,000]	[2,000]	[2,000]	[0]
Mining Law Admin. (this amount is offset)	\$	[32,696]	[34,696]	[34,696]	[0]
APD Processing Fund (this amount is offset)	\$	[0]	[25,500]	[0]	[-25,500]
Reimbursables (\$ are non-add)	\$	0	0	0	0
Current	FTE	5,870	5,932	5,820	-112
MLR Reimbursables	FTE	249	249	249	0
Oregon and California Grant Lands	\$	108,991	108,522	108,253	-269
P.L. 110-161 (1.56% rescission)	\$		[1,720]		
	FTE	864	864	859	-5
Land Acquisition Appropriation	\$	8,634	8,939	4,475	-4,464
P.L. 110-161 (1.56% rescission)	\$		[142]		
Repayment of Fire Transfer	\$	3,000			
	FTE	14	14	14	0
Construction	\$	11,751	6,375	4,476	-1,899
P.L. 110-161 (1.56% rescission)	\$		[101]		
Section 102 Fire Transfers	\$	-2,585			
Repayment of Fire Transfer	\$	2,000	2,585		
	FTE	27	27	27	0
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	\$	26,388	28,490	61,990	+33,500
Service Charges, Dep., & Forfeitures Offset	\$	-26,388	-28,490	-61,990	-33,500
	FTE	151	155	365	+210
Subtotal, Current Discretionary	\$	996,287	977,767	982,031	4,264
	BLM FTE	7,175	7,241	7,334	93
CURRENT MANDATORY:					
Range Improvements	\$	10,000	10,000	0	-10,000
	FTE	41	41	21	-20
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	\$	23,211	20,130	20,130	0
	FTE	63	63	63	0
Subtotal, Current Mandatory	\$	33,211	30,130	20,130	-10,000

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (\$000)						
Appropriations		2007	2008	2009		Change from 2008
		Enacted	Enacted	Budget Request		
	FTE	104	104	84		-20
Current Appropriations Subtotal	\$	1,029,498	1,007,897	1,002,161		-5,736
Cancellation of Permanent Operating Account Balances				-24,746		-24,746
Total, Net Current Appropriations		1,029,498	1,007,897	977,415		-30,482
	BLM FTE	7,279	7,345	7,418		73
PERMANENT:						
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	\$	1,846	1,800	1,800		0
	FTE	13	13	13		0
Miscellaneous Perm.Payment Appropriations	\$	144,465	143,846	35,797		-108,049
	FTE	15	15	0		-15
Large decrease from 08 to 09 primarily due to expiration of authorization of payments for Secure Rural Schools and for Calista Native Cooperation.						
Permanent Operating Funds	\$	219,631	270,001	164,896		-105,105
	FTE	446	444	369		-75
Large decrease from 08 to 09 primarily due to revision in land sales estimates in the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act Program.						
Helium Fund	\$	167,000	159,000	164,000		+5,000
Offsetting Collections	\$	-167,000	-159,000	-164,000		-5,000
	FTE	50	50	50		0
Working Capital Fund	\$	46,000	49,000	50,000		+1,000
Offsetting Collections	\$	-46,000	-49,000	-50,000		-1,000
	FTE	27	27	27		0
Permanent Appropriations Subtotal	\$	365,942	415,647	202,493		-213,154
	FTE	551	549	459		-90
ALLOCATION ACCOUNTS**:						
Central Hazmat (Dept. of Interior)	\$	3,322	3,100	3,100		0
	FTE	9	9	9		0
Wildland Fire Management (Dept of Interior)	\$	0	0	0		0
	FTE	2,717	2,660	2,641		-19

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS (\$000)						
Appropriations		2007	2008	2009		Change from 2008
		Enacted	Enacted	Budget Request		
Natl. Resource Damage Assess.(Dept. of Interior)	\$	370	373	373		0
	FTE	3	3	3		0
ERFO, ISTEА (Federal Highways)	\$	3,964	4,000	4,000		0
	FTE	7	7	7		0
Cadastral, Forest Pest, Wild Horses (U.S. Forest Service)	\$	2,866	1,121	1,121		0
	FTE	11	11	11		0
** Dollars are estimates only for 2008 & 2009, generally based upon 3 year average.						
Allocation Accounts Subtotal (\$ are non-add to Total Approps)	\$	10,522	8,594	8,594		0
	FTE	2,747	2,690	2,671		-19
TOTAL CURRENT & PERM. APPROPRIATIONS	\$	1,395,440	1,423,544	1,179,908		-243,636
	FTE	10,577	10,584	10,548		-36

**Bureau of Land Management
Table of Organization
11-28-07**

Director
WO-100
Jim Caswell

Director's Staff

- o Executive Assistant-Linda Hill
- o Executive Assistant- Pam Johansen
- o Deputy Director (Operations)-Henri Bisson
- o Deputy Director (Programs & Policy)- Luke Johnson
- o Chief of Staff-Janet Lin

Office of National Landscape Conservation System
Director
Elena Daly
Deputy-Dave Hunsaker

- o Conservation Areas and National Monuments-Jeff Jarvis (A)
- o Wilderness, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Trails-Jeff Jarvis

Office of Law Enforcement and Security
Director
William Woody
Deputy-Keith Aller

National Operations Center
Director
Don Simpson (A)
Deputy-Bob Scruggs (A)

- o Division of Resources Services-Dan Muller (A)
- o Division of IRM Support Services- Vacant
- o Division of Human Resources Services- Annette Martinez
- o Division of Business Services-Sue Richardson (A)

Renewable Resources and Planning
WO-200
Assistant Director
Ed Roberson
Deputy-Bud Cribley

- Planning and Science Policy-Deb Rawhouser
- Rangeland Resources-Rob Roudabush
- Fish, Wildlife & Plant Conservation-Dwight Fielder
- Cultural, Paleontological Resources and Tribal Consultation-Carolyn McClellan
- Recreation and Visitor Services-Bob Ratcliffe
- Wild Horses and Burros-Don Glenn
- Forests and Woodlands-vacant

Minerals, Realty & Resource Protection
WO-300
Assistant Director
Mike Nedd
Deputy-Bob Anderson

- Fluid Minerals-Tim Spisak
- Solid Minerals-Mitch Leverette (A)
- Lands, Realty and Cadastral Survey-Jeff Holdren
- Engineering and Environmental Services-Nancy Dean

**** Energy Policy Act Implementation Team-Ray Brady**

Office of Fire & Aviation Policy
WO-400
Assistant Director
Jim Douglas
Deputy-vacant

- National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC)-Deputy-Tim Murphy
- Support Services-Gary Bowers
- Fire Operations-John Glenn
- Aviation-Kevin Hamilton
- Fire Planning and Fuels Management-Aden Seidlitz
- External Affairs-Don Smurthwaite
- National Radio Program Management (NRPM)-John Fend

Information Resources Management
WO-500
Assistant Director
Ronnie Levine
Deputy-Scott MacPherson

- Investment Management-Theresa Coleman
- Information Resources Management Governance-Jeff Brown (A)
- Program Management Melanie Rhinehart (A)
- Information Technology Services-Sherman Gillespie (A)
- Information Technology Security-Corey Wells

Communications
WO-600
Assistant Director
Celia Boddington
Deputy-Bob Johns

- Public Affairs-Jeff Krauss
- Legislative Affairs and Correspondence-Nancy Smith
- Regulatory Affairs-Ian Senio
- Intergovernmental Affairs-Karen Slater
- Education and Volunteers-Mary Tisdale

Human Capital Management
WO-700
Assistant Director
Janine Velasco
Deputy-Linda Behlin

- Human Capital Management and Executive Initiatives-Linda Behlin
- Equal Employment Opportunity-Bobbie Moore
- Special Initiatives-Sylvia Felder
- Safety and Occupational Health-Sandy Guches
- Washington Office Human Resource Services-Dahlana Johnson
- Strategic Workforce Advisory Services-Ann Aldrich
- National Training Center-Don Charpio

Business and Fiscal Resources
WO-800
Assistant Director
Mike Ferguson
Deputy-Laura Ceperley

- Evaluations and Management Services-Tom Steger
- Property, Acquisition and Headquarters Services-Ruth Welch
- Budget-Carl Rountree

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- Anchorage FO
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- Rock Springs FO
- Worland FO

Eastern States
 State Director
 Juan Palma

Associate State Director
 Barron Bail

- Jackson FO
- Milwaukee FO

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

(Total Employment)

	2007 Actual	2008 Estimate	2009 Estimate
Executive Level V	2	1	1
Subtotal	2	1	1
ES - **	21	20	20
Subtotal	23	21	21
GS/GM/GG - 15	107	107	107
GS/GM/GG - 14	332	332	331
GS/GM/GG - 13	917	918	915
GS/GM/GG - 12	1,643	1,644	1,638
GS/GM/GG - 11	2,563	2,566	2,557
GS/GM/GG - 10	137	137	137
GS/GM/GG - 9	1,202	1,204	1,200
GS/GM/GG - 8	292	292	291
GS/GM/GG - 7	1,250	1,252	1,248
GS/GM/GG - 6	590	590	588
GS/GM/GG - 5	760	761	758
GS/GM/GG - 4	489	489	487
GS/GM/GG - 3	307	307	306
GS/GM/GG - 2	146	146	146
GS/GM/GG - 1	12	12	12
Subtotal	10,770	10,778	10,742
Other Pay Schedule Systems (Ungraded)	574	574	572
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	11,344	11,352	11,314

SUMMARY OF FTEs 2007 ACTUAL USE AND ESTIMATED USE FOR 2008 AND 2009

Appropriation/Appropriation Group/Line Name	2007	2008	2009
Management of Lands and Resources			
Direct: FTE employment	5,870	5,932	5,820
Reimbursable: FTE employment	249	249	249
Allocation account, Direct: FTE employment	2,747	2,690	2,671
Construction [Bureau of Land Management]			
Direct: FTE employment	27	27	27
Oregon and California Grant Lands			
Direct: FTE employment	864	864	859
Wildland Fire Management			
Direct: FTE employment [non-add - shown in MLR allocations above]	[2,660]	[2,603]	[2,584]
Reimbursable: FTE employment [non-add - shown in MLR allocations above]	[57]	[57]	[57]
Helium Fund			
Reimbursable: FTE employment	50	50	50
Working Capital Fund [Bureau of Land Management]			
Reimbursable: FTE employment	27	27	27
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures			
Direct: FTE employment	151	155	155
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures			
Direct: FTE employment	0	0	210
Land Acquisition			
Direct: FTE employment	14	14	14
Range Improvements			
Direct: FTE employment	41	41	41
Range Improvements			
Direct: FTE employment	0	0	-20
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [BLM]			
Direct: FTE employment	15	15	0
Permanent Operating Funds			
Direct: FTE employment	446	444	438
Permanent Operating Funds			
Direct: FTE employment	0	0	-69
Miscellaneous Trust Funds [BLM]			
Direct: FTE employment	76	76	76
Bureau of Land Management.....	10,577	10,584	10,548

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Collections

BLM COLLECTIONS, 2006 - 2009 (\$000)

Collection Source	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Estimated	2009 Estimated
Sale of Public Lands and Materials	883,006	70,674	164,368	114,420
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	91	244	100	100
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	3,409	3,720	3,000	3,000
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	14,824	12,893	12,930	13,710
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	32,445	34,681	43,640	46,240
Recreational Use Fees	15,404	14,530	15,000	15,000
Mineral Leasing Naval Oil Shale Reserve	27,674	18,931	115,955	44,596
National Petroleum Reserve Alaska ¹	8,946	23,865	0	0
Earnings on Investments	69,063	113,619	75,700	74,400
Sale of Helium	168,920	164,503	159,000	164,000
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	54,090	56,702	39,000	42,900
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures ²	25,963	26,388	28,490	61,990
Application for Permit to Drill Fees (2008 only) ²	0	0	25,500	0
Other Collections	43,176	51,041	47,856	47,976
Total	1,347,011	591,791	730,539	628,332

¹National Petroleum Reserve Alaska payments will be made by MMS starting in 2008.

²Application for Permit to Drill Fees, estimated at \$34 million, will shift to Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures in 2009.

2009 COLLECTIONS

In 2009, the BLM will collect an estimated total of \$628,332,000 in revenue. Revenue is collected by 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, 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, in 2009 BLM's onshore mineral leasing activities will contribute directly to the generation of \$6.1 billion in receipts (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Of this amount, \$5.4 billion is collected by the Minerals Management Service. (These mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the MMS budget.)

Collections from some sources, such as grazing fees, recreation use fees, and helium sales, are expected to remain relatively level over the next two years. The amount of revenue expected to come from other 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 source of collections in the Sale of Public Land category includes:

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act Sales Proceeds*** - The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act*, as amended, provides a process for 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. Receipts generated by land sales under this statute were larger than anticipated in earlier budget estimates. The BLM has conducted land sales for nine years under the authority of this statute. Collections have declined significantly since 2005 and 2006 when collections were \$1,163,413,000 and \$783,670,000 respectively. The BLM collected only \$43,185,000 in 2007 because of a soft real estate market. Collections in 2008 are estimated to increase to \$115,068,000 because of the sale of certain high-value parcels, but are expected to decline to \$60,000,000 in 2009.
- 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.

Currently, five percent of the proceeds are distributed to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority, and 85 percent to the special account.

- ***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. BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. Earnings on investments were \$113,619,000 in 2007 and are projected to be \$75,700,000 in 2008 and \$74,400,000 in 2009. Earnings will decline because spending will reduce the balance of the fund available for investment and because of projected lower interest rates.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act*** - Proceeds from the sale of land under the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act*, Title II of P.L. 106-248 in 2007 were \$6,689,000. The estimates for 2008 and 2009 are \$30,000,000 and \$35,000,000 respectively. The Administration submitted proposed legislation in June 2007 to amend BLM's land sale authority under FLTFA.. The Permanent Operating Funds chapter provides more information on the proposal.

- **Lincoln County Land Sales** – No revenue was collected in 2007 from the sale of land under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. None is expected in 2008 but in 2009 receipts from smaller sales not close to Las Vegas are estimated to be \$60,000.
- **Mineral Materials Sales** – In 2007, \$20,277,000 was collected from the sale of mineral materials, including calcium, clay, gemstone, sand and gravel, pumice, soil, stone, and other materials. In 2008 and 2009, collections are expected to be about \$18,000,000..

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 BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands - Since 1983, the MMS 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*. 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 deposits these receipts directly into MMS 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 certain receipts from Land Utilization Project lands, such as from mineral leasing. 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*.

From 1978 through 1985, public land grazing fees were based on a formula established in *PRIA*. The statutory authority for this formula expired on December 31, 1985. On February 14, 1986, the President issued Executive Order 12548 directing the continued use of the *PRIA* formula to set grazing fees for the public lands.

The grazing fee is updated annually based on index factors, including private land lease rates, beef cattle prices, and the cost of production. The Federal grazing fee for Western public rangelands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service was at the minimum base rate of \$1.35 per animal unit month (AUM) in 2007. The fee, which will remain unchanged in 2008, applies to nearly 18,000 grazing permits and leases administered by the BLM and more than 8,000 permits administered by the Forest Service.

Grazing regulations authorize a surcharge to grazing fee bills for authorized grazing of livestock owned by persons other than the permittee or lessee, except where this use is made by livestock owned by children of permittees and lessees. This surcharge is equal to 35 percent of the difference between the 1999 grazing fee and the 1998 private land lease rate for the State where the pasturing agreement occurs. Anticipated grazing receipts reflect estimates of collections based on these fee rates.

In the past and currently, fifty percent of all grazing receipts collected under the *Taylor Grazing Act*, along with 50 percent of all receipts (including mineral receipts) from Land Utilization Project Lands transferred to the BLM by Executive Orders 10787 and 10890, are appropriated to the Range Improvement appropriation. As provided in the *Taylor Grazing Act*, *FLPMA*, and *PRIA*, these funds are available for the construction, purchase, and development of range improvements after they are appropriated by Congress. Appropriations are made from the receipts collected during the previous fiscal year. The 2009 Budget proposes to eliminate the Range Improvements appropriation.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales -

- **Timber Receipts from the Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands** - In 2009, the BLM projects it will collect \$42,840,000 in timber receipts from O&C and CBWR lands. That is an increase of \$11,701,000 from 2007 to 2009. The projection is based on historical data, anticipated changes in timber demand, and local timber market conditions. The projection is also contingent on the resolution of existing litigation. Court injunctions resulting from litigation have reduced timber sales. The BLM collected \$31,139,000 in western Oregon timber receipts in 2007. Receipts are projected to increase by 38 percent from 2007 to 2009, due to the fact that the BLM intends to offer 268 million board feet for sale in 2009 from O&C and CBWR grant lands. In 2009, half of O&C and CBWR salvage and pipeline timber sales will be deposited to the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund. The estimates are \$2,428,000 to Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and \$4,737,000 to the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund. The rest will be used to make payments to western Oregon counties under the authority of two statutes enacted in 1937 and 1939, 50 Stat. 874 and 53 Stat. 753. Payments to eighteen O&C counties under the 1937 statute will be 50 percent of revenues from O&C grant lands. Payment to the two CBWR counties, Coos and Douglas counties, are for lost tax revenues and are estimated to be twenty-five percent of revenues from CWBR grant lands.

Of the payments to counties made in 2008, approximately 10 percent of the annual payment was derived from receipts from O&C lands. The remainder of the payments was derived from the General Fund of the Treasury. The receipt portion comes from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts, exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration and Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Funds, which are discussed below. Any shortfall in the amount needed to make the payments is derived from the General Fund of the Treasury. For more information on the Secure Rural Schools payments, see the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** - In 2009, the BLM expects to offer for sale 45 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. In 2009, the BLM estimates collections of \$3,300,000 in timber sale receipts from public domain lands. Collections from salvage timber sales on public domain lands are estimated at \$2,200,000 in 2008 and 2009, compared to the \$2,190,000 collected in 2007. Ninety-six percent of salvage timber receipts will be deposited into

the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, with the remaining four percent paid to the States in which the sales took place.

- **Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund -**

The FY 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the FY 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, OCT. 21, 1998) that originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, 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 Act granted BLM the authority to use stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. 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 Forest Service 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 2007, the BLM deposited \$108,000 to this fund, and estimates deposits of \$100,000 in 2008 and 2009.

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 2007, recreation fee collections were \$14,550,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$15,000,000 in 2008 and 2009 under its recreation fee collection authorities.

The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA) of 2004*, Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provided a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including BLM's, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaced 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, BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Mineral Leasing Naval Oil Shale Reserve - - The *National Defense Authorization Act* of 1998 set aside in a special fund the mineral leasing revenues from Naval Oil Shale Reserves Numbers 1 and 3 to be used for the cleanup of Reserve Number 3. In 2003, *P.L. 107-345* was enacted which appropriated \$1.5 million to determine the best way to clean up the Reserve. The law also required that the Secretary of the Interior submit a report to Congress describing the preferred method along with an estimate of the cost. BLM is re-evaluating clean up costs at this time.

The balance of the NOSR special fund account as of September, 2007, was \$75,820,000. Based on current estimates, it is expected there will be \$191.7 million in

the fund at the end of 2008 and \$236.3 million in the fund by the end of 2009. (Collections are expected to be \$115,955,000 and \$44,596,000 in 2008 and 2009, respectively) The large projected increase in 2008 is because of a planned lease sale and the estimate for 2009 is based on expected additional development and production of oil and natural gas from the site.

National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska – These are receipts from oil and gas mineral leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. In 2007, the BLM distributed 50 percent of the collections to the State of Alaska and 50 percent to the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury. Collections were \$23,865,000 and payments to Alaska were \$12,772,000 in 2007. Payments are made semi-annually and include some receipts collected in the prior year, so payments are not usually 50% of collections. In 2008 and beyond, the Minerals Management Service will collect and distribute these receipts; therefore, they are not included in the BLM collections for those years.

Oklahoma Royalties – These are receipts collected from oil and gas receipts from lands bordering the South Half of Red River in Oklahoma. Thirty-seven and one-half percent are paid to the State of Oklahoma. The rest are transferred to the Office of Trust Fund Management for deposit to tribal trust funds. In 2008 and beyond, the Minerals Management Service will collect and distribute these receipts; therefore, they are not included in the BLM collections for those years.

Sales of Helium - This category of receipts includes “in-kind” crude helium sales to Federal helium suppliers and open market sales. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996 requires the Department of the Interior to offer for sale, beginning no later than 2005, a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Sales produced \$164,503,000 in 2007. Collections from annual sales are projected to be \$159,000,000 in 2008 and to \$164,000,000 in 2009. While authority for the Helium Revolving Fund, which pays for the operations of the Helium program, expires in 2015, the Secretary’s authority to sell helium does not expire, and collections are expected after that date.

Mining Claim-Related Fees - *The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989* 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 BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

Additionally, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* provided that the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites would continue through 1998. This authority was made permanent by the 2008 Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. The law allows a

waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The Act also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. On September 1, 2004, the maintenance fee was increased to \$125 per claim and the location fee to \$30 per claim, in accordance with the July 1, 2004 Department rulemaking pursuant to the statutory requirement that they be adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index [30 U.S.C. Chapter 2, section 28(f) (g)]. Collections in 2007 were \$54,657,000 and are estimated to be \$39,000,000 in 2008 and \$42,900,000 in 2009. Collections in 2007 were high because of a large number of uranium claims staked, and collections are expected to return to a more normal level in 2008 and 2009.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees (2008 only) – The 2008 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act authorized the BLM to collect \$25,500,000 in fees to be collected when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas is submitted. The fee is \$4,000 per application. Collections are to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. For more information please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program.

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 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 2007 were \$26,388,000 and are estimated to be \$28,490,000 in 2008 and \$61,990,000 in 2009. The higher estimate in 2009 is due to projected collections of oil and gas cost recovery fees of \$34,000,000.

The 2009 Budget includes a legislative proposal to repeal provision in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 prohibiting BLM from implementing new fees for oil and gas permit processing. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures appropriation section.

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

Amounts Not Included in Collections – Payments to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, are made partially from receipts produced in those counties in the preceding year. Most of the amounts paid, however, are derived from an appropriation from the General Fund. Of the total of \$117,105,000 paid to the western Oregon counties for 2006 in 2007, \$104,594,000 was appropriated from the General Fund. The Secure Rural Schools Act expired in 2006. Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007 provided for one additional year of

payments. Payments were made for 2007 in 2008 using a modified method to calculate the payments. Total payments were \$116,865,000, of which \$110,213,000 was derived from the General Fund. Under current law, in 2009, payments will be made under statutes enacted in 1937 and 1939.

No payment to the Calista Native Corporation under Public Law 101-165, 103 STAT. 1151, was made in 2007; the law established a one-year gap in that year. The final payment of \$4,400,980 was made in October 2007, and the payment was derived from the General Fund.

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

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 Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), [~~\$867,463,000~~] *\$864,827,000*, to remain available until expended, *of which \$9,199,000 shall be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund;*[of which not to exceed \$91,629,000 is available for oil and gas management;] and of which \$1,500,000 is for high priority projects, to be carried out by the Youth Conservation Corps; and of which \$2,900,000 shall be available in fiscal year 2008 subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; and such funds shall be advanced to the Foundation as a lump sum grant without regard to when expenses are incurred].

In addition, [~~\$25,500,000~~ is for the processing of applications for permit to drill and related use authorizations, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from \$4,000 per new application for permit to drill that the Bureau shall collect upon submission of each new application, and in addition,] \$34,696,000 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 annual mining claim fees so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [~~\$867,463,000~~] *\$864,827,000*, 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. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008.*)

Please note the following:

- The budget eliminates pass-through funding for the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (-\$1,922,000).
- In 2008, Congress imposed, through annual appropriations language, a fee on applications for permits to drill submitted to BLM. The 2009 BLM budget proposes to make this fee permanent by imposing a fee through a cost recovery rulemaking. The Administration will repropose legislation to amend Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act to repeal its prohibition on implementing cost recoveries on APDs.

AUTHORIZATIONS

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which 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 Directorate, 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.

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

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which 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

Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not

Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	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.
P. L. 107-13	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to use funds appropriated for wildland fire management in the <i>2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i> to reimburse the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Marine Fisheries Service to facilitate the interagency cooperation required under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 in connection with wildland fire management. Authority extended in the <i>2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i> .
An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)	Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.
The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)	Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.
The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)	Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.
The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.
The Computer Security Act of 1987 (40 U.S.C. 759)	Requires adoption and implementation of security plans for sensitive information systems to ensure adequate protections and management of Federal data.
The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)	Requires agencies more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely, and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of

Federal programs.

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

Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Soil, Water and Air Management

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 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 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)

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

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

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

advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.

**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.

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

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

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

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

Range 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.

Forest Management

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

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

**Stewardship "End
Results" Contracting Fund
- 2003 Omnibus
Appropriations Bill (P.L.
108-7), Section 323,**

Provides BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The Bureau of Land Management 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 Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management and shall be

amended Section 347 of the FY 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, OCT. 21, 1998)

available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site.

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

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

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

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

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

The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)

Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)

Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.

The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410; ii)

Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 archaeological protection sites, located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990

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

(25 U.S.C. 3001)

objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.

Galisteo Basin (New Mexico) Archaeological Sites Protection Act (P.L. 108-208)

Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to administer the designated sites under this Act and other laws to protect, preserve, provide for research on, and maintain these archaeological resources.

Wildlife Management

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

Established 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 U.S.

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.

Wilderness Management

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

Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. 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.

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

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

Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999

Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

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

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

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

<i>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>Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006</i>	Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

Alaska Conveyance

<i>The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)</i>	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
<i>The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)</i>	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
<i>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six Wild and Scenic Rivers, nine study rivers, one National Conservation Area, one National Recreation Area, and one National Scenic Highway.
<i>Alaska Land Acceleration Act of 2003 (P.L. 108-452)</i>	Reduces the delays that exist in the adjudication and conveyance of Alaska Native Allotments, State and other land entitlements that are authorized under the Alaska Native Allotment Act of 1906, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and the Alaska Statehood Act.
<i>Alaska Native Allotment Subdivision Act (P.L. 108-</i>	Allows Native Alaskans to subdivide their restricted allotment lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

337)

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.

Cadastral Survey

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. 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.

Land, Water Conservation Fund

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

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

Oil & Gas Management

Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008

In fiscal year 2008 only, establishes a fee of \$4,000 per new application for permit to drill to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation for the processing of applications for permits to drill and related use authorizations.

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 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 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 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 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.

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.

Lands & Realty

***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

Direct 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 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 BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

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

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

P.L. 107-324

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

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

Amended 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.

***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 BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

P.L. 107-350

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

P.L. 107-371

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

P.L. 107-138

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

***Lincoln County Lands Act
of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)***

Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation..

***Lincoln County
Conservation, Recreation
and Development Act (PL
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.

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

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

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

Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.

***The Federal Power Act of
1920, as amended (16
U.S.C. 818)***

Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.

<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 withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>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>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Recreation Resources Management

<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>The 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-134)</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to develop and implement a pilot recreation fee demonstration program to determine the feasibility of cost recovery for operation and maintenance of recreation areas and sites.
<i>The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (P.L. 91-476) (16 U.S.C. 460y)</i>	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.

<i>Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487) (16 USC 460mm)</i>	Established the Steese National Conservation Area to be managed by the BLM.
<i>National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 Amendment (P.L. 101-628)</i>	Establishes the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area in the State of Oregon in order to protect the unique scenic, scientific, educational, and recreational values of such lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to develop a management plan for such Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990 – Title II – Designation of the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area (P.L. 101-628) (16 USC 460ddd)</i>	Establishes the Gila Box Riparian National Conservation Area. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>The Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-64) (16 USC 460iii)</i>	Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to establish a visitor's center to interpret the history and geological, ecological, natural, cultural and other resources of the Area and biology of the raptors and their relationships to humans.
<i>An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)</i>	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.
<i>An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)</i>	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.
<i>An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho(P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)</i>	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple-use purposes.
<i>Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park</i>	Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the

and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (PL 106-76 & 108-128)

Bureau of Land Management. PL 108-128 amended the boundaries of the National Conservation Area.

Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 & P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)

Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

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

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

Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

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

Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management

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

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

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000

Established the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service. The Bureau of Land Management shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.

Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000

Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

**Presidential Proclamation
7263 of 2000**

Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.

P.L. 107-30

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

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

Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.

**The National Parks and
Recreation Act of 1978 (16
U.S.C. 1242-1243)**

Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.

P.L. 107-213

Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.

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

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998. 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 BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**The 1994 Interior and
Related Agencies**

Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts

Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

life and property.

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.

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

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

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 (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2007 Enacted		2008 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2009 Budget Request		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2008	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management Of Lands and Resources	5,870	866,911	5,932	853,931	0	16,583	-112	-5,687	5,820	864,827	-112	+10,896
Land Resources	1,353	185,556	1,392	193,145	0	2,692	-84	-8,328	1,308	187,509	-84	-5,636
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	215	32,294	226	34,293	0	430	-17	-694	209	34,029	-17	-264
Range Mgt	633	68,263	662	73,036	0	1,257	-20	-3,567	642	70,726	-20	-2,310
Forestry Mgt	77	10,458	76	10,608	0	156	-13	-1,219	63	9,545	-13	-1,063
Riparian Mgt	171	21,573	178	22,887	0	305	-12	-462	166	22,730	-12	-157
Cultural Resources Mgt	123	16,614	119	16,120	0	277	-22	-2,879	97	13,518	-22	-2,602
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	134	36,354	131	36,201	0	267	0	493	131	36,961	0	+760
Wildlife & Fisheries	288	40,780	310	44,320	0	578	-21	-1,139	289	43,759	-21	-561
Wildlife Mgt	198	28,369	212	30,724	0	403	-15	316	197	31,443	-15	+719
Fisheries Mgt	90	12,411	98	13,596	0	175	-6	-1,455	92	12,316	-6	-1,280
Threatened & Endangered Species	170	21,407	173	22,302	0	310	-15	-2,030	158	20,582	-15	-1,720
Recreation	539	63,697	562	67,909	0	1,133	-59	-9,921	503	59,121	-59	-8,788
Wilderness Mgt	132	16,182	139	17,366	0	265	0	-1,086	139	16,545	0	-821
Recreation Resource Mgt	407	47,515	423	50,543	0	868	-59	-8,835	364	42,576	-59	-7,967
Energy & Minerals	989	136,537	798	109,873	0	1,930	179	20,165	977	131,968	+179	+22,095
Oil and Gas Mgt	833	117,129	644	90,200	0	1,604	180	20,334	824	112,138	+180	+21,938
Coal Mgt	74	9,251	73	9,372	0	161	0	-55	73	9,478	0	+106

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2007 Enacted		2008 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2009 Budget Request		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2008	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	82	10,157	81	10,301	0	165	-1	-114	80	10,352	-1	+51
APD Fees	0	0	222	0	0	0	-222	0	0	0	-222	0
O&G APD Processing Fund	0	0	222	25,500	0	0	-222	-25,500	0	0	-222	-25,500
Offsetting Fees	0	0	0	-25,500	0	0	0	25,500	0	0	0	+25,500
Alaska Minerals	13	1,600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Realty and Ownership	664	82,638	656	82,250	0	1,416	-20	-6,360	636	77,306	-20	-4,944
Alaska Conveyance	266	35,165	274	36,346	0	567	-9	-3,531	265	33,382	-9	-2,964
Cadastral Survey	106	13,757	95	12,255	0	241	-3	-1,435	92	11,061	-3	-1,194
Land and Realty Mgt	292	33,716	287	33,649	0	608	-8	-1,394	279	32,863	-8	-786
Communications Sites Mgt	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0
Fee Collection	19	2,000	19	2,000	0	0	0	0	19	2,000	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	0	0	0	0	0	-2,000	0	0
Resource Protection & Maintenance	539	85,154	535	85,978	0	1,190	-28	-4,684	507	82,484	-28	-3,494
Resource Mgt Planning	311	49,153	297	47,486	0	646	-34	-4,740	263	43,392	-34	-4,094
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	128	20,062	141	22,633	0	337	7	-702	148	22,268	+7	-365
Hazardous Materials Mgt	100	15,939	97	15,859	0	207	-1	758	96	16,824	-1	+965
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	379	70,368	393	74,790	0	544	-33	-13,225	360	62,109	-33	-12,681
Operations	49	6,242	49	6,392	0	65	-5	-572	44	5,885	-5	-507

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2007 Enacted		2008 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2009 Budget Request		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2008	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Annual Maintenance	240	30,969	244	31,913	0	479	-17	-2,498	227	29,894	-17	-2,019
Deferred Maintenance	88	33,157	99	36,485	0	0	-11	-10,155	88	26,330	-11	-10,155
Infrastructure Improvement*	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Workforce & Organizational Support	546	149,733	494	147,608	0	6,656	-9	-1,746	485	152,518	-9	+4,910
Information Systems Operations	64	18,731	50	15,047	0	157	-2	-305	48	14,899	-2	-148
Administrative Support	482	53,107	444	50,007	0	981	-7	-1,441	437	49,547	-7	-460
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	77,895	0	82,554	0	5,518	0	0	0	88,072	0	+5,518
Mining Law Administration	280	0	291	0	0	0	0	0	291	0	0	0
Mining Law Administration	280	32,696	291	34,696	0	0	0	0	291	34,696	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-32,696	0	-34,696	0	0	0	0	0	-34,696	0	0
Land and Resources Information Systems	57	17,084	54	16,447	0	134	0	-134	54	16,447	0	0
Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Healthy Lands Initiative	1	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	21,825	200	21,825	+200	+21,825
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons. Areas	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	21,825	200	21,825	+200	+21,825
Challenge Cost Share	33	9,357	32	9,309	0	0	0	-110	32	9,199	0	-110

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2007 Enacted		2008 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2009 Budget Request		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 2008	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Challenge Cost Share	33	9,357	32	9,309	0	0	0	-110	32	9,199	0	-110
Cooperative Conservation Initiative	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursables (\$ are non-add)	249	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0
<p>The Reimbursable FTE number for 2008 in Reimbursables is 222 less than the President's Budget Appendix, and the regular appropriation total is 222 more. The regular appropriation total in 2009 is 222 higher than in the President's Budget Appendix. These differences resulted from reclarification of how the APD Processing Fund will work after the President's Budget Appendix had already been published.</p>												

Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes
(dollars in thousands)

	2008 Budget	2008 Revised	2009 Fixed Costs Change
<u>Additional Operational Costs from 2008 and 2009</u>			
<u>January Pay Raises</u>			
1. 2008 Pay Raise, 3 Quarters in 2008 Budget	+12,801	+12,601	NA
<i>Amount of pay raise absorbed through cost savings</i>		[2,335]	NA
2. 2008 Pay Raise, 1 Quarter (3.5%)	NA	NA	+3,698
<i>Amount of pay raise absorbed through cost savings</i>			[616]
3. 2009 Pay Raise (Assumed 2.9%)	NA	NA	+8,581
<i>Amount of pay raise absorbed through cost savings</i>			[2,145]
These adjustments are for an additional amount needed to fund estimated pay raises for Federal employees.			
Line 1, 2008 Revised column is an update of 2008 Budget estimates based upon an enacted 3.5% payraise and the 1.56% across the board reduction.			
Line 2 is the amount needed in 2009 to fund the enacted 3.5% January 2008 pay raise from October through December 2008.			
Line 3 is the amount needed in 2009 to fund the estimated 2.9% January 2009 pay raise from January through September 2009.			
	2008 Budget	2008 Revised	2009 Fixed Costs Change
<u>Other Fixed Cost Changes</u>			
Two More Pay Days	4,312	4,245	
<i>Amount absorbed through cost savings</i>		[84]	
This adjustment reflects the increased costs resulting from the fact that there are two more pay days in 2008 than in 2007.			
One Less Pay Day in 2009			-1,882
This adjustment reflects the decreased costs resulting from the fact that there is one day less in 2009 than in 2008.			
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans	924	910	+668
<i>Amount absorbed through cost savings</i>		[14]	[835]
This adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. The increase is estimated at 3.0%, the average increase for the past few years.			
Worker's Compensation Payments	740	728	+171
<i>Amount absorbed through cost savings</i>		[12]	
The adjustment is for actual charges through June 2006, in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2009 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.			
Unemployment Compensation Payments	946	931	-84
<i>Amount absorbed through cost savings</i>		[15]	
The adjustment is for estimated changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.			
Rental Payments	1,680	1,646	+4,309
<i>Amount absorbed through cost savings</i>		[26]	

Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes

(dollars in thousands)

	2008 Budget	2008 Revised	2009 Fixed Costs Change
<p>The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration (GSA) and others resulting from changes in rates 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 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.</p>			
<p>Departmental Working Capital Fund</p> <p><i>Amount absorbed through cost savings</i></p> <p>The 2008 Revised amount reflects absorptions due to changes in billing amounts and the 1.56% across the board reduction. The 2009 change reflects expected changes in the charges for Departmental services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are displayed in the Budget Justification for Department Management.</p>	3,086	3,038 [48]	+1,122
Total Fixed Costs Absorbed through cost savings			[3,596]
Total Fixed Costs Funded			+16,583

Activity: Land Resources

Activity Summary (\$000)

Subactivity		2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009			Change from 2008 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	\$	32,294	34,293	+430	-694	34,029	-264
	FTE	215	226	0	-17	209	-17
Range Mgt	\$	68,263	73,036	+1,257	-3,567	70,726	-2,310
	FTE	633	662	0	-20	642	-20
Forestry Mgt	\$	10,458	10,608	+156	-1,219	9,545	-1,063
	FTE	77	76	0	-13	63	-13
Riparian Mgt	\$	21,573	22,887	+305	-462	22,730	-157
	FTE	171	178	0	-12	166	-12
Cultural Resources Mgt	\$	16,614	16,120	+277	-2,879	13,518	-2,602
	FTE	123	119	0	-22	97	-22
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	\$	36,354	36,201	+267	+493	36,961	+760
	FTE	134	131	0	0	131	0
Total Activity	\$	185,556	193,145	2,692	-8,328	187,509	-5,636
	FTE	1,353	1,392	0	-84	1,308	-84

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. BLM manages these resources on a landscape basis, with each program contributing to the overall health of the land. Conserving, restoring, and sustaining the health of the land is the foundation for BLM's renewable resources management and is key to the agency's long-term strategic vision. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is actively being managed to restore and/or sustain a healthy condition.

The programs in this activity, in concert with other programs, work together to support BLM's strategic vision and emphasis areas of Healthy Lands, National Landscape and Conservation System, and Non-energy Commodity Use by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses, and aesthetic benefits through healthy forests, healthy rangeland ecosystems, functioning watersheds, and properly functioning riparian habitat. The BLM provides forage for livestock, protects cultural values, and maintains thriving wild horse and burro herds.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water, Air

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water Air Management

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009			Change from 2008 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water Air (\$000)	32,294	34,293	+430	-694	34,029	-264
FTE	215	226	0	-17	209	-17
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2009 Program Changes for Soil, Water, Air Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Restoration of NLCS funding to 2008 Request level	-197	
• Elimination of 2008 Earmark: CA Abandoned Mine Lands	-984	
• Restoration of Program funding to 2008 Request level	-985	-3
• Organizational & Administrative Streamlining	-107	-1
• Travel & Relocation Expenses	-105	
• Performance Contracting savings	-64	
• Nat'l Monument & Nat'l Conservation Area funding (new subactivity created)	-1,252	-14
• Healthy Lands Initiative funding to benefitting subactivity	+3,000	+1
TOTAL, Program Changes	-694	-17

JUSTIFICATION OF 2009 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2009 budget request for the Soil, Water and Air Program is \$34,029,000 and 209 FTE, a program change of -\$694,000 and -17 FTE from the 2008 level offset by a \$430,000 increase in fixed costs.

Reduction of Unrequested NLCS Increase (-\$197,000) - In 2008, the Congress provided an additional \$197,000 in the Soil, Water, and Air program, for Soil, Water, and Air projects in the National Landscape Conservation System. This budget proposes reducing the Soil, Water, and Air subactivity by \$197,000. For more information about the new National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity, see "2009 Program Performance" below and section III.

California Abandoned Mines Earmark (-\$984,000) – In 2008 the Soil, Water and Air Program received additional funds for remediation of several abandoned mine lands in California. The funds have been sufficient to jump-start the targeted projects and will no longer be needed in 2009. Cancellation of the earmark also allows BLM to fund higher priority projects.

Reduction of Unrequested 2008 Increase in Base Funding (-\$1,182,000) - In 2008, Congress provided additional funding in the Soil, Water, and Air program including for NLCS activities. The BLM proposes a reduction of this amount to address higher priorities. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Soil, Water, and Air program by focusing on highest priority watershed projects and improving program efficiencies where possible.

National Monument and National Conservation Area funds (new subactivity created) (-\$1,252,000) - The BLM is proposing a new subactivity to fund base operations at National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. As a result, \$1,252,000 is shifted from the Soil, Water, and Air program subactivity in MLR to the new subactivity. The funding shifted from the Soil, Water, and Air subactivity is funding currently spent in the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas to meet the goals of the Soil, Water, and Air program. The funding will continue to be spent on Soil, Water, and Air priorities but will be managed through the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. Performance in the Soil, Water, and Air subactivity will decrease due to the funding shift; however, this performance will be shifted to the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity and is shown in the performance goals for that subactivity. For more information about the new National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity and specific shifts in performance, see “2009 Program Performance” below and section III.

Healthy Lands Initiative program (+\$3,000,000) - The BLM proposes an increase of \$3,000,000 for the Healthy Lands Initiative funding that is contained in the Soil, Water and Air subactivity. In 2008, BLM is eliminating the single subactivity for the Healthy Lands Initiative and distributing the funding among seven subactivities. For 2009, BLM proposes a total of \$3,000,000 in the Soil, Water and Air subactivity, an increase of \$3,000,000. The total funding request for the Healthy Lands Initiative is \$14,922,000. The distribution of funding among subactivities, and the work to be performed, is described in the Healthy Lands Initiative chapter in the Crosscutting Activities section of the Justifications. Specific work to be performed in the Soil, Water and Air Program is also described in “2009 Program Performance” below.

Program Performance Change								
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 Planned + Fixed Costs)	2009 President's Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Inventory Water Resources (number of stations monitored)	6,459	7,165	9,049	7,500	7,500	7,984	+484	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$5,512	\$3,536	\$2,747	\$2,276	\$2,276	\$2,423	-146	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost</i>	\$853.49	\$493.64	\$303.59	\$303.59	\$303.59	\$303.59	\$303.59	0
<i>Comments</i>	These values reflect the funds added to the program in 2009 for the Healthy Lands. The 5% increase in water resources inventory is due to the additional work in the Healthy Land Initiative.							
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	5,027,436	3,223,553	6,292,032	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,931,515	-35,000	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$4,574	\$4,061	\$3,649	\$1,740	\$1,740	\$1,700	\$20	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost Per XX</i>	\$0.91	\$1.26	\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.58	\$0.58	0
<i>Comments</i>	These values reflect the funds added to the program in 2009 for the Healthy Lands Initiative. The decreases in planned accomplishments between 2008 and 2009 in watershed assessment, monitoring air resources and climate conditions, and monitoring water resources all result from the reduction of funds from 2008 to 2009. The 5% increase in water resources inventory is due to the additional work in the Healthy Land Initiative.							
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number of projects).	344	325	238	200	200	190	-10	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$238	\$1,691	\$627	\$527	\$527	\$500	-\$26	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost Per XX</i>	\$4,042.09	\$5,203.85	\$2,635.02	\$2,635.02	\$2,635.02	\$2,635.02	\$2,635.02	0
<i>Comments</i>	These values reflect the funds added to the program in 2009 for the Healthy Lands Initiative. The decreases in planned accomplishments between 2008 and 2009 in watershed assessment, monitoring air resources and climate conditions, and monitoring water resources result from the decrease of funds from 2008 to 2009. The 5% increase in water resources inventory is due to the additional work in the Healthy Land Initiative.							
Monitor water resources (number).	9,065	6,948	5,188	5,000	5,000	4,910	-90	4,910
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$3,968,294	\$2,571,176	\$3,373,392	\$3,251,150	\$3,251,150	\$3,192,629	-\$58,520	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost Per XX</i>	\$437.76	\$370.06	\$650.23	\$650.23	\$650.23	\$650.23	\$650.23	0
<i>Comments</i>	These values reflect the funds added to the program in 2009 for the Healthy Lands Initiative. The decreases in planned accomplishments between 2008 and 2009 in watershed assessment, monitoring air resources and climate conditions, and monitoring water resources result from the decrease in funds from 2008 to 2009. The 5% increase in water resources inventory is due to the additional work in the Healthy Land Initiative.							
Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages. Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2009 at the 2008 level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change. Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2009 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2009. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Soil, Water and Air Management Subactivity is a consolidation of five separate programs divided into two sections: the Soil, Water, Air, and Salinity Management Programs, and the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Cleanup Program. The AML program is funded at \$8.3 million in 2009 from the Soil, Water and Air total program funding of \$34,029,000.

Soil, Water and Air

Program Components — The Soil, Water and Air Program provides oversight to the:

- Soil survey and interpretation, ecological site determination, soil erosion control, and sustaining soil productivity
- Acquisition of water rights and inventory of water resources to assure availability of water to meet BLM management objectives
- Monitoring and improvement of water quality, and implementation of appropriate best management practices
- Colorado River Basin salinity control activities
- Air resource management including air quality, visibility, noise, climate, and climate change issues.

Use of Cost and Performance in the Soil, Water and Air Program

The primary use of cost and performance information in the Soil, Water and Air subactivity is planning accomplishment targets. When the preliminary target allocations have been sent to the States, each program lead reaches agreement with his or her State counterparts on targets for the program element accomplishments. High unit costs are identified and analyzed. In nearly all cases in 2007, high unit costs were related to the circumstances of the work. For example, high unit costs in Arizona for water rights actions result from the high costs of litigation associated with actions in the Gila River and Little Colorado River adjudications. High costs for water resources inventory in Alaska results from the need to fly to many remote sites to measure stream discharge or other parameters.

Deviations of unit costs from the national averages are rarely the result of unusually efficient or inefficient work processes. The best example of a process problem revealed by unit cost analysis is watershed assessment. The Soil, Water and Air Program have encouraged States to perform more thorough analyses and assess whole watersheds. In some cases this has occurred. However, the assessment is still applied differently throughout BLM as seen in the wide range of unit costs: \$23 per acre in Utah and \$0.32 per acre in Wyoming. Utah performed a complete assessment of one watershed including a hydrologic analysis. Wyoming assessed nearly ½ million acres using only the indicators designed for upland health determinations, part of grazing allotment evaluations.

The application of unit costs to performance evaluations must be done with a thorough examination of the work process being applied. Definitions of program elements cover too wide a range of activities to allow an easy comparison of unit costs from one office to another. Although unit costs can establish trends within an office over time, assessment of circumstances is still necessary.

Long-Term Vision — Significant components of the long-term vision of the Soil, Water and Air Program are:

- Proper functioning riparian areas and watersheds in which streams meet state water quality standards;
- Air quality non-attainment areas in which emissions of criteria pollutants from BLM-permitted activities are in compliance with the State Implementation Plan;

- All National Landscape Conservation System landscapes are in proper functioning ecological and hydrological condition;
- All public land use authorizations include terms and conditions and mitigating measures that protect soil, water and air resources;
- BLM and its partners manage consistent, functional, and accessible soil, water and air data systems, in which information is efficiently shared and used. Land use plans and other decisions incorporate appropriate levels of air quality, water quality, climate, climate change, and water availability impact analysis.

Critical Factors — Critical factors affecting Soil, Water and Air Program performance include:

- Climate change and its potential to affect specific long-term vegetation, water quality, quantity and distribution, air quality, fire, soil, wildlife, social and economic management goals;
- The pace of litigation affecting state water right adjudications and water rights associated with grazing activities in some states
- Impacts of wildland fire across landscapes and the effectiveness of emergency stabilization and restoration on landscape health and changing fire regimes.

Means and Strategies — The Soil, Water and Air Management Program's means and strategies to achieve performance goals are:

- Participate in development, implementation and monitoring of best management practices that support state water and air quality standards under the Clean Water and Clean Air Acts, the Colorado River Salinity Act, and the Endangered Species Act, as related to aquatic habitat conditions;
- Provide soil, water and air technical expertise to all BLM multiple use programs, including modeling, interpretation, monitoring and evaluation of environmental effects of management actions and decisions.
- Obtain soil survey and ecological site descriptions for public land, the basic resource information needed to manage use and sustain yield;
- Provide leadership in land health assessments, the primary means of determining the effectiveness of past and current management practices;

Other Funding Sources— The activities of the Soil, Water and Air Program are funded by two primary sources other than appropriated funds:

1. Grants. The program has received National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grants, and, more commonly, section 319 (h) Watershed Improvement Grants, such as the 2009 grant received by the Albuquerque Field Office from the New Mexico Environment Department to continue a bank erosion control project on the Rio Puerco River.

2. Contributions in Kind. Contributions of labor, vehicle use, meeting space, etc are common in partnerships such as the Upper San Pedro Partnership in southeast Arizona, and the Rio Puerco Partnership in central New Mexico.

Soil, Water and Air and AML projects and activities also depend on integration of funding with other BLM programs.

Strategic Plan -The Soil, Water and Air Program supports all the resource protection outcomes and performance measures in the Department of the Interior (DOI) Strategic Plan. Only two

performance measure, however, are the specific responsibility of the Soil, Water and Air Program: achieving EPA-approved state water quality standards in DOI-managed streams and DOI-managed lakes and ponds. The BLM Operations Plan also includes those two performance measures. DOI and BLM soil, water and air management objectives are intended to support the primary resource management objectives in resource protection and use, recreation, and sustaining communities at all levels of the BLM.

Program goals are grouped into two major outcome categories: 1) Improve land health and water and air quality associated with achievement of all performance measures requiring soil, water and air work, and 2) maintain or improve the capabilities of the Soil, Water and Air Program.

- 1) Achieve Soil, Water and Air-dependent Performance Measures
 - Meet State water quality standards in streams, lakes and ponds on land managed by BLM.
 - Assure the availability of a sufficient amount of water to meet BLM management objectives.
 - Achieve desired condition of stream/shoreline, uplands and riparian areas.
 - Achieve other performance measures requiring soil, water and air work.
 - Meet the objectives of the Healthy Lands Initiative that require soil, water and air work.
 - Monitor air quality where BLM management activities may affect air resources and assure control of air quality impacts.
 - Acquire and assess climate data for appropriate resource management responses.
 - Complete the soil survey of BLM lands to provide base condition data for management activities.
 - Meet Colorado River Basin salt loading reduction and overall salinity control objectives of salinity control project work.

2. Maintain or Improve the Capabilities of the Soil, Water, and Air Program
 - Assure that sufficient skills are available to field offices to achieve work outlined in #1 above.
 - Assure availability of software, databases, and data sources needed to achieve the work in #1.
 - Assure data needs are met for #1 that rely upon acquisition of data by other agencies.
 - Assure that budget resources are distributed to meet the objectives in #1.
 - Assure that policy and guidance is provided to assist States in meeting the work objectives in #1.

Abandoned Mine Lands

Program Components - The AML program's overall objective is to improve water quality and remediate other environmental impacts and physical safety hazards from abandoned hardrock mine sites. Historic hardrock mines produced precious metals, base metals, and other important mineral commodities (gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, mercury, etc.). These mines were shut down, became inactive, or were abandoned according to the conditions and practices affecting mineral economics of the time period. Many abandoned mines are causing environmental

degradation, primarily through water pollution. Typical kinds of environmental problems stemming from AML sites include:

- Contaminated/acidic surface and ground water;
- Stockpiled waste rock and mill tailing piles;
- Contaminated soils and groundwater; and
- Leaking chemical containers.

Many affected watersheds are in arid climates in the West, where water is scarce, and the need to improve water quality for human and aquatic resource use is critical.

Long-Term Vision - Recognizing that only a portion of AML sites are posing significant environmental impacts or safety hazards, the BLM is seeking to develop a long-range working inventory of priority sites that can form the basis of realistic goals and strategies. The BLM State Offices have developed multi-year work plans. These plans are developed and shared with the BLM's Federal and State partners to identify priority watersheds and high impact areas where field work will be conducted. Initial plans cover years 2007 – 2013. Plans will be reviewed and adjustments updated annually, and program performance will be integrated into the planning process.

Critical Factors - Most AML restoration projects are highly complex, and involve considerable environmental analysis and engineering study to assess site conditions and develop appropriate remedies. Typically, some of the appropriated funds for a given year cover such costs for new projects. Remaining funds are applied toward actual on-the-ground remediation activities normally carried out by contractors.

Performance Measures - Program performance can be impacted by unforeseen complexities in ground and water conditions, the need for additional engineering studies, and changes in site conditions due to excessive precipitation or erosion. Performance can also be impacted by the need to spend resources for increased monitoring and maintenance of restored sites. For example, even passive water treatment systems require periodic maintenance and adjustments.

Means and Strategies – The AML program uses various means and strategies to achieve performance goals. Key actions to date include:

- Establishing program objectives and policies;
- Conducting targeted inventory and field validations;
- Developing an inventory database and program management system;
- Applying risk-based criteria and a project peer review to ensure projects are eligible and successes attainable; and
- Establishing partnerships with other government and non-government agencies and organizations.

In order for an environmental hazard/water quality reclamation project to be funded, the project must be screened using the BLM AML National Level Evaluation Criteria. State governments prioritize their watersheds. Then, land owners and land management agencies that have an interest in the watershed coordinate efforts and leverage funds to address the respective AML sites. Additionally, there is the potential for cost avoidance or cost recovery by having potentially responsible parties (PRP) contribute to the remediation efforts. Physical safety hazards are prioritized when a death or injury has occurred or the site is situated on or in

immediate proximity to developed recreation sites and areas with high visitor use. Cost efficiencies and innovations also help prioritize the project.



The BLM and the United States Forest Service carried out commemorative activities in Silverton, Colorado, to recognize 10 years of progress in cleaning up abandoned mines on Federal lands. The agencies issued a joint progress report highlighting their efforts (available at www.blm.gov/aml). Officials joined representatives of community groups, local and state governments, and other Federal agencies to mark the 10th anniversary of pilot projects launched in the Upper Animas River watershed in Colorado, the Boulder River watershed in Montana, and in Cottonwood Wash, Utah. Activities included a review of accomplishments, tours of cleanup sites, and a look at technical advances for future efforts. Over 100 people participated in the event.

Over 100 people participated during the two day event, with the first day comprising educational presentations followed by a field trip the second day.

Other Funding Resources - The BLM's response to AML impacts is based on a risk-based, watershed approach in partnership with over 100 Federal, state, tribal, and non-government organizations. State governments set watershed priorities. The BLM, and other partners, collaborate and leverage funds to address respective sites and impacts.

The BLM's program does not duplicate the efforts of the coal AML program of the Office of Surface Mining. The BLM's program is not funded by the AML trust fund established by the Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act.

Strategic Plan- The Soil Water and Air and the AML programs support the Department's Strategic Plan goals of improving and maintaining health of watersheds and landscapes, sustaining biological communities, planning actions to use energy and non-energy minerals, forage resources, forest and woodland products, and improving information management. In March 2006, the Cooperative Conservation Based Strategic Plan for the AML Program was published. The BLM AML state programs have been working on projects.

2009 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

2007 Accomplishments -

Soil, Water and Air

- Over one million acres of soil survey were completed. This work is part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey. Most of the acres surveyed were in Wyoming, Utah, Oregon, and California.
- In 2007, the Soil, Water, and Air program participated in completing the National Hydrographic Dataset in all states except Alaska and Nevada. Those two states will be completed in FY 2008. The National Hydrographic Dataset is a series of State maps of all water channels. This data set is already being used to locate and store data for water quality of impaired streams on public land. It has potential as an efficient spatial database for riparian condition data, and a variety of other data associated with stream channels and watersheds.

- Over 9,000 water rights actions were completed in accordance with state law, to assure the availability of water for permittees, lessees, and other users of public land. Most actions were in Idaho due to accelerating work in the Snake River Basin Adjudication
- Air quality and climate data was collected at 238 sites on public land serving a wide variety of purposes and programs, including key planning data for range and fuels management, and monitoring of measures intended to mitigate the impacts of energy development.
- The Air Resource Management Program manual, containing policy, program structure, and guidance was completed

Abandoned Mine Lands

- Alaska adhered to its business plan and accomplished its short-term vision for the program. They are now in a transitional phase, assessing the future development of the program. For example, National Land Conservation System areas have been impacted by mining activities and recreational activities. Additionally, the accelerated conveyance program involving Native Corporations led to increased environmental liability considerations moving AML related issues to the forefront, and new sites have been identified.
- Arizona implemented the zone-management concept to facilitate a higher level of accountability statewide. Colorado supported cleanup at the watershed level, watershed groups, and partnering. Idaho developed an in-house mine closure team out of the Idaho Falls District Office and is expanding the use of this team to other parts of the state, resulting in cost efficiency. Montana continued to make AMLs a priority workload and management supported reclamation by back filling some essential positions.
- Nevada sought partnerships with industry, state agencies, other feds, etc., and applied creative solutions, such as doing line items in-house to bring bids down to the level of available funding. Oregon continued to monitor remediated sites (i.e. Formosa), repair remediated sites subsequently damaged by unforeseen events (i.e. Cleveland Mine), opportunistically identify other sites (i.e. Josephine Mine), and timely submit projects through the Budget Planning System process.

2008 Planned Program Performance***Soil, Water and Air***

1. By the end of 2008, over 91 percent of streams, rivers, lakes and ponds on BLM-managed land will be meeting EPA-approved state water quality standards. The increment of water quality improvement in 2008 may be small, although water quality accomplishments on public land, including an increase area of desired plant community and vegetative cover to improve watershed condition, will occur. Several years may pass before these improvements are seen as reductions of pollutants in streams.
- A new long-term performance goal (Bureau Goal 1.1.18) was established in 2007: Assure continued availability of a sufficient supply of water on BLM-managed land to meet all BLM management objectives. A baseline value of 24,133 actions taken to assure that water availability was established in 2007. Approximately the same level of accomplishment is expected in 2008

- Soil survey data and related ecological site identification is baseline information typically used in livestock grazing management, mineral development, fire and fuels management planning, and many other activities. The number of acres of soil survey has increased substantially since 2004. Due to accelerated survey work where demand for land health assessments is high (e.g. OR, WY, and UT), approximately 1,000,000 acres are planned for survey in 2008.
- Guidance for air resource planning and modeling applications will be completed in 2008.
- Colorado River salinity control performance goal is to reduce transport of salt from BLM-managed lands into the Colorado River system by 1,000 to 5,000 tons of salt annually from new salt retention projects. Accomplishments are tracked by the Colorado River Basin Salinity Forum, but not directly in BLM performance or workload measures.
 - 2006--- 9,100 tons of salt retained (cumulative)
 - 2007--- 40,600 tons of salt retained (cumulative)
 - 2008--- 43,000 tons of salt retained (cumulative)

Amounts of salt retained each year are difficult to predict because new projects come on line with varying capacities to reduce salinity, and the capacity of projects implemented earlier may change over time. Estimates of salt retention are usually cumulative, because most projects from prior years continue to function to reduce transport of salts.

One of the most encouraging indicators of progress in the BLM salinity program is the preliminary result of Southwest regional monitoring, which employs a new model, SPARROW, developed by USGS with BLM salinity program funding. Evidence of a significant decline in total dissolved solid concentration was found in many Colorado River tributaries in the region. Although the sources of variance for reduced concentrations are not certain, activities like the Utah Sheep Creek and Buckskin projects described below that improve ground cover, increase infiltration and reduce saline runoff are probable incremental contributors to the cumulative effect. Additional results are expected in 2008.

- The Sheep Creek Restoration Project and the Buckskin Restoration Project are two examples of on-the-ground erosion control and watershed improvement accomplishments on saline soils in Utah. The Sheep Creek Project has repaired sediment control structures, treated noxious weeds, and seeded with native vegetation to stabilize soils and reduce erosion and salt loading. Weeds will continue to be treated in the project area and also along nearby travel corridors where weeds are spread. The Buckskin Project on the Kaibab Plateau in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument is also a weed treatment and re-vegetation project. Juniper thinning is a major component of the work.

Abandoned Mine Lands

Every AML project planned for 2008 focuses on physical safety and/or environmental hazards. In 2008, the BLM plans to improve water quality on 2,631 acres by funding approximately 65 ongoing projects in 12 states. 2008 AML projects scheduled for funding are listed below. Each year projects are submitted to the program office and selected by a committee. The projects are selected using established criteria and priorities of the program. The following projects were selected in 2008:

2008 AML Projects

State	Project
Alaska	Maclaren Glacier Monitoring; Harrison Creek Restoration; Yukon River Inter Tribal Watershed Council Agreement Inventory; Hiyu Minesite Passive Reactive Barrier System; Interagency Birch Creek Assessment
Arizona	Brunckow Mine Assessment; Moon Mountain Mill Ore Piles and Physical Safety Hazards Removal
California	Pond Mine Mercury Removal; Poore Mine Mercury Removal; Rathburn-Petry Mercury Removal; Oat Hill Extension Mine Mercury Tailings Removal; Poison Lake Assessment and PRP Search; Ruth Mine Assessment and PRP Search; Humbug Creek Delta Mercury Removal; Clear Creek TMDL Sampling; Longfellow Inventory and Assessment; Boston Tunnel Mercury Removal; Riconada Mine Mercury Removal; Deer Creek Mercury Removal; Bodie Assessment
Colorado	Lark, John and Joe Treatment Construction; Dinero Tunnel Underground Hydrological Source Control; Ute-Ulay Mine/Mill Removal; Eveline Acid Neutralization and Metals Removal; Kerber Creek Tailings Removal; Tiger Tunnel Reclamation; Mogul Dump and Adit Removal; Gladstone Acid Mine Drainage Treatment; Bats and Mines Inventory; Animas Operation and Maintenance; Milsap Gulch Tailings Stabilization; Dinero Dumps Underground Hydrological Source Control; Querida Tailings Stabilization; Eureka Channel Restoration and Tailings Removal; North California Mountain Draining Adit Reclamation.
Idaho	Bayhorse Mine Restoration; South Fork Couer D'Alene (CDA) Inventory and Monitoring; Buckhorn Mill Tailings Rehabilitation; Sonneman Mine Tailings Stabilization; Idaho Falls Do Invest Inventory; Twin Peaks Monitoring; CDA Idora Mine Shaft and Adit Closures; Salmon River Basin Assessment; CDA Rock Dumps Maintenance and Monitoring; CDA Mine Water System Monitoring; IMA Mine Monitoring; Grouse Creek Stabilization; Champagne Creek Water Quality Treatment; Leadville Mine Monitoring
Montana	Zortman Mine Water Management; Reclamation Operations and Maintenance; Great Divide Sand Tailings Removal and Placement; Indian Creek Reclamation; South Tobacco Roots Weed Management; Hard Cash EE/CA and PRP Search; Rochester/Nez Perce Tailings Removal; Spruce Gulch Vegetation and Bat Monitoring; Iron Mask EE/CA
Nevada	Rip Van Winkle Tailings Clean Up; Ward Environmental and Physical Safety Hazards Removal
Oregon	Poorman/Balm Creek Waste and Tailings Removal; Formosa Project Administration and Monitoring; Umpqua Mercury Removal Assessment; Pueblo Group Physical Safety Investigation
Utah	La Sal Creek Waste Rock and Radiation Clean Up
Wyoming	Copper Mountain Reclamation

In addition to conducting environmental and/or physical safety hazard projects in 2008, the AML program participants are involved in maintaining the AML Program Strategic Plan; implementing the AML Manual and Handbook; maintaining the AML webpage; developing partnerships with states and tribes to mitigate physical safety hazards; and designing web based e-Learning with a curriculum founded on the AML Handbook.

2009 Program Performance

Soil, Water and Air

2. Improving water quality and meeting State water quality standards will remain an important goal of the Soil, Water and Air Program in 2009. The anticipated, 2009 incremental increases of water quality in miles and acres of water bodies meeting state standards will be small due to several factors:
 - 1) Most of the sources of pollution from BLM-managed land are non-point source pollution. Measurable improvement in the water quality in response to implementation of best management practices is usually slow.
 - 2) The state-administered process for correcting water quality problems in a watershed is a lengthy one that usually includes partnerships. The BLM always plays a major role in these important partnerships, when the watershed contains public land.
 - 3) Improved methods of measuring the total number of miles and acres of water bodies on public land may affect the percentages of water bodies meeting state water quality standards.
- The BLM has a new performance goal (Bureau Goal 1.1.18) to assure availability of a sufficient supply of water on BLM-managed land to meet all BLM management objectives. The Soil, Water and Air program will make progress toward that goal in 2009 by meeting the annual accomplishment target. The BLM will participate in five state stream adjudications to support beneficial water uses on public land. Maintaining water in streams for recreation, and fish and wildlife habitat, and supplying water for range improvements are among the important uses. Approximately the same level of accomplishment achieved in 2008 is expected in 2009.
- Soil survey and related ecological site descriptions will be completed on approximately 1,000,000 acres in 2009. Soil survey provides base resource information for a wide variety of activities. Understanding and monitoring the condition of public land depends on identifying ecological sites, which in turn requires soil survey data. Nearly all planning from the land use plan to the project plan requires information on the capabilities and limitations of the soil.
- Colorado River salinity control work will continue in 2009. The annual performance goal is to reduce transport of salt from BLM-managed lands into the Colorado River system by 1,000 to 5,000 tons of salt. In 2009 an estimated 46,000 tons of salt will be retained due to new projects and continued effectiveness of past projects on BLM-managed land.
- In 2009 the Soil, Water, and Air Program anticipates active engagement in at least five of the six priority 2009 BLM emphasis areas. Focusing resources on these themes should provide the Soil, Water and Air Management and other subactivities with opportunities for increased efficiency. For example, coordinating Statewide and national priority work in the Healthy Lands Initiative will allow states to leverage their management expertise on key projects.
 - Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI) - Soil survey and analysis, though not directly funded by Healthy Lands Initiative, will be used in establishing land potential and condition thresholds, and will serve in identifying high priority targets for the initiative. Over

700,000 acres of soil survey in 2009 will be in Healthy Land Initiative emphasis areas, providing base data for project work. Water quality improvement can provide local and regional measures of success in project areas.

\$3,000,000 for HLI project funding is the requested addition to the Soil, Water and Air Program in the 2009. These funds would yield the following additional accomplishments:

- 69,322 acres of shrub and grass vegetation treatments
- 8 shrub, grass, forest projects will be constructed
- 10 shrub, grass, and forest projects will be maintained
- 21,600 acres of weed treatments
- 41,000 acres of shrub and grass vegetation treatments monitored
- 18 lake and stream projects constructed
- 15 miles of monitoring condition of stream and riparian habitat
- 1,300 acres of woodland will be restored
- 30,200 weed treatments will be evaluated

➤ NLCS-National Monument and National Conservation Areas.

\$1,252,000 in annual funds for management of the NLCS previously contributed by the Soil, Water and Air subactivity will be shifted from the Soil, Water and Air subactivity to the NLCS-National Monument and National Conservation Areas subactivity in 2009. This transfer will result in reductions in accomplishments in many types of Soil, Water and Air work and equivalent increases in the NLCS-National Monument and National Conservation Areas subactivity accomplishments. The most significant in Soil, Water and Air reductions in 2009 will occur in the following work:

- 1,238 water resource sites inventoried of water resources
- 500 acres of grass/shrub/PJ vegetation inventoried
- 33,500 acres of watershed assessment)
- 5,020 acres of invasive/noxious weeds inventoried
- 24 miles of streams and riparian area inventoried
- 9 interdisciplinary plans completed
- 9 water rights filings and other related actions would be taken
- 400 acres of shrub/grass vegetation treatments
- 5 shrub/grass/forest projects constructed
- 625 acres of weeds treated
- 20 air and climate sites monitored
- 86 miles of stream and riparian habitat monitored
- 120 water resources sites monitored
- 1,210 acres of shrub and grass vegetation treatments monitored

➤ Community Growth. Growth of western communities and the management of adjacent public land resources are inextricably connected. Demand for water, suitability of soils for development, impacts on water quality, fire and vegetation management, and air quality are all in play along the wildland-urban interface and require contribution of the Soil, Water and Air program. This program will be a

valuable tool in addressing the impacts of community growth in 2009 and into the future.

- Energy and Non-Energy Development Resource development for energy and non-energy commodities inevitably impacts land, water and air. In planning for wise use of resources on public land the Soil, Water and Air program will provide information to minimize the impacts. For those that do occur, mitigation of impacts on soil, water and air resources through implementation and effectiveness monitoring of best management practices will support nearly all resources.

Abandoned Mine Lands

Every AML project planned for 2009 will focus on physical safety, and/or environmental hazards. In 2009, the BLM plans to improve water quality on 2,931 acres by funding approximately 60 ongoing projects in 12 states. These projects are selected annually by a committee that uses AML priorities and established criteria to determine the projects for the year. Additionally, the AML Program plans to accomplish the following OIG recommendations:

- Improve the quality and quantity of location data of AMLs posing immediate dangers.
- Deliver web based e-Learning with a curriculum founded on the AML Handbook.
- Implement the Arizona zone-management model for better accountability in other states.
- Place appropriate focus on the Saginaw, Kelly/Rand, Caselton, and Virginia City properties.
- Study and propose alternatives to land withdrawal rules and processes that appear to allow reclaimed lands to be re-staked.
- Collaborate with the Mining Law Administration Program to adequately enforce mining laws in order to prevent AMLs.

SOIL, AIR AND WATER MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	91% 126,821/ 140,096	90% 128,329/ 143,209	90% 128,829/ 143,290	90% 129,329/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,810/ 143,290	90% 129,310/ 143,290	+0%	91% 130,897/ 143,290
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$15,104	\$16,781	\$14,918	0	\$13,757	\$17,879	\$17,315	-\$564	\$17,315
Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)	\$119	\$131	\$116	\$0	\$107	\$139	\$134	+\$1	\$132
Comments:	The denominator change in 2005 is based on BLM perfecting the inventory process which resulted in a more precise inventory of stream/shoreline miles. BLM-Minimum desired condition is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend.								
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	45% 115,991,274/ 258M	48% 123,949,644/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	51% 131,756,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	59% 151,418,846/ 258M	+3%	68% 175,430,846/ 258M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$44,914	\$41,193	\$46,987	\$0	\$56,330	\$57,253	\$64,302	+\$7,049	\$64,302
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.39	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$0	\$0.42	\$0.40	\$0.43	+\$0.03	\$0.37
Comments:	Two performance measures (wetlands and uplands) were combined to make one measure which counts total acres. As a result of the 2006 program assessment, BLM Forest Lands are now included and the denominator has been stabilized to show more consistent trend data. The new formula is shown beginning in 2004. Land Health Assessments being conducted through 2012 will add approximately 8 million acres each year to desired condition. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$2,897,492 in 2007 which will result in 72,079 acres treated, \$922,964 in 2008 which will result in 55,114 acres treated, and \$7,048,935 in 2009, which will result in 229,417 acres treated. Acres treated do not all reach desired condition in the first year. Treated acres here are shown as achieving desired condition 25% in the first year and 25% each of the next three years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetlands is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for uplands is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2.								

SOIL, AIR AND WATER MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of surface waters acres managed by DOI that meet State EPA Approved Water Quality Standards. (SP)	Establish Baseline	87% 282,167/ 324,628	87% 282,966/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	87% 283,616/ 324,628	+0%	88% 286,216/ 324,628
Comments:	Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The BLM uses State EPA reports to provide results for this measure.								
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by DOI that meet State (EPA Approved) Water Quality Standards. (SP)	89% 128,765/ 144,138	91% 123,667/ 136,327	91% 123,988/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	91% 124,188/ 136,327	+0%	92% 125,188/ 136,327
Comments:	*Support Measure - No cost will be shown. The denominator change in 2005 is based on BLM perfecting the inventory process which resulted in a more precise inventory of stream/shoreline miles. The BLM uses State EPA reports to provide results for this measure.								
Number of acres of inventory, assessment, and monitoring of upland and wetlands (Bur)	74,474,220	90,036,856	47,437,263	39,717,222	43,658,752	44,263,051	44,263,051	0%	44,263,051
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$66,880	\$82,242	\$74,099	\$0	\$77,750	\$83,710	\$81,735	-\$1,975	\$81,735
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.90	\$0.91	\$1.56	\$0	\$1.78	\$1.89	\$1.85	-\$0.04	\$1.85
Comments:	Acres of inventory, assessment, and monitoring are based on actual projects and will vary between years. The 2004 and 2005 actuals include large scale wildlife inventories in Alaska for the North Slope Science Initiative, and the Bering Glacier Challenge Cost Share Partnership.								
Number of projects constructed or maintained or activity plans developed to achieve desired conditions on uplands, wetlands, and riparian areas. (Bur)	10,110	9,538	7,251	7,192	9,077	9,103	9,227	+2%	9,227
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$60,103	\$50,170	\$53,654	\$0	\$56,489	\$57,000	\$58,099	+\$1099	\$58,099

SOIL, AIR AND WATER MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Project or Plan (in dollars)</i>	\$5,945	\$5,260	\$7,400	\$0	\$6,223	\$6,262	\$6,297	+\$35	\$6,297
Comments:	This measure includes increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$73,758 in 2007, which will result in 6 stream/riparian projects; \$511,486 in 2008, which will result in 12 lake/wetland projects, 11 shrub/grass projects, and 3 native plant materials projects, and \$1,099,344 in 2009, which will result in 19 additional shrub/grass projects constructed, 25 shrub/grass projects maintained, 36 additional stream/riparian projects constructed, and 44 stream/riparian projects maintained. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.								
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	661,701	584,013	807,271	535,000	868,577	840,000	840,000	0%	840,000
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Data gathered in 2007 supports higher performance than originally planned. The 2009 target has been adjusted to reflect the new data.								
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (Bur)	UNK	UNK	UNK	8% 300/ 3831	15% 564/ 3,831	23% 864/ 3831	30% 1164/ 3831	+7%	54% 2064/ 3831
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	0	0	0	0	\$15,383	\$16,326	\$16,360	+\$34	\$16,360
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$58,270	\$54,419	\$54,533	+\$114	\$54,533
Comments:	In 2007, 3,831 acres of Abandoned Mine Lands were identified as in progress of remediation. The results shown in this table have been changed to cumulative percent to track the progress of this phase of remediation. Prior year data was not cumulative and is no longer shown. The annual results for prior years included: 2004-336 acres. 2005-934 acres, and 2006-1,117 acres remediated. A large number of multi year projects were completed in 2005 and 2006. The Abandoned Mine Land program had a funding decrease of -\$1.0 million in 2007 which results in reduced targets beginning in 2007.								
Number of actions taken to assure sufficient water supply to meet management objectives. (Bur)	11,067	36,181	27,695	22,856	27,990	21,634	23,268	+8%	23,268
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$16,169	\$17,145	\$14,373	\$0	\$13,069	\$12,184	\$12,263	-\$79	\$12,263

SOIL, AIR AND WATER MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Action Taken (in dollars)</i>	\$1,461	\$474	\$519	\$0	\$467	\$564	\$527	-\$37	\$527
Comments:	Measure is new in 2007. Historical data is provided for previous years. Results are actual projects planned and will vary between years. Refinement to the definition of actions counted in this measure will result in lower targets beginning in 2008. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$78,798 in 2009, which will result in 1,634 actions to meet management objectives.								
Inventory Water Resources (number of stations monitored)	7,475	6,459	7,165	7,432	9,049	7,500	7,984	0	7,984
Soil Inventory (acres surveyed)	399,764	629,829	839,996	1,300,000	1,011,238	1,000,000	1,000,000	0	1,000,000
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	12,657,276	5,027,436	3,223,553	3,000,000	6,292,032	3,000,000	2,931,515	-68,485	2,931,515
Process water rights actions (number).	9,840	13,561	8,992	8,000	9,896	8,000	7,991	-9	7,991
Implement abandoned mine land projects to restore water quality (number).	60	934	1,117	300	1,534	1,466	1,466	0	1,466
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number of projects).	284	344	325	300	238	200	190	-10	190
Assess climate conditions (number of projects) (New PE in FY 2008)	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	100	100	0	100
Monitor water resources (number).	6,376	9,065	6,948	5,000	5,188	5,000	4,910	-90	4,910
The 2009 column reflects a performance shift to the new NLCS National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity which includes: 1,283 water resources inventoried; 33,485 acres of soil inventories; 9 water rights actions processed; 20 air resource/climatic conditions projects monitored; and 120 water resources monitored, and a performance increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative which will result in 10 air resource/climatic conditions projects monitored, 1,477 water resources inventoried, and 30 water resources monitored. For more details, please see the performance table at the end of the NLCS subactivity write-up.									

Activity: Lands Resources Subactivity: Rangeland Management

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Range Management

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009			Change from 2008 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Range (\$000)	68,263	73,036	+1,257	-3,567	70,726	-2,310
FTE	633	662	0	-20	642	-20
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
Nat'l Invasive Species Info Mgmt System: 010-04-01-02-02-0415-00	118	59			59	0
RAS: 010-04-01-02-02-0423-00	500	500		-24	476	-24
RTSS: 010-04-01-02-02-0423-00	80	80		10	90	10

Summary of 2009 Program Changes for Range Management

Request Component	\$0	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Restoration of NLCS funding to 2008 Request level	-296	
• Elimination of 2008 Earmark: ID Dept of Agriculture - Weeds	-984	
• Organizational & Administrative Streamlining	-255	-1
• Travel & Relocation expenses	-231	
• Performance Contracting savings	-50	
• National Fish & Wildlife Foundation funding	-345	
• Nat'l Monument & Nat'l Conservation Area funding (new subactivity created)	-1,906	-20
• Healthy Lands Initiative funding to benefitting subactivity	+500	+1
TOTAL, Program Changes	-3,567	-20

JUSTIFICATION OF 2009 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2008 budget request for the Rangeland Management program is \$ 70,726,000 and 636 FTE, a net program change of -\$3,567,000 and -20 FTE from the 2008 enacted budget.

Reduction of Unrequested NLCS Increase in 2008 (-\$295,000) - In 2008, the Congress provided an additional \$295,000 in the Rangeland Management program, for range management projects in the National Landscape Conservation System. This budget proposes reducing the Rangeland Management subactivity by \$295,000 to address higher

priorities. For more information about the new NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity, see Section III.

Idaho Department of Agriculture Weed Management Activities Earmark (-\$984,000) –

In 2008, Congress provided \$984,000 in pass-through funding for the Idaho State Department of Agriculture. The Budget eliminates this earmark in order to fund higher priority BLM projects. The Idaho Department of Agriculture's program promoting cooperative weed management activities is a well established organization and is fully capable of sustaining itself under State leadership. BLM's continued commitment to supporting this program will continue to be implemented through the local BLM field offices, which provide technical support, equipment, chemicals, and limited indirect funding, as well as assistance in building good working relationships and partnerships at the local level. BLM will continue to fund a biocontrol technician position in support of BLM & IDA weed management efforts.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (-\$345,000) –

This decrease reflects a reduction of pass-through funding that is provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). NFWF is a well-established program that is able to independently generate significant amounts of funding. Reducing this funding will enable BLM to target funds to other priority areas. The BLM will continue to work cooperatively with the NFWF to conserve wildlife resources on BLM land where possible.

National Monuments and National Conservation Areas Subactivity (new subactivity created) (-\$1,906,000) -

The BLM is proposing a new subactivity to fund base operations at National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. As a result, \$1.9 million is shifted from the Rangeland Management subactivity to the new subactivity. The funding shifted from the Rangeland Management subactivity is funding currently spent in the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, to meet the goals of the Rangeland Management program. The funding will continue to be spent on Rangeland Management priorities but will be managed through the NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. Performance in the Rangeland Management subactivity will decrease due to the funding shift; however, this performance will be shifted to the NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity and is shown in the performance goals for that subactivity. For more information about the new NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity, see section III.

Healthy Lands Initiative program (+\$500,000) -

The BLM proposes an increase of \$500,000 for the Healthy Lands Initiative funding that is contained in the Rangeland Management subactivity. In 2008, Congress provided \$2,461,000 for Healthy Lands Initiative funding in this subactivity. BLM eliminated the single subactivity for the Healthy Lands Initiative and distributing the funding among seven subactivities. For 2009, BLM proposes a total of \$2,961,000 in the Rangeland Management subactivity, an increase of \$500,000. The total funding request for the Healthy Lands Initiative is \$14,922,000. The distribution of funding between subactivities, and the work to be performed, is described in the Healthy Lands Initiative chapter in the Crosscutting Activities section of the Justifications.

Program changes for the HLI program will assist the BLM in achieving performance goals by:

- collection of monitoring and assessment data,

- development and implementation of activity plans to address allotment and landscape level grazing management, and
- development and implementation of rangeland improvements to benefit wildlife, range, watershed resources on a landscape level.

Program Performance Change								
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 Planned + Fixed Costs)	2009 Presidents Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. [SP]	117% 2,730/ 2,342	103% 2,565/ 2,479	79% 2,058/ 2,600	85% 2,210/ 2,600	85% 2,210/ 2,600	90% 3,245/ 3,606	+5%	100% 1,355/ 1,355
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	18,908	21,027	23,792	26,476	26,476	25,654	-822	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre	\$6,926	\$8,198	\$11,560	\$11,980	\$11,980	\$7,906	-4,074	0
Comments	The grazing strategy or planned number considers all permits due for renewal and a portion of the existing backlog to be completed by each office during the reporting period. A customer service standard is being implemented in 2007 to reduce the permits in backlog status.							
Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases (number)	2,691	2,410	2,927	2,780	2,780	3,245	+465	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$8,152	\$10,019	\$12,655	\$12,019	\$12,019	\$14,030	+\$2,010	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre	\$3,029.36	\$4,157.37	\$4,323.64	\$4,323.64	\$4,323.64	\$4,323.64	\$4,323.64	0
Comments								
Monitor Grazing Allotments (number)	3,147	2,683	3,037	2,537	2,537	2,497	-40	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$18,698	\$15,901	\$15,741	\$13,149	\$13,149	\$12,942	-\$207,324	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre	\$5,941.54	\$5,926.68	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	0
Comments								
Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	53,064	75,406	42,424	80,500	80,500	96,760	+16,260	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,125.49	\$1,024.77	\$1,519.20	\$2,882.71	\$2,882.71	\$3,464.98	+\$582.27	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre	\$21.21	\$13.59	\$35.81	\$35.81	\$35.81	\$35.81	\$35.81	0
Comments								
Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	152,257	83,682	13,550	9,400	9,400	10,000	+600	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$316.694	\$503.765	\$49.457	\$34.310	\$34.310	\$36,500	\$2,190	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre	\$2.08	\$6.02	\$3.65	\$3.65	\$3.65	\$3.65	\$3.65	0
Comments								
Inventory for	4,168,702	6,409,245	6,903,116	5,400,000	5,400,000	5,913,911	+513,911	0

Program Performance Change								
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 Planned + Fixed Costs)	2009 Presidents Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious weeds (acres).								
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$1,625.793	\$1,730.496	\$2,139.965	\$1,674.000	\$1,674.000	\$1,833.312	+\$159.312	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost Per acre</i>	\$0.39	\$0.27	\$0.31	\$0.31	\$0.31	\$0.31	\$0.31	0
<i>Comments:</i>								
Apply Weed Treatments (acres).	205,256	135,787	231,727	245,000	245,000	265,698	+20,698	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$6,014.000	\$4,550.22 ₂	\$5,953.066	\$6,294.050	\$6,294.050	\$6,825.781	+531.731	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost Per acre</i>	\$29.30	\$33.51	\$25.69	\$25.69	\$25.69	\$25.69	\$25.69	0
<i>Comments:</i>								
Evaluate Weed Treatment (acres)	229,717	278,351	236,000	227,000	227,000	223,925	-3,075	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$728.202	\$2,274.81 ₁	\$1,243.720	\$1,196.290	\$1,196.29 ₀	\$1,180.084	-\$16.206	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost Per acre</i>	\$3.17	\$2.26	\$5.27	\$5.27	\$5.27	\$5.27	\$5.27	0
<i>Comments:</i>								
Evaluate Rangeland Health	1,287	1,408	1,586	1,488	1,488	1,484	-4	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$7,646.761	\$8,344.76 ₅	\$8,220.412	\$7,712.467	\$7,712.467	\$7,691,735.20	-\$20,732.44	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost Per acre</i>	\$5,941.54	\$5,926.68	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	\$5,183.11	0
<i>Comments:</i>	The 2009 column contains performance increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative as follows: 44,760 shrub/grass treatments, 10,244 acres of weed treatments applied, 101,801 acres of weeds inventoried, 868 acres of weed treatments evaluated, 4642 shrub/grass treatments monitored, 10 rangeland health evaluations, 29 grazing allotments monitored, and 47 grazing allotment/permits/leases issued.							
Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages. Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2009 at the 2008 level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change. Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2009 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2009. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components – Rangeland is land on which the indigenous vegetation is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs, or shrubs and is managed as a natural ecosystem. If plants are introduced, they are managed similarly. Rangelands include natural grasslands, shrublands, savannas, oak and pinyon-juniper woodlands, deserts, tundra, alpine communities, marshes, wet meadows, and riparian zones. The Rangeland Management Program is responsible for:

- Vegetation management that supports the Department's strategic goals for sustaining biological communities and improving the health of landscapes and watersheds through management of 187 million acres of lands within the 12 western states, including Alaska. Proper vegetation management on these lands provides for a variety of products and values, including wildlife habitat, forage for livestock, recreational opportunities, open space, scenic beauty, and watersheds.

- Maintaining land health while supporting multiple uses. This is accomplished through permit terms and conditions, range improvements, monitoring, and working with a variety of external partners. Rangeland conservation and restoration efforts are targeted towards priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives.
- Invasive species and noxious weed management. An important facet of the BLM's multiple-use mission is the management of vegetation and the protection of the soil resource on public lands. To meet that responsibility, the BLM completed a multi-year effort in 2007 to develop a programmatic environmental impact statement and environmental report that contains national guidance for using herbicides and other treatment methods to manage vegetation on BLM-administered public lands in 12 western states. This effort also supports implementation of the National Fire Plan and the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 by taking more aggressive actions to reduce catastrophic wildfire risk on public lands.



Proper livestock grazing management on public rangelands continues to be an achievable objective within the Healthy Lands Initiative to maintain and improve land health.

- Livestock administration. This is guided by the Grazing Regulations, Fundamentals of Rangeland Health, and Standards and Guidelines for Grazing Administration. Primary authorities for the BLM to carry out its program include the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, as amended, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*.

The Rangeland Management Program supports:

- Healthy Lands Initiative
- Conservation in coordination with NLCS (National Landscape Conservation System). A total of 20 FTE and \$1,906,000 will be moved to the new NLCS-National Monuments & Conservation Areas subactivity in 2009.

Long Term Vision– The long term vision for the Rangeland Management Program includes:

- Complete ecological site descriptions and land health evaluations for local, regional and national use;

- Collecting monitoring and assessment data, evaluating effectiveness, and adapting management as needed to improve resource condition and trend;
- Achieve land use plan vegetative and watershed goals and objectives, and land health standards through implementing management actions;
- Stabilize livestock grazing permit security by efficiently processing 10 year grazing permits/leases and transfers;
- Preventing the introduction and spread of new invasive species and reducing the number of acres infested with invasive or noxious weeds.
- Return western landscapes to their normal fire cycle, with an emphasis on the Great Basin.

Critical Factors- Critical factors affecting the Rangeland Management Program performance include:

- Climate change and its potential to affect specific long-term vegetation management goals.
- Fire cycle, especially with annual grasses, that challenge restoration practices.
- Enjoined grazing rule, increasing litigation, protests and appeals on EAs and RMPs, and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) workloads impact ability to complete monitoring, land health assessments, permit renewals, treatments, and projects.
- Existing regulation, policy and NEPA requirements has resulted in permit renewal being a major office workload keeping staff out of the field where they should concentrate on land health assessments, evaluations, monitoring, and allotment management planning.
- Elimination of the 8100/8200 (Range Improvement) Program has been a principle funding source for addressing areas not achieving land health standards due to livestock grazing.
- An increasing factor influencing the ability to conduct more monitoring and land treatments is the number of protests and appeals filed on grazing decisions by outside interests.

Means and Strategies - The Rangeland Management Program's means and strategies to achieve performance goals are:

- 1) Issue permit/lease renewals through improved RMP analysis, utilize criteria for prioritizing allotments, prioritize allotments for processing use large geographic areas to conduct land health evaluations and subsequent NEPA analysis,;
- 2) Implement the Vegetation Management Treatment EIS and ER (Environmental Record) to manage noxious weeds and invasive species, and other vegetation;
- 3) Implement the Interagency Ecological Site standards and definitions which will enable Federal agencies to share data across agencies;
- 4) Enhance land health assessment and evaluation across programs, scales and into RMPs;
- 5) Enhance data management systems to support management needs and provide for public disclosure; and
- 6) Implement the results of the DOI emergency stabilization and rehabilitation evaluation to manage cost effectiveness and treatment effectiveness.

Other Funding Sources - The activities of the Rangeland Management Program are funded by three primary sources other than appropriated funds

- BLM can enter into agreements with stakeholders, usually grazing permittees, to collect monitoring data using contributed labor;

- Weed management often occurs in partnership with County weed boards or County government. These may involve funding, in-kind-labor, or volunteer work; and
- A portion of the grazing fees returned to BLM Field/District Offices (8100/8200 program funds) are used to fund weed management, facilitate improved grazing management, and implement projects to meet land health standards.

Strategic Plan – The Rangeland Management Program supports the Resource Protection mission goal from the Department’s Strategic Plan as well as the BLM Directors’ emphasis area of Managing Rangelands and Forests to achieve Healthy and Productive Watersheds. The outcome measures are related to increasing the quantity and quality of sagebrush steppe, grasslands, forest lands, and water quality. The key intermediate outcome measures include increasing the percent of lands managed or influenced by the BLM for which conditions are known, and the percent of priority acres targeted for restoration where treatments are completed to achieve a desired condition. . Desired condition for uplands is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2. The description of desired condition includes measurable objectives for the identified attributes, including physical, chemical, hydrologic, and biologic attributes. The desired condition for a particular area may or may not be the attributes that represent natural conditions or indicate that natural processes predominate in the area. Primary output measures for the rangeland management areas include inventories (emphasis on invasive and noxious weeds), conducting assessments (emphasis on healthy rangelands and permit renewals), and implementing projects in upland areas that focus on landscape scale projects as described in the Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI), sage-grouse habitat restoration, ensuring environmentally sound energy development, and management of OHV use through involvement in the land use planning and NEPA process. (See the “Rangeland Management Performance Summary” at the end of this program discussion).

The Rangeland Management Program also supports the Resource Use mission goal from the Department’s Strategic Plan as well as the BLM Directors’ emphasis area of providing commodity uses with issuance of grazing permits. .

2009 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

2007 Program Accomplishments- In 2007, the Rangeland Management Program accomplished the following:

- 2,058 grazing permits were fully processed. An additional 869 permits were issued using the authority provided in PL 108-108. The average cost to issue these permits was \$5,178 per permit.
- 489 range improvement projects were completed.
- 868,577 acres of rangeland were restored to conditions specified in management plans.
- 6.9 million acres were inventoried for the presence of invasive plant species.
- 231,727 acres were treated for invasive plant species.
- Monitoring was conducted on 3,037 allotments and land health evaluated on 1,586 allotments.

2008 Planned Program Performance

Rangeland Management and Grazing Permit Renewals- Emphasis will be placed on issuing grazing permit/lease renewals, building partnerships essential to ensure a successful weed management program, and providing vegetative technical support to all other programs and use authorizations in a timely, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner.

Processing and issuing 10 year livestock grazing permits and leases continues to be the principle workload focus for the program. In 2007, a total of 2,927 permits and leases were issued using Congressional language. In 2008, a total of 2,780 permits and leases are planned to be issued. In order to more efficiently and effectively address the current permit workload, the next spike of expiring permits in 2009 and 2010, and the future workload of expiring permits, the Rangeland Management Program is updating the grazing administration manuals and handbooks. These documents are being updated to address the following challenges:

- timely processing of expiring permits and requests for livestock grazing transfers
- managing the competing demands for interdisciplinary team work for other priorities (e.g., planning, weeds management, Healthy Lands Initiative, and energy).

Work will include completing an integrated land health assessment for priority rangelands and developing a variety of alternatives including range improvements and vegetation treatments on areas where changes are needed to meet land health standards. All existing data, land health assessments, and monitoring data will be collected and evaluated on grazing allotments to determine if land health standards are met, and if not, whether current livestock grazing management is a significant causal factor. The BLM will develop environmental assessments with full public disclosure on those allotments not meeting standards because of current livestock grazing management.

Support for Healthy Lands Initiative - The Rangeland Management Program supports the Healthy Land Initiative through collection of monitoring and assessment data, development and implementation of activity plans to address allotment and landscape level grazing management, and development and implementation of rangeland improvements to benefit wildlife, rangeland, and watershed resources on a landscape level.

Sage Grouse & Sagebrush Habitats - Continue to conduct rangeland management and implement actions to support cooperative conservation of sage-grouse and sagebrush habitats on public lands using guidance from the National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (Nov. 2004) and the National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy Business Plan (July 2006).

Rangeland management and grazing permit renewal work planned in 2008 includes:

- Issuing 2,780 livestock grazing permits,
- Treating 80,500 acres of shrub and grass vegetation,
- Monitoring 9,400 acres of shrub and grass vegetative treatments,
- Monitoring 2,537 grazing allotments, and
- Completing 1,488 rangeland health evaluations.

Weed Management and Invasive Species Program - Ongoing early detection and rapid response systems are being implemented on all BLM lands especially in areas where the BLM is facing emerging invasive species issues such as Sudden Oak Death in California/Oregon, *Dreissena polymorpha* (Zebra mussels) in Arizona/Nevada, and *Cactoblastis cactorum* (Cactus moth) which is slowly spreading in the Southern U.S.

Partners are essential to ensuring success in BLM's weed management and invasive species program. Noxious or invasive weed management is being pursued using BLM's Partners Against Weeds Action Plan (PAW) across three areas of emphasis: education, inventory, and control. These areas of emphasis are also identified in the National Invasive Species Management Plan. Partnerships serve as a clearinghouse for documenting noxious weed locations and treatment efforts. BLM offices will continue to develop and implement Coordinated Weed Management Areas (CWMA's) and coordinate management plans on high priority areas, including lands found within the National Landscape Conservation System. One public concern is that western States vegetative resources are responding to global climate change where native and sensitive species will be increasingly replaced by more aggressive introduced species. The rate and magnitude of this conversion is not yet well understood.

Infestations of leafy spurge and other emerging invasive weeds infest more than five million acres of land in 35 States and the prairie provinces of Canada. Leafy spurge is a native of Eurasia that causes significant problems by invading grazing lands for cattle and horses, reducing rangeland productivity and plant diversity, degrading wildlife habitat, displacing sensitive species, and drastically reducing land values. Habitat occupied by leafy spurge has doubled in acreage every ten years since the early 1900s and is expanding beyond its foothold in the western United States. In the Northern Great Plains, BLM manages lands in eastern Montana, western North Dakota, and the northwest corner of South Dakota extending to the banks of the Missouri River. Of the 214,000 acres of public lands in the Great Plains infested with invasive species, 204,000 acres, or 96 percent, are infested with leafy spurge.

Tamarisk is an introduced invasive shrub-tree that was planted decades ago along waterways and railroad rights-of-ways for erosion control and to serve as windbreaks. Its prolific reproductive traits and broad ecological tolerances have allowed tamarisk to spread quickly within the 12 western States, adversely affecting many water dependent activities across the southwestern United States. Along the Rio Grande River, in particular, tamarisk threatens water transport and is resulting in the loss of wildlife habitat. Tamarisk adversely affects community water supplies, replaces native vegetation and associated fauna, and modifies soil chemistry, river channels, and stream flows, as well as increases



Angora goats controlling leafy spurge. BLM actively pursues integrated vegetation methods to control invasive and noxious weeds.

the risk of flooding during heavy rainfall episodes. Tamarisk infests an estimated two million acres of riparian lands in the western States. In the Rio Grande River Basin area, which covers the Rio Grande Basin from north of Albuquerque, New Mexico, to below Big Bend National Park, tamarisk infests an estimated 57,000 acres of public land and has now been detected as far north in parts of Wyoming and Montana.

Weed management work planned in 2008 includes:

- Conducting periodic and systematic weed and other invasive specie(s) inventories on approximately 5.4 million acres;
- Supporting invasive and noxious weed control and management of weed-infested sites in sagebrush communities to enhance sage grouse habitat in western states with native sagebrush communities;
- Treating 245,000 acres of weeds and invasive species to achieve desired condition; and
- Evaluating weed treatments on 227,000 acres.

2009 Program Performance

Interior Provision Section 418 requests – Interior General Provision Section 418 requests an extension of the Section 325 of the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act 2004, PL 108-108 for permit/lease renewal for an additional year.

Rangeland Management and Grazing Permit Renewals - Due to the categorization of permits and leases along with the Interior General provisions Section 418 request and new manuals and handbooks to be issued by BLM in 2008, less time is anticipated to be necessary to issue permits/leases and transfers. An increased emphasis will be to refocus rangeland management specialists' time in the field to collect monitoring and assessment data, and plan/implement grazing management plans and associated range improvements to improve land health. Building partnerships will continue to ensure a successful weed management program. Providing vegetative technical support to all other programs and for use authorizations will continue in a timely, efficient, and environmentally responsible manner. Processing and issuing 10 year livestock grazing permits and leases will become more administrative and less time consuming where allotments achieve land health standards.

Rangeland management and grazing permit renewal work planned in 2009 includes:

- Issuing 3,245 livestock grazing permits,
- Treating 96,760 acres of shrub and grass vegetation to achieve desired condition, including 44,800 acres in HLI areas,
- Monitoring 10,000 acres of shrub and grass vegetative treatments, including 4,600 acres in HLI areas,
- Monitoring 2,497 grazing allotments, including 29 allotments in HLI areas, and
- Completing 1,484 rangeland health evaluations, including 10 allotments evaluated in HLI areas.

Weed Management and Invasive Species Program - Emerging invasive species on BLM lands throughout the west will require the BLM to expand its ongoing early detection and rapid response systems (EDRR) and implement EDRR in areas where the BLM faces invasive species that were limited in their expansion and/or previously unknown to the west such as Sudden Oak Death in California/Oregon, Quagga mussels (most likely *Dreissena polymorpha* - Zebra mussels) in Arizona/Nevada, and *Cactoblastis cactorum* (Cactus moth) which is slowly, but steadily spreading in the Southern U.S. Partners are crucial for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling and managing noxious weeds and other invasive species. The BLM actively pursues noxious or invasive weed management emphasis using

BLM's Partners Against Weeds Action Plan (PAW) in three areas of: education, inventory, and control. These areas are also emphasized in the National Invasive Species Management Plan. Collaborative efforts as well as partnerships serve as a clearinghouse for documenting noxious weed locations and treatment efforts. BLM offices will continue to develop and implement Coordinated Weed Management Areas (CWMA's) and coordinate management plans on high priority areas, including lands found within the National Landscape Conservation System. It is not yet well understood what the rate and magnitude of the conversion of native species that are being replaced by more aggressive species is contributed from global climate changes and how it is increasing the rate of desertification; however, there is public concern that western States vegetative resources are responding to changes and the BLM faces vegetation management issues for maintaining and restoring the public lands.

Infestations of non-native grasses such as annual brome species (red brome, downey brome or cheatgrass) now infest more than 25 million acres of public lands in the West creating fire-prone ecosystems as well as impacting critical habitat for species such as sage grouse. Other species such as leafy spurge and other invasive weeds infest more than five million acres of land in 35 States and the prairie provinces of Canada. Leafy spurge, a native of Eurasia has already caused significant problems by invading grazing lands for cattle and horses, reducing rangeland productivity and plant diversity, degrading wildlife habitat, displacing sensitive species, and drastically reducing land values. Habitat occupied by leafy spurge has doubled in acreage every ten years since the early 1900s and is expanding beyond its foothold in the western United States.

Water thirsty Tamarisk, also known as Salt Cedar, is an introduced shrub-tree planted decades ago along waterways for erosion control and to serve as windbreaks. Tamarisk's prolific reproductive traits and broad ecological tolerances has already affected many water dependent activities across the southwestern United States and is now found within the 12 western States In the Rio Grande River Basin area, which covers the Rio Grande Basin from north of Albuquerque, New Mexico, to below Big Bend National Park, Texas. Tamarisk interferes with water transport resulting in the loss of wildlife habitat and now infests an estimated two million acres of riparian lands in the western States. Tamarisk can now be found as far north as in Wyoming and Montana. Without control and management, Tamarisk will continue to adversely affect community water supplies, increase the frequency of wildfires, replace native vegetation and associated fauna, while molding soil chemistry, river channels, and stream flows, as well as increases the risk of flooding during heavy rainfall episodes.

Weed management work planned in 2009 includes:

- Conducting periodic and systematic weed and other invasive specie(s) inventories on approximately 6 million acres, including 101,800 acres in HLI areas;
- Supporting invasive and noxious weed control and management of weed-infested sites in sagebrush communities to enhance sage grouse habitat in western states with native sagebrush communities;
- Treating 250,000 acres of weeds and invasive species to achieve desired condition, including 18,400 acres in HLI areas; and
- Evaluating weed treatments on 227,000 acres, including 9,400 acres in HLI areas.

Support for Healthy Lands Initiative - The Rangeland Management Program proposes \$2.96 million to support the Healthy Land Initiative through collection of monitoring and

assessment data, development and implementation of activity plans to address allotment and landscape level grazing management, and development and implementation of rangeland improvements to benefit wildlife, rangeland, and watershed resources on a landscape level.

Work planned in Healthy Lands Initiative units include:

- Apply shrub and grass treatments on 67,455 acres,
- Conduct weed treatment on 21,500 acres,
- Evaluate weed treatments on 39,840 acres,

Sage Grouse & Sagebrush Habitats - Continue to conduct rangeland management and implement actions to support cooperative conservation of sage-grouse and sagebrush habitats on public lands using guidance from the National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (Nov. 2004) and the National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy Business Plan (July 2006).

Integration with other Programs

– The Rangeland Management Program often provides the communication link between permittees and other programs as projects and plans are implemented. For example, the rangeland management specialist is responsible for coordinating livestock management following prescribed fire and other vegetation management projects and often provides the expertise for vegetation restoration and rehabilitation activities. Rangeland management specialists are often

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Rangeland Management Program

One of the highest priorities for grazing administration is the processing of grazing permit renewals. Field Offices are facing challenges to achieve this task over the past several years with a large backlog of permits and leases that are not yet fully processed. The BLM's Activity Based Costing data is used to evaluate output unit costs of permit/lease workload measures and overall costs of producing these units. The ABC data has been used to help generate questions to Range Specialists in order to develop a Grazing Strategy to process permits/leases more efficiently. ABC data was also used to assist with formulation of questions relating to permit renewals and land health assessment processes for two State Alternative Internal Control Reviews that were conducted in 2007.

the resource advisors on wildfire firefighting teams because they are often the most familiar with terrain and the resources at risk. Interdisciplinary teams that assess and evaluate rangeland health are usually led by a range specialist who helps identify ecological sites and potential vegetation communities in order to classify wildlife habitat and it's potential.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. [SP]	108% 2512/ 2329	117% 2,730/ 2,342	103% 2,565/ 2,479	100% 2,600/ 2,600	79% 2,058/ 2,600	85% 2210/ 2,600	90% 3,245/ 3,606	+5%	100% 1,355/ 1,355
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	19,513	18,908	21,027	0	23,792	26,476	25,654	-\$822	25,654
Actual/Projected Cost per permit or lease (in dollars)	\$7,768	\$6,926	\$8,198	\$0	\$11,560	\$11,980	\$7,906	-\$4,074	\$18,933
Comments:	The grazing strategy or planned number considers all permits due for renewal and a portion of the existing backlog to be completed by each office during the reporting period. A customer service standard is being implemented in 2007 to reduce the permits in backlog status.								
Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing and issuing grazing permits/leases. [SP]	\$4,227	\$4,088	\$4,956	\$5,000	\$5,178	\$5,178	\$5,178	0%	\$5,178
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Increases in 2006 of protests and appeals, and increases in labor costs, have caused an increase in the cost of issuing grazing permits and leases which will continue in 2007 and 2008.								
Average time (average reduction, number of days) for processing and issuance of grazing permits and leases (lower number is good). [SP]	215	207	204	204	116	116	116	0%	116
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. BLM has reduced the processing time for grazing permits and leases from 215 days to 204 days over a three year period beginning in 2003.								
Percent of range improvements completed as planned. [SP]	new measure	new measure	new measure	95% 95/ 100	104% 489/ 469	95% 446/ 469	95% 446/ 469	0%	95% 446/ 469
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. This is a new measure. Historical data is not available. The target percentage of 95%, or 95/100 was used until the baseline could be established.								
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	45% 115,991,274/ 258M	48% 123,949,644/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	51% 131,756,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846 / 258M	59% 151,418,846/ 258M	+3%	68% 175,430,846/ 258M

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$44,914	\$41,193	\$46,987	\$0	\$56,330	\$57,253	\$64,302	+\$7,049	\$64,302
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.39	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$0	\$0.42	\$0.40	\$0.43	+\$0.03	\$0.37
Comment:	Two performance measures (wetlands and uplands) were combined to make one measure which counts total acres. As a result of the 2006 program assessment, BLM Forest Lands are now included and the denominator has been stabilized to show more consistent trend data. The new formula is shown beginning in 2004. Land Health Assessments being conducted through 2012 will add approximately 8 million acres each year to desired condition. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$2,897,492 in 2007 which will result in 72,079 acres treated, \$922,964 in 2008 which will result in 55,114 acres treated, and \$7,048,935 in 2009, which will result in 229,417 acres treated. Acres treated do not all reach desired condition in the first year. Treated acres here are shown as achieving desired condition 25% in the first year and 25% each of the next three years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetlands is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for uplands is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2.								
Contributing Programs:	Soil, Water, and Air Management, Forestry Management, Riparian Management, Challenge Cost Share, Oregon and California Grant Lands								
Number of projects constructed or maintained or activity plans developed to achieve desired conditions on uplands, wetlands, and riparian areas. (Bur)	10,110	9,538	7,251	7,192	9,077	9,103	9,227	+2%	9,227
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$60,103	\$50,170	\$53,654	\$0	\$56,489	\$57,000	\$58,099	+\$1099	\$58,099
Actual/Projected Cost per Project or Plan (in dollars)	\$5,945	\$5,260	\$7,400	\$0	\$6,223	\$6,262	\$6,297	+\$35	\$6,297
Comment:	This measure includes increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$73,758 in 2007, which will result in 6 stream/riparian projects; \$511,486 in 2008, which will result in 12 lake/wetland projects, 11 shrub/grass projects, and 3 native plant materials projects, and \$1,099,344 in 2009, which will result in 19 additional shrub/grass projects constructed, 25 shrub/grass projects maintained, 36 additional stream/riparian projects constructed, and 44 stream/riparian projects maintained. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.								

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Number of <u>DOI upland</u> acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	661,701	584,013	807,271	535,000	868,577	840,000	840,000	0%	840,000
Comment:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Data gathered in 2007 supports higher performance than originally planned. The 2009 target has been adjusted to reflect the new data. The Rangeland Management program contribution in 2007, is 47% or 247,000 of the 535,000 acres.								
Percent of baseline acres infested with <u>invasive plant species</u> that are controlled. (SP)	Establish Baseline	0.9% 317,959/ 35,763,000	1.0% 310,332/ 35,763,000	0.9% 318,000/ 35,000,000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	0%	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$2,903	\$3,495	\$0	\$3,575	\$3,925	\$3,837	-\$88	\$3,837
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0	\$9	\$11	\$0	\$11	\$12	\$11	-\$1	\$11
Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases (number)	2,512	2,691	2,410	2,600	2,927	2,780	3,245	+465	3,245
Evaluate Rangeland Health (number)	1,494	1,287	1,408	1,300	1,586	1,488	1,484	-4	1,484
Monitor Grazing Allotments (number)	3,573	3,147	2,683	2,500	3,037	2,537	2,497	-40	2,497
Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	120,900	53,064	75,406	61,215	42,424	80,500	96,760	+16,260	96,760
Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments	198,861	152,257	83,682	12,550	13,550	9,400	10,000	+600	10,000
Inventory for Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious weeds (acres).	8,928,009	4,168,702	6,409,245	6,000,000	6,903,116	5,400,000	6,000,000	+600,000	6,000,000
Apply Weed Treatments (acres).	258,093	205,256	135,787	150,000	231,727	245,000	250,000	+5000	250,000
Evaluate Weed Treatments (acres).	333,591	229,717	278,351	300,000	236,000	227,000	227,000	0	227,000

The 2009 column includes a performance increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative, and a performance shift to the new National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity which includes: 47 grazing allotments/permits/leases issued; 16 rangeland health evaluations; 103 grazing allotments monitored; 4,000 shrub/grass treatments monitored; 187,890 acres of weed inventories; 4,546 acres of weed treatments; and, 3,943 acres of weed treatments evaluated. For more details, please see the performance table at the end of the NLCS subactivity write-up.

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

Activity: Land Resources**Subactivity: Forestry Management**

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009			Change from 2008 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forestry (\$000)	10,458	10,608	+156	-1,219	9,545	-1,063
FTE	77	76	0	-13	63	-13
Other Major Resources:						
Timber Contract Expense	131	100	0	0	100	0
Timber Extension Expenses						
Timber Pipeline Restoration	10,922	10,160	0	-7,732	2,428	-7,732
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	7,274	6,579	0	-1,842	4,737	-1,842
Transfer: USFS Forest Pest Control	121	121	0	0	0	+121
Major Program IT Investments:						
FORVIS: 010-04-01-02-02-0437-00	80	85			85	0
TSIS: 010-04-01-03-02-0440-00	155	155			155	0

Summary of 2009 Program Changes for Forestry Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Restoration of NLCS funding to 2008 Request level	-123	
• Organizational & Administrative Streamlining	-83	-1
• Travel & Relocation Expenses	-53	
• Nat'l Monument & Nat'l Conservation Area funding (new subactivity created)	-1,110	-12
• Healthy Lands Initiative funding to benefitting subactivity	+150	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,219	-13

JUSTIFICATION OF 2009 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2009 budget request for the Public Domain Forest Management program is \$9,545,000 and 63 FTE a net program change of -\$1,219,000 and -13 FTE from the 2008 enacted level, offset by \$156,000 increase for fixed costs.

Reduction of Unrequested NLCS Increase (-\$123,000) - In 2008, the Congress provided an additional \$123,000 in the Public Domain Forestry Management program, for Public Domain Forestry projects in the National Landscape Conservation System. The budget proposes funding the [program at the 2008 level in order to fund higher priorities.

National Monuments and National Conservation Areas funding (new subactivity careation) (-\$1,110,000) - The BLM is proposing a new subactivity in MLR to fund base

operations at National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. As a result, \$1.11 million is shifted from the Public Domain Forestry Management subactivity to the new subactivity. The funding shifted from the Public Domain Forest Management subactivity is funding currently utilized in the NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas to meet the goals and priorities of the Public Domain Forest Management program. The funding will continue to be spent on forestry management priorities but will now be managed through the NLCS- National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. Performance in the Public Domain Forestry Management subactivity will decrease due to the funding shift; however, this performance will be shifted to the NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity and is shown in the performance goals for that subactivity. For more information about the new NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity, see section III.

Healthy Lands Initiative funding to benefiting subactivities (+\$150,000) - The BLM proposes an increase of \$150,000 for the Healthy Lands Initiative funding that is contained in the Public Domain Forestry Management subactivity. In 2008, BLM eliminated the single subactivity for the Healthy Lands Initiative and distributing the funding among seven subactivities. For 2009, BLM proposes a total of \$150,000 in the Public Domain Forestry Management subactivity. The total funding request for the Healthy Lands Initiative is \$14,922,000. The distribution of funding between subactivities, and the work to be performed, is described in the Healthy Lands Initiative chapter in the Crosscutting Activities section of the Justifications.

Program Performance Change								
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 + Fixed Costs)	2009 Pres. Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Out years
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain/MMBF) [SP]	59	42	59	48	48	45	-3	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	1,065	998	1,007	1,309	1,309	1,222	-\$86.88	0
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$18,060	\$23,779	\$17,062	\$27,274	\$27,274	\$27,151	\$28,960	0
Comments:	Volume originally planned for 2006 was counted in 2005. Focus in 2006 for Public Domain was shifted to the more time consuming process of increasing the volume of biomass. As a result of the shift, the volume of biomass was increased 71% over 2005.							
Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	\$105	\$135	\$190	\$190	\$190	\$180	-\$10	0
Comments:	Several court orders in 2005 and 2006 have resulted in the need for additional species survey work that will increase the cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale.							
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forest Management, Western Oregon Forest Management							
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	584,013	807,271	868,577	840,000	840,000	840,000	0	0
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Data gathered in 2007 supports higher performance than originally planned. The 2009 target has been adjusted to reflect the new data.							
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres).	1,948*	10,845	11,668	14,500**	14,500	15,566	+\$1,066	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,730.174	\$4,462.609	\$6,986.448	\$8,682.165	\$8,682.165	\$9,320.453	\$638.288	0
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$888.18	\$411.49	\$598.77	\$598.77	\$598.77	\$598.77	\$598.77	0

Program Performance Change								
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 + Fixed Costs)	2009 Pres. Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Out years
<i>Comments:</i>								
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (acres).	4,103	7,118	3,330	7,800	7,800	5,322	-\$2,478	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$911	\$2,995	\$1,288	\$6,686	\$6,686	\$4,562	-\$2,124	0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$221.99	\$420.70	\$386.86	\$857.23	\$857.23	\$857.23	\$857.23	0
<p>Comments In 2005, the targets for Restore Woodlands through Sales and Restore Woodlands through Development did not include those completed under the Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF). In 2006, the targets for Restore Woodlands through sales and Restore Woodlands through development are a combination of Public Domain Forest Management and Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund targets. The targets were combined because most of the permanent labor associated with FEHRF workloads is paid by Public Domain Forestry accounts. The 2009 column contains performance increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative as follows: 116 acres of forest and woodlands restored through sales, and 122 acres of forest and woodlands restored through development.</p>								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components – BLM manages 67 million acres of public domain forests and woodlands, of which 20 percent are forests capable of producing traditional forests products such as timber. A recently completed inventory increased the acreage by 14 million over previous years. Changes in inventory protocols and methodology by the USDA Forest Service Forest Inventory and Analysis Program resulted in this increase.

Long Term Vision - The long-term goals of the Public Domain Forest management program are to maintain and restore the health of BLM's forests and woodlands, to provide forest products for economic opportunities and to increase biomass utilization for beneficial purposes, including energy production. Additionally, forest management activities contribute to the management of other BLM resources such as fish, plant, and wildlife habitat. BLM forests are managed using scientific



principals, from planting and thinning young trees to harvesting timber. Up to 17 million acres of the BLM's forest and woodlands in the lower 48 states have become unnaturally dense, and ecosystem health has suffered significantly, primarily due to decades of fire exclusion. By implementing these goals according to the priorities listed below, the BLM is increasing the area treated annually and the amount of material offered for sale. Funding priorities are:

1. **Salvaging dead and dying timber** in areas with hazardous fuels, considering wildlife habitats, watershed health, soil stability, and local economic opportunities.
2. **Implementing forest restoration** projects that improve forest resiliency to disturbances from wildfires, insects and disease at the landscape scale.
3. **Providing personal use and/ or commercial opportunities** for vegetative products from forests and woodlands.

The Public Domain Forest Management program has been focusing on meeting the goals and objectives of the Healthy Forests Initiative, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan, and the Energy Policy Act. With these new authorities to leverage the appropriated funding, BLM has increased the number of projects and acres treated. For example:

- Acres of restored forest through sales and development have increased from 12,000 to 18,750 acres annually.
- Acres treated for sales and development to promote growth enhancement is 4200 acres annually,
- Timber offered for sale has increased from 33.8 million board feet (MMBF) in 2003 to 59 MMBF offered in 2007,
- Tons of biomass offered has increased from 31,000 to 100,000 annually. Efforts continue to increase the volume of biomass offered where ecologically appropriate and economically feasible.

Typically, there is a time lag between funded activities and actual ground accomplishments. For example, many of the treatments are conducted through three year contracts and

purchaser/contractors often delay implementation to reflect changing market conditions for forest products. Stewardship contracts can last up to ten years so accomplishments are spread over the decade following funding depending on when bid items are completed.

Critical Factors – The Public Domain Forest Management program is highly dependent on lumber market conditions during the planning and implementation of projects. Commercial sales are closely linked to the various swings in the housing demand and changes in interest rates. When the lumber market is up, contractors will liquidate their timber sale volumes quickly and vice versa. Projects can also be delayed due to weather and/or severe or extreme fire conditions exist sometimes until the next operating funds.

Means and Strategies- The Public Domain Forest Management program has been exploring new processes to increase program efficiency. Examples include increased use of stewardship contracting, developing and implementing an integrated program of work (IPOW) with the fuels management program and use of emerging technologies to increase the effectiveness of the various activities that are accomplished in forest management. By integrating compatible projects with the fuels program, forestry is able to increase the efficiency of NEPA compliance and with proper scheduling of treatments, shared project supervision, the requested funding can accomplish more treatments and meet multiple objectives. Additionally, through E-Governance, Forestry is developing online processing of special forest product permits on an experimental basis to further provide access the publics that use the forested resources.

Use of Cost and Performance Information in the Public Domain Forest Management Program

The BLM's Activity Based Costing (ABC) data is used to evaluate output unit costs of the workload measures and the overall production costs of achieving the Forest Management Program's primary performance measure, "commercial timber offered". Using ABC data to evaluate the effectiveness of individual BLM state programs, the BLM has changed from evaluating solely field office level costs to evaluating total state controlled costs. This is just a single factor in the evaluation of individual States and their respective productivity and efficiency. Additionally, the ratio of indirect costs verses direct costs is a factor of a State being able to move additional resources to field level operations, thereby increasing the number of outputs relative to the total costs for those outputs. Trend data was generated for the last several years to show how effective individual States were at accomplishing their targets relative to their cost targets and the indirect/direct cost ratios. This information was used to move funding and resources between States to more effectively meet the program goals and Bureau priorities.

Funding Source - The Public Domain Forest Management program is funded primarily by:

- The Public Domain Forest Management account within the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation provides staff, equipment, and facilities needed to develop and manage forest and woodland projects on Public Domain forest lands discussed in this section.

Other Funding Sources – Two other funding sources support the Public Domain Forest Management program. They are:

- The Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund provides funding for much of the actual on-the-ground contracts designed to restore forest health, including salvaging dead and dying timber; reforesting areas degraded by natural or human disturbance; and enhancing tree growth by removing smaller trees and other forest vegetation. This is discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds Section XI, of this Justification.

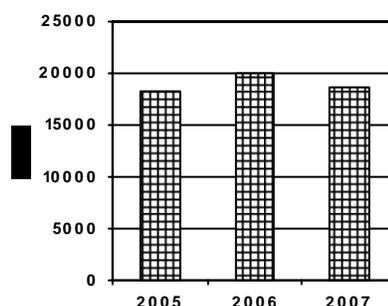
- Stewardship “End Results” Contracting - The Public Domain Forest Management program has been able to leverage the appropriated funding through the use of stewardship contracting to increase performance accomplishments. Stewardship contracting provides for the value of the by-products from restoration treatments to partially offset the cost of the restoration treatments, including:
 - (1) Road and trail maintenance or obliteration for improved water quality;
 - (2) Soil productivity, habitat for wildlife and fisheries, or other resource values;
 - (3) Setting prescribed fires to improve composition, structure, condition, and health of stands or to improve wildlife habitat;
 - (4) Removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forest stands, reduce fire hazards or achieve other land management objectives;
 - (5) Watershed restoration and maintenance;
 - (6) Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat; and
 - (7) Control of noxious and exotic weeds and reestablishing native plant species.

The value of the by-product from the restoration treatments in stewardship contracts may be used to fund additional restoration treatments within the same contracts or other approved stewardship contract.

Strategic Plan - The Public Domain Forest Management program supports three of the Department’s Strategic Plan Mission Goals:

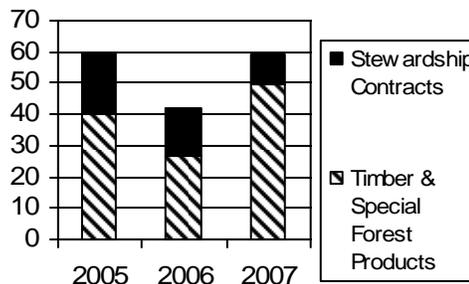
Resource Protection: From 2005-2007 the last three years, a total of 55,000 acres of forests have been restored or enhanced, helping to sustain biological communities. The strategic outcome has been the restoration of forest and woodlands to a healthier tree density, promote growth and vigor thus resisting fire, drought, insects, and disease. The Bureau has focused on restoration of forest ecosystem health as the highest priority for public domain forestry.

PD Acres Restored



Resource Use: From 2005-2007, a total of 160 MMBF of forest products, using timbersales, stewardship contracts and special forest products permits, were offered for sale or trade to local industries, helping to provide forest products for public benefit, promote responsible use and to ensure optimal value. This is a 50% increase over the previous three years. This is primarily due to the use of stewardship contracting.

PD Volume Offered MMBF



The program has, in the same timeframe, offered a total of 294,000 tons of woody biomass for utilization. Refer to the discussion of biomass utilization in the 2009 Program Performance section for further information.

Serving Communities: The Public Domain Forest Management program, has generated local and rural jobs in the logging industry, local mills, and small businesses through forest product sales and service contracts. Also the BLM annually issues in excess of 24,000 special forest products permits across the West to individuals for the collection of firewood, Christmas trees, mushrooms, posts and poles and a wide variety of other forest products. For example, within the five corners area of Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, the priority of the Forestry program is to provide a sustainable supply of non-traditional forest products. Annually, these states will issue in excess of 20,000 special forest product permits which are integral to the customs and traditions of these small rural communities.

2009 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

2007 Accomplishments- In 2007, with level funding, the Public Domain Forest Management program;

- Treated 18,748 acres for forest restoration and treated an additional 4,272 acres for growth enhancement and forestry improvements. This is an increase of 785 acres and 303 acres respectively over 2006.
- Timber and other forest product convertibles offered for sale increased from 42 MMBF in 2006, to 59 MMF in 2007,
- Tons of biomass offered has decreased from 122,000 in 2006 to 100,752 tons in 2007.

SUCCESS STORIES

The Public Domain Forest Management program continues to meet or exceed most of its primary performance measures, including volume of wood products offered. The target for 2007 was 50 Million Board Feet (MMBF) and the program, through integrating its activities with other programs, using the new tools of the Healthy Forest Initiative (Stewardship Contracting) exceeded the target by 18 percent, and offered 59 MMBF. Through stewardship contracting, several large, long term contracts are in place which will restore forest health and improve wildlife habitats on greater than 30 thousand acres in Washington (Huckleberry Stewardship), Oregon (Gerber Stewardship), Idaho (Two Tails Stewardship), California (Weaverville Stewardship) and Wyoming (Wyoming Aspen Front Stewardship) and as a byproduct of the restoration will sell and utilize greater than 60 MMBF during the life of the stewardship contracts to help offset a portion of the cost of restoration.

2008 Planned Program Performance- In 2008, with level funding, the Public Domain Forest Management program will;

- Treat 22,000 acres for forest restoration and treat an additional 3,500 acres for growth enhancement and forestry improvements.
- Offer 48 MMBF of timber and other forest product.
- Offer 60,000 tons of biomass.

2009 Planned Program Performance- In 2009, the focus of the Public Domain Forest Management program will be to continue implementation of the goals and objectives of the Healthy Forests Initiative, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the National Fire Plan, and the Energy Policy Act and provide support for the Healthy Lands Initiative where opportunities exist.

In support of the National Landscape Conservation System, the Public Domain Forestry Program will shift a total of \$1,110,000 to the new NLCS MLR subactivity. With funding from the

Public Domain Forestry, the NLCS will accomplish 1400 acres of restoration treatments, rehabilitate 3 miles of roads, inventory 13,500 acres of forest lands, monitor 7500 acres of wildlife habitats and issue 600 special forest product permits in the communities they serve.

In support of the Bureau's Healthy Lands Initiative, the Public Domain Forest Management Program received an additional \$150,000 in 2009 for restoration treatments that will be leveraged with non-federal funding. This additional funding will restore 238 acres, construct four aspen enclosures and inventory an additional 18,400 acres of forests and woodlands.

Forest Management – The BLM will use 2009 funds to restore forests and woodlands, which will improve the resiliency of forests to disturbances such as insects, disease, and wildfire, as well as restoration of wildlife habitats. With the primary focus of restoration on the Public Domain Forest Management Program proposes to allocate funding and assign workloads according the priorities of (1) Salvaging dead and dying timber (2) Implementing forest restoration, and (3) Providing personal use and/ or commercial opportunities.

The BLM's 2008 Public Domain Forest Management program supports the Department's Strategic Plan Mission Goals. Funding at the requested 2009 level will allow the Bureau to complete the following:

Resource Protection: 20,000 acres of forests and woodlands will be restored using funding from the Public Domain Forest Management Program and the Forest Ecosystem Health Recovery Fund (FEHRF).

Resource Use: The volume of commercial timber offered for sale or trade will be 45 MMBF, a decrease of 3 MMBF from the 2008 target. Two thousand acres of forest will be treated (thinned, regeneration harvests, etc.) to enhance wood fiber production for future commercial sales value, a reduction from the 2007 and 2008 level, due to a movement of treatments that are under the Resource Protection umbrella as noted above. Sixty thousand tons of biomass will be offered for sale or trade as by-products of restoration and hazardous fuels treatments.

Serving Communities: In 2009, BLM will issue approximately 23,000 special forest products permits across the west to individuals for the collection of firewood, Christmas trees, mushrooms, posts and a wide variety of other forest products.

Biomass Utilization – To advance the goals of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, the *Energy Policy Act* (2005), and the National Fire Plan, the BLM, working with their partners, have developed markets for biomass, and are exploring new contracting methods while molding existing databases to capture the volume of biomass offered.



Biomass from BLM restoration treatment in the Klamath Falls Field Office on the Gerber Stewardship project.

For the last several years, BLM and the United States Forest Service have participated in the Lakeview Biomass Project since its inception in 2005. In November 2007, the BLM joined its partners in the Lake County Resources Initiative (U.S. Forest Service, Collins Companies, Marubeni Sustainable Energy, Town of Lakeview, City of Paisley and Lake County) in a Memorandum of Understanding for a 20-year supply of woody materials for biomass for energy. We estimate that on the Lakeview District from western juniper cutting and removal, fuel hazard reduction and timber sales will result in the production

of 6,000 to 13,000 “bone dry tons” of biomass per year – representing five to ten percent of the total annual supply needed for operation of the proposed facility. The Lakeview District has committed to applying mechanical treatments to approximately 2,000 acres per year, where biomass would be one of the natural resource products generated.

Program Assessment Rating Tool

The Forestry programs continues to implement the recommendations from the 2006 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) evaluation “Resource Protection” stated that BLM needed to improve its’ data collection and reporting process. BLM has:

- Added several annual output measures that should help show a better correlation to the outcome measures;
- Aligned and combined many of the BLM workload measures in these new output measures;
- Moved some workload measures from "Resource Use" to "Resource Protection" where the primary objective is resource protection;
- Continue to define the percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. Seek ways to accurately measure the performance measure which are statistically accurate at the National and state level to ensure it will cascade to the appropriate levels of the organization.

The BLM continues to validate the information collected by working closer with the State and Field Offices. These performance measures are linked to the budget allocations, as well as the measurable outputs. The BLM increasingly uses the information garnered from the Activity Based Costing system (ABC) to evaluate the states for efficiency and effectiveness in meeting the agreed upon targets and to determine the most effective distribution of funding between states that meets the National priorities identified in this justification.

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain/MMBF) [SP]	188.5	257	243	276	255	286	313	-7%	348
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,170	\$1,264	\$1,423	\$0	\$1,438	\$1,870	\$1,745	-\$125	\$1,525
Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)	\$6,207	\$4,918	\$5,856	\$0	\$5,639	\$6,538	\$5,575	-\$963	\$4,382
Comments:	Focus in 2006 for Public Domain was shifted to the more time consuming process of increasing the volume of biomass. As a result of the shift, the volume of biomass was increased 71% over 2005. In 2007, increased litigation and the loss of several critical biological opinions required the BLM to remove approximately 25% of the timber sale plan which when offered is the basis for this performance measure.								
Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	\$176	\$105	\$135	\$190	\$190	\$190	\$180	-10%	\$170
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Several court orders in 2005 and 2006 resulted in the need for additional species survey work which increased the cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale. The cost should begin to decrease again in 2009.								
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forest Management, Western Oregon Forest Management								
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. [SP]	102% 32,980/ 32,335	104% 28,376/ 27,376	112% 32,510/ 28,919	100% 26,700/ 26,700	112% 29,846/ 26,700	100% 27,564/ 27,564	100% 26,800/ 26,800	0%	100% 28,800/ 28,800
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$12,123	\$12,701	\$13,173	\$0	13,224	14,340	14,364	+\$24	14,364
Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)	\$375	\$441	\$405	\$0	\$443	\$520	\$536	+\$16	\$499
Comments:	This is a new measure in 2007. Historical data has been added to provide context.								
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forest Management (2000/2000), Western Oregon Forest Management and Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development.								

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (Bur)	30,000 tons	71,000 tons	122,000 tons	60,000 tons	100,752	60,000	60,000	0%	60,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$109	\$45	\$43	-\$2	\$43
Actual/Projected Cost per ton (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1.08	\$0.74	\$0.71	-\$0.03	\$0.71
Comments:	The 2005 and 2006 Actual numbers represent a period of rapid escalation when new markets, and new contracting methods for biomass were being developed by BLM and their partners. As markets adjust to the new availability of biomass and costs stabilize, a lower, more stable annual target is predicted. This new target is shown beginning in 2008. This measure was a support measure in prior years and no cost is shown for 2004-2006. Cost will be shown beginning in 2007.								
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forest Management (60,000 tons), Western Oregon Forest Management.								
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	45% 115,991,274/ 258M	48% 123,949,644/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	51% 131,756,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	59% 151,418,846/ 258M	+3%	68% 175,430,846/ 258M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$44,914	\$41,193	\$46,987	\$0	\$56,330	\$57,253	\$64,302	+\$7,049	\$64,302
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.39	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$0	\$0.42	\$0.40	\$0.43	+\$0.03	\$0.37
Comments:	Two performance measures (wetlands and uplands) were combined to make one measure which counts total acres. As a result of the 2006 program assessment, BLM Forest Lands are now included and the denominator has been stabilized to show more consistent trend data. The new formula is shown beginning in 2004. Land Health Assessments being conducted through 2012 will add approximately 8 million acres each year to desired condition. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$2,897,492 in 2007 which will result in 72,079 acres treated, \$922,964 in 2008 which will result in 55,114 acres treated, and \$7,048,935 in 2009, which will result in 229,417 acres treated. Acres treated do not all reach desired condition in the first year. Treated acres here are shown as achieving desired condition 25% in the first year and 25% each of the next three years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetlands is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for uplands is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2.								

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Number of projects constructed or maintained or activity plans developed to achieve desired conditions on uplands, wetlands, and riparian areas. (Bur)	10,110	9,538	7,251	7,192	9,077	9,103	9,227	+2%	9,227
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$60,103	\$50,170	\$53,654	\$0	\$56,489	\$57,000	\$58,099	+\$1099	\$58,099
Actual/Projected Cost per Project or Plan (in dollars)	\$5,945	\$5,260	\$7,400	\$0	\$6,223	\$6,262	\$6,297	+\$35	\$6,297
Comments:	This measure includes increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$73,758 in 2007, which will result in 6 stream/riparian projects; \$511,486 in 2008, which will result in 12 lake/wetland projects, 11 shrub/grass projects, and 3 native plant materials projects, and \$1,099,344 in 2009, which will result in 19 additional shrub/grass projects constructed, 25 shrub/grass projects maintained, 36 additional stream/riparian projects constructed, and 44 stream/riparian projects maintained. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.								
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	661,701	584,013	807,271	535,000	868,577	840,000	840,000	0%	840,000
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Data gathered in 2007 supports higher performance than originally planned. The 2009 target has been adjusted to reflect the new data.								
Manage Forest and Woodland Commercial Sales (acres).	2,440	2,634	2,992	2,800	756	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Apply Commercial Forest and Woodland Management Treatments (acres).	773	1,546	977	1,100	1,112	500	500	0	500
Comments:	The reduction in Commercial Forest and Woodland Treatments is offset by the same increase in Restore Forest and Woodlands through development.								
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres).	1,100	*1948	**10,845	14,500	11,668	14,500	15,566	+1,066	15,566
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (acres).	3,857	*4103	**7,118	7,800	3,330	7,800	5,322	-2478	5,322

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
<p>* In 2005, the targets for Restore Woodlands through Sales and Restore Woodlands through Development did not include those completed under the Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF).</p> <p>**Beginning in 2006, the targets for Restore Woodlands through sales and Restore Woodlands through development are a combination of Public Domain Forest Management and Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund targets. The targets were combined because most of the permanent labor associated with FEHRF workloads is paid by Public Domain Forestry accounts.</p>									
<p>The 2009 column includes a performance increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative, and a shift of performance to the new National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity which includes: 50 acres of forest and woodlands restored through sales; and, 1,400 acres of forest and woodlands restored through development. For more details, please see the performance table at the end of the NLCS subactivity write-up.</p>									

Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Riparian Management

Activity: Land Resources**Subactivity: Riparian Management**

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009			Change from 2008 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Riparian (\$000)	21,573	22,887	+305	-462	22,730	-157
FTE	171	178	0	-12	166	-12
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2009 Program Changes for Riparian Management

Request Component	\$0	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Restoration of NLCS funding to 2008 Request level	-197	
• Restoration of Program funding to 2008 Request level	-403	-1
• Organizational & Administrative Streamlining	-63	
• Travel & Relocation expenses	-49	
• National Fish & Wildlife Foundation funding	-246	
• Nat'l Monument & Nat'l Conservation Area funding (new subactivity created)	-1,004	-11
• Healthy Lands Initiative funding to benefitting subactivity	+1,500	
TOTAL, Program Changes	-462	-12

JUSTIFICATION OF 2009 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2009 budget request for the Riparian Management program is \$ 22,730,000 and 171 FTE, a net program change of -\$ 462,000 and 12 FTE from the 2008 enacted budget.

Reduction for NLCS Increase provided by Congress in 2008 (-\$197,000) - In 2008, the Congress provided an additional \$197,000 from the Riparian Management program, for riparian management projects in the National Landscape Conservation System. This budget proposes reducing the Riparian Management subactivity by \$197,000 to address higher priorities. For more information about the new NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity, see section III.

Reduction of Unrequested 2008 Increase in Base Funding (-\$600,000) - In Fiscal Year 2008, Congress provided additional funding in the Riparian Management program including NLCS activities. The BLM proposes a reduction of this amount in order to fund program activities at the 2008 Request level. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the

Riparian Management program by focusing on highest priority riparian projects and efficiencies where possible.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (-\$246,000) - This decrease reflects a reduction of pass-through funding which had been provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). NFWF is a well-established program that is able to independently generate significant amounts of matching funding. Reducing this funding will enable BLM to target funds to other priority areas. The BLM will continue to work cooperatively with the NFWF to conserve wildlife resources on BLM land where possible.

National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (new subactivity created) (-\$1,004,000) - The BLM is proposing a new subactivity in MLR to fund base operations at National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. As a result, \$1.004 million will be shifted from the Riparian Management subactivity to the new subactivity. The funding shifted from the Riparian Management subactivity is funding currently spent in the NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, to meet the goals of the Riparian Management program. The funding will continue to be spent on Riparian Management priorities but will be managed through the NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. Performance in the Riparian Management subactivity will decrease due to the funding shift; however, this performance will be shifted to the NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity and will be shown in the performance goals for that subactivity. For more information about the new NLCS-National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity and the specific shifts in performance, see "2009 Program Performance" at the end of this section as well as Section III.

Healthy Lands Initiative program (+\$1,500,000) - The BLM proposes an increase of \$1,500,000 for the Healthy Lands Initiative funding that is contained in the Riparian Management subactivity. BLM eliminated the single subactivity for the Healthy Lands Initiative in 2008 and is distributed the funding among seven subactivities. For 2009, BLM proposes a total of \$1,992,000 in the Riparian Management subactivity, an increase of \$1,500,000. Specific work to be performed in the Riparian Program is described in the Healthy Lands Initiative chapter in the Cross cutting Activities section as well as being described in "2009 Program Performance" below.

Program Performance Change								
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 Planned + Fixed Costs)	2009 Presidents Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans (SP/PART)	48% 123,949,644/ 258,000,000	48% 123,952,644/ 258,000,000	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846 / 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	59% 151,418,846/ 258M	+3%	68% 175,430,846/ 258M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$41,193	\$46,987	\$56,330	\$56,128	\$56,128	\$52,936		
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	0.33	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.35		.30
<i>Comments:</i>	Two performance measures (wetlands and uplands) were combined to make one measure which counts total acres. As a result of the 2006 program assessment, BLM Forest Lands are now included and the denominator has been stabilized to show more consistent trend data. The new formula is shown beginning in 2004. Land Health Assessments being conducted through 2012 will add approximately 8 million acres each year to desired condition. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$2,897,500 in 2007 which will result in 72,079 acres treated, \$1,064,758 in 2008 which will result in 71,238 acres treated, and \$7,1204,223 in 2009 which will result in 170,173 acres treated. Acres treated do not all reach desired condition in the first year. Treated acres here are shown as achieving desired condition 25% in the first year and 25% each of the next three years.							
Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas	4,303	3,867	1,742	1,450	1,450	1,350	-100	+50
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$2,729	\$2,424	\$2,648	\$2,204	\$2,204	\$2,052	-\$152	0
Actual/Projected Cost	\$634.27	\$627.01	\$1,520.57	\$1,520.57	\$1,520.57	\$1,520.57	0	0
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects (number).	310	289	145	180	180	190	+10	-10
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,989	\$1,830	\$1,300	\$9,234	\$9,234	\$9,747	\$513	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per project	\$6,417.87	\$6,334.19	\$8,970.43	\$8,970.43	\$8,970.43	\$8,970.43	0	0
<i>Comments:</i>	The funding shift resulting from the additional funding being spent in the Riparian Management subactivity on the Healthy Lands Initiative does not materially affect the 2009 performance numbers for Riparian Management in the aggregate.							
<p>Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.</p> <p>Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2009 at the 2008 level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.</p> <p>Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2009 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2009. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.</p>								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components- The BLM manages over 23 million acres of land classified as riparian or wetland.

- Management of riparian areas and wetlands is a key issue on public rangelands. The BLM places a high priority on the land health and improvement of riparian areas and wetlands.
- These areas, while comprising only about nine percent of the total BLM-managed land, include or support some of the most ecologically diverse and important plant and animal communities occurring on public lands.
- Riparian areas and wetlands include streams and rivers, lakes and ponds, reservoirs, bogs or swamps, springs, and the narrow strips of land along the edge of many of these bodies of water.
- These areas provide habitat for 80 percent of the wildlife and fish species found on BLM land. These areas are critical to wildlife, water quality, ranching, and provide high value recreational experience for millions of Americans.
- Healthy, functioning riparian areas and wetlands filter sediment substances, reduce downstream flooding, store water, and recharge vital underground aquifers.

Long Term Vision- The long term vision of the program is to maintain, restore, improve, protect and expand the riparian-wetland areas so that the areas are in proper functioning condition as a minimum standard as it relates to their productivity, biological diversity, and sustainability. The goal of the Riparian Management program to achieve the ecological status (desired conditions) that are identified in resource management plans, subsequent activity level plans, and HLI emphasis areas.

Significant components of this long term vision are:

- Proper functioning riparian areas and watersheds in which streams meet State water quality standards;
- National Landscape Conservation System landscapes are in the ecological condition identified in their plans;
- All public land applications and use authorizations are processed with needed riparian information;
- Permanent, functional, and accessible riparian data systems, including a continued role in the land health assessment process.

Critical Factors- Critical factors affecting the Riparian-wetland performance include:

- Climate change and its potential to affect specific long-term vegetation management goals;
- Impacts of seasonal wildfire suppression and stabilization activities.
- The spread of new invasive species.

Means and Strategies- The BLM's riparian/wetland areas reflect the overall health of a watershed and the ecological systems associated with them. Therefore, BLM places a high priority on the sustainability, management, and improvement of riparian-wetland systems. The authorization of sustainable uses on the public lands is an integral part of the BLM's multiple-use mission. Therefore, as a means of accomplishing these objectives, BLM is

continuing the implementation of the Creeks and Communities strategy. This strategy will assist in the protection and improvement of riparian and wetland areas through training, cooperatively developed, implemented, and sustainable management. In addition, this strategy is supported by the BLM's emphasis on building partnerships, citizen based stewardship and the Department's Cooperative Conservation Initiative. The Riparian-wetland program's performance goals and priorities set the direction and allow measurement and accountability.

Other Funding Sources– The activities of the Riparian-Wetland Program have been supplemented by other sources; a few examples are as follows:

1. Grants. The program has received National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grants, such as the Wetlands Conservation initiative and specific projects such as in Oregon (Bear Creek Riparian Tree Planting), California (restoration of critical habitat for the Fish Slough milk-vetch), and Colorado (Blanca Wetlands). The California project also received substantial grants and financial contributions through the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle Commission.
2. Contributions in Kind. Contributions of labor, vehicle use, meeting space, etc. are common in partnerships. Several examples are the wetland assessments conducted in Montana by the Montana Natural Heritage Program (through the Montana State Library and University of Montana), Wetland improvements in California's Bishop Field Office in the Long Valley Caldera south of Mammoth Lakes, CA, and restoration of critical habitat for the Fish Slough milk-vetch (*Astragalus lentiginosus* var. *piscinencis*) which only occurs in the Fish Slough ACEC. Some partners include the California Native Plant Society, Quail Unlimited, Audubon, California Deer Association, Sierra Club, and the Friends of the Inyo.
3. Other BLM Program goals, objectives, funding, and subsequent project work (such as in the Fisheries program) are integral to the overall condition and multiple uses that occur on the riparian-wetland areas.

Strategic Plan– The Riparian program supports the Resource Protection mission goal from the Department's Strategic Plan as well as the BLM Directors six emphasis areas, (Healthy Lands, Southwest Borders, Community Growth, Energy, Non-Energy commodity, and National Landscape Conservation systems) for managing rangelands and forests to achieve Healthy and Productive Watersheds. The outcome measures are related to increasing the quantity and quality of sagebrush steppe, grasslands, forest lands, and water quality. The key intermediate outcome measures include increasing the percent of lands and waters managed or influenced by the BLM for which conditions are known, and the percent of priority acres or miles targeted for restoration where treatments are completed to achieve a desired condition. Primary output measures for the riparian-wetland areas include inventories (emphasis on invasive and noxious weeds), conducting assessments (emphasis on healthy rangelands and permit renewals), and implementing projects in riparian areas and wetlands that focus on landscape scale projects as described in the Healthy Lands Initiative (HLI), sage-grouse habitat restoration, ensuring environmentally sound energy development, and management of OHV use through involvement in the land use planning and NEPA process. (See the "Riparian Management Performance Summary" at the end of this program discussion).

2009 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

2007 Program Accomplishments- In 2007, the Riparian and Wetlands program accomplished the following:

- Over one and a half million acres of watershed assessments were completed. This work not only met the needs associated with the Riparian/Wetland Program but the healthy rangelands and permit renewal process as well.
- In 2007, the Riparian Program spent 64% of its \$22 million in the areas of emphasis as outlined in the budget documents and advice. This is a 9% increase from the previous two years.
- The Riparian Program contributed over 30% of the accomplishments Bureau- wide in the areas of inventory, monitoring, and applying treatments as well as construction and maintenance of projects associated with the Bureau's riparian areas, lakes and wetlands. Other programs that make a significant contribution to the overall accomplishments are fisheries, wildlife, and the Challenge Cost Share Programs.

An excellent example of BLM's riparian restoration efforts was recognized by the American Fisheries Society's (AFS) Western Division. The Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort received AFS' 2007 Riparian Challenge Award. Across this landscape, riparian habitats have been altered by various past land management practices. Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality Total Maximum Daily Load studies, North Coast Basin Water Quality Management Plans, Watershed Council Action Plans, and the Tillamook Bay Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan all concluded that vegetation is needed in riparian zones to reduce pollutants, stabilize streambanks, and lower stream temperatures.

Recognizing the need to encourage riparian restoration on not just BLM lands, the Tillamook Resource Area and the Salem District's Horning Seed Orchard entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with various watershed partners to implement riparian restoration in all the watersheds in the resource area with BLM ownership including streams feeding the Lower Columbia River and several northwest Oregon coastal bays. The MOU was signed in 2002 and the restoration efforts have been ongoing since then.



Students field plant riparian trees and install protective fencing along Neskowin Creek to help implement the Tillamook Resource Area Riparian Restoration Effort.

The primary objective of the partnership is to promote healthy forest/riparian ecosystem processes throughout the Tillamook Resource Area by collecting and growing native plant seeds and cuttings to develop into large planting stock better able to withstand competition and depredation for management plans and restoration activities on lands administered by BLM and on lands of interest by the various watershed and bay area councils. In addition to providing shade and filtering to improve salmonid habitat and water quality, much of the riparian planting is also used to help control invasive species such as Reed Canary grass, Scot's Broom, English Ivy, Himalayan Blackberry, and Japanese Knotweed that presently

occupy project sites. This is a collaborative effort designed to encourage application of innovative solutions to forest/riparian health conditions on an ongoing basis across the landscape to help implement the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds. Other objectives are to provide restoration project advice and education to promote better fish and wildlife habitat and ecosystem diversity.

2008 Planned Program Performance- In 2008, program emphasis includes Healthy Lands Initiative areas and National Landscape Conservation System units.

The 2008 Riparian and Wetland program priorities are to:

- Participate in interdisciplinary teams conducting Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) assessments on riparian segments associated with watershed based Land Health Assessments.
- Increase restoration efforts focusing on riparian-wetlands that are not properly functioning or achieving standards as well as special emphasis on those habitats that are important for sage-grouse and threatened or endangered species.
- Continue to support and to expand partnerships with external sources to leverage funds and increase capabilities to manage, maintain, restore and enhance riparian-wetlands, and ensure long term sustainable results.
- Implement the initiative “Creeks and Communities: A Continuing Strategy for Accelerating Cooperative Riparian Restoration and Management.”
- Continue to monitor riparian-wetland areas to ensure the progress and maintenance of the riparian-wetlands towards meeting PFC as well as the desired conditions as a result of management and restoration efforts.
- Provide technical expertise to all levels of planning and provide support for the Oil and Gas, and livestock grazing programs as they relate to protection, reclamation, and restoration efforts.

Some examples of the type of project work that is being accomplished include:

The Yuma Field Office’s Wetland/Riparian Restoration Project of which the Mittry Lake Project is being implemented over several years. The yearly projects vary in size due to financial assistance, personnel availability, and partner involvement. The overall objective is to restore, improve, and create a structurally diverse cottonwood-willow forest in an existing 12-acre area. This year, the focus was on 4.17 acres of riparian habitat along the lower Colorado River in Yuma, Arizona. Within the project area, the partnership is involved in planting, protecting, and irrigating 930 individual cottonwood, willow, and mesquite trees. These plants make up the “low elevation riparian” priority habitat, which support the threatened or endangered species; southwestern willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoo. This restoration project would augment other BLM and City of Yuma plans to restore other adjacent areas which ultimately would form a contiguous, 12-km stretch of high-quality cottonwood-willow habitat along the lower Colorado River. Southwestern willow flycatcher and yellow-billed cuckoos need large, contiguous blocks of high-quality habitat to nest and forage.

The National Riparian Service Team will assist States by increasing Network member skills in the human/social dimension (working with protocol developers, program managers, field personnel and others), participate in the National Monitoring Strategy’s Vegetation & Water



Youth Corps member planting a pole.



Cottonwood poles planted on either side of this lane are leafing-out.

Business Process Review (BPR), Healthy Lands Initiative policy and budget teams, and participate on the National Collaborative Stewardship and Partnership Task Groups.

Increasing restoration efforts, the Lower Crooked River Trails project in Oregon is a good example of trail work that is being completed to benefit not only the recreating public, but the riparian area and its function as well as to maintain the wild and scenic character of the Crooked River. This project was accomplished in cooperation with the Crooked River Watershed Council. The photos below show the work that was completed on the Horny Hollow Trail, where there were numerous, criss-crossing trails, and extremely eroded, down cut "chutes" that served as "trails" down to the river. The plan for the area is to keep this site at Horny Hollow as a non-advertised access point to the Crooked River.

2009 Planned Program Performance – In 2009, the Riparian-Wetland program priorities will continue to focus on Healthy Lands Initiative Areas and National Landscape Conservation units:

- Participating on interdisciplinary teams conducting Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) assessments on riparian segments associated with watershed based Land Health Assessments.
- Increasing restoration efforts focusing on riparian-wetlands that are not properly functioning or achieving standards as well as special emphasis on those habitats that are important for sage-grouse and threatened or endangered species and the Healthy Lands Initiative objectives of landscape level restoration.
- Continuing to support and expand partnerships with external organizations to leverage funds and increase capabilities to manage, maintain, restore, and enhance riparian-wetlands areas to ensure long term sustainable results.
- Implementing the initiative "Creeks and Communities: A Continuing Strategy for Accelerating Cooperative Riparian Restoration and Management."

- Continuing to monitor riparian-wetland areas to ensure the progress and maintenance of the riparian-wetlands towards meeting PFC as well as the desired conditions as a result of management and restoration efforts.
- Providing technical expertise to all levels of planning and provide support for the Oil and Gas, and livestock grazing programs as they relates to protection, reclamation, and restoration efforts.



National Riparian Service Team Conducting training with Field Office employees on PFC Assessment

In 2009, the Riparian Program anticipates active engagement in all of the priority BLM planning themes, two examples would be:

Healthy Lands Initiative- The additional \$1,500,000 requested for HLI project funding in the Riparian Program in the 2009 will yield the following accomplishments:

- 8 more Outreach and Environmental Education efforts
- 23,465 more acres will have shrub/grass vegetation treatments
- 6 shrub, grass, and forest projects will be maintained
- 1,403 acres of weeds will be treated
- 909 acres of wetlands will be treated
- 15 miles more of stream/riparian treatments
- 4 lake/wetland/stream/riparian maintenance projects
- 33 lake/wetland/stream/riparian maintenance projects
- 2,025 acres of monitoring and evaluating weed treatments

The Riparian program will play a significant role in the conservation and restoration of habitats on a larger scale such as a landscape level subregion or four digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC). The Riparian program's emphasis on collaborative efforts (Creeks and Communities) will facilitate work and funding for the projects. The states will identify the high priority areas to concentrate their efforts and the following will be the long-term goals of implementing this initiative:

- Watersheds are in proper functioning condition:
- Native plants and animal communities are conserved;
- Habitat fragmentation is decreased;
- Natural fire regimes are restored; and,
- Effective cross-jurisdictional partnerships are in place.

National Landscape Conservation System- \$1,004,000 in funds for management of the NLCS units previously contributed by the Riparian Program subactivity will be shifted to the MLR NLCS-National Monument & National Conservation Areas

subactivity in 2009. This transfer will result in reductions in accomplishments in the Riparian Management Subactivity (and equivalent increases in the NLCS subactivity) in 14 workload measures (program elements). The following performance for the NLCS activities appears in the MLR NLCS performance overview in 2009:

- 34 outreach and environmental education efforts
- 224 acres inventoried for presence of invasive and or noxious weeds)
- 63 miles of stream/riparian inventories
- 400 acres of vegetation treatments that are applied on shrub/grasslands
- 235 acres of treatments for controlling noxious/invasive species
- 12 acres involved in lake/wetland treatments
- 10 miles of stream/riparian treatments
- 4 constructing of lake/wetland/stream/riparian projects
- 54 maintenance lake/wetland/stream/riparian projects
- 3 miles of Decommissioning & Rehabilitating roads and trails, which is the entire amount that the riparian program has accomplished in past years on an annual basis
- 250 acres of weed treatments evaluated
- 260 miles of stream/riparian habitat monitored
- 155 acres of lake/wetland habitat monitored; and,
- 1,200 acres of monitoring post fire emergency stabilization and rehab. Treatments.

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	91% 126,821/ 140,096	90% 128,329/ 143,209	90% 128,829/ 143,290	90% 129,329/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,810/ 143,290	90% 129,310/ 143,290	+0%	91% 130,897/ 143,290
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$15,104	\$16,781	\$14,918	0	\$13,757	\$17,879	\$17,315	-\$564	\$17,315
Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)	\$119	\$131	\$116	\$0	\$107	\$139	\$134	+\$1	\$132
Comments:	The denominator change in 2005 is based on BLM perfecting the inventory process which resulted in a more precise inventory of stream/shoreline miles. BLM-Minimum desired condition is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend.								
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	45% 115,991,274/ 258M	48% 123,949,644/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	51% 131,756,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	59% 151,418,846/ 258M	+3%	68% 175,430,846/ 258M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$44,914	\$41,193	\$46,987	\$0	\$56,330	\$57,253	\$64,302	+\$7,049	\$64,302
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.39	\$0.33	\$0.38	\$0	\$0.42	\$0.40	\$0.43	+\$0.03	\$0.37
Comments:	Two performance measures (wetlands and uplands) were combined to make one measure which counts total acres. As a result of the 2006 program assessment, BLM Forest Lands are now included and the denominator has been stabilized to show more consistent trend data. The new formula is shown beginning in 2004. Land Health Assessments being conducted through 2012 will add approximately 8 million acres each year to desired condition. This measure includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$2,897,492 in 2007 which will result in 72,079 acres treated, \$922,964 in 2008 which will result in 55,114 acres treated, and \$7,048,935 in 2009, which will result in 229,417 acres treated. Acres treated do not all reach desired condition in the first year. Treated acres here are shown as achieving desired condition 25% in the first year and 25% each of the next three years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetlands is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for uplands is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2.								

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Contributing Programs:	Soil, Water, and Air Management, Rangeland Management, Riparian Management, Forestry Management, Challenge Cost Share, Oregon and California Grant Lands								
Number of projects constructed or maintained or activity plans developed to achieve desired conditions on uplands, wetlands, and riparian areas. (Bur)	10,110	9,538	7,251	7,192	9,077	9,103	9,227	+2%	9,227
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$60,103	\$50,170	\$53,654	\$0	\$56,489	\$57,000	\$58,099	+\$1099	\$58,099
Actual/Projected Cost per Project or Plan (in dollars)	\$5,945	\$5,260	\$7,400	\$0	\$6,223	\$6,262	\$6,297	+\$35	\$6,297
Comments:	This measure includes increases for the Healthy Lands Initiative of \$73,758 in 2007, which will result in 6 stream/riparian projects; \$511,486 in 2008, which will result in 12 lake/wetland projects, 11 shrub/grass projects, and 3 native plant materials projects, and \$1,099,344 in 2009, which will result in 19 additional shrub/grass projects constructed, 25 shrub/grass projects maintained, 36 additional stream/riparian projects constructed, and 44 stream/riparian projects maintained. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.								
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	801	1,020	770	500	601	601	601	0%	601
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years. In 2009, Riparian Management will restore or enhance 224 miles of wetlands which is included in the total of 601 wetland miles restored.								
Number of DOI wetland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (Bur/PART)	8,721	14,299	8,366	11,000	11,290	9,800	9,800	0%	9,800
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years. In 2009, Riparian Management will restore or enhance 1,152 acres of wetlands which is included in the total of 9,800 wetland acres restored.								

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas (acres)	14,426	6,045	5,367	5,300	5,623	4,200	4,200	0	4,000
Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas	3,741	4,303	3,867	3,800	1,742	1,450	1,350	-100	1,400
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	417	542	560	550	228	211	210	-1	220
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects (number).	231	310	289	280	145	180	190	+10	200
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat (acres).	6,112	8,217	12,035	1,200	12,592	11,000	11,000	0	12,000
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	2,658	2,383	2,623	2,623	2,197	1,600	1,600	0	1,700
The 2009 column includes an increase for the Healthy Lands Initiative, and a performance shift to the new National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. For more details, please see the performance table at the end of the NLCS subactivity write-up.									

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

	2007 Actual	2008 Enacted	2009			Change from 2008 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Cultural Resources (\$000)	16,614	16,120	+277	-2,879	13,518	-2,602
FTE	123	119	0	-22	97	-22
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2009 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Restoration of NLCS funding to 2008 Request level	-345	
• Restoration of Program funding to 2008 Request level	-492	-2
• Organizational & Administrative Streamlining	-51	
• Travel & Relocation Expenses	-67	
• Nat'l Monument & Nat'l Conservation Area funding (new subactivity created)	-1,924	-20
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,879	-22

JUSTIFICATION OF 2009 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2009 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management program is \$13,518,000 and 97 FTE, a net program decrease of \$2,602,000 and 22 FTE from the 2008 Enacted level.

Restoration of NLCS Funding to 2008 Request Level (-\$345,000) - In 2008, Congress provided an additional \$345,000 to the Cultural Resources Management program for cultural projects in NLCS areas. The budget eliminates the increase to focus on higher priority areas.

Restoration of Program Funding to 2008 Request Level (-\$492,000) – The 2008, enacted level contained funding over the 2008 request in the Cultural Resources Management program, an increase for NLCS activities. The BLM proposes a reduction to the 2008 request level. The BLM will continue to maintain core on highest priority cultural projects and achieving efficiencies where possible.

New National Monument and National Conservation Area Funding (new subactivity created) (-\$1,924,000) - The BLM is proposing a new subactivity in MLR to fund base operations at National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. As a result, \$1,924,000 is

shifted from the Cultural Resources Management subactivity to the new subactivity. The funding shifted from the Cultural Resources Management subactivity is funding currently spent in the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas to meet the goals of the Cultural Resources Management program. The funding will continue to be spent on Cultural Resources Management priorities but will be managed through the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity. Performance in the Cultural Resources Management subactivity will decrease due to the funding shift; however, this performance will be shifted to the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity and is shown in the performance goals for that subactivity.

Program Performance Change								
Measures	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2009 President's Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Outyears
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Inventory Cultural and Paleontological Resources (acres).	44,715	44,715	52,735	57,561*	57,561	52,735	-4,826	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	1,878	2,370	2,320	2,533	2,533	2,320	-212	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per Site (whole dollars)	42	53	44	44	44	44	44	0
Restore and Protect Cultural/Paleontology Properties (number).	395	514	461	447*	447	354	-93	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	1,963	2,630	2,081	2,018	2,018	1,598	-420	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per Site (whole dollars)	4,972	5,117	4514	4514	4514	4514	4514	0
Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities (number).	2,819	3,524	3,579	3,668*	3,668	3,192	-476	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	1,674	1,815	1,414	1,449	1,449	1,261	-188	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per Site (whole dollars)	594	515	395	395	395	395	395	0
Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.								
Column B: The level of performance and costs expected in 2009 at the 2008 level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.								
Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2009 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2009. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent outyear.								
*Numbers increased from 2008 Planned due to funding increase in 2008 enacted								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Cultural Resources Management program is responsible for protecting the irreplaceable heritage resources, cultural and paleontological, found on Western public lands. The cultural resources represent all major periods and events in the broad sweep of human occupation in the West, from prehistoric times up through the present era, and reflect the spirit and direction of the Nation's founding. The paleontological, or fossil, resources tell about the development of life

on Earth, as well as Earth's paleoenvironment. The preservation of BLM's heritage resources, including its museum collections, is in the public interest so that the vital legacy of cultural, educational, aesthetic, inspirational, scientific, recreational, and economic benefits will be maintained and available for future generations of Americans. The Cultural Resource Management program also oversees management of the heritage resources located within the NLCS units managed by the BLM, and consultation with Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives under cultural statutes.

Program Components-

- Cultural (Archaeological and Historical) Resources
- Paleontological Resources
- Museum Collections
- Heritage Education and Public Outreach
- Tribal Consultation

Long Term Goals – The BLM Cultural Resource Management Program's long-term goals focus on inventorying, stabilizing and protecting, and monitoring cultural and paleontological resources and the museum collections derived from these places, so they can be enjoyed by current and future generations. BLM currently manages 258 million acres, 18.5 million of which have been surveyed to date for cultural resources. Specifically, the Cultural Resources Management program will focus on:

- Inventorying, evaluating, nominating, protecting, studying, stabilizing, and managing archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources, including those located within NLCS units;
- Automating and digitizing, in collaboration with the western State Historic Preservation Offices and other agencies, cultural and fossil resource data, to expedite the Administration's priority work including the Energy Initiative;
- Offering more information to the public on cultural and paleontological resources by:
 - increasing the number of developed BLM cultural and fossil resources that contribute to community economic development, in particular heritage tourism, as envisioned by Executive Order 13287 on Preserve America;
 - enhancing BLM's existing websites (<http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/CRM.html> and <http://www.blm.gov/heritage/adventures>);
 - developing Heritage Education and public outreach and interpretive products; and
 - commemorating key events and anniversaries related to landmark cultural statutes.
- Issuing and overseeing cultural and paleontological resource use permits;
- Consulting with Indian Tribes and Alaska Natives;
- Determining the ultimate disposition of museum collections subject to the provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act;
- Developing partnerships and managing volunteers who contribute their time and effort to benefit cultural and paleontological resources; and,

- Working with non-Federal museums that house many of the archaeological and fossil collections derived from public lands to catalog, study, interpret, and make the collections more accessible.

Critical Factors - Critical factors impacting program performance include: (1) Access to Partners and Volunteers: the availability of partners to assist BLM State offices and field offices to accomplish Challenge Cost Share projects varies by location; (2) Volume of Section 106 Casework: Annually, BLM cultural specialists review upwards of 16,000 land use undertakings for their effect on listed or eligible National Register of Historic Place properties, at the expense of devoting time to proactive Section 110 work; (3) Logistical Access to Resources: Accessing heritage resources in some states, like Alaska, can involve considerably more time, money, and effort.

Major Provisions of National Historic Preservation Act

Section 106: Requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions and use authorizations on cultural properties included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs), local governments, Indian tribes, and the interested public. The Section 106 process includes a series of sequential steps: Inventory and Evaluation; Consultation; and Mitigation. The BLM operates under a national Programmatic Agreement, negotiated with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices, to streamline its compliance under Section 106.

Section 110: Builds on Section 106 by adding a general requirement for Federal agencies to proactively preserve and document the cultural resources they manage.

Means and Strategies - The Cultural Resources Management program addresses the priorities of the program in a number of significant ways including: (1) continuing BLM's national Programmatic Agreement negotiated with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Offices (NCSHPO), currently celebrating its 10th anniversary, as the primary mechanism for streamlining the section 106 review process and expediting approval of upwards of 16,000 land use undertakings annually; (2) continuing and expanding agreements with western State Historic Preservation Offices as part of BLM's Cultural Resources Data Sharing Project to automate and digitize site records, site locations, and digitized space, allowing for expedited review of land use undertakings; (3) using Challenge Cost Share (CCS) agreements, which return on average \$2.28 for every Federal dollar spent, to complete program work; (4) using volunteers, who annually contribute well in excess of 100,000 hours for heritage resource work and whose value to the BLM is at least \$2M, to complete program work; (5) lengthening the time period that Cultural Resources Use Permits are in effect from one year to three years to reduce processing costs; and (6) using new technologies, such as CRM Tracker, ArchIMS, and the Cultural Resources Attributing Tool, to input and retrieve automated cultural resource site and survey data, and provide real-time information to SHPOs on land use projects to expedite their review and approval of the BLM decisions on inventory, evaluation, and treatment.

Cultural Resources Quick Facts

- Cultural Resource inventories are essential because users of public lands are required to mitigate impacts to National Register listed or eligible cultural resources.
- 7.1% of BLM public lands have been inventoried for cultural resources.
- On average, 500,000 acres of public lands are inventoried annually for cultural resources.
- 90% of this inventory is paid for by land-use applicants.
- Museum collections originating from public lands are found in over 140 museums and universities nationwide.

Other Funding Sources – BLM has a number of partners and volunteers who assist State offices and field offices in accomplishing priority heritage work, including work related to performance measures. Together, CCS partners and volunteers aid BLM's appropriation with in-kind contributions of upwards of \$4-6 million annually.

A key element of BLM's national Programmatic Agreement is working with Western SHPOs to automate archaeological site records, and digitize site locations and inventories, part of BLM's Cultural Resources Data Sharing program. BLM provides annual funding to SHPOs for these efforts, which is partially matched by money and staff time provided by SHPOs and other federal partners. This automated data allows the BLM to process section 106 undertakings in an expedited fashion.

Several BLM State Offices, such as California and Colorado, tap directly or indirectly into state government funding to accomplish critical cultural resource work. BLM's California State Office uses "green sticker" funds from the State of California to support the BLM Site Steward Program, while BLM's Colorado State Office works through non-federal partners to tap into the Colorado Historic Fund to accomplish a wide range of cultural resource work throughout the state. In addition, BLM's Project Archaeology program, based at Montana State University in Bozeman, Montana, has worked in partnership with MSU to obtain outside grants. In the past, Project Archaeology obtained grants from the American Honda Foundation, to extend archaeology education to African-American students, and from Kinder Morgan and El Paso corporations to develop educational materials for teachers and students in Northwest Colorado. In addition, Project Archaeology received a small grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council to support an annual conference for state program coordinators.

Strategic Plan – This program supports the Resource Protection mission goal in the Department's Strategic Plan by protecting cultural and fossil resources. Cultural and paleontological resources are a partial indicator of the health of the land; resources in "good" condition generally indicate public lands that are in better health. In the last several years, BLM has sustained the percentage of archaeological resources on the Departmental inventory in good condition at 82 percent, and the percentage of paleontological resources in the Departmental inventory in good condition at 98 percent. In the last three years, almost 1,300 heritage properties have been stabilized and/or protected. With the recent addition of a new Performance Measure requiring Interior Bureaus to report on the percent of historic structures on the Departmental inventory in good condition, BLM has begun to compile a database of such

structures, which previously did not exist. Structures are being added on almost a daily basis, so while the initial 2007 list consisted of only 128 structures, of which roughly 60 percent were in good condition, the 2008 compilation consists of 362 structures, of which only 49 percent are in good condition; the decline in percentage in good condition is an indication that the recent additions to the list are structures more recently discovered as a result of proactive inventory that are in poorer condition.

Emphasis Areas – The program also supports BLM’s Emphasis Areas of Healthy Lands, Southwest Borders, Community Growth, Energy, Non-Energy Commodity, and National Landscape Conservation. The Healthy Lands emphasis area conserves and restores habitats while providing for managed use, and the CRM program is a key player in conservation and restoration. The Southwest Border emphasis area focuses on interagency opportunities to enhance safety for employees and visitors and further mitigate damage on public lands from illegal immigration and smuggling, and has four priority workloads, one of which is the protection of archaeological sites. The Community Growth emphasis area strives to address impacts to public land and resources that stem from large community growth areas, and one essential area is preventing the loss of cultural resources.

The program supports the Energy emphasis area through streamlining the section 106 compliance process using its National Programmatic Agreement, participating in land use planning processes, and by conducting and updating baseline studies and regional reviews of state requirements to ensure that cultural resource protection measures are included in energy lease stipulations and energy permit conditions of approval. Specialists funded in the program also provide the framework of policy and information that is needed by local managers to assess impacts, make decisions, and monitor the effects of energy development to ensure environmentally responsive project development on public lands. The program also supports the Non-Energy Commodity emphasis area through streamlining section 106 compliance processes using its National Programmatic Agreement. The National Landscape Conservation System program is supported by the Cultural Resource Management program through the transfer of funds in 2009 so the NLCS program can use the funds to conserve, protect and restore, and well as conduct science within NLCS boundaries.

Stemming from the President’s Executive Order 13287 on Preserve America and the Preserve America Summit, held in October 2006, in New Orleans, the BLM continues to develop and expand heritage tourism opportunities on the public lands, working in collaboration with the Federal and non-Federal partners, including Indian Tribes. The primary beneficiary of these expanded tourism opportunities will be “gateway” communities that adjoin public lands that may benefit economically from increased visitors in their regions.

Use of Cost and Performance Information

Monitoring: Most monitoring of cultural properties on public lands is done by Site Steward and Adopt-a-Site volunteers. Such volunteer programs exist in eight BLM states, either regionally or statewide. Between 2005 and 2006, cost management data indicates that unit costs for conducting cultural resource monitoring declined; while unit costs increased slightly between 2006 and 2007, unit costs over the three years have been remarkably stable. Since BLM has been using more volunteers for such work and reporting the accomplishments of volunteers in the Management Information System (MIS), it would indicate BLM's use of unpaid volunteers is responsible for this stability. As BLM increases its use of site stewards across states and field offices, unit costs for monitoring should stay reasonably level.

Inventory: Inventories of public lands to document cultural and fossil resources are an important part of the Cultural Heritage Program; use of cost management data has aided the BLM in maximizing the number of inventories conducted with available funding. For example, cost management data on the average cost for conducting inventories using BLM employees has allowed the program to evaluate proposals by contractors to perform the same work. Over time, the average cost of in-house inventories is beginning to more closely mirror the cost for cultural inventories undertaken by contractors. However, in-house average costs will typically be less because BLM conducts many of these inventories under challenge cost share arrangements that involve use of unpaid volunteers. Nonetheless, cost management data provides information that allows for better comparisons for in-house vs. contractor-undertaken work.

2009 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

2007 Accomplishments - In 2007, Bureau Cultural Resource Management staff was responsible for:

- Inventorying 52,735 acres of public lands for heritage resources
- Issuing 419 Cultural Resource Use Permits
- Recording, studying, and evaluating 835 heritage properties
- Stabilizing and protecting 461 heritage properties
- Monitoring 3,579 heritage properties

2008 Planned Program Performance – The 2008 Appropriation will allow the BLM to:

- Stabilize and implement other physical protection measures at the highest priority scientifically, culturally, economically, and educationally important and/or critically threatened heritage properties;
- Sustain the number of volunteer hours contributed to heritage activities by working collaboratively with State Historic Preservation Offices and volunteer organizations;
- Address collections management needs on highest priority BLM collections held in a non-federal repository, where possible, cataloging, packaging and making them accessible for interpretation, education and research;
- Sustain the number of sites monitored, primarily in collaboration with partners and volunteers; and
- Maintain existing partnerships with Indian tribes, intended to identify and assess places of traditional cultural importance.

Factors Influencing Unit Cost – An example of a business decision that can influence unit cost is expansion on use of site steward volunteers for heritage resource monitoring. While not altogether free to BLM, since use of volunteers entails infrastructure development, such as supervision, recruitment, training, and management costs, these individuals cost a good deal less than FTE employees (see discussion above on “Use of Cost and Performance Information”).

Project – A key element of BLM’s national Programmatic Agreement is working with western SHPOs to automate archaeological site records, and digitize site locations and inventories, part of BLM’s Cultural Resources Data Sharing program. BLM provides annual funding to SHPOs for these efforts, which is partially matched by money and staff time provided by SHPOs and other federal partners. This automated data allows BLM to process section 106 undertakings in an expedited fashion. This project will continue into the foreseeable future because of its enormous importance.



Restored prehistoric artifact located at the Anasazi Heritage Center in Dolores, Colorado. The Anasazi Heritage Center houses several million artifacts, and includes exhibit areas and a laboratory.

2009 Program Performance- The focus of the Cultural Resource program for 2009 will be to continue inventory, evaluation, protection, study, stabilization, interpretation, and management of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources.

Planned Activities – With base funding in 2009, the program will:

- Inventory 31,614 acres for heritage resources. This is a reduction from the Cultural Resource Management subactivity of 25,947 acres from 2008 levels. In 2009, 21,121 acres will be inventoried for heritage resources and reported in the NLCS subactivity performance overview;
- Restore and protect 309 cultural/paleontological properties. This is a reduction of 138 properties from 2008 levels in the Cultural Resources Management subactivity. Fewer properties will be restored and protected in 2009 due to the one-time increase in 2008, and due to shifting funds to the NLCS program;
- Conduct 869 outreach and coordination efforts for heritage resources, 218 less than 2008 due to the one-time increase in 2008, and due to shifting funds to the NLCS program;
- Monitoring 2,728 properties, 464 less than in 2008, due to the one-time increase in 2008 and due to shifting funds to the NLCS program;
- Sustain existing volunteer Site Steward programs, and, if possible, develop programs where they are not already in place;
- Maintain existing heritage tourism opportunities;
- Continue to account for and protect museum collections in non-Federal repositories;
- Maintain investment in data sharing programs with State Historic Preservation Offices so that streamlining of section 106 compliance can be sustained and enhanced.

Base Program Improvements - Several program process improvements are planned for 2009:

- **Passport in Time Program** — Expand the partnership with the U.S. Forest Service to have Forest Service help BLM recruit volunteers for BLM archaeological projects through their Passport in Time (PIT) Clearinghouse. PIT volunteers pay to work on archaeological projects, and the Forest Service can only place about one-half of their potential recruits, so a partnership with BLM and other Federal agencies makes sense.
- **Site Steward Programs** — In collaboration with the Advisory Council and SHPOs continue to expand Site Steward Programs, particularly across the West.
- **Grants** — Continue working to obtain grants to support and sustain heritage programs, such as site stewards, Project Archaeology and heritage education, and collections management.
- **Implementation of Task Force Recommendations on Historic Preservation Activities** — Partner with SHPOs to implement a series of recommendations for improved communication and collaboration in meeting BLM's responsibilities under the national Programmatic Agreement.
- **Advisory Council on Historic Preservation** — Improve the consistency and quality of communications between the Council and BLM on programs, policies, and projects carried out under the BLM national Programmatic Agreement.
- **Tribal Consultation and Public Participation** — Complete review of existing BLM policies and training for meeting tribal consultation and public participation requirements under the National Historic Preservation Act.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of archaeological sites on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	81% 35,744/ 43,892	82% 38,656/ 47,302	82% 41,860/ 50,865	82% 44,743/ 54,565	83% 44,911/ 54,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	82% 49,663/ 60,565	-1%	82% 57,043/ 69,565
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Archaeological sites are added to BLM inventory each year which changes the numerator and the denominator.								
Percent of historic structures on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	new measure	new measure	new measure	60% 77/ 128	48% 158/ 326	49% 176/ 362	49% 181/ 372	0%	50% 201/ 402
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	0	0	0	\$2,906	\$3,649	\$3,174	-\$475	\$3,174
Actual/Projected Cost per historic structure (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,394	\$20,733	\$17,536	-\$3,197	\$15,791
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Additional historic structures are added to the inventory at the beginning of each year changing the denominator.								
Percent of collections in DOI inventory in good condition. (i.e., maintained according to DOI museum property management collection standards). (SP)	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	100% 3 / 3	0%	100% 3 / 3
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown.								
Percent of paleontological localities in DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	90% 1,724/ 1,915	90% 1,724/ 1,915	98% 14,980/ 15,351	98% 16,660/ 17,000	97% 18,652/ 19,134	98% 21,500 / 22,000	98% 20,580/ 22,000	0%	98% 26,460/ 27,000
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Increase in 2006 actuals is the result of acquisition of additional data from non-Federal repositories. Out year targets have been adjusted to reflect continued acquisition of data.								
Heritage Resources: Number of heritage resources conserved for public benefit (Bur)	4,722	4,983	4,947	5,000	5,664	4,500	4,500	0%	4,500
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	11,716	8,659	7,366	0	7,402	8,743	7,612	-\$1,131	7,612

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Heritage Resource (in dollars)</i>	\$2,461	\$1,738	\$1,489	\$0	\$1,307	\$1,943	\$1,692	-\$251	\$1,692
Comments:	* Support Measure - No cost will be shown. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.								
Heritage Resources: Number of acres of heritage resources inventory conducted (Bur)	68,601	62,511	57,989	50,000	52,735	57,561	60,000	+4%	60,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$3,814	\$3,420	\$3,389	\$0	\$3,292	\$3,312	\$2,840	-\$472	\$2,840
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$56	\$55	\$58	\$0	\$62	\$58	\$47	-\$11	\$47
Comments:	Inventory for heritage resources is based on actual project acres which will vary between years.								
Heritage Resources: Number of outreach and coordination efforts conducted for heritage resources (Bur)	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	1,222	1,087	1,000	-8%	1,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	0	0	0	0	\$2,828	\$1,968	\$1,727	-\$241	\$1,727
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Outreach (in dollars)</i>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$2,314	\$1,811	\$1,727	-\$84	\$1,727
Comments:	Number of outreach and coordination efforts for heritage resources is based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.								
Heritage Resources: Number of heritage collections conserved for the future. (Bur)	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish Baseline	116	109	104	-5%	104
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	0	0	0	0	\$826	\$898	\$757	-\$141	\$757
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per collection (in dollars)</i>	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$7,123	\$8,239	\$7,283	-\$956	\$7,283
Comments:									

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2004 Actual	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Plan	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 President's Budget	Change from 2008 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Inventory Cultural and Paleontological Resources (acres).	68,601	50,990	47,554	44,715	52,735	57,561	36,440	-36%	36,440
Comments:	21,121 acres inventoried will be shifted to NLCS in 2009								
Restore and Protect Cultural/Paleontology Properties (number).	571	489	315	514	461	447	309	-138	309
Comments:	45 heritage resources stabilized, managed and protected will be shifted to NLCS in 2009 pending funding verification								
Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities (number).	3,534	2,991	3,332	3,524	3,579	3,192	2,728	-4	2,728
Comments:	464 heritage resources monitored will be shifted to NLCS in 2009 pending funding verification								
<p>** The 2009 column reflects a decrease in performance for the 2008 unrequested increase that will not be carried forward and a shift in performance to the new National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity pending verification. Other workload measures to be shifted to NLCS in 2009 pending funding verification include 79 heritage resources intensively recorded, evaluated and studied; 10 museum collections accessioned, inventoried or upgraded; one inventory, repatriate and transfer custody of NAGPRA items; and, 47 consultations with Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native Corporations.</p>									

Activity: Lands Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horses and Burros

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management

	2007 Enacted	2008 Enacted	2009			Change from 2008 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wild Horse and Burro (\$000)	36,354	36,201	+267	+493	36,961	+760
FTE	134	131	0	0	131	0
Other Major Resources:						
Adopt-A-Horse Program	634	650	0	0	650	0
Transfer: USFS Wild Horses	1,750	0	0	0	0	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
WHBPS: 010-04-01-03-01-0427-00	670	360			360	0

Summary of 2009 Program Changes for Wild Horse and Burro Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Organizational & Administrative Streamlining	-75	
• Travel & Relocation Expenses	-110	
• Increase funding for acceptable population levels	+678	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+493	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2009 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2009 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro program is \$36,961,000 and 131 FTE, a program change of +\$493,000 and +0 FTE from the 2008 Enacted Level.

Increased funding for acceptable populations levels (+\$678, 000) - In 2009, the BLM proposes to increase the program by \$678,000 over the 2008 enacted level. The increased funding will allow the program to conduct additional gathers.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE CHANGE

	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2009 Base Budget (2008 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2009 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2009	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas: Cumulative percent of number of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	57% 116/ 201	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	48% 96/ 199	48% 96/ 199	58% 115/ 199	+10%	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$47,830	\$44,543	\$47,797	\$44,135	\$44,135	\$44,813	+678	0
Actual/Projected Cost	\$412,327	\$307,195	\$364,861	\$459,736	\$459,736	\$389,678	-\$70,058	0
Comments	In 2005 Congress approved a permanent reprogramming of approximately \$10.5M. The new funding along with newly enacted sale authority and certain program efficiencies allowed the program to bring the population down from over 47,000 animals in 2004 to approximately 31,000 in 2006. Land exchanges completed in 2006 reduced the Herd Management Area number from 201 to 199. In 2008, Congress restored funding to the 2007 level therefore, due to the high cost of feeding the animals in holding (69% of the appropriation), progress towards AML will continue to decline in the out-years as a result of being unable to gather enough animals to achieve AML.							
Note: Projected costs may not equal program change as these are full costs, which may include funds from other sources and (or) use averages.								
Column A: The level of performance and costs expected in 2009 at the 2008 level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, absorption of prior year fixed costs, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.								
Column D: Out-year performance beyond 2009 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2009. It does not include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components- The BLM is responsible for implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. The Act requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.

The BLM manages wild horse and burro populations by monitoring the animals and their habitat, establishing Appropriate Management Levels, and removing animals when the Appropriate Management Levels are exceeded. The BLM strives to achieve Appropriate Management Levels because higher populations result in overgrazing of forage, increased soil erosion, reduced water quality, and expansion of invasive species. Appropriate Management Levels, which can range from high to low, are adjusted as necessary based on results obtained from monitoring the health of the land. Appropriate Management Levels in Herd Management Areas (HMA) is approximately 26,000 animals on the open range at any one time. The animals in each HMA are only gathered once every 3 to 4 years to ensure viable herds, free roaming nature, and minimal disturbance to the animals.

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