



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

and Performance Information  
Fiscal Year 2010

## **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

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

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# ROADMAP TO THE BLM 2010 JUSTIFICATIONS

## Document Overview

This document explains how the 2010 President's budget request will assist the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in fulfilling its multiple-use mission. The document explains the types and quantities of work to be accomplished by the BLM based on the 2010 funding levels. This document is organized into sections as follows:

- Section I – The General Statement provides a summary description of the 2010 budget request, funding initiatives, budgetary changes analyses, legislative budget proposals, major cross-cutting programs, and overall performance.
- Section II – provides an overview of BLM's collections sources.
- Sections III through XIII – The Activity/Subactivity-Level Presentation provides in greater detail a description of the proposed 2010 funding allocation for each appropriation, activity and subactivity, the BLM programs supported by these allocations, and the types of products or workloads to be accomplished. At the beginning of each appropriation section, the text of the appropriation language and authorizations are included, as well as a Summary of Requirements table and Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes table. At the end of each appropriation presentation, a summary of the OMB's MAX database and Budget Schedules is included.
- Section XIV – The Exhibits section contains Departmental and Bureau cross cuts, employee count by grade, and the BLM's Table of Organization.
- Section XV -- contains the Bureau's project plan for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

## BLM's Appropriations Structure

The Congress provides the BLM authority to spend funds and to collect receipts through various appropriations and legislation. The major BLM annual current appropriations include:

- Management of Lands and Resources is the Bureau's largest appropriation that funds the majority of day-to-day resource management activities on public lands such as range management, wildlife, fisheries, forestry, cultural resources, management of wild horses and burros, energy and minerals development, land use authorizations, cadastral surveys, land use planning, and law enforcement.
- Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) appropriation provides for management of BLM lands and forest resources in western Oregon in accordance with the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1916* and the *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act of 1919*.

- Land Acquisition appropriation funds the priority acquisition of properties with unique resource values for public purposes; these funds are appropriated from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).
- Construction appropriation funds the building of BLM facilities. Projects are prioritized using a weighting process based on factors such as: critical health and safety work, critical resource protection work, energy efficient/sustainable buildings, mission critical deferred maintenance and code compliance capital improvements.
- Miscellaneous Trust Funds are derived from receipts from non-Federal sources and are used to provide for resource protection and development of public lands.
- Range Improvement Fund provides for development and maintenance of range management infrastructure projects, such as water developments for livestock; these funds are derived from Grazing Fees and the General Fund of the Treasury.
- Services Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures appropriation contains several accounts used for a variety of administrative services, such as processing applications and providing copies of public land documents to the public. The BLM receives fees from the public to perform these services. Each year Congress appropriates the estimated fees to BLM so that BLM can spend the monies upon receipt. This includes cost recovery accounts.

Congress appropriates funds to the BLM for these major appropriations on an annual basis. Although these funds remain available to the BLM until expended over multiple years, the BLM works to minimize the amount of funds carried over from year to year. Table 1 summarizes the BLM's funding in annual direct appropriations for the last four fiscal years.

The BLM collects receipts from non-federal sources for use of the public lands for rents, royalties, user fees, and from sales of land and resources, such as timber, sand and gravel, and land sales in Nevada. Most of these receipts are deposited in the Treasury to offset Federal spending, and the remainder Congress appropriates to States, counties, and to the BLM for operations. The Minerals Management Service collects the majority of mineral revenues on behalf of BLM. In 2008, MMS and BLM deposited \$6.1 billion to the U.S. Treasury from revenues generated through the sale of minerals managed by BLM and from other BLM-managed activities.

Total BLM appropriations from all sources (discretionary and mandatory) amounted to \$1.26 billion in 2009, of which approximately \$1.1 billion was in the form of annual direct appropriations. BLM also receives annual funding from certain Departmental programs, such as the Wildland Fire Management program.

Table 1: BLM's Major Annual Appropriations

<b>Appropriation</b>	<b>FY 2006 (\$000's)</b>	<b>FY 2007 (\$000's)</b>	<b>FY 2008 (\$000's)</b>	<b>FY 2009 (\$000's)</b>	<b>FY 2010 (\$000's)</b>
Management of Lands and Resources	847,632	866,911	857,379	890,194	975,351
Oregon and California Grant Lands	108,451	108,991	108,522	109,949	111,557
Land Acquisition	8,621	8,634	8,939	14,775	25,029
Construction	11,750	11,751	6,375	6,590	6,590
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures <sup>1</sup>	[25,963]	[26,388]	[34,366]	[27,990]	[31,255]
Miscellaneous Trust Fund	16,662	23,211	19,670	20,130	20,130
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,003,116</b>	<b>1,029,498</b>	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,051,638</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>

1-Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures are funds available for BLM use, but are not added to the total appropriation as these funds are offset with collections from non-federal funding sources.

# 2010 BUDGET REQUEST

## Total Budget Request

The President's 2010 budget request for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is \$1,148,657,000 in new budget authority, a net increase of \$110,061,000 above the 2009 funding level. This net increase includes an increase of \$13,042,000 associated with the cancellation of unobligated balances in 2009. Table 2 below lists the total budget request. Current budget authority is provided by annual congressional appropriations acts. Permanent budget authority is controlled by permanent laws for a specified period of time. Table 3 presents each appropriation and the respective funding allocations between 2008 through 2010. The Budget-at-a-Glance table (at the end of this *General Statement* section) displays the 2010 budget request at the activity-subactivity level; and a more detailed description is provided in the *Activity/Subactivity-Level Presentation* of this document.

Table 2: Total 2010 Budget Request  
(Dollars in Thousands)

Budget Authority	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010 President's Budget	2010 Request Change from 2009
Current Discretionary	981,215	1,021,508	1,118,527	+97,019
Current Mandatory	29,670	30,130	30,130	0
Rescission of Balances		-13,042		+13,042
<b>Total Current</b>	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,038,596</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>	<b>+110,061</b>
Permanent	220,049	223,161	200,838	-22,323
<b>Total Current and Permanent</b>	<b>1,230,934</b>	<b>1,261,757</b>	<b>1,349,495</b>	<b>+87,738</b>
FTEs	10,626	10,650	10,702	+52

Table 3: Bureau of Land Management Appropriations (\$000s)					
Appropriation	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010 Fixed Cost Changes	2010 Program Changes	2010 President's Budget
<b>CURRENT DISCRETIONARY</b>					
Management of Land and Resources (MLR)	857,379	890,194	16,524	68,633	975,351
Oregon and California Grant Lands	108,522	109,949	1,608	0	111,557
Land Acquisition	8,939	14,775	29	10,225	25,029
Construction	6,375	6,590	0	0	6,590
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures*	0	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL - Current Discretionary without ARRA</b>	<b>981,215</b>	<b>1,021,508</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>78,858</b>	<b>1,118,527</b>
<b>CURRENT MANDATORY</b>					
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	19,670	20,130	0	0	20,130
<b>TOTAL - Current Mandatory</b>	<b>30,130</b>	<b>30,130</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30,130</b>
<b>TOTAL - Gross Current without ARRA</b>	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,051,638</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>78,858</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>
Rescission of Balances		-13,042			
<b>TOTAL - NET CURRENT without ARRA</b>	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,038,596</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>78,858</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>
<b>AMERICAN RECOVERY and REINVESTMENT ACT of 2009 (ARRA)</b>					
ARRA Funding - MLR		125,000		-125,000	0
ARRA Funding - Construction		180,000		-180,000	0
<b>TOTAL - NET CURRENT with ARRA</b>	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,343,596</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>-226,142</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>
<b>PERMANENT FUNDS</b>					
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	18,953	112,518	0	-10,581	101,937
Permanent Operating Funds	199,341	108,843	0	-11,742	97,101
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Permanent)	1,756	1,800	0	0	1,800
<b>TOTAL - Permanent Funds</b>	<b>220,049</b>	<b>223,161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-22,323</b>	<b>200,838</b>
<b>TOTAL - CURRENT and PERMANENT w/out ARRA</b>	<b>1,230,934</b>	<b>1,261,757</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>56,535</b>	<b>1,349,495</b>
<b>TOTAL - CURRENT and PERMANENT with ARRA</b>	<b>1,230,934</b>	<b>1,566,757</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>-248,465</b>	<b>1,349,495</b>
<b>OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS*</b>					
Mining Law Administration	37,696	34,696	0	+2,000	36,696
Communications Sites Management	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000
Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) Fees	25,500	36,400	0	+9,100	45,500
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures	34,366	33,821	0	-2,566	31,255
Helium Fund	159,000	159,000	0	+9,000	168,000
<b>TOTAL Funds Available from Offsets</b>	<b>255,562</b>	<b>265,917</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>+17,534</b>	<b>283,451</b>
* This last category of funding lists major programs in which BLM has additional spending capacity, but does not affect appropriation totals because funding is offset by collections.					

## 2010 Funding Initiatives

In 2010 the BLM will prioritize its work around the following major initiatives and focus areas:

- Creating a New Energy Frontier
- Tackling Climate Impacts
- Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps
- Protecting America's Treasured Landscapes

Creating a New Energy Frontier. The Department of the Interior (DOI) and the BLM will play an important role in achieving the President's vision for a clean energy future that addresses goals related to energy security, environmental health, and economic growth through the development of renewable energy on the public lands. The President has established ambitious goals to increase energy production from clean, renewable sources. Through investments enabled by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the Administration has committed to doubling the Nation's renewable energy generating capacity over three years. Renewable energy projects on public lands managed by BLM will include wind, solar, geothermal and biomass projects and the siting of transmission infrastructure to support this development.

This budget request includes a \$16.1 million increase to support renewable energy work. It will support Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs) and renewable energy staff at other offices which will allow the BLM to facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. The RECOs will consist of teams of multi-disciplinary staff, located in existing BLM offices, focused on the processing of renewable energy applications as well as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) analysis necessary for the proper integration of renewable energy development into the BLM landscape.

In addition to the important role in facilitating and promoting renewable energy development, the BLM will play an important role in providing opportunities for responsible oil and gas development on the public lands. The BLM-managed public lands currently provide 14 percent of the natural gas and 5 percent of the oil produced domestically. In 2010, the BLM will continue to provide high levels of customer service in processing applications for permit to drill on BLM-managed lands and will ensure these projects are conducted in an environmentally-sound manner. The Department is also initiating a comprehensive review of onshore oil and gas leasing and regulating policies to consider and evaluate a range of reform options to ensure that oil and gas companies diligently develop their oil and gas leases and the American people receive a fair return from the development of Federal resources.

Tackling Climate Impacts. Climate change is affecting the landscapes that BLM manages. At the eco-region level, native plant and animal communities are being affected by changes in temperature and precipitation. These changes are allowing invasive weeds to flourish, increasing the risk of wildfire, and leading some plant and animal populations to change historic habitat range due to environmental stress. At the geopolitical level, availability of water for drinking, irrigation, industry, and livestock is changing. These changes are creating conflict between communities over access to limited water supplies, and long-term storage and delivery challenges.

Over the last decade, a variety of Federal, State, Tribal, and non-governmental organizations have begun preparing eco-regional assessments and strategies, and pooling resources to fund work on the ground. The BLM wants to build on those efforts by preparing landscape scale assessments and adaptation strategies. The Bureau should create the institutional

infrastructure and capacity to monitor, assess, predict, and adapt to landscape scale changes. This budget request includes a \$15 million increase to support this type of work.

As the effects of climate change do not respect political boundaries, many activities will be conducted at an eco-region level. Within priority eco-regions, much of the work will directly benefit Bureau lands within the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). The NLCS contains over 27 million acres, including wilderness and other natural landscapes managed by BLM. Within BLM's multiple use mission, the Secretary's emphasis on climate change monitoring and adaptation will help ensure these lands are protected and used productively as native seed repositories, wildlife habitat, and areas for research. The Tackling Climate Impacts initiative is described in more detail in the Cross-Cutting section of this chapter.

Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps. The Bureau of Land Management has a long history of involving the public in all facets of its resource planning and decision-making. Informed citizens are critical to successful public participation and stewardship. In addition, as BLM's workforce ages and retires, natural resource professionals will be needed to fill those positions. Informed citizens and future employees must be developed and nurtured over time. According to Richard Louv, author of *Last Child in the Woods*, "Studies have shown that most conservation leaders credit their commitment to the environment to two sources: many hours spent outdoors, when they were children...and an adult who taught respect for nature." The initial childhood wonder about the natural world must be sustained through hands-on experiences during the school-age years and enriched through long-term engagement and stewardship. The Department's Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative is a continuum of programs that do just that. Many of these programs are already being undertaken at the national and field office level. The \$5.0 million funding increase for this Secretarial initiative will enhance these programs and help BLM and America's young people establish life-long connections that would benefit our youth, our agency, and our nation. Please refer to the Cross-Cutting Programs section of this General Statement for more detail.

Protecting America's Treasured Landscapes. BLM proposes a \$10.2 million funding increase, in the Land Acquisition appropriation, to achieve its most imperative land acquisition goals, including consolidation of NLCS units and protection of sensitive species' habitat. Beginning in the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and continuing into the 21<sup>st</sup> century, there has developed a growing public interest and support for the public values the BLM-managed lands have to offer. The BLM-managed public lands offer habitat for a wide variety of plant and animal species, including over 305 species federally-listed as rare, threatened or endangered. Moreover, the BLM-managed vast acreages and geographically remote areas offer havens for many species that no longer exist on private lands. BLM's continuing efforts to maintain healthy landscapes are critical for sustaining the uniquely American plant and animal species that are an important part of America's heritage.

The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is comprised of specific geographic areas of BLM-administered public lands (totaling over 27 million acres) which are designated by Acts of Congress or Presidential proclamations to be specially managed on a landscape level to enhance their conservation values while allowing for appropriate uses. The mission of the NLCS is to conserve, protect and restore nationally significant landscapes recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological and scientific values. NLCS areas include: 38 National Monuments and National Conservation Areas; 224 Wilderness and 545 Wilderness Study Areas; 66 Wild and Scenic Rivers (totaling 2,415 miles); and 15 National Scenic and Historic Trails (totaling 6,006 miles).

Recently, the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 designated a number of new Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Conservation Areas. BLM is evaluating management needs, including operations cost and new land use planning needs. BLM will consider covering some of these costs with funding increases provided by Congress in 2009, which are retained in the 2010 base budget.

The wild horses and burros which roam the BLM-managed public lands are one of the beloved symbols of America's Wild West heritage. The BLM is responsible for maintaining the wild herd populations on BLM-managed public lands at Appropriate Management Levels and to maintain healthy landscapes. In the wild, the horses have few natural predators and if not managed, can easily exceed the carrying capacity of the landscape, resulting in overgrazing of forage, increased soil erosion, reduced water quality, expansion of invasive species and negative impacts to native species of wildlife, plants, fish and their habitats. Traditionally, the BLM would conduct horse gathers to maintain Appropriate Management Levels and put the gathered horses up for adoption. Over the past year, the number of adoptions has dropped precipitously. Some birth control methods are in use, but are not cost effective or have not proven to be effective. BLM continues to work with partners to develop better birth control methods. Most pressing are the escalating operational costs of caring for animals within BLM holding facilities. The BLM proposes a \$26.5 million program increase for the Wild Horse and Burro Management program. This request will allow BLM to vigorously pursue increased adoptions and sales through new management policies, such as stewardship incentives and expanded partnerships with horse advocacy groups, and to more aggressively implement population control efforts that will help reduce out-year funding requirements for the program.

### **Summary of 2010 Budget Provisions and Analysis of Budgetary Changes**

This section summarizes the proposed 2010 budget changes, compared to the 2009 enacted funding levels. These changes are also illustrated in the 2010 Analysis of Budgetary Changes table (Table 4).

Table 4: 2010 Analysis of Budgetary Changes Table	
Bureau of Land Management (thousands of dollars)	
<b>BLM 2009 Enacted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,051,638</b>
<b>Increases</b>	
Fixed Costs	+18,161
Renewable Energy	+16,100
Tackling Climate Impacts	+15,000
21 <sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps	+5,000
Wild Horse and Burro Management	+26,528
Land Acquisition	+10,225
Oil & Gas Management Base Funding	+11,900
Oil & Gas Production Accountability	+2,500
<b>Decreases</b>	
Alaska Legacy Wells	-4,600
Property Decrease	-1,400
National Fish and Wildlife Foundation	-145
2009 Earmark - Oil shale core samples in CO	-1,000
2009 Earmark - Cultural Resource Management – Galisteo Basin	-500
2009 Earmark - GIS Cadastral mapping in Utah	-750
Oil & Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (Pilot Fund; Mandatory)	[-21,000]
<b>Items of Note</b>	
Mining Law Administration Base Funding Increase and Offset	[2,000]
Oil & Gas APD Fee Increase and Offset	[9,100]
<b>BLM 2010 Planning Level – Net Authority<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>1,148,657</b>
1 – Totals do not include reduction of \$13,042 for cancellation of unobligated balances	

### Increases

**Fixed costs (+\$18,161,000)** – 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 100 percent of the anticipated fixed costs for 2010.

**Renewable Energy (+\$16,100,000)** – In 2010, BLM requests a \$16.1 million increase to support development of wind and solar renewable energy projects on the public lands. Of the \$16.1 million increase, \$11.1 million will support the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs) and renewable energy staff at other BLM offices, and \$5.0 million will fund regional

Environmental Impact Statements. The Renewable Energy initiative is discussed in more detail in the Cross-Cutting section of this chapter.

**Tackling Climate Impacts (+\$15,000,000)** - In 2010, BLM requests an increase of \$15,000,000 to develop and implement strategies to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change and related stressors. The focus will be on maintaining an environment that allows for adaptation, promoting habitat connectivity, protecting habitat, and maintaining biodiversity. To centralize planning, coordinate efforts, and maximize efficiency, funding will be provided through the Soil, Water, and Air Management program. Of the total request, an estimated \$7.25 million will be targeted to projects and activities encompassing NLCS units, such as broad scale eco-region assessments, on-the-ground restoration, conservation, and research. The Tackling Climate Impacts initiative is discussed in more detail in the Cross-Cutting section of this chapter.

**Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps (+\$5,000,000)** – The 2010 budget proposes a \$5,000,000 increase to introduce children and youth to natural resource management and engender the next generation of public land stewards. Focus will be on developing and implementing education programs for children, families, and school-age, high school and college-age youth; and programs to recruit and retain youth in natural resource careers. Funding for this initiative would be distributed as follows: \$2.5 million in the Soil, Water and Air Management program; and \$2.5 million in the Recreation Management program. The Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps initiative is discussed in more detail in the Cross-Cutting section of this chapter.

**Wild Horse and Burro Management (+\$26,528,000)** – The 2010 request for the Wild Horse and Burro program is \$67,486,000, a \$26.5 million program increase over the 2009 enacted funding level. The increased funding in 2010 is needed to cover a dramatic increase in holding costs. It will also allow BLM to increase gathers and move the program toward achieving appropriate management levels by 2013. In an effort to mitigate the costs of holding these animals, BLM will work with partners and develop new strategies to increase adoptions. BLM will also continue to work aggressively to reduce holding costs; with savings resulting from these efforts put towards expanding funding of the Mustang Heritage Foundation to promote new adoption strategies. With this substantial increase in funding BLM will reach appropriate management levels by 2013. This funding request is described in detail in the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity chapter.

**Land Acquisition (+\$10,225,000)** - The additional \$10.2 million of funding will help BLM achieve its most imperative land acquisition goals. Utilizing BLM's established ranking criteria (real-estate, recreation, open space and management), field offices worked with the BLM headquarters office to identify projects. In addition to the aforementioned criteria, the projects were prioritized based on opportunity, immediate threat of development, and conservation objectives. This increase in land acquisition funding will help BLM to finalize a number of long-term multi-year phased acquisitions, as well as initiate a number of current pending priority purchases. These projects are described in detail in the Land Acquisition subactivity chapter.

**Oil & Gas Management Base Funding (+\$11,900,000)** - The 2010 budget proposes an Oil and Gas Management base funding increase of \$11,900,000 to partially offset the proposed termination of \$21 million in mandatory spending from the Permit Processing Improvement Fund for pilot offices. Additional funding will be provided through increased fee collections. This funding is described in detail in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity chapter.

**Oil and Gas Production Accountability (+\$2,500,000)** – In 2007, in response to concerns about the Department’s Mineral Revenue Management program, the Secretary of the Interior appointed an independent Royalty Policy Subcommittee to review mineral revenue collection practices. The Subcommittee Report had over 20 recommendations dealing with production accountability. The requested increase of \$2,500,000 would accelerate the implementation of the Subcommittee Report recommendations dealing with production accountability. Increasing BLM’s capability to verify production is a crucial aspect of ensuring the Federal government receives a full return from the development of energy resources on the public lands. The BLM proposes to use this funding increase to hire an additional 10 Production Accountability Technicians (PAT) in 2010, above the 10 PATs the BLM plans to hire in 2009 using base funding. The additional PATs would increase the number of production accountability reviews performed each year, one of the most critical components of the Oil and Gas Management program. This increase also complements the Minerals Management Service’s initiative to address production accountability and verification. This funding is described in detail in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity chapter.

#### Decreases

**Alaska Legacy Well Remediation (-\$4,600,000)** – In 2009 the BLM will fully fund the Drew Point site remediation with funding provided in the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009*. For 2010, the budget retains \$1,000,000 of Alaska Legacy Well base funding to continue site investigations and monitoring.

**Property Decrease (-\$1,400,000)** - The disposal of surplus and excess Government property will allow the BLM to reduce the amount of deferred maintenance funding that supports these assets in the amount of \$1,400,000. The BLM anticipates future savings from disposed assets or property which no longer require maintenance needs. The BLM utilizes the Asset Business Plan (ABP) to make management decisions affecting the disposal of real property assets, which are reported to the Federal Real Property Profile.

**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Decrease (-\$145,000)** - This decrease reflects a reduction of pass-through funding that is provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). In 2010, BLM funding for NFWF would be maintained at the 2008 enacted level of \$2,855,000. 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.

**2009 Earmark: Oil Shale Core Samples in Colorado (-\$1,000,000)** – The 2009 enacted budget provided a \$1,000,000 increase to ship and store oil shale core samples in Colorado. This one-time earmark is eliminated from the 2010 proposed budget.

**2009 Earmark: Cultural Resource Management (-\$500,000)** - The 2010 request for Cultural Resource Management includes a reduction of \$500,000 for a 2009 one-time addition for implementation of the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act of 2004. In 2009, the funding was used to complete the comprehensive management plan for the Galisteo Basin archaeological protection sites; develop voluntary cooperative management agreements with the State of New Mexico and willing private landowners; carry out stabilization efforts at protection sites within the Galisteo Basin; and funded the construction of a small exhibit in consultation with State officials at a visitor center that will be planned, constructed, and staffed by State personnel.

**2009 Earmark: GIS Cadastral mapping in Utah (-\$750,000)** – The 2009 enacted budget provided a \$750,000 increase for GIS Cadastral mapping in Utah. This one-time earmark is eliminated from the 2010 proposed budget.

**Permit Processing Improvement Fund for Pilot Offices (Mandatory Account)**

**[-\$21,000,000]** – In 2010, the Administration will propose legislation to amend Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* to redirect mineral leasing rental revenues from the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund (-\$21,000,000) for pilot offices back to the U.S. Treasury and to allow BLM to undertake a rule-making implementing cost recovery for oil and gas Applications for Permit to Drill (APD). In 2010, elimination of this fund would be compensated for by an \$11.9 million increase in Oil and Gas Management base appropriations and a \$9.1 million increase in offsetting collections generated by an increase in fees for applications for permit to drill (APD).

Items of Note

**Mining Law Administration Base Funding Increase and Offset [\$2,000,000]** - The 2010 budget proposes a \$2,000,000 increase, to \$36,696,000, for the Mining Law Administration program. This increase is estimated to be fully offset by the collection of mining claim fees. The increase will be used primarily to process additional Plans and Notices and for inspections, specifically for uranium. New uranium mining claim locations in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming have dramatically increased over the past few years due to the increase in the price of uranium compounds. In 2008, more than 82,000 new mining claims were filed and approximately half of the new claims were for uranium. As a result, BLM is expecting to process at least five uranium plans of operations in 2010. This workload will require increased surface management inspections and additional NEPA analysis and review.

**Oil and Gas APD Fee Increase and Offset [\$9,100,000]** – The 2010 budget proposes to increase the fee for applications for permit to drill (APD), as authorized in appropriation language, from \$4,000 to \$6,500 per APD. The proposed fee increase is estimated to generate \$45.5 million in offsetting collections, a \$9.1 million increase over the 2009 enacted level of \$36.4 million. The fee increase reflects the increasing cost of processing APDs, including the cost of additional environmental review to meet threatened & endangered species requirements, or to protect sensitive species' habitat (such as sage-grouse). The increase in APD fees will have a minor effect on the number of APDs submitted, as the fees represent only a very small percentage of the market value of these Federal oil and natural gas resources.

**American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)** - The BLM will fulfill its obligations under the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009* (ARRA). The ARRA appropriated \$305 million to BLM, which will remain available for obligation until September 30, 2010. BLM will also receive a portion of the \$15 million appropriated to the DOI Wildland Fire Management Program for hazardous fuels treatments. These monies will be tracked separately from BLM's appropriation accounts, as will the associated workload measures of accomplishments. BLM funding provided through the ARRA is described in a separate tab section found at the back of the budget justification. This section contains the Bureau's program plan for investments to be funded through the ARRA, including identification of the Bureau activities to be funded by the act, criteria for selection of projects, and plans for performance monitoring. Any ARRA-related performance information provided within the subactivity narrative or tables will be so identified.

Legislative Changes

**Onshore Oil and Gas Royalty Revenues** - The Department of the Interior is initiating a review of oil and gas leasing and royalty policies to identify options and develop a strategy to assure a fair return to the American taxpayer and encourage diligent development of future leases. Among the alternatives the Department will consider are increasing royalty rates and variable lease terms to encourage faster development of oil and gas resources. The identification and analysis of the various alternatives will yield a range of estimates for increased royalty revenues in the future and impacts on bonus revenues. Although the precise details of the reforms remain to be determined, the 2010 budget assumes these reforms will generate approximately \$1.5 billion in additional Federal revenue over 10 years.

**Permit Processing Improvement Fund for Pilot Offices** – The Administration will propose legislation to amend Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* to redirect mineral leasing rental revenues from the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund (-\$21,000,000) back to the U.S. Treasury and to repeal its prohibition on implementing cost recovery fees for oil and gas applications for permits to drill (APDs).

**Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund** – The Administration will propose legislation to repeal Sections 224(b) and 234 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* to eliminate the BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund and to return to the traditional Federal-State revenue-sharing arrangement for geothermal receipts. The *Energy Policy Act of 2005* changed the disposition of geothermal revenue to 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to a BLM Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. This legislative proposal would restore the disposition of geothermal revenue to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury.

**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. Title III, Section 325 of the *Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2004* (Public Law 108-108, 117 Stat 1307) provided BLM the ability to renew grazing permits and leases before completion of environmental analyses for the years 2004 through 2008. Congress granted a one-year extension for this authority in 2009. The Administration proposes to further extend this authority through 2010.

**Federal Lands Disposal Account** – The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*, provides that the BLM may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal in land use plans and that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of specific areas managed by the Department. Unless reauthorized, FLTFA will sunset on July 24, 2010.

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.

## CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMS

The following is a highlight of the major initiatives and programs which draw upon the expertise of multiple resource programs and are supported by several funding activities and subactivities, consistent with the philosophy that the BLM can more effectively address land management challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective. Additional Departmental and Bureau cross cuts are provided in the Exhibits section of this document.

### Renewable Energy

The Department of the Interior (DOI) and the BLM will play an important role in achieving the President's vision for a clean energy future that addresses goals related to energy security, environmental health, and economic growth through the development of renewable energy on the public lands. President Obama and Secretary Salazar have made the development of renewable energy one of the highest priorities for their Administration. A recent Secretarial Order directs that specific zones on U.S. public lands be identified where Interior can facilitate a rapid and responsible move to large-scale production of solar, wind, geothermal, and biomass energy.

Renewable energy projects on public lands managed by the BLM include wind, solar, geothermal and biomass projects and the siting of transmission infrastructure to support this development. The agency has identified about 21 million acres of public land with wind energy potential in the 11 western states and about 29 million acres with solar energy potential in the six southwestern states. There are also 140 million acres of public land in western states and Alaska that have geothermal resource potential.

**Geothermal Energy** - The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of public lands (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest lands) with geothermal potential. The BLM presently manages 530 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status generating about 1,275 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to about 50 percent of U.S. geothermal energy capacity.

A Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) relating to the authorization of geothermal leasing was completed in October 2008 and the Record of Decision was signed in December 2008. The Record of Decision amended 114 Bureau of Land Management resource management plans and allocated about 111 million acres of Bureau-managed public lands as open for leasing. The completion of this document is anticipated to result in a significant demand for new leases for geothermal resources.

**Wind Renewable Energy** – For over a decade, wind energy has been the fastest growing energy technology worldwide, achieving an annual growth rate of over 30 percent. In the United

States, the current total installed capacity is approximately 19,500 megawatts of wind projects. Approximately 330 megawatts of this installed capacity is located on Federal lands managed by the BLM in the western United States. The BLM recently approved a wind energy development project in Utah with an additional capacity of 120 megawatts and a wind energy project in Arizona with an additional capacity of 30 megawatts on public lands. There are an additional 15 projects currently being processed that could add an additional 3,000 megawatts of capacity.

A Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) relating to the authorization of wind energy projects was completed in June 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. BLM 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, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of applicable lands for wind energy development.

**Solar Renewable Energy** - There are currently no commercial-scale solar energy facilities on BLM public lands. However, the recent extension of federal tax incentives for solar energy and States' renewable energy portfolio standards are driving an interest in utility-scale solar energy development that can generate large amounts of electricity to be distributed to consumers through the electric power transmission grid.

Working with the Department of Energy, the BLM initiated a joint Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) in May 2008 for solar energy development on BLM lands. The PEIS will evaluate a number of alternatives to determine which presents the best management approach for environmentally responsible utility-scale solar energy development in six western states (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah). The measures adopted as a result of this PEIS will provide consistency and certainty for solar energy development and will help expedite environmental analysis for site-specific projects in the future. The Draft PEIS is expected to be available for public review and comment in June 2009.

**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 licenses are nearing the end of their terms 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 accumulation of woody biomass due to effective fire suppression in the last century, as well as past forest, woodland, and rangeland management practices has put these same areas at risk for catastrophic wildfires. Innovative management is needed to restore at-risk ecosystems to healthy and resilient conditions. In some cases, restoration projects can provide woody biomass that can be removed from project sites and used for energy production. This can potentially reduce or offset the cost of restoration treatments and increase the quality of specific restoration or hazardous fuel reduction treatments. Woody biomass includes forest vegetation treatment residuals (tree limbs, tops, needles, leaves and other woody parts) that are by-products of forest management and ecosystem restoration.

**Renewable Energy Strategy** – The BLM has 241 applications for wind projects and 199 applications for solar projects which are in various stages of processing. Except for geothermal, which has a mandatory appropriation dedicated for geothermal energy development only, there is no specific funding allocated for other renewable energy development at BLM. Under current procedures, renewable energy projects are categorized as rights-of-way projects, and are not separately funded or tracked. The BLM must rely on application-based funding under rights-of-way cost recovery guidelines to support processing of wind and solar energy project authorizations. This has resulted in a fragmented effort that does not allow the BLM to address authorizations on a priority basis in terms of energy potential and proximity to existing and planned transmission capability.

To address this situation, the BLM has developed a five year strategy to get in front of the expected tremendous increase in focus on renewable energy production on and across federal lands. The BLM plan is to move decisively away from the previous application-by-application rights-of-way oriented funding and processing procedures toward a coordinated regional focus in developing renewable energy potential. Federal Renewable Energy Zones on public lands are being identified where the BLM can facilitate a rapid and responsible move to large-scale production of solar, wind, and geothermal energy.

The BLM is using Recovery Act funding in 2009 to begin to provide the resources necessary to address renewable energy authorizations from a regional perspective, rather than on the previous application-by-application basis. By funding all the necessary preparation on a regional basis in advance of processing individual applications, the BLM can offer sites and potential projects in a planned and coordinated manner in the areas of highest renewable energy production potential. This also allows the BLM to offer sites based on energy production potential and on near term transmission capability, and to offer these sites for much larger scale energy production projects than has previously been possible. One of the main concerns from the application-by-application approach is that smaller applications in areas of high energy potential can actually prevent larger projects from moving forward in the same areas, particularly when competing transmission plans become involved.

With Recovery Act funds, the BLM is completing 13 regional Environmental Impact Statements for 13 Renewable Energy Zones during 2009 and 2010, along with the necessary studies and data collection to support large-scale project offerings with a high probability of completion and energy production. By 2011, these regional large scale project offerings should allow consideration of much larger-scale renewable energy production and transmission to come online from 2011 forward.

### **2010 Request**

In 2010 the BLM is requesting a \$16.1 million increase to fund additional studies and the staffing needs to address the backlog of wind project and solar applications and to shape the siting and scale of future projects/applications in coordination with planned transmission capability. Specifically, of the total increases, \$11.1 million will fund Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and renewable energy staff support at other offices. The remaining \$5.0 million will be used to prepare regional environmental impact statements. The goal of BLM's renewable energy strategy, as launched in 2009 with ARRA funds, and continued with the requested 2010 funding increase is to put into place comprehensive regional strategies and move away from the previous application-by-application processing approach. By conducting the needed studies concurrently rather than sequentially, the BLM intends to significantly expedite processing of applications in areas of high renewable energy potential. Better upfront analysis and

coordination will also allow the BLM to focus on moving toward fewer but much larger-scale renewable energy projects that can better overcome energy transmission cost limitations, and therefore provide more energy at a lower cost to end users.

To succeed, this five year regional strategy requires significant sustained additional personnel support, completion of regional programmatic EISs and a variety of supporting studies and analyses. By funding the necessary preparation on a regional basis in advance of processing individual applications, the BLM will be in a position to offer sites and potential projects in a planned and coordinated manner in the areas of highest renewable energy production potential. This will allow the BLM to offer sites based on energy production potential and on near term transmission capability, and to offer these sites for much larger-scale energy production projects than has previously been possible.

The 2010 requested increase for staff costs will be supplemented with cost recovery funds on roughly a 50-50 cost recovery basis during 2010. This is a significant change from the previous funding model which relied on cost recovery funds to cover 75 percent of project costs on an application-by-application basis, and resulted in more small-scale renewable energy project proposals with required processing of applications stretched out over longer periods of time.

In addition to funding the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and renewable energy team support, the 2010 requested increase will also fund four solar energy environmental impact statements (EISs). These EISs tie to ecological assessments being completed with Recovery Act funding in four renewable energy zones for solar energy development in the Central Basin in Nevada, the Mojave Desert in California, the Sonoran Desert in Arizona, and the Chihuahuan Desert in New Mexico. They will tie in with the joint BLM and Department of Energy six-state joint solar Programmatic EIS scheduled for release in June 2009. Furthermore, the requested increase will fund a wind energy EIS in Wyoming that will update the 2005 Programmatic wind EIS, allow the BLM to consider additional planned transmission, and address a greater level of wind energy development than previously planned. This new wind EIS will also update the cumulative impact analysis section of the 2005 Programmatic EIS.

Without the requested increase in 2010, the BLM will not be able to implement this five-year regional strategy and will continue to rely on cost recovery funding and address renewable energy development on an application-by-application basis, rather than in a coordinated regional manner. Processing of applications will take longer and backlogs will grow.

- **Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (+\$11,100,000)** - The \$11.1 million total funding level for the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices will support Renewable Energy Coordination Offices in California, Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona to support wind and solar projects, and smaller-scope Renewable Energy Teams in New Mexico, Idaho, Utah, Colorado and Oregon. The majority of the existing workload for renewable energy applications and projects are currently located in these States. These offices and teams are modeled after the successful oil and gas pilot offices by bringing together experts from all disciplines. The teams and offices will increase BLM's capacity to process and manage complicated renewable energy projects in an efficient manner. They will also improve the multi-disciplinary review of applications and NEPA documents, improve interagency coordination and cooperation with other federal and State agencies (including the Fish and Wildlife Service and State wildlife agencies), enhance the consistency in the processing of applications, and expedite the permitting process. In addition, these offices will give the BLM the ability to conduct broad-scale studies and plans that are needed before BLM can process individual permits and

authorizations. These broad-scale studies and plans will provide the programmatic and baseline information for BLM land use planning decisions, development of best management practices for renewable energy projects on the public lands, and support the preparation of site-specific NEPA documents for renewable energy projects.

The \$11.1 million for the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices includes \$7.1 million to partially offset the portion of recurring costs for approximately 113 FTE that cannot be charged to project specific cost recovery funds and \$4.0 million to cover recurring administrative costs for continuing support of the offices (including equipment, vehicles, IT support, administrative training, non-project travel, and other administrative services). The balance of the costs for the 113 FTE will be covered by cost recovery funds paid by applicants to process wind and solar energy right-of-way applications.

- **Renewable Energy NEPA Studies (+\$5,000,000)** - The \$5.0 million will fund 5 regional EISs in southern California, southern Nevada, southwestern Arizona, Wyoming and New Mexico to support the development of renewable energy projects.
  - The four solar EISs in California, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico are follow-on studies to ecological assessments conducted with Recovery Act funds. These EISs could be used to amend land use plans and enable the BLM to authorize additional renewable energy projects in these four states. They should also help to address the pending applications within the specific regions of interest by providing the potential to consolidate applications into larger projects and to coordinate siting in relation to planned transmission capabilities. The preparation of regional EISs provides an opportunity to address the impacts of renewable energy development in an ecosystem or watershed area where clusters of applications exist. These EISs could also potentially support BLM decisions to offer competitive renewable energy leases in some areas where there are competing applications. The EISs will streamline processing of solar applications by authorizing larger areas for potential offer under lease. This will also streamline the overall renewable energy production process from what could be achieved by the previous application-by-application approach to authorization.
  - The wind energy EIS for Wyoming will update the Programmatic EIS completed in 2005 and may amend land use plans in order to consider additional planned transmission not previously included. It will further update the previous cumulative analysis section of the programmatic EIS to address a greater level of wind energy development in Wyoming. This is necessary to further streamline the environmental review of site-specific wind projects in that state.

The following table details the approximate funding for the solar and wind energy components of the BLM's renewable energy program, by year and source.

Program/Issue (\$000)	2008 Enacted	2008 Cost Recovery	2009 Enacted	2009 Cost Recovery	2009/ 2010 Recovery Act	2010 Request	2010 Cost Recovery
Renewable ROW primarily wind & solar energy	635	8,400 Solar 4,100 Wind 1,100 Electricity 3,200	635	5,682* Solar 2,400 Wind 682 Electricity 2,600	41,000	16,100	5,647**

\*The estimate of cost recovery funds collected by the BLM in 2009 was derived from the BLM's LR2000 system.

\*\*Estimate shows only the planned labor costs associated with the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and Teams. The amount shown in 2009 for cost recovery is based on estimated collections against existing applications. The amounts currently available in 2009 and projected for 2010 are expected to be more than sufficient to meet the fifty percent cost share calculation in 2010 with no increases; however, it is more likely that the additional staffing will ensure that more applications can be worked, which will have the effect of actually increasing cost recovery funds available in 2010. At this time, the BLM projects that cost recovery funds available in 2010 will be at least the amount needed for the fifty percent cost share.

## TACKLING CLIMATE IMPACTS THROUGH LANDSCAPE LEVEL CONSERVATION AND RESTORATION

The BLM is taking a landscape-level approach to managing natural resources on the public lands. This includes identifying key areas important for sustaining plant and animal resources and implementing a program to ensure species, ecosystems and landscapes continue to remain healthy and resilient in light of increasing pressures on public lands. Recent drought cycles, catastrophic fires, the impacts of global climate change, and invasions of harmful non-native species stress land health and tax a manager's ability to ensure ecological integrity while accommodating increased demands for public land uses across the landscape. For example, at the eco-region level, some native plant and animal communities are being affected by changes in temperature and precipitation. In some cases, these changes are allowing invasive weeds to flourish, increasing the risk of wildfire, and leading some populations to change historic habitat range due to environmental stress.

<b>Tackling Climate Impacts</b>	<b>2010 Program Amount (\$000)</b>
Adapting to Climate Change <sup>1</sup>	\$15,000 Increase
Healthy Landscapes <sup>2</sup>	\$7,797 Base
Assessments, Inventory, and Monitoring <sup>3</sup>	\$2,000 Base
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$24,697</b>
<sup>1</sup> Funding found in Soil, Water, Air Subactivity	
<sup>2</sup> Funding found in 7 MLR subactivities	
<sup>3</sup> Funding found in Resource Management Planning subactivity (estimate)	

The Department's 2010 Tackling Climate Impacts initiative includes \$15.0 million for BLM efforts to "Adapt to Climate Change." The initiative emphasizes 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 lands for future generations in a way that preserves the health of the land and protects native plant and animal species as they adapt to the stresses of climate change. Private landowners and public land users have increased opportunities to work with land managers in meeting these goals across landscapes. The 2010 initiative supports and complements base program activities and projects aimed at gaining a better understanding of land health and improving land health through large-scale habitat conservation and restoration projects.

The primary tools needed to drive public lands toward a new, sustainable level of health and productivity to meet the needs of future generations include eco-region and vulnerability assessments and land use plan reviews to clearly identify and articulate the needs of native plant and animal species and communities across eco-regions. Over the last decade, a variety of Federal, State, Tribal, and non-governmental organizations have begun preparing eco-regional assessments and strategies, and pooling resources to fund work on the ground. The BLM wants to build on those processes by preparing adaptation strategies. The BLM needs to

create the institutional infrastructure and capacity to monitor, assess, predict, and adapt to landscape scale changes. These assessments and evaluations will be used to identify specific areas to focus conservation and restoration projects – all of which must include effectiveness monitoring programs that inform and direct adaptive management to ensure sustainability. Since the effects of climate change do not adhere to political boundaries, many activities will be conducted at an eco-region level, i.e. across political boundaries. Within priority eco-regions, much of the work will directly benefit lands within the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). The NLCS contains over 27 million acres, an area about the size of Virginia or Tennessee, including wilderness and many of the most natural landscapes managed by the BLM. Within the BLM's multiple use mission, the Secretary's focus on climate change monitoring and adaptation will help ensure these lands are protected and used productively as native seed repositories, wildlife habitat, and areas for research.

Aggressive protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities including riparian habitats, corridors, and migration routes for species moving with climate change is important in sustaining and conserving public land resources. Identifying and protecting areas with intact natural resources, ecological functions and ecological services is a top priority. Projects that remove stressors from at-risk communities are also a high priority. Additionally, the BLM recognizes the need for a greater supply of native plant species for use in restoration projects and is investing in seed collection of native plant species in priority eco-regions in order to meet sustainability and habitat management goals and objectives. This approach will allow the BLM to more readily identify opportunities to identify species and areas most susceptible to climate change and to determine strategies that will allow species to move across landscapes.

The BLM will focus on land resource rehabilitation, protection, and management for multiple objectives, including: biological diversity, preservation, and sustainable development of the resources, including renewable energy sources. Land conservation restoration efforts are targeted towards priority watersheds to achieve integrated resource objectives.

In 2010, the \$15.0 million increase will be used to initiate or continue efforts to develop and implement strategies to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change and related stressors. To centralize planning, coordinate efforts, and maximize efficiency, funding will be provided through the Soil, Water, and Air Management program. The focus will be on maintaining an environment that allows for adaptation, promoting habitat connectivity, protecting habitat, and maintaining biodiversity. The NLCS units offer some of the best opportunities for achieving these goals. An estimated \$7.25 million will be targeted to projects and activities which encompass NLCS units, such as broad scale eco-region assessments, or projects and activities within NLCS units such as on the ground restoration, conservation, and research. There will be three full-time equivalent positions dedicated to leading this effort for the BLM.

### **Conduct Eco-regional Assessments and Propose Adaptation Strategies (+\$4,500,000)**

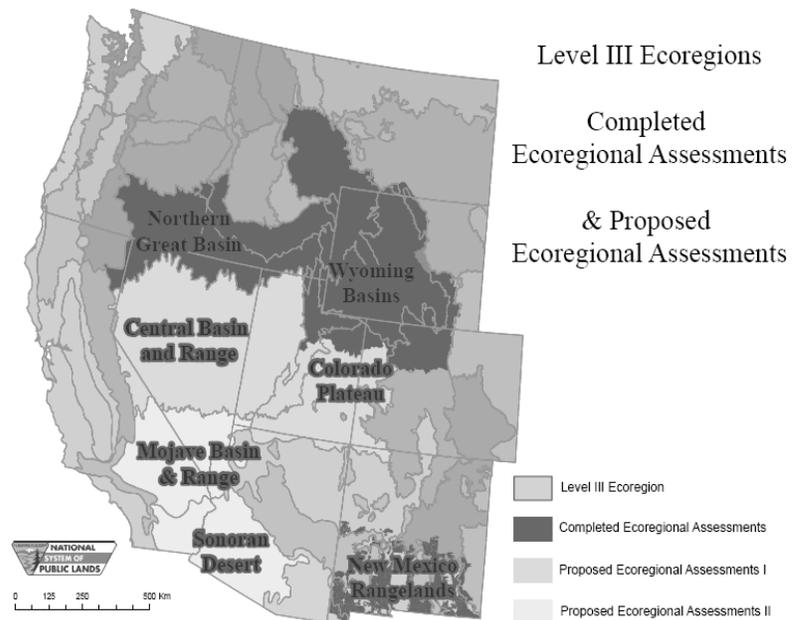
The BLM will initiate and complete three of six priority eco-regional assessments (\$1.0 million each) and three adaptation strategies (\$0.5 million each). The BLM manages the majority of the land base in each of these priority eco-regions.

The priority eco-regions are:

- The Central Basin and Range (76 million acres): Internally drained, and substantially drier and hotter than areas to the north. Basin cover is primarily sagebrush-greasewood vegetation.

- The Chihuahuan Desert (40 million acres): Includes broad basins and valleys bordered by sloping alluvial fans and terraces. Vegetated cover is predominately arid grass and shrub-land, except oak-juniper woodlands on isolated mountains and mesas.
- The Colorado Plateau (33 million acres): Characterized by rugged, table-land topographic, with abrupt changes in elevation. This region includes generally higher elevations than surrounding basins, resulting in a greater extent of pinyon-juniper.
- The Mojave Basin and Range (32 million acres): Contains scattered mountains – generally lower in elevation than areas to the north. Predominant vegetation is creosote bush and bursage.
- The Sonoran Desert (29 million acres): Dominated desert landscape containing creosote, and bursage, with large areas of cactus-shrub vegetation.
- The Yukon (acres TBD). A flat, marshy basin floor in east-central Alaska, braided with meandering streams, surrounded hills with fewer water bodies. Forests are dominated by spruce and hardwood species, tall scrub communities, and grassy marshes.

The BLM will use existing science and data to complete these assessments for the purposes of identifying focal areas for the conservation of native plant and animal communities, and for land restoration. Each of these eco-regions includes NLCS resources and, given the ecological importance of these conservation units within the regions, an estimated \$2.25 million of the total will benefit the NLCS. The BLM will also work with partners to develop a multi-year plan for assessing all eco-regions in the West to enhance understanding of existing conditions as well as identifying potential impacts and desired outcomes.



**Collect and Store Native Seed for Conservation and Restoration**

**(+\$3,000,000)**

BLM will contract to collect seeds from intact native plant communities, grow out, and store native seed from within the specified eco-regions, to support conservation and restoration activities of multiple State, Federal, and Tribal partners. The BLM seed purchases provide many of the native seeds used throughout the nation for emergency watershed protection after fire and other natural disasters, erosion control and stabilization, rangeland improvement, and restoration of wildlands. The BLM will target \$1.5 million for seed collection and storage for the benefit of the resources in NLCS units.

**Conduct Restoration Activities and Help Native Species Adapt (+\$7,500,000)**

BLM will support on the ground restoration activities and help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change and other environmental stressors. BLM will target \$3.5 million to actions and projects benefiting the NLCS. Specific actions include:

- *Review Land Use Plans & Use Authorizations:* Based on the findings of recently completed eco-regional assessments, the BLM will review and potentially modify existing land use plans, previously initiated assessments, and current use authorizations to clearly articulate desired outcomes and achieve the results of the eco-regional assessments and adaptation strategies. This work is necessary because these documents define the scope of project work that can be done, as well as monitoring requirements. In 2010, two major assessments will have been completed – the Northern Great Basin and the Wyoming Basin. Approximately 30 land use plans within these eco-regions will be reviewed as described above.
- *Implement Projects:* The BLM will pool resources with partners to fund restoration and adaptation projects to achieve desired outcomes. Projects will directly benefit native plant and animal communities, protecting native communities and landscapes, and restoring habitat. The anticipated projects are described in the table that follows.

Projects will be selected using the criteria outlined under Healthy Landscapes. Specifically, priority will be given to those landscape project proposals that:

- Focus on protecting regionally significant, intact plant and animal communities,
  - Prioritize allowable uses of these intact areas,
  - Address threats to ecologically intact areas and areas functioning at risk as opposed to significantly deteriorated areas,
  - Have an existing, well developed three- to five- year program of work, including sequencing, tracking and reporting accomplishments,
  - Build on existing program and cross-jurisdictional partnerships,
  - Include innovative approaches to sharing skills and resources,
  - Demonstrate adaptive management capacity and commitment to assure that native plant and animal communities are restored and provide habitat for species of concern,
  - Demonstrate the long term ability to protect the investment made to restore and maintain the resources.
- *Adaptive Management and Monitoring:* The BLM will implement site and landscape scale programs to monitor changes and evaluate the effectiveness of management actions. This will be accomplished where appropriate through the application of an adaptive management process. This will include participation of stakeholders, identification of management options, and determination of the management objective. In cooperation with other participants the BLM will develop the implementation process for achievement of the objective, design a monitoring plan, and evaluate the effectiveness of project implementation toward achieving the objective based on the monitoring results. Monitoring will be accomplished through establishment of consistent data collection procedures so that results can be shared with participating offices and stakeholders and by use of remote sensing techniques where feasible. Monitoring and evaluation is essential for gauging success, learning from past experience, and allowing field managers to adjust their management practices and/or change strategies. These procedures will be completed

according to protocols identified through the BLM's Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring strategy. The ultimate goal is to work across land ownerships, on a willing participant basis, to protect native species and natural communities from the adverse impacts of climate change. This will include modification of restoration techniques, including modified seed mixtures and timing of restoration. It may also include preconditioning of habitats and/or relocation of animal species. These efforts will be based on the climate change predictions and the results of eco-region and species vulnerability assessments.

Program Element Name	Performance	Unit
Assess Eco-regions (3 of 6 areas )	120-180 million	acres
Assess Watersheds	2,500,000	acres
Inventory Wildlife Plant habitat	1,500,000	acres
Apply Shrub Grassland Vegetation Treatments	400,000	acres
Construct Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects	50	each
Apply Weed Treatments	1,000	acres
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments	200	miles
Monitor prior Weed Treatments	5,000	acres
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat	10,000	acres
Monitor Stream/ Riparian Habitat	25	miles
Monitor Shrub Grassland Vegetation Treatments	3,000,000	acres
Conservation/Restoration Seed Collections	1,500	each

### Healthy Landscapes

**(\$7,797,000 base)**

The BLM Healthy Landscapes effort started in 2007 in six specific emphasis areas to accelerate restoration, increase productivity, and improve the health of public lands in the Western United States. The multitude of pressures on the public lands from increased energy development, urban-suburban development, increased outdoor recreational activity, impacts from large-scale wildfires, and the effects of ongoing weed invasions required a new approach. BLM focused this effort on a landscape-based restoration and conservation program to protect and conserve native plant and animal communities.

The BLM engages in land restoration activities through partnerships that help maintain habitats and preclude the need to list currently common species under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). One species of particular concern is the sage-grouse, whose habitat spans 11 Western States. Many Healthy Landscapes projects restored or improved habitat for sage-grouse and a number of other sagebrush-dependent species. BLM is continuing to allow for development, including energy and other public land uses.

BLM will accomplish this goal through interagency coordination (BLM, USGS, 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.
- Identify species and areas most susceptible to climate change and develop strategies that will allow species to adapt to changing landscapes.

- Strategically implement vegetation enhancement treatments at the landscape level to include Federal and non-Federal lands, investing time, money and effort in the protecting the areas that have intact ecological systems, processes and functions and restoring those where we are at risk of losing intact systems. (Where appropriate, emphasis will be on units of the BLM National Landscape Conservation System, state and local wildlife management areas, areas of connectivity and other high habitat value lands.)
- Strategically focus BLM base funding toward the landscape level projects 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 vegetative communities.
- Implement 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.

Managing at a landscape level 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 was generated through partnership contributions in response to the \$3.0 million in new funding that BLM received. Building on this base of support in 2008, partners contributed \$3.4 million to augment BLM funding of \$4.9 million. In 2009, Congress provided a total of \$7.97 million for this effort.

Managing lands to conserve and restore ecosystems increases the pace of and more effectively implements land health treatments by focusing on priority areas at a landscape level in tandem with similar efforts undertaken by multiple partners. The six emphasis areas selected in 2007 are located in Utah, New Mexico, Southwest Wyoming, Southeast Oregon-Southwest Idaho-Northern Nevada, South-central Idaho, and western Colorado. In 2008, BLM transitioned toward a more consistent eco-regional approach, rather than a mixture of State-wide, sub-eco-regions and regions. In 2009, priority eco-regions were chosen because of the implications of the effects of climate change on the BLMs ability to sustain resources. They include the three desert southwest eco-regions: the Sonoran, Mojave and Chihuahuan; the Yukon in Alaska; as well as the Colorado Plateau and the Central Great Basin of the interior west.

Emphasis areas within these regions will be selected because of the urgent need to maintain, improve, and restore wildlife habitat and habitat for plant and animal species of concern in order to help preclude the need to list those species. The tremendous increase in both renewable and nonrenewable energy development and the growing understanding of the influences of climate change to the natural landscape have driven this need to define and focus on priority habitat.

Continued implementation of Healthy Landscapes actions will:

- Focus restoration efforts in strategic areas that will provide the maximum benefit to species of concern.
- Focus resources on specific projects that will help ensure that intact habitat remains functional for the native plants and animals it is supporting.
- Leverage new and continuing partnership funding and demonstrate a variety of models of success.
- Establish or enhance existing partnerships, including adaptive management programs, 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 changes and other large scale events. 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 allow a shift of resources to fire-impacted areas to ensure that emergency stabilization of public lands can take place.

### **Coordination with other Federal Agencies**

An excellent example of coordination with other agencies is occurring in Wyoming, through 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, selection and development, ensuring that projects meet national selection criteria. Additionally, the USGS is the lead agency for the science strategy and hosted a workshop in March of 2008 to present the comprehensive assessment for the WLCI area. This assessment identified priority project areas, and priority native plant and animal species for conservation action in these areas, as well as how projects will benefit the species of concern. Information from the workshop and the science plan is being used to identify and plan future projects to ensure integration of science information and on-the-ground implementation actions.

Efforts in 2009 to pursue a coordinated approach to conservation strategies between the Department of the Interior agencies, State agencies, the NGO conservation community, and others will be continued in 2010.

### **Coordination with other BLM Programs**

While the on-the ground work reaches across jurisdictions and boundaries, the performance measures and accomplishments for Healthy Landscapes work are tied to a handful of subactivities (seven in FY2010) and programs within the Bureau. Healthy Landscapes has provided a framework for this cross-cutting program, benefitting multiple landscape restoration work. Planning and accomplishment reporting for this work can be found in the following program and subactivity write-ups:

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

BLM directly supports restoration and conservation by funding projects that improve habitat for native plant and animal species, watershed health, and restores or sustains landscapes. BLM supports the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) by implementing projects across administrative boundaries to treat watersheds holistically, in addition to projects within the conservation unit boundaries.

The BLM recognizes the increased responsibility to collect quantitative data to document the effectiveness of all on-the-ground projects including: Healthy Landscape projects, post wild land fire and fuels treatments; and National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and Challenge Cost Share projects. Effectiveness monitoring is necessary to implement adaptive management and supply the needed information to determine terrestrial and riparian land health trends at the landscape scale. Therefore, using procedures established through the Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) program, in FY 2010 the BLM will direct states and field units to increase monitoring activities on land treatments and be prepared to report project effectiveness at the local and landscape scale. To help enhance our monitoring protocols, the National Monitoring Strategy is working toward establishing core indicators and data standards. These indicators and standards facilitate the understanding of landscape condition and trend.

Data management is vital to the BLM's core resource programs to ensure effectiveness of our on-the-ground actions and to establish Bureau priorities. This is supported through BLM's Managing for Excellence Data Management Subcommittee (MEDS). In 2010, the MEDS will continue to sponsor Bureau wide strategies in two focus areas: modernizing business practices, and ensuring data stewardship and accountability. Efforts such as the Geospatial Services Strategic Plan (GSSP) are being coordinated through MEDS to provide the geospatial and decision support tools necessary for management of renewable energy projects, resource management; assessment, inventory and monitoring of resources and land use planning.

***Means and Strategies*** - The conservation and restoration strategy consists of three components:

(1) **Updating policies and procedures** to facilitate federal agency achievement of landscape level restoration goals. An entire suite of policy tools is being developed by the BLM to support Healthy Landscapes, including:

- Use of native plants and seeds in restoration and rehabilitation projects.
- Clarification of landscape level planning policies.
- Recommend ways to track and report landscape level planning efforts in addition to local planning efforts.

(2) **Eco-region 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, 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 of native plant and animal communities across multiple jurisdictions within those regions.
- Complete any required planning, environmental assessment, and Threatened & Endangered species or cultural clearances for proposed conservation and restoration activities in identified priority areas.

The BLM will use the criteria identified under the “Conduct Restoration Activities and Help Native Species Adapt” narrative to select project proposals for funding.

(3) **Funding for the Healthy Landscapes projects** to pay for strategic, collaborative conservation and restoration activities across large landscapes, matched by partner contributions. The BLM leverages appropriated funding with matching funds provided by other Federal agencies, state, local and tribal governments, philanthropic organizations, advocacy groups, and industry partners.

In 2009, the landscape restoration component was expanded by two additional regions (California and Colorado) and in 2010 two additional geographic locations (Arizona and Montana) will be added, in an effort to garner additional partnerships in these regions..

<b>Healthy Landscapes Funding by Subactivity</b>			
<b>Subactivity</b>	<b>2008 Enacted</b>	<b>2009 Enacted</b>	<b>2010 Request</b>
Soil, Water, Air	0	\$750,000	\$750,000
Range	\$2,461,000	\$2,586,000	\$2,586,000
Forestry	0	\$150,000	\$150,000
Riparian	\$492,000	\$867,000	\$867,000
Wildlife	\$1,477,000	\$2,602,000	\$2,602,000
Fisheries	\$492,000	\$292,000	\$292,000
Threatened & Endangered Species	0	\$150,000	\$150,000
<b>Total – New HL funding</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,797,000</b>	<b>\$7,797,000</b>
Base Funding from Various MLR Subactivities	est. \$8,200,000	est. \$8,200,000	est. \$8,200,000
<b>Total BLM HL Funding</b>	<b>\$11,200,000</b>	<b>\$15,997,000</b>	<b>\$15,997,000</b>
<b>Partner Contributions</b>	<b>\$2,000,000</b>	est. \$3,400,000	est. \$3,400,000

<b>Healthy Landscapes Funding by State</b>			
<b>Fund Distribution</b>	<b>2008 Enacted</b>	<b>2009 Enacted</b>	<b>2010 Request</b>
<b>California</b> - various	N/A	750,000	750,000
<b>Colorado</b> Landscape Conservation Initiative	\$394,000	\$525,000	\$525,000
Southern <b>Idaho</b> /Snake River Plain	\$373,000	\$1,197,000	\$1,197,000
Restore <b>New Mexico</b>	\$1,398,000	\$1,775,000	\$1,525,000
<b>Utah</b> Watershed Restoration Initiative	\$738,000	\$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
SW <b>Wyoming</b> Landscape Conservation Initiative	\$1,231,000	\$1,525,000	\$1,275,000
<b>OR-ID-NV</b> Cooperative Shrub-Steppe Restoration Initiative	\$600,000	\$1,025,000	\$1,025,000
<b>Arizona</b> - Lower Colorado River	N/A	N/A	\$250,000
<b>Montana</b> - various	N/A	N/A	\$250,000
<b>Total – New HL Funding</b>	<b>\$3,000,000</b>	<b>\$7,797,000.00</b>	<b>\$7,797,000.00</b>

### Healthy Landscapes Accomplishments and Plans for the Future

The Healthy Landscapes program has been extremely effective in garnering partnerships throughout the Western U.S. to continue to conserve and restore native plant and animal communities. Funding in 2007 directly paid for treatments on 72,000 acres of BLM land, through the combined efforts of many programs and partners who planned and executed landscape level treatments in priority areas within critical watersheds. In 2008, again, through the strength of partnerships – a unique blend of industry, government, tribal, academic, conservation groups, and individuals – the BLM improved 123,000 acres of shrub/grass/woodlands, applied invasive species control treatments on 5,000 acres, and enhanced 77 miles of streams. With additional funding sources available in 2009, work was expanded to include forest/woodlands restored, wetlands treated, as well as continued efforts in shrub/grasslands treated, weed treatments and river/stream restored.

BLM has applied base funding (an estimated \$8,200,000 annually) for the development and monitoring of projects carried out as Healthy Landscapes projects. This support work has been in the form of assessments, planning and NEPA and project developmental inventory work required in advance of on-the-ground landscape restoration activities as well as subsequent monitoring. This work has been reported under the respective programs or subactivities where core workloads associated with assessments, planning and project development, inventory and monitoring have been focused in regions preparing for Healthy Landscapes project work. Without base dollars applied to this work making Healthy Lands projects ready for implementation, the Bureau would not be able to readily act on the timing of new Healthy Landscapes funding and partner contributions.

## FY 2010 Planned Accomplishments

State	Emphasis Area	Apply Shrub/ Grass Vegetation Treatments	Apply Weed Treatments	Apply Lake/ Wetland Treatments	Apply Stream/ Riparian Treatments	Construct Lake/ Wetland/ Stream/ Riparian Projects	Maintain Lake/ Wetland/ Stream/ Riparian Projects	Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development	Implement Species Recovery/ Conservation Actions	Evaluate Weed Treatments
AZ	AZ	7,500	2,000		10				5	1,000
CA	CA	8,000	4,000		10	5	10		20	1,000
CO	CO	7,000	3,000		60		15	30	10	3,000
ID	ID	20,000	4,000			1	10		1	2,000
ID	Tri-State	1,000			5					
MT	MT	6,000	3,000		5				5	1,500
NM	NM	25,000	1,000		30	5				1,000
NV	Tri-State	5,000	500						1	200
OR	Tri-State	4,000	500		10				2	200
UT	UT	7,000	1,000	150	10	2			2	500
WY	WY	1,200	3,000	3	10	2	1	1,500		600

**Assessments, Inventory, and Monitoring Program****(\$2,000,000 base)**

The BLM continues to develop a comprehensive Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) strategy using \$2.0 million in its Resource Management Planning program. The AIM Strategy addresses natural resource data collection, storage, and analysis relating to vegetation and the supporting ecological components of soil and water. The strategy is intended to move the BLM towards better integration and management of its data collection across programs, expand opportunities for assessing and monitoring landscapes, and improve quantitative monitoring for detecting changes in land health and adapting to climate change.

In 2010, BLM will finalize the draft AIM strategy and apply common resource indicators for data collection across programs. These indicators will be combined with an appropriate systematic sampling design to evaluate the effectiveness of adaptation efforts and develop an interactive process for information exchange between regional assessments and local decision making. The BLM must also increase its ability to utilize remote-sensed data, and work to establish a data legacy library to capture aging resource data and incorporate new data as it is collected.

## Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps

Creating a 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps	2010 Program Change (\$000)
Soil, Water, Air Management	+2,500
Recreation Management	+2,500
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+5,000</b>

The Bureau of Land Management has a long history of involving the public in all facets of its resource planning and decision-making. Informed citizens are critical to successful public participation and stewardship. In addition, as BLM's workforce ages and retires, natural resource professionals will be needed to fill those positions. Informed citizens and future employees must be developed and nurtured over time. According to Richard Louv, author of *Last Child in the Woods*, "Studies have shown that most conservation leaders credit their commitment to the environment to two sources: many hours spent outdoors, when they were children...and an adult who taught respect for nature." The initial childhood wonder about the natural world must be sustained through hands-on experiences during the school-age years and enriched through long-term engagement and stewardship. BLM's "Youth and Careers in Nature" Initiative is a continuum of programs that do just that. As part of the Secretary's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Corps Initiative, the 2010 BLM budget includes a \$5 million increase for Youth and Careers in Nature initiative.

As part of the Secretary's 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Corps Initiative, the BLM budget proposes to direct \$5,000,000 toward the support of programs and partnerships that:

- Engage youth in natural resource management,
- Encourage children and young people to visit, explore and learn about the public lands; and
- Promote stewardship, conservation and public service.

The following four primary program components would be included under the bureau-wide youth program for FY 2010:

- Programs for children and families (\$1.2 million)
- Education and service learning programs for school-age youth (\$1.7 million)
- Conservation Corps and internship programs for high school and college-age youth (\$1.3 million)
- Human capital management programs that recruit youth to BLM careers (\$800,000)

<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Corps Initiative</b>	<b>Soil, Water &amp; Air</b>	<b>Recreation</b>
<b>Programs for Children and Families (\$1.2 million)</b>		
Visitor Center programs for families		600,000
Take It Outside		600,000
<b>Programs for School-Age Youth (\$1.7 million)</b>		
Hands on the Land K-12 outdoor classroom network	700,000	
Resource-Specific Education Programs	400,000	
Special programs for underserved youth-e.g. WOW		300,000
Learn and Serve programs for youth groups		150,000
National volunteer events and projects engaging youth		150,000
<b>Programs for High School and College-Age Youth (\$1.3 million)</b>		
Conservation corps and internship programs	600,000	700,000
<b>Programs to Recruit and Retain Youth in Careers (\$800,000)</b>		
Housing Stipends for SCEP participants	300,000	
Public Lands Scholarship program	250,000	
Virtual classroom visits by BLM Resource Specialists	150,000	
Interactive web-based outreach and recruitment	100,000	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>	<b>\$2,500,000</b>

Many of these programs are already being undertaken at the national and field office level. Enhancing these programs can help BLM and America's young people establish life-long connections that can only serve to benefit our youth, our agency, and our nation.

### **Programs for Children and Families**

**Interpretive and Visitor Center Programs** (\$600,000). Develop and implement programs targeting families and children who visit interpretive sites and recreate on BLM public lands. These could include Junior Explorer activities, internships, as well as a wide range of natural and cultural interpretive programs or partnerships at over 65 visitor centers and other BLM sites would reach about 750,000 or more visitors annually.

**Take It Outside Program (TIO)** (\$600,000). This program directly responds to the current interest in connecting children with nature. It is designed to introduce children to nature by promoting and supporting partnerships and programs for children and their families. Sixty to eighty partnerships projects will provide direct, hands-on outdoor experiences that introduce about 35,000 children directly to recreational opportunities as well as natural and cultural resources managed by BLM.

### Programs for School-Age Youth

**Hands on the Land (HOL)** (\$700,000). This interagency network of field classrooms engages local schools and students from kindergarten-12<sup>th</sup> grade in a wide variety of outdoor education programs. About 50 regional HOL sites and educational programs that promote deeper understanding of natural and cultural resources will be developed and/or maintained in partnership with local schools to meet curriculum needs and state standards. Programs would reach tens of thousands of children through hundreds of schools and environmental education programs.

**Resource-Specific Education Programs** (\$400,000). Develop resource education materials and curricula, and promote teacher training on topics of particular interest to BLM managers or natural and cultural resource programs (for example energy, fire, riparian, horses etc.). About 4 or 5 in-depth national level resource education programs will be implemented on specific resource topics annually. About 20 teacher workshops instructing about 500+ teachers would be conducted each year. Curricula developed for various resource management programs will reach hundreds of teachers and thousands of students each year.

**Special Programs for Underserved Youth** (\$300,000). This program will target young people (elementary through junior high) who might not ordinarily have a chance to experience the outdoors or even consider a career in natural resources. BLM FOs will work through partnerships with local organizations to reach other underserved populations. This would include support for up to 12-15 programs such as Wonderful Outdoor World, Tribal schools and Urban Tree House that offer outstanding outdoor, cultural and science learning opportunities for young people from diverse backgrounds in economically-depressed communities. Each of the programs would be expected to get about 150 to 250 kids out on the public lands for active outdoor learning experiences.

**Learn and Serve Programs for Youth Groups** (\$150,000). This program emphasizes and supports youth organization partnerships such as Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, and other youth groups that are regularly engaged in service projects on BLM lands. Projects include work on trail improvement, fire rehabilitation, cultural resource stabilization, weed removal and other resource conservation projects. Engaging these young people and providing on-the-ground projects that promote stewardship can have benefits for BLM and youth. Grants up to \$5,000 each to 20 BLM project sites would enhance these stewardship programs and introduce scouts to BLM careers. In addition, \$50,000 will be used to support the 2010 Boy Scout Jamboree for the "Conservation Trail" experience serving over 25,000 scouts and scout leaders.

**National volunteer event support** (\$150,000). The BLM supports a number of national annual service days in support of public lands. These service days engage thousands of volunteers and are typically held at more than 200 BLM sites. Many of these events already focus on young people through a variety of special youth-oriented education and service programs. A special focus on young people at the national volunteer events like National Trails Day, National Fishing Day and National Public lands day will provide BLM with an opportunity to highlight careers in the agency as well as enlighten young people about how they can truly "make a difference" in caring for their public lands.

**Programs for High School and College-Age Youth**

**Conservation corps and internship programs** (\$1.3 million). Internships and service learning programs offer young people a thorough introduction to the resources BLM manages and to real-world, career-related experiences. Through partnerships with Americorp, Student Conservation Corp and other organizations, up to 500 to 1,000 14-25 year olds will work on about 100 rehabilitation and restoration of public lands in FY2010.

**Initiatives for Recruiting and Retaining Youth in BLM Careers**

**Housing stipends for Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) participants** (\$300,000). Annually, the BLM employs approximately 200 students in the Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) nationwide and spends approximately \$12,000 per student or \$2.4 million total for training expenses, salary, tuition assistance, and travel. This funding will provide the 200 SCEP students with a housing stipend of \$1,500 per year to offset the costs of temporary housing at the work site. This program will increase retention of participants and encourage participation of economically disadvantaged youth.

**Public lands scholarship program** (\$250,000). BLM will implement a scholarship program for high-school and college students with three complementary objectives: [1] to introduce students to the mission of and careers with the BLM; [2] to encourage students to pursue majors and career fields critical to the BLM; and, [3] to recruit students into BLM positions through the Student Temporary Employment Program (STEP). About 25 scholarships of up to \$10,000 will be offered each year.

**Virtual classroom visits** (\$150,000). An interactive outreach and recruitment tool will be developed that uses video streaming technology. It will connect students and potential employees to BLM's "real work" through "virtual site visits" that introduce BLM subject-matter experts to students with majors in career fields critical to the BLM through academic institutions. The BLM has been working in partnership with Historically Black Colleges, land grant universities across the west and Native American Schools. For example, a BLM petroleum engineer could provide a site tour and lecture to engineering classes at one or more universities, simultaneously.

**Interactive web site and social networking strategies** (\$100,000 per fiscal year). BLM will recruit a more computer-savvy generation into natural resources careers through an interactive careers website that utilizes current technology. Similar to the Peace Corp's teen site, the BLM's will update its web to include blogs, podcasts, and other technology familiar to youth today. In addition, BLM will incorporate web 2.0 social networking strategies, such as Facebook imprints and "texting" campaigns, into its youth outreach and entry-level recruitment plans.

## SELECT PERFORMANCE FOR KEY PROGRAMS

This section highlights the performance and cost impact of Secretarial initiatives on select BLM program outcomes, as measured by existing BLM performance measures. BLM is currently reviewing its strategic plan measures, so measures may be refined, added, or removed in future years.

The initiatives expected to impact performance toward the current measures include:

- Creating a New Energy Frontier
- Tackling Climate Impacts
- Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps
- Wild Horse & Burro Management

The programs affected by these initiatives include: Soil, Water and Air Management, Riparian Management, Wildlife Management, Wild Horse and Burro Management, Recreation Management, and Lands and Realty.

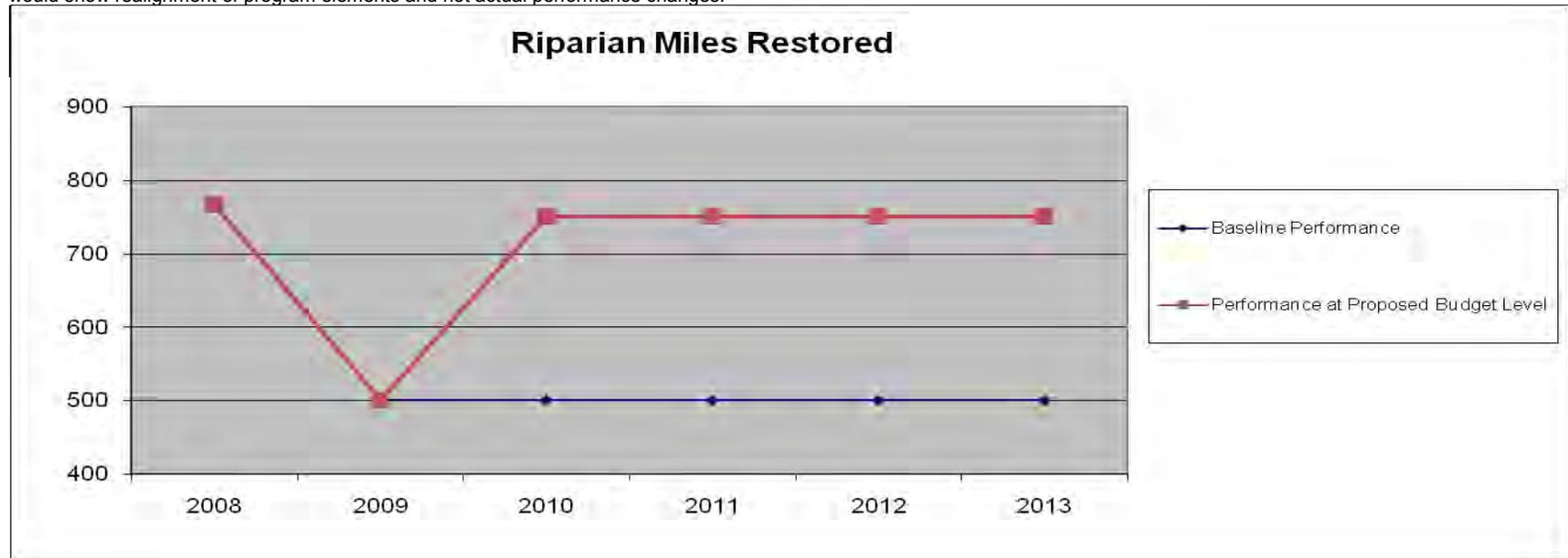
The following tables and charts show actual and projected costs, as well as the cost per unit of accomplishment for each performance measure most directly impacted by the aforementioned initiatives. The following assumptions were employed in the development of the tables and charts:

- Assume level (2010) funding for the initiative in the out-years.
- To isolate impacts on performance related to the 2010 funding change, assume that costs will not increase due to inflation in future years.
- Use existing Bureau methodologies to determine actual and projected costs and levels of performance, consistent with inflation guidance mentioned above.

Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Riparian stream/shoreline miles restored.									
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Presidents Budget	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	1,020	770	601	767	500	750	750	750	750
Baseline Performance	1,020	770	601	767	500	500	500	500	500
Performance Change	0	0	0	0	0	+124	+124	+124	+124
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	\$7,210	\$6,989	\$4,715	\$7,867	\$6,920	\$7,694	\$7,694	\$7,694	\$7,694
Actual/projected cost per mile restored (whole dollars)	\$7,069	\$9,076	\$7,844	\$10,257	\$13,839	\$10,259	\$10,259	\$10,259	\$10,259

Comment: In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$700,000 for the Climate Impacts Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 200 riparian stream/shoreline miles, and an increase of \$95,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 25 riparian stream/shoreline miles. Restoring and enhancing riparian miles is a vital step to achieving miles in desired condition. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned which will vary each year. The complexity of the project has a major impact on cost. A treatment could be a relatively inexpensive willow planting, or it could be a very expensive channel restoration.

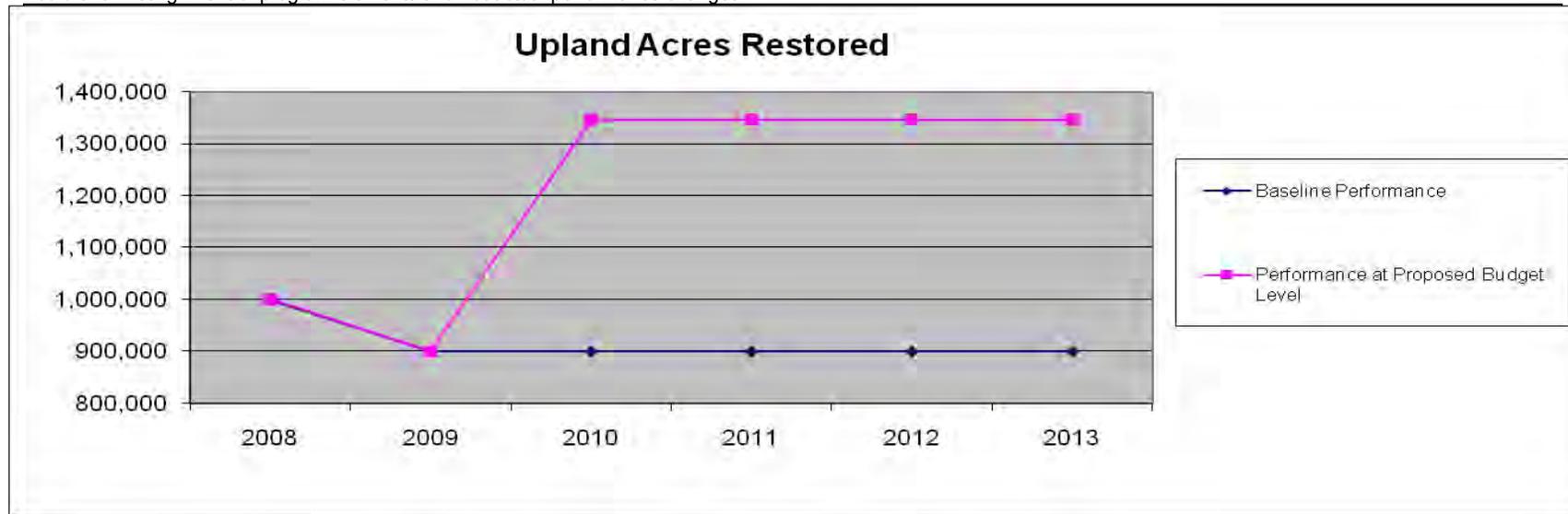
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Upland Acres Restored									
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Presidents Budget	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	584,013	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	1,346,000	1,346,000	1,346,000	1,346,000
Baseline Performance	584,013	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
Performance Change	0	0	0	+0	+0	+446,000	+446,000	+446,000	+446,000
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	\$7,210	\$6,989	\$4,715	\$7,867	\$6,920	\$7,694	\$64,302	\$64,302	\$64,302
Actual/projected cost per acre restored (whole dollars)	\$7,069	\$9,076	\$7,844	\$10,257	\$13,839	\$10,259	\$0.41	\$0.39	\$0.37

Comment: In 2010, this measure has an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Climate Impacts Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also includes an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 45,000 upland acres. Restoring and enhancing upland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 69,922,819 upland acres, and 52,070,000 forestland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.

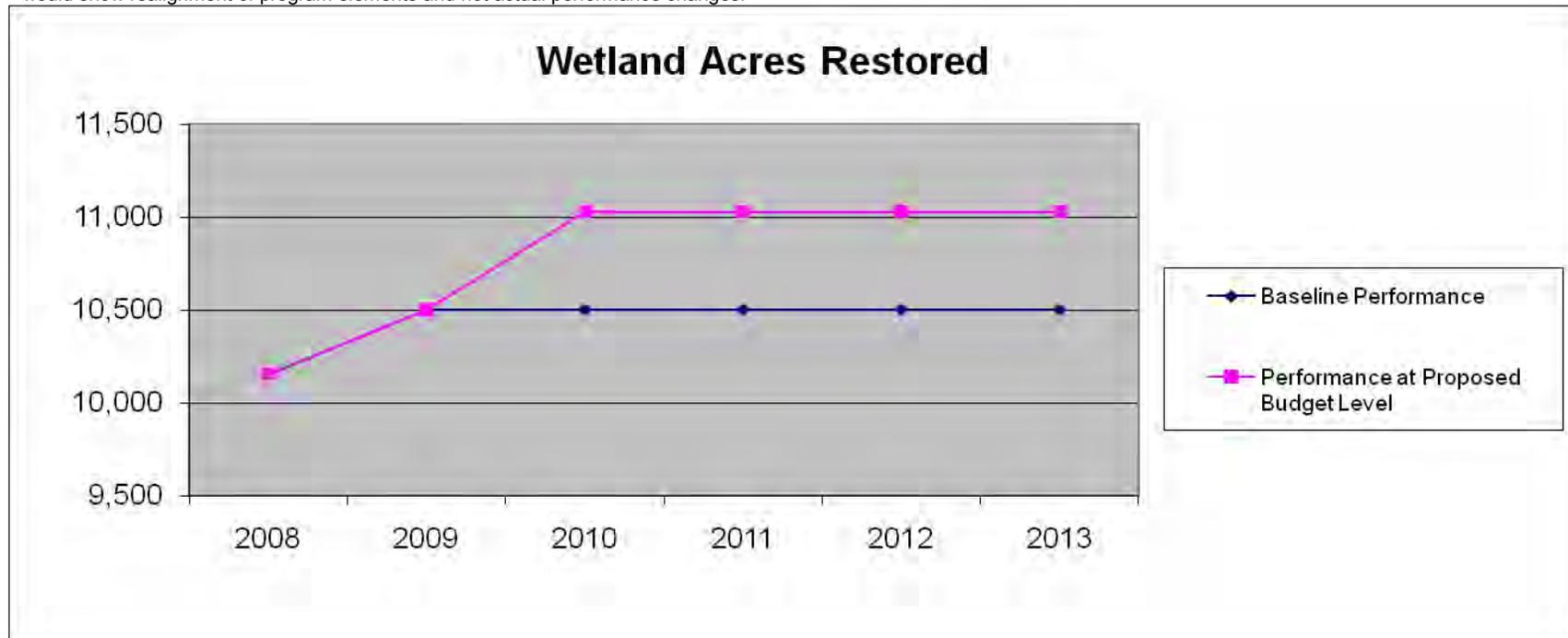
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Wetland acres restored.									
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Presidents Budget	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	14,299	8,366	11,290	10,156	10,500	11,025	11,025	11,025	11,025
Baseline Performance	14,299	8,366	11,290	10,156	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Performance Change	0	0	0	0	0	+525	+525	+525	+525
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	\$14,110	\$11,424	\$13,235	\$14,343	\$14,488	\$14,652	\$14,652	\$14,652	\$14,652
Actual/projected cost per acre (whole dollars)	\$987	\$1,366	\$1,172	\$1,412	\$1,376	\$1,329	\$1,329	\$1,329	\$1,329

Comment: In 2010, this measure includes \$105,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 525 wetland acres. Restoring and enhancing wetland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 12,622,361 wetland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.

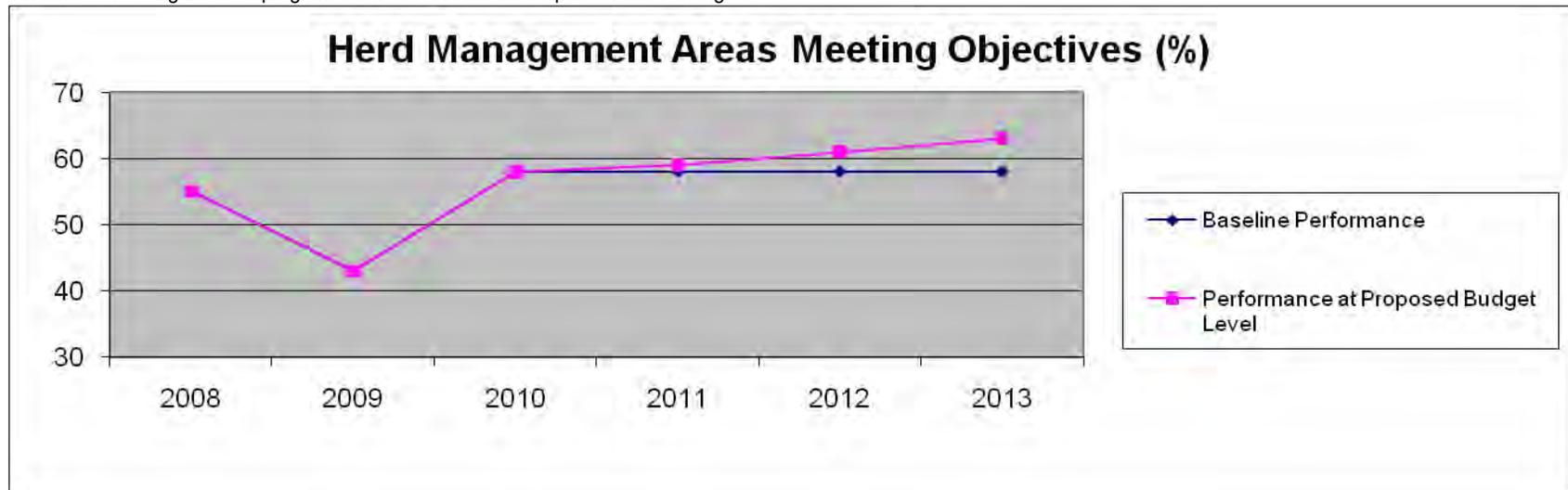
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Herd Management Areas meeting objectives.									
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Presidents Budget	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	57% 116/ 201	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/ 199	58% 109/ 188	59% 111/ 188	61% 115/ 188	63% 118/ 188
Baseline Performance	57% 116/ 201	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/ 199	43% 85/ 199	43% 85/ 199	43% 85/ 199	43% 85/ 199
Performance Change	0	0	0	0	0	+15	+16	+18	+20
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	\$47,830	\$44,543	\$47,797	\$50,660	\$52,452	\$78,980	\$78,980	\$78,980	\$78,980
Actual/Projected Cost per HMA meeting objectives (in dollars)	\$412,327	\$307,195	\$364,861	\$464,771	\$538,654	\$724,587	\$724,587	\$724,587	\$724,587

In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$26,528,000 which allows the Wild Horse & Burro program to gather and hold 11,500 additional horses which will result in a 15% improvement in Herd Management Areas meeting objectives. In 2009, the BLM received \$40.6 million in appropriations and anticipates reprogramming approximately \$9.3 million to the Wild Horse & Burro program which is not included in the 2009 cost data. The actual performance measure cost includes: appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. Land exchanges completed in 2006 reduced the Herd Management Area number from 201 to 199. In 2008, several small HMA's in Nevada were combined to form larger HMA complexes. This change reduces the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. In 2005, Congress approved a permanent reprogramming of approximately \$10.5M.

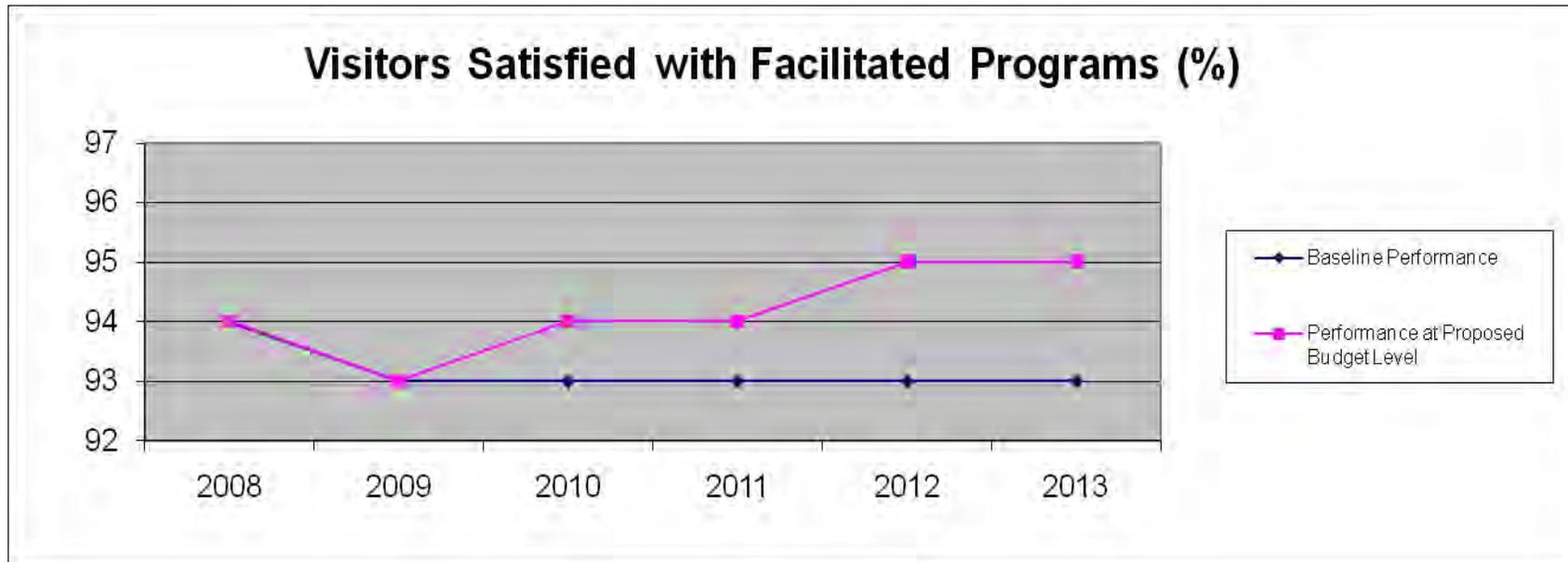
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Visitors satisfied with facilitated programs.									
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Presidents Budget	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	82% 82/ 100	91% 91/ 100	81% 81/ 100	94% 94/ 100	93% 93/ 100	94% 94/ 100	94% 94/ 100	95% 95/ 100	95% 95/ 100
Baseline Performance	82% 82/ 100	91% 91/ 100	81% 81/ 100	94% 94/ 100	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100
Performance Change	0	0	0	0	0	+1	+1	+2	+2
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	unk	unk	\$45,461	\$32,563	\$32,775	\$35,708	\$35,708	\$35,708	\$35,708
Actual/Projected Cost per % of visitors satisfied (in dollars)	unk	unk	\$561,251	\$346,412	\$352,419	\$360,591	\$360,591	\$356,755	\$356,755

Comment: In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$2,500,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in 1,464 programs and interpretive products and a 1% increase in satisfaction among visitors. Facilitated programs include all deliverable interpretive products and include a wide range of signs, kiosks, interpretive displays, websites, and educational programs, which may reach thousands of individual visitors. In 2009, the target of 93% is an adjustment to the large increase in 2008.

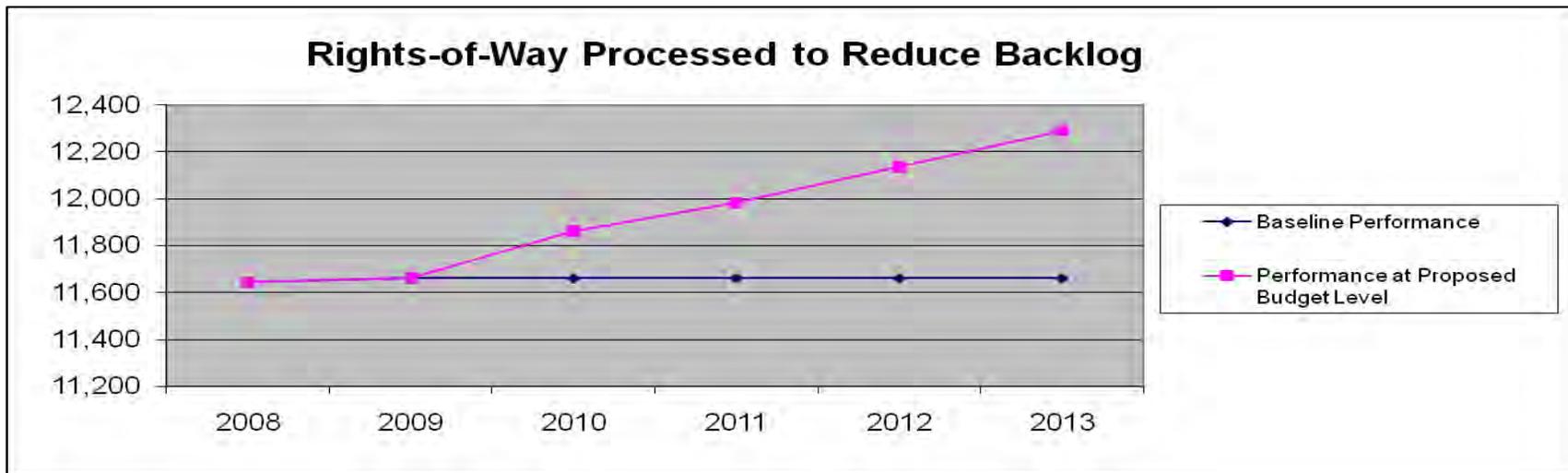
Note: Performance Measures were realigned in 2007 with the DOI Strategic Plan Update. Prior year data is not shown in the graph. Comparing performance data in prior years would show realignment of program elements and not actual performance changes.



Bureau of Land Management - Performance for Key Increases									
Rights-of-way in backlog status									
	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Presidents Budget	2011 Estimate	2012 Estimate	2013 Estimate
Performance at Proposed Budget Level	unk	unk	unk	24% 3,816/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	22% 3,379/ 15,361	21% 3,226/ 15,361	20% 3,072/ 15,361
Baseline Performance	unk	unk	unk	24% 3,816/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361
Performance Change	0	0	0	0	0	-200	-321	-474	-628
Total actual/projected cost (\$000)	unk	unk	unk	\$46,880	\$43,855	\$59,425	\$59,425	\$59,425	\$59,425
Actual/projected cost per right-of-way processed (whole dollars)	unk	unk	unk	\$4,026	\$3,760	\$5,010	\$4,960	\$4,897	\$4,836

Comments: In 2009, there were 440 renewable energy rights -of-way in backlog status. In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$16,100,000 for renewable energy rights-of-way which will result in a reduction of 55%, or 240 backlogged renewable energy rights-of-way by 2013. These projections are based on receiving 25 additional renewable energy rights-of-way applications per year from 2010 forward. The 2010 increased funding supports Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and Teams which began in 2009. These Renewable Energy Coordination Offices will facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. Cost represents the number of applications processed. As the number of applications processed increases, the number of applications in backlog status decreases. The increased investment in 2010 supports building increased capability to process applications which will result in reduced costs long term.

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.



## 2010 PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

The *Government Performance and Results Act of 1993* (GPRA) requires Federal agencies to fully integrate strategic goals with performance objectives in the development of their budgets. Towards that end, the Department of the Interior (DOI) developed the DOI Strategic Plan which is currently undergoing the required triennial review and update in accordance with GPRA and OMB policy and direction. The Department is reviewing the organization and construct of the Strategic Plan in light of the Administration's priorities, goals and objectives. Although the majority of end outcomes goals and measures, intermediate measures, and other measures are expected to remain intact, the organizing principles for those goals and measures may change during this review. Therefore, this budget request does not directly reference the existing DOI Strategic Plan, but does continue to report on performance goals and accomplishments associated with the current slate of end outcome goals and related performance measures.

The Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) is a systematic method of assessing Federal programs and improving performance. A PART review helps identify the strengths and weaknesses of a program, aimed at enhancing the link between performance and budget allocation decisions. PART reviews include a consistent series of analytical questions which allows comparisons between similar programs and allows programs to show improvement over time. Information on all of the completed PARTs may be found on the Office of Management and Budget website located at [www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore](http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/expectmore). Each program assessed under PART is required to develop at least one efficiency measure. The BLM is working to develop efficiency measures for all programs. 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. The Goal Performance Table presented near the end of this section presents a consolidated view of the BLM's GPRA performance measures and PART efficiency measures.

To track performance at an even finer level, the BLM implemented Activity Based Costing in 2001 and since 2002, has been using Activity Based Costing information as the principal means to evaluate the cost of BLM's workload as well as trends in performance and the efficiencies achieved. Activity Based Costing information includes a series of workload measures (each denoted by a two-letter short form called Program Element) which measure work accomplished on-the-ground. BLM developed the Performance Management Data System (PMDS) to record and analyze performance and workload measure information. This module is linked with BLM's budgetary information through the Activity Based Costing Management System website. The BLM uses this information to participate in quarterly reviews with the Department to report on progress and the cost of achieving performance goals.

Every manager and employee is accountable for ensuring the Bureau's performance goals are achieved, such that the pertinent GPRA/PART performance measures and associated workload measures are incorporated into each manager's Employee Performance Appraisal Plan, and cascaded throughout the organization to individual employee appraisal plans.

Goal Performance Table										
<b>Target Codes:</b>		SP = Strategic Plan Measure				TBD = Future targets have not been determined.				
		Bur = Bureau Measure				UNK = Prior year data unavailable				
		PART = PART Measure				NA = Long Term targets are inappropriate to determine at this time				
<b>Type Codes:</b>		C = Cumulative Measure			A = Annual Measure			F = Future Measure		
Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<b>End Outcome Goal 1.1 Resource Protection: Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources</b>										
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	C/F	90% 128,329/ 143,209	90% 128,829/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,810/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,810/ 143,290	0%	91% 130,310/ 143,290
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$24,265	\$19,775	\$20,738	\$20,897	\$21,788	\$22,409	\$22,523	+\$114	\$22,523
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$189	\$154	\$162	\$162	\$170	\$175	\$175	+\$0	\$173
<p><b>Comments:</b> In 2007, the BLM reported 519 fewer miles meeting desired condition than in 2006. These results show the cumulative affects of drought and wild horse and burro management areas not meeting objectives. In 2008, BLM was able to maintain the 2007 miles meeting desired condition without further loss. Results for miles that have achieved desired condition require multi-year efforts. A current year funding change may not show results for several years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for riparian areas is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. This measure is cumulative. Approximately 500 miles are added to desired condition each year beginning in 2010.</p>										
<p><b>Contributing Programs:</b> Land Resources provides 47% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Wildlife and Fisheries Management, 29%; O&amp;C Resources, 12%; Contributed Funds, 7%; Challenge Cost Share, 3%; and Other Subactivities, 2%.</p>										
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	C/F	48% 123,949,644 / 258M	48% 123,952,644 / 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	58% 147,253,000/ 256M	59% 150,192,000/ 256M	+1%	61% 156,192,000/ 256M
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$89,684	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$57,253	\$60,546	\$65,251	\$75,536	+\$10,285	\$75,536
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0.72	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.50	+\$0.06	\$0.48
<p><b>Comments:</b> Results for acres that have achieved desired condition require multi-year efforts. Acres of restoration treatments funded in 2007 and 2008 continue to provide results in 2009 and 2010. Restoration treatments funded in 2010 will show results thru 2013. In 2010, an increase of \$9,300,000 for the Climate Impacts Initiative will result in 120-180,000,000 acres of regional assessments and 3,000,000 acres of treatment monitoring. The assessments will identify more of the cumulative affects of climate change and provide needed information to focus treatments in higher stress areas. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetland acres is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for upland acres is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2. This measure is cumulative. The denominator change in 2008 from 258M to 256M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the 2007 Public Land Statistics.</p>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Contributing Programs: Water Resources provide 76% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Wildlife Management, 5%; O&C Resources Management, 8%; Contributed Funds/Reimbursables, 2%; and Other Subactivities, 9%.										
Percent of surface waters acres managed by DOI that meet State EPA Approved Water Quality Standards. (SP)	C	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	87% 283,616/ 324,628	0%	87% 283,616/ 324,628
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$6,747	\$4,742	\$5,332	\$4,986	\$4,973	\$5,129	\$5,191	+\$62	\$5,191
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$24	\$17	\$19	\$18	\$18	\$18	\$18	\$0	\$18
Comment: State Environmental Protection Agency reports are used to provide results for this measure. The reports are showing no % change.										
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by DOI that meet State (EPA Approved) Water Quality Standards. (SP)	C	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	91% 124,188/ 136,327	0%	91% 124,188/ 136,327
Comment: State Environmental Protection Agency reports are used to provide results for this measure. The reports are showing no % change.										
<b>Intermediate Outcome: Restore watersheds and landscapes</b>										
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	A	1,020	770	601	601	767	500	750	+250	750
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$7,210	\$6,989	\$4,715	\$5,116	\$7,867	\$6,920	\$7,694	+\$774	\$7,694
Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)		\$7,069	\$9,076	\$7,844	\$8,512	\$10,257	\$13,839	\$10,259	-\$3,580	\$10,259
Comment: In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$700,000 for the Climate Impacts Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 200 riparian stream/shoreline miles, and an increase of \$95,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 25 riparian stream/shoreline miles. Restoring and enhancing riparian miles is a vital step to achieving miles in desired condition. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned which will vary each year. The complexity of the project has a major impact on cost. A treatment could be a relatively inexpensive willow planting, or it could be a										
Contributing Programs: O&C Resources Management contributes 36% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Land Resources, 33%; Wildlife Management, 21%; Reimbursables, 6%; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds, 3%; and Range Improvements, 1%.										
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	A	584,013	807,271	868,577	840,000	1,000,156	900,000	1,346,000	+446,000	1,346,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$97,882	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$106,316	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$122,316	+\$8,033	\$122,316
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$168	\$129	\$127	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$91	-\$37	\$91

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<p>Comment: In 2010, this measure has an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Climate Impacts Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also includes an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 45,000 upland acres. Restoring and enhancing upland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 69,922,819 upland acres, and 52,070,000 forestland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: Land Resources, contributes 23% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: O&amp;C Resources Management, 22%; Wildlife/Fisheries/T&amp;E Management, 12%; Fire Rehab &amp; Fuels Reduction, 12%; Range Improvement Fund, 11%; Reimbursables, 7%; Challenge Cost Share and Contributed Funds, 4%; and Other Subactivities, 9%.</p>										
Number of DOI wetland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (Bur/PART)	A	14,299	8,366	11,290	9,800	10,156	10,500	11,025	+525	11,025
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$14,110	\$11,424	\$13,235	\$12,029	\$14,343	\$14,488	\$14,652	+\$164	\$14,652
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$987	\$1,366	\$1,172	\$1,227	\$1,412	\$1,376	\$1,329	-\$47	\$1,329
<p>Comment: In 2010, this measure includes \$105,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 525 wetland acres. Restoring and enhancing wetland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 12,622,361 wetland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.</p>										
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (Bur)	C	UNK	UNK	15% 564/ 3,831	23% 864/ 3831	26% 996/ 3,831	30% 1,164/ 3,831	46% 1,758/ 3,831	+16%	92% 3,540/ 3,831
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		0	0	\$15,383	\$16,326	\$15,555	\$23,165	\$23,402	+\$237	\$23,402
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$27,274	\$54,419	\$36,006	\$77,217	\$39,397	+\$0	\$51,522
<p>Comment: In 2007, 3,831 acres of Abandoned Mine Lands were identified as in progress of remediation. Approximately 300 acres are reclaimed or mitigated each year as a result of multi-year efforts. In 2009, this measure includes an increase of \$7.5 million, which will result in the equivalent of an additional 294 acres remediated each year beginning in 2010. The measure is cumulative.</p>										
Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI managed land. (SP)	C	11% 28/ 265	9% 33/ 358	6% 16/ 272	11% 30/272	11% 30/ 272	17% 45/ 272	22% 60/ 272	+5%	39% 105/272
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$26,404	\$24,694	\$18,139	\$18,218	\$35,005	\$16,944	\$17,231	+\$287	\$17,231
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Site (in dollars)</i>		\$942,995	\$748,315	\$1,133,713	\$1,301,254	\$2,500,350	\$1,129,603	\$1,148,750	+\$19,147	\$1,148,750
<p>Comment: Performance remains constant for this measure with a minimum of 15 contaminated sites remediated each year. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure.</p>										
<p><b>End Outcome Goal 1.2 Sustain Biological Communities on DOI Managed and Influenced Lands and Waters in a Manner consistent with Obligations Regarding the Allocation and Use of Water.</b></p>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of baseline acres infested with <u>invasive plant species</u> that are controlled. (SP/PART)	C	1.0% 317,959/ 35,763,000	0.9% 310,332/ 35,763,000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	0%	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$4,644	\$4,991	\$5,720	\$5,720	\$7,435	\$6,183	\$6,284	+\$101	\$6,284
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$15	\$16	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$14	\$14	\$0	\$14
<p><u>Comment:</u> The treatment of one species of invasive plant in a given year may be successful, but as long as the same acreage includes another species of invasive plant--the acres cannot be counted as controlled. Beginning in 2008, an increased number of acres of invasive plant species are being treated as part of the Healthy Landscapes</p> <p>Contributing Programs: Land Resources provides 72% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Burned Area Rehabilitation, 9%; O&amp;C Resources Management, 5%; Challenge Cost Share, 5%; and 9% Other Subactivities.</p>										
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Provide Habitat for Biological Communities to Flourish</b>										
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	39% 177/ 453	49% 255/ 519	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	+1%	54% 322/ 595
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$43,303	\$42,070	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$51,049	+\$258	\$51,049
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$244,652	\$165,980	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$164,674	-\$1,310	\$158,537
<p><u>Comment:</u> As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, the BLM continues to focus base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species. Results for managing species of management concern to desired condition require multi-year efforts that may show results from prior years regardless of a current year change in funding.</p> <p>Contributing Programs: Wildlife and Threatened and Endangered Species Management provides 68% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: O&amp;C Resources, 11%; Challenge Cost Share, 9%; Reimbursable and Contributed Funds, 6%; Land Resources, 2%; and Other Resources, 4%.</p>										
Number of conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA-listed species. (Bur/PART)	A	New Measure	New Measure	1,254	1,375	1,737	1,750	1,800	+50	1,800
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		0	0	\$43,896	\$10,663	\$12,351	\$12,328	\$12,558	+\$230	\$12,558
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Conservation Action (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$32,754	\$7,755	\$7,110	\$7,044	\$6,976	-\$68	\$6,976
<p><u>Comment:</u> Implementing conservation actions from recovery plans is vital to improving conditions for ESA listed species. As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, the BLM continues to focus base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species.</p> <p>Contributing Programs: The Threatened and Endangered Species program provides 82% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include Wildlife Management, 10%; Fisheries Management, 3%; O&amp;C Wildlife Management, 2%; and Challenge Cost Share, 3%. SNPLMA funding for multi species plans accounts for 34 million of the cost in 2007.</p>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
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	164	159	214	191	253	225	250	+25	325
<p><u>Comment:</u> Restoring and enhancing miles of habitat is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, BLM will continue to increase performance that directly supports ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation and recovery. Miles of habitat restored or enhanced is based on actual projects planned which will vary between years.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: The Fisheries program provides 89% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Wildlife Management, 5%; Threatened and Endangered Species Management, 6%; and O&amp;C Wildlife Management, 3%.</p>										
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery.	A	187,691	118,047	217,608	196,000	324,113	250,000	275,000	+25,000	350,000
<p><u>Comment:</u> Restoring and enhancing acres of habitat is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, the BLM will continue to increase performance that directly supports ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation and recovery. Acres of habitat restored or enhanced is based on actual projects planned which will vary each year.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: The Wildlife program provides 90% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Fisheries, .5%; T&amp;E Management, 9%; and O&amp;C Wildlife Management, .5%.</p>										
<b>End Outcome Goal 1.3 Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources.</b>										
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	82% 38,656/ 47,302	82% 41,860/ 50,865	83% 44,911/ 54,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 48,559/ 58,837	83% 49,828/ 60,337	0%	83% 53,635/ 64,837
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$13,795	\$13,408	\$13,522	\$14,023	\$15,269	\$16,069	\$16,329	+\$260	\$16,329
Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)		\$357	\$320	\$301	\$295	\$321	\$347	\$328	-\$19	\$304
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2010, approximately 48,559 archaeological sites will be maintained in good condition, and 24 sites will be improved to good condition from existing inventory. New inventory completed in 2009, will add approximately 1,245 sites to good condition and 1,500 sites to total inventory at the beginning of 2010. Increased costs in 2008 and 2009 are partially related to a decline in the number of volunteers helping to maintain and improve the archaeological sites, and a change in focus to more complex inventories of high risk areas.</p>										
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	48% 158/ 326	49% 176/ 362	50% 182/ 362	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	0%	49% 207/ 420
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		0	0	\$3,425	\$3,649	\$3,316	\$3,577	\$3,706	+\$129	\$3,706
Actual/Projected Cost per historic structure (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$21,676	\$20,733	\$18,217	\$19,127	\$19,301	+\$174	\$17,903

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2010, approximately 5 historic structures will be improved to good condition from existing inventory. Additional historic structures are added to the inventory at the beginning of each year changing the numerator and denominator. The overall percentage is directly affected by the number of historic structures added to the inventory that are already in good condition. In 2008, 53% of the new inventory was in good condition, improving the overall percentage. In 2009, more of the new inventory was in poor condition, reducing the overall percentage.</p>										
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	65% 4837/ 7438	66% 5311/ 8031	66% 5274/ 8031	66% 5274/ 8031	66% 5,323/ 8,031	67% 5,383/ 8,031	67% 5,408/ 8,031	0%	68% 5,483/ 8,031
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$3,278	\$3,036	\$2,650	\$3,835	\$2,609	\$2,955	\$2,962	+\$7	\$2,962
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$678	\$572	\$503	\$727	\$490	\$549	\$548	-\$1	\$540
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
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$573	\$336	\$826	\$898	\$730	\$655	\$657	+\$2	\$657
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per collection (in dollars)</i>		\$191,028	\$111,911	\$275,540	\$299,337	\$243,325	\$218,437	\$219,091	+\$654	\$219,091
Percent of paleontological localities in DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)		90% 1,724/ 1,915	98% 14,980/ 15,351	97% 18,652/ 19,134	98% 21,500/ 22,000	88% 19,421/ 22,000	95% 19,421/ 20,337	95% 19,471/ 20,437	0%	95% 19,621/ 20,587
<p><u>Comment:</u> The 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.</p>										
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	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	65% 33,107,897/ 51,155,198	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	+2%	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$8,750	\$13,630	\$13,830	\$12,954	\$13,157	+\$203	\$13,157
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$0.37	\$0.40	\$0.39	\$0.38	-\$0.01	\$0.33

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<p><b>Comment:</b> Long term efforts in managing Wilderness Areas show that 98%, or 21,985,366 out of 22,156,577 acres are meeting heritage resource objectives in 2009. For the Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management areas, 38%, or 11,122,531 out of 28,999,341 acres are meeting heritage resource objectives. The combined totals make up the 65% shown in 2009. In 2010, the Wild Horse and Burro acres meeting objectives will improve by 5%, or 12,472,495 out of 28,999,341 acres, which equates to an overall improvement of the 2% for the measure.</p>										
<p><b>Intermediate Outcome: Improve the condition of cultural and natural heritage resources.</b></p>										
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels.	A	57% 116/ 201	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	48% 96/ 199	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/ 199	58% 109/ 188	+15%	63% 118/ 188
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$47,830	\$44,543	\$47,797	\$44,135	\$50,660	\$52,452	\$78,980	+\$26,528	\$78,980
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Herd Management Area (in dollars)</i>		\$412,327	\$307,195	\$364,861	\$459,736	\$464,771	\$538,654	\$724,587	+\$185,933	\$669,322
<p><b>Comment:</b> In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$26,528,000 which allows the Wild Horse &amp; Burro program to gather and hold 11,500 additional horses which will result in a 15% improvement in Herd Management Areas meeting objectives. In 2009, the BLM anticipates reprogramming approximately \$9.3 million to the Wild Horse &amp; Burro program which is not included in the 2009 cost data. The actual performance measure cost includes: appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. Land exchanges completed in 2006 reduced the Herd Management Area number from 201 to 199. In 2008, several small HMA's in Nevada were combined to form larger HMA complexes. This change reduces the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. In 2005, Congress approved a permanent reprogramming of approximately \$10.5M.</p>										
<p><b>End Outcome Goal 2.1 Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value</b></p>										
Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill. [SP]	C	52% 23,511/ 45,479	47% 22,859/ 48,423	44% 21,612/ 49,152	44% 21,762/ 49,731	42% 23,289/ 55,546	42% 23,439/ 56,436	41% 23,589/ 57,326	-1%	42% 25,337/ 60,326
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$13,289	\$15,250	\$16,666	\$15,410	\$20,026	\$19,884	\$17,384	-\$2,500	\$17,384
<i>Actual/Projected Cost lease (in dollars)</i>		\$565	\$667	\$737	\$708	\$860	\$848	\$737	-\$111	\$687
<p><b>Comment:</b> This measure included funding for the development of a commercial oil shale leasing program which was completed in 2009. In 2010, \$2,500,000 will be shifted internally to increase oil and gas production accountability. This measure counts the number of leases that have a well drilled that is producible. 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. In 2008, there was an increase in the number of leases (growth in the denominator for this measure) but the leases in effect that are producible (the numerator) has not kept pace with this growth because firms sometimes acquire leases for future drilling without drilling a producible well for several years.</p>										
Number of onshore federal acres under lease for coal development.	C	453,442	466,652	466,943	467,234	472,337	472,337	470,700	-1,637	470,100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$3,290	\$3,607	\$3,977	\$4,139	\$4,381	\$4,346	\$4,437	+\$91	\$4,437
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>		\$7	\$8	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$0	\$9

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<u>Comment:</u> Major leasing efforts occurred in 2004 and 2005 but relinquishments offset the gains. No significant change is projected for the coal leasing program through 2013. A process is being developed in Wyoming to approve multiple leases at the same time but this effort is being offset by lower market demands and mergers.										
Average acreage disturbed per permitted energy exploration or development activity. (SP)	A	2.3 acres 10,882/ 4,682	2.3 acres 13,442/ 5,798	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 10,127/ 4,822	0	2.1 10,062/ 4,791
The average full cost of processing Applications for (fluid energy) Permit to Drill (APDs). (Bur/PART)	A	\$3,494	\$3,712	\$5,091 \$45,631,397/ 8,964	\$4,626 \$42,817,697/ 9,255	\$6,329 \$49,656,365 7,846	\$6,370 \$49,660,000 7,796	\$6,500 \$51,025,000 7,850	+\$130 +\$1,365,000 0 +\$54	\$6,500 \$51,025,000 7,850
Fluid Minerals: Percent of acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	A	new measure	new measure	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,580/ 10,258	0%	25% 2,580/ 10,258
<b>Renewables (geothermal, wind, solar)</b>										
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	458	595	595	700	750	+50	1015
Percent of wind farms incorporating best management practices for protecting raptors, and other birds and bats. [SP]	C	new measure	28% 35/ 125	59% 93/ 158	63% 113/ 178	79% 143/ 182	80% 163/ 202	82% 183/ 222	+2%	97% 273/ 282
<u>Comment:</u> 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 farm energy rights-of-way grants are scheduled for renewal each year and will need to incorporate best management practices in order to be renewed.										
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Effectively Manage and Provide for Efficient Access and Development</b>										
Percent of fluid minerals permit and lease applications processed. (SP/PART)	A	63% 7,317/ 11,662	62% 8,776/ 14,131	107% 8,964/ 8,370	64% 9,255/ 14,381	59% 7,846/ 13,225	59% 7,796/ 13,306	59% 7,850/ 13,371	0%	59% 7,850/ 13,297
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$41,587	\$47,098	\$69,594	\$50,387	\$69,242	\$71,142	\$72,842	+\$1,700	\$72,842
Actual/Projected Cost per APD (in dollars)		\$5,684	\$5,367	\$7,804	\$5,444	\$8,825	\$9,125	\$9,279	+\$154	\$9,279
<u>Comment:</u> 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). Cost shown includes APDs, Sundry Notices, and Geophysical Permits.										
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP/PART)	A	31% 12/ 39	20% 9/ 44	14% 5/ 35	25% 9/ 36	10% 4 / 40	19% 8/ 43	19% 8/ 42	0%	22% 8/ 36

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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 but this effort is being affected by the down turn in the market for coal. This downturn has resulted in 2 lease sales being delayed until 2010 while another is delayed due to the NEPA analysis requiring an EIS instead of an EA.</p>										
Develop a commercial oil shale leasing program by FY 2008. [SP]	C	new measure	new measure	35% 35/ 100	80% 80/ 100	80% 80/ 100	100% 100/ 100	Measure Complete	0%	Measure Complete
<p><b>Comment:</b> 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% were completed in 2008. Previous work on the draft regulations counts as 30%, and the final regulations will make up the last 20% which were completed in 2009.</p>										
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (SP)	A	30% 1,117/ 3,690	31% 1,350/ 4,300	47% 1,492/ 3,153	47% 1,492/ 3,153	56% 1,656/ 2,965	52% 1,556/ 2,965	51% 1,500/ 2,965	-1%	47% 1,400/ 2,965
<p><b>Comment:</b> Increased demand for rights-of-way for renewable energy is increasing the backlog.</p>										
Percent of oil and gas agreements, drainage cases, and Indian Diligence processed. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	90% 2,758/ 3,063	90% 2,775/ 3,094	91% 3,071/ 3,358	91% 3,071/ 3,358	91% 3,071/ 3,358	0%	91% 3,071/ 3,358
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$6,486	5,693	5,378	\$5,412	5,498	+\$86	5,498
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per APD (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$2,352	\$2,052	\$2,352	\$1,743	\$1,790	+\$47	\$1,790
Number of pending cases of permits that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APDs) (Bur/PART)	A	2,461	2,310	1,932	1,872	1,759	1,763	1,700	-63	1,625
Improve customer satisfaction rating with energy resources permitting process. (Bur/PART)	A	No Survey Measured Biennially	52% 52/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	54% 54/ 100	53% 53/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	53% 53/ 100	0%	54% 54/ 100
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Enhance Responsible Use Management Practices</b>										
Percent of required fluid mineral inspections and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PART)	A	97% 17,884/ 18,437	84.4% 19,405/ 22,979	81% 23,798/ 29,353	88% 23,640/ 26,873	97% 25,444/ 26,249	97% 25,444/ 26,249	95% 26,700/ 28,100	-2%	95% 26,700/ 28,100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$30,055	\$34,980	\$37,560	\$40,521	\$41,296	\$41,896	\$44,996	+\$3,100	\$44,996
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>		\$1,681	\$1,803	\$1,578	\$1,714	\$1,623	\$1,647	\$1,685	+\$38	\$1,685

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2010, a \$2,500,000 increase for oil and gas production accountability is included in this measure. In 2010, the BLM will increase the number of inspections completed by 1256, or 5%. The number of required inspections, however, will also increase by 1851, or 7%. Because the required inspections are increasing faster than the inspections completed the result is a decrease in overall percentage completed of 2%. The BLM continues to hire and train new inspectors to keep pace with required inspections. 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.</p>										
Percent of fluid minerals safety violations (incidents of non-compliance) corrected by operators with first notice. (SP/PART)	A	96.5% 8,358/ 8,706	95.6% 2,633/ 2,754	96% 3,693/ 3,843	96% 3,698/ 3,848	92% 3,468/ 3,757	92% 3,468/ 3,757	93% 3,494/ 3,757	+1%	95% 3,569/ 3,757
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PART)	A	111% 2,305/ 2,074	109% 2,253/ 2,074	103% 2,636/ 2,552	103% 2,636/ 2,552	111% 2,823/ 2,552	100% 2,799/ 2,799	100% 2,799/ 2,799	0%	100% 2,799/ 2,799
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$1,976	\$2,084	\$2,110	\$2,303	\$2,474	\$2,495	\$2,548	+\$53	\$2,548
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection ( in dollars)</i>		\$857	\$925	\$801	\$874	\$877	\$891	\$910	+\$19	\$910
Number of coal post leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (Bur)	A	384	356	348	335	297	312	312	0	312
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$2,086	\$1,859,051	\$2,392	\$2,404	\$2,799	\$2,609	\$2,664	+\$55	\$2,664
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per action (in dollars)</i>		\$5,431	\$5,222	\$6,874	\$7,176	\$9,424	\$8,363	\$8,537	+\$174	\$8,537
<b>End Outcome GOAL 2.2 Water - BLM has no measures</b>										
<b>End Outcome GOAL 2.3 Land-Related Resources</b>										
<b>Forage</b>										
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. [SP]	A	117% 2,730/ 2,342	103% 2,565/ 2,479	79% 2058/ 2,600	85% 2210/ 2,600	84% 2177/ 2,600	35% 2,015/ 5,835	43% 2,206/ 5,106	+8% 191/ 729	85% 2200/ 2,600
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$18,908	\$21,027	\$23,792	\$26,476	\$28,234	\$26,117	\$26,691	+\$574	\$26,691
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per permit or lease (in dollars)</i>		\$6,926	\$8,198	\$11,560	\$11,980	\$12,969	\$12,961	\$12,099	-\$862	\$12,132
<p><u>Comment:</u> The denominator in 2009 and 2010 includes the "spike" in expiring permits as well as unprocessed permits from previous years. This measure does not include grazing permits and leases issued under the appropriations rider language. A customer service standard was implemented in 2007 to reduce the permits in backlog status.</p>										
Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing and issuing grazing permits/leases. [SP]	A	\$4,088	\$4,956	\$5,178	\$5,178	\$5,374	\$5,374	\$5,400	\$0	\$5,400

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
<p><b>Comment:</b> The cost for this measure includes all grazing permits and leases, whether fully processed or under the appropriations rider language. Increases in the number of protests and appeals have caused an increase in the cost of issuing grazing permits and leases.</p>										
Forest Products										
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (O&C) [SP]	A	98% 198 / 203	80% 162/ 203	68% 139/ 203	85% 172/ 203	86% 174/ 203	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$22,709	\$28,180	\$31,910	\$33,518	\$38,405	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)		\$114,693	\$173,949	\$229,567	\$194,873	\$220,716	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*	TBD*
<p><b>Comment:</b> TBD* Issues related to Resource Management Plan decisions are being resolved to determine performance beginning in 2009. 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.</p>										
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C/MMBF) [SP]	A	257	243	255	286	292	287	287	0	287
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$1,264	\$1,423	\$1,438	\$1,870	\$1,924	\$1,951	\$1,986	+35	\$2,002
Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)		\$4,918	\$5,856	\$5,639	\$6,538	\$6,588	\$6,798	\$6,920	+122	\$6,977
<p><b>Comment:</b> In 2006, focus 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.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: The Public Domain portion of this target is 43 MMBF in 2010. The O&amp;C portion is 244.</p>										
Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	A	\$105	\$135	\$190	\$190	\$181	\$190	\$190	\$0	\$190
<p><b>Comment:</b> Several court orders in 2005, 2006, and 2007 resulted in the need for additional species survey work which increased the cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: The Public Domain Forestry portion of this target is \$135 in 2010. The O&amp;C forest Management portion is \$210.</p>										
Volume of wood products offered (tons of biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (Bur)	A	71,000	122,000	100,752	60,000	109,345	55,000	58,000	+3,000	60,000

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$109	\$45	\$340	\$117	\$118	+\$1	\$118
Actual/Projected Cost per ton (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$0	\$2
<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.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: Forestry Management provides 57% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include Hazardous fuels, 36%; O&amp;C Resources Management, 5%; and Forest Ecosystem Health, 2%.</p>										
Non-Energy Minerals										
Number of onshore federal acres under lease or contract for non-energy mineral exploration and development (leasable and saleable minerals). [SP]	C	new measure	new measure	520,291	520,291	752,706	752,706	752,706	0	752,706
Number of acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. [SP]	A	12,131	4,151	3,750	3,750	7,375	3,750	3,750	0	3,750
Percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	101.7% 713/ 701	77% 707/ 922	77% 707/ 922	39% 783/2022	39% 780/ 2000	39% 780/ 2000	0%	39% 780/ 2000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$9,432	\$8,572	\$7,087	\$8,219	\$7,429	\$7,570	+\$141	\$7,570
Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)		\$0	\$13,227	\$12,125	\$10,023	\$10,497	\$9,525	\$9,705	+\$180	\$9,705
<p><u>Comment:</u> 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. In 2008, the BLM was able to increase the number of applications processed, but industry activity increased the number of pending applications by over 200%.</p>										
Cumulative percent of original helium debt repaid at end of fiscal year. (Bur)	C	22% \$299M/ \$1,373M	33% \$459M/ \$1,373M	44% \$609M/ \$1,373M	46% \$626M \$1,373M	53% \$729M/ \$1,373M	56% \$769M/ \$1,373M	63% \$869M/ \$1,373M	+7%	85% \$1,169M/ \$1,373M
Mining Law applications processed. (Bur)	A	New Measure	New Measure	827	524	643	508	537	0	537
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$14,043	\$17,385	\$15,239	\$14,596	\$15,350	+\$754	\$15,350
Actual/Projected Cost per application (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$16,981	\$33,177	\$23,699	\$28,732	\$28,585	-\$147	\$28,585

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Improve customer satisfaction rating with the non-energy mineral permitting process. (Bur/PART)	A	80%	92%	No Survey Measured Biennially	92%	72% 72/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	73% 73/ 100	0%	75% 75/ 100
<u>Comment:</u>										
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	new measure	95% 958,808,534/ 1,010,130,079	95%	101% 1,170,579,653 / 1,160,075,979	98% 1,145,500,979 / 1,164,149,866	98% 1,145,500,979 / 1,164,149,866	0%	100% 1,164,149,866 / 1,164,149,866
<u>Comment:</u> The Bond adequacy reporting system was implemented mid 2006.										
Average time (average reduction, number of days) for processing and issuance of grazing permits and leases (lower number is good). [SP]	A	207	204	116	116	94	94	94	0	94
<u>Comment:</u> BLM has reduced the processing time for grazing permits and leases from 215 days in 2003, to 94 days in 2008.										
Percent of range improvements completed as planned. [SP]	A	new measure	new measure	104% 489/ 469	95% 446/ 469	63% 297/ 469	85% 414/ 488	90% 439/ 488	+5%	95% 467/ 488
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Forest Products</b>										
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. [SP]	A	104% 28,376/ 27,376	112% 32,510/ 28,919	112% 29,846/ 26,700	100% 27,564/ 27,564	82% 22,629/ 27,564	85% 21,845/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	0%	90% 23,130/ 25,700
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$12,701	\$13,173	\$13,224	\$14,340	\$12,874	\$13,263	\$13,457	+\$194	\$13,457
Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)		\$441	\$405	\$443	\$520	\$569	\$607	\$616	+\$9	\$582
<u>Comment:</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. In 2008, the public domain portion of this performance measure was 2000 of 2000 acres for 100%.										
Contributing Programs: Public Domain Forestry, 10%, O&C Forestry Management and the fuels programs, 90%.										
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Non-Energy Minerals</b>										
Average time for processing plans of operation for locatable minerals. (SP/PART)	A	18 mo	17 mo	14 mo	14 mo	11 mo	14 mo	14 mo	0	14 mo
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$7,186	\$7,906	\$7,352	\$9,740	\$9,392	\$9,756	\$10,283	+\$527	\$10,283
Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)		\$399,204	\$465,073	\$525,125	\$695,735	\$853,829	\$696,834	\$734,530	+\$37,696	\$734,530
<u>Comment:</u> Although plans of operation are completed in less time, the continuous start of new plans does not allow the funding level to decrease.										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of non-compliance and trespass actions that are resolved for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PART)	A	25% 28/ 110	41% 46/112	46% 39/ 85	46% 39/ 85	31% 59/ 188	22% 40/ 180	22% 40/ 180	0%	30% 54/ 180
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$3,493	\$2,983	\$2,863	\$3,049	\$3,242	\$3,235	\$3,300	+\$65	\$3,300
Actual/Projected Cost per action (in dollars)		\$124,756	\$64,838	\$73,403	\$78,179	\$54,943	\$80,871	\$82,500	+\$1,629	\$61,110
Average 3 year rolling costs of Mineral Materials disposals, inspections and trespass protection divided by the cubic yards disposed.	A	\$247	\$188	\$119	\$221	\$157	\$228	\$228	\$0	\$228
<u>Comment:</u> Large disposals in a single year will tend to lower the overall cost for that year even when using the 3 year average. 2008 included very large disposals. Outyear targets reflect a more average year.										
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (Bur)	A	99% 335/ 340	95% 322/ 340	97% 330/ 340	100% 340/ 340	103% 350/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340	0%	100% 340/ 340
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$90,346	\$205,380	\$183,422	\$182,270	\$143,590	\$139,922	\$140,021	+\$99	\$140,021
Actual/Projected Cost per day (in dollars)		\$269,689	\$637,827	\$555,826	\$536,087	\$410,256	\$411,535	\$411,826	+\$291	\$411,826
Number of non-energy pre and post lease actions processed (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	207	207	218	220	220	0	220
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations Inspected (Bur/PART)	A	31% 1,187/ 3,813	27% 1,185/ 4,403	41% 1,158/ 2,841	41% 1,158/ 2,842	55% 1,321/ 2,385	75% 1,665/ 2,216	76% 1,684/ 2,216	+1%	78% 1,728/ 2,216
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$8,103	\$8,898	\$8,847	\$8,890	\$9,467	\$9,101	\$9,617	+\$516	\$9,617
Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)		\$6,827	\$7,509	\$7,640	\$7,677	\$7,167	\$5,466	\$5,711	+\$245	\$5,565
<u>Comment:</u> In 2007, the denominator changes because a significant number of expired Notices were eliminated in 2006.										
Percent of Mining Law incidents of Non-compliance corrected with first notice. (Bur/PART)		9% 3/ 34	17% 13/ 76	9% 3/ 32	16% 12/ 75	9% 3 / 35	23% 11/ 47	26% 12/ 47	+3%	28% 13/ 47
<b>End Outcome Goal 3.1 Improve the Quality and Diversity of Recreation Experiences and Visitor Enjoyment on DOI Lands</b>										
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience (SP/PART)	C/F	91% 91/ 100	97% 97/ 100	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	0%	93% 93/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$23,666	\$20,764	\$18,774	\$24,152	\$21,915	\$22,202	\$22,300	+\$98	\$22,300

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)		\$260,064	\$214,059	\$201,874	\$259,700	\$238,208	\$241,328	\$242,391	+\$1,063	\$239,785
<b>Comment:</b> Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%. BLM hosted over 57 million visitors in 2008, and 1% equals 570,000 visitors.										
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Provide Recreation Opportunities</b>										
Percent of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas (SMRA) in good or fair condition. (Bur/PART)	C	90%	92%	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	0%	94% 365/388
<b>Comment:</b> This measure 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.										
Percent of recreation units with current management plan (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	55% 199/ 362	56% 201/ 362	58% 210/362	61% 220/ 362	64% 230/ 362	+3%	69% 250/ 362
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$1,757	\$2,373	\$2,441	\$2,478	\$2,485	+\$7	\$2,485
Actual/Projected Cost per Unit (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$8,829	\$11,808	\$11,623	\$11,261	\$10,806	-\$455	\$9,940
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at recreation sites. (Bur)	C	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,806	\$27,893	+\$87	\$27,893
Actual/Projected Cost per buildings (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Comment:</b> In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at recreation sites is 2,818 and will be used as the denominator.										
Contributing Programs: Facilities Management provides 61% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Recreation Management, 11%; Recreation Fee Program, 13%, Western Oregon Facilities Management, 8%, and Other subactivities, 2%.										
Percent of recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	C	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,336	\$18,273	-\$63	\$18,273
Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Comment:</b> In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of recreation sites, 2,730, will be used as the denominator.										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Contributing Programs: Facilities Management provides 58% of the funding for this measure. Other contributors include: Recreation Management, 12%, Recreation Fee Program, 5%; Recreation Pipeline Fund, 6%; Western Oregon Facilities Management, 11%, Contributed Funds, 5%; and Other subactivities, 3%.										
Percent of projects completed at recreation sites. (includes deferred maintenance and construction of trails, roads, bridges, etc) (Bur)	A	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	90% 171/190	91% 173/190	+1%	93% 179/190
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$165,043	\$165,043	\$0	\$165,043
Actual/Projected Cost per project (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$965,163	\$954,006	-\$11,157	\$922,079
Contributing Programs: The Construction Account provides 39% of the funding for this measure. Other contributors include: Recreation Management, 27%; Recreation Pipeline Fund, 14%; Western Oregon Resources, 6%; Challenge Cost Share, 3%; Reimbursable accounts, 3% and Other Subactivities, 3%.										
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Improve Capacities to Provide Recreation, Where Appropriate</b>										
Percent of priority recreation facilities that meet applicable accessibility standards (SP/PART)	C	7% 36/ 499	8% 39/ 512	8% 41 / 512	8% 43/ 512	8% 43/ 512	9% 45/ 512	9% 47/ 512	0%	10% 53/ 512
Comment: Performance will remain constant for this measure with a minimum of 2 additional recreation facilities meeting applicable accessibility standards each year. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure. 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.										
Overall condition of trails and campgrounds as determined by the Facilities Condition Index. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.0	0.9 12,709/ 14,712
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Provide Effective Interpretation and Education Programs</b>										
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP/PART)	C	82% 82/ 100	91% 91/ 100	81% 81/ 100	81% 81/ 100	94% 94/ 100	93% 93/ 100	94% 94/ 100	+1%	95% 95/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		unk	unk	\$45,461	\$24,355	\$32,563	\$32,775	\$35,708	+\$2,933	\$35,708
Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)		unk	unk	\$561,251	\$300,676	\$346,412	\$352,419	\$360,591	+\$6,403	\$356,755
Comment: In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$2,500,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in 1,464 programs and interpretive products and a 1% increase in satisfaction among visitors. Facilitated programs include all deliverable interpretive products and include a wide range of signs, kiosks, interpretive displays, websites, and educational programs, which may reach thousands of individual visitors. In 2009, the target of 93% is an adjustment to the large increase in 2008.										
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Manage and Protect Recreational Resources and Users</b>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Law Enforcement: Number of serious injuries per 100,000 visitors. (SP)	A	0.26 146/ 561	0.26 144/ 553	0.27 153/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0.28 159/ 569	0.28 159/ 569	0.00	0.28 159/ 569
Law Enforcement: Number of fatalities per 100,000 visitors (SP)	A	0.06 32/ 561	0.05 27/ 553	0.06 37/ 573	0.06 37/ 573	0.04 24/ 569	0.05 30/ 569	0.05 30/ 569	0.00	0.05 30/ 569
Percent of visitors satisfied with services provided by commercial recreational operations. (SP)	C	new measure	new measure	No report	Establish Baseline	No report	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,226	\$8,246	+\$20	\$8,246
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Comment:</u> A Customer satisfaction survey was developed in 2008. First data will be reported in 2009.										
Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid (SP)	C	85% 85/ 100	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	80% 80/ 100	80% 80/ 100	81% 81/ 100	+1%	83% 83/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$1,118	\$515	\$670	\$751	\$756	\$757	+\$1	\$757
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Satisfied Customers (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$13	\$5,988	\$7,791	\$9,390	\$9,450	\$9,356	-\$94	\$9,120
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection (SP)	C	15%	15%	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	+0%	3% 3/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$607	\$781	\$638	\$1,041	\$586	\$587	+\$1	\$587
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Satisfied Customers (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$40,498	\$260,229	\$212,601	\$347,155	\$195,467	\$195,574	+\$171	\$195,574
Cost per visitor at developed recreational fee sites. (Bur/PART)	C	\$1.23	\$1.44	\$1.14	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$1.50
<u>Comment:</u> The data used in this measure was refined in 2007. The new formula has been applied to all prior year data.										
<b>End Outcome Goal 4.1 Improve Protection of Lives Resources, and Property</b>										
Law Enforcement: Percentage of facilities meeting the minimum Departmental security guidelines	C	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Law Enforcement: Level of emergency preparedness as measured by the Interior Readiness (I-READ) Index. (SP)	C	New in 2009	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	0%	86% 86/ 100				
Alaska Land Conveyances: Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (Bur/PART)	C	44% 66,857,025/ 151,113,591	45% 68,396,441/ 150,113,591	50% 74,611,810/ 150,497,040	53% 79,111,810/ 150,497,040	55% 82,245,500/ 150,497,040	55% 82,995,500/ 150,497,040	57% 85,695,500/ 150,497,040	+2%	61% 91,695,500 150,497,040
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$11,157	\$1,070	\$1,046	\$911	\$1,226	\$1,026	\$3,038	+\$2,012	\$3,038
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$7.00	\$0.70	\$0.23	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$1.36	\$0.82	-\$0.54	\$0.82
<u>Comment:</u> The 2005 actuals contain land patented and interim conveyance work. In 2006, only lands patented is included. Interim conveyance is counted in a separate measure. 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.										
Percent of total land within SNPLMA boundary offered for sale or disposal under Recreation and Public Purposes Act. (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	13% 4,412/ 32,836 acres	1% 371/ 26,972 acres	1% 300/ 29,639 acres	1.0% 801/ 74,000 acres sold	1.4% 1,000/ 74,000 acres sold	1.6% 1,200/ 74,000 acres sold	+0.2%	1.6% 1,200/ 74,000 acres sold
<u>Comment:</u> Denominator represents remaining SNPLMA acres.										
Percent of parcels offered by a willing seller for acquisition by BLM that are acquired under SNPLMA	A	new measure	2% 1,115/ 58,209	4% 2,146/ 58,564	8% 1,972/ 24,112	38.6% 28,580/ 74,000	38.7% 28,629/ 74,000	38.9% 28,779/ 74,000	+0.2%	38.9% 28,779/ 74,000
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated by the BLM Director as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals. (Bur)		New Measure in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD				
<u>Comment:</u> This measure will only evaluate Resource Management Plans with a Record of Decision signed after 1999.										
Law Enforcement: Percent change in Part I offenses that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	A	new measure	new measure	-35% -127/ 365	+26% 62/ 238	-15% -36/ 238	+4% 10/ 300	-1% -3/ 100	-1% -3/ 100	+4% 10/ 300
<u>Comment:</u> The unpredictable nature of the type, location, and volume of criminal activity is a critical factor that may result in significantly higher or lower actual performance than predicted. The measurement is the change in offenses. i.e. 2009 Plan shows a change of +4% to show the increase in Part I offenses.										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
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)	A	new measure	new measure	+5% 148/ 2,974	+1% 31/ 3,122	-7% -230/ 3,122	+4% 126/ 3,153	-1% -32/ 3,153	-1%	+4% 126/ 3,153
<i>Comment:</i> The unpredictable nature of the type, location, and volume of criminal activity is a critical factor that may result in significantly higher or lower actual performance than predicted. The measurement is the change in offenses. i.e. 2009 Plan shows a change of +4% to show the increase in Part II offenses.										
Law Enforcement: Percent change of natural, cultural and heritage resource crimes that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	A	new measure	new measure	-7% -692/ 10,317	-5% -485/ 9,625	+1% 134/ 9,625	+12% +1,096/ 9,140	-1% -90/ 9,140	-1%	-1% -90/ 9,140
<i>Comment:</i> The unpredictable nature of the type, location, and volume of criminal activity is a critical factor that may result in significantly higher or lower actual performance than predicted.										
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Improve Public Safety and Security and Protect Public Resources from Damage</b>										
Mitigate Hazards: Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety (SP)	A	97% 1,029/ 1,059	90% 861 / 955	93% 436/ 468	90% 715/ 794	97% 716/ 739	91% 723/ 794	91% 723/ 794	0%	91% 723/ 794
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$4,609	\$4,508	\$4,778	\$4,625	\$7,210	\$7,528	\$7,621	+\$93	\$7,621
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per hazard mitigated (in dollars)</i>		\$4,479	\$5,235	\$10,960	\$6,468	\$10,070	\$10,411	\$10,540	+\$129	\$10,540
<i>Comment:</i> After the 2009 targets were set, the BLM received an increase of \$1,000,000 for the Southwest Border Initiative, which will result in 300 physical and chemical hazards mitigated. Additional performance in 2008, is also associated with the Southwest Border Initiative. In 2005, BLM Field Offices responded to an increased number of emergencies and time critical removals.										
Law Enforcement: Percent reduction in physical security vulnerabilities identified at DOI facilities (SP)	C	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
Percent of plans completed within four years of start. (Bur)	A	55% 6/ 11	55% 11/ 20	45% 23/ 51	49% 29/ 59	45% 27/ 59	47% 30/ 63	48% 32/ 66	+1%	54% 40 of 74
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$71,293	\$72,368	\$66,541	\$64,892	\$69,135	\$65,609	\$66,842	+\$1,233	\$66,842
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)</i>		#####	\$8,473,600	\$5,545,083	\$10,815,333	\$17,283,750	\$21,869,667	\$33,421,000	#####	\$22,806,687
<i>Comment:</i> The number of new plan starts varies each year. Costs represent funding for all of the plans in progress during a given year. The planning program utilizes a 10 year planning schedule.										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years, (Bur)	C	14% 19/ 136	16% 22/ 136	18% 24/ 136	18% 25/ 136	19% 26/ 136	24% 33/ 136	30% 41/ 136	+6%	48% 65/ 136
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$1,295	\$1,858	\$2,526	\$1,856	\$2,524	\$1,988	\$2,025	+\$37	\$2,025
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per evaluation (in dollars)</i>		\$68,161	\$619,355	\$1,263,166	\$1,856,101	\$1,262,165	\$284,000	\$253,156	-\$30,844	\$253,156
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies (Bur)	C	New in 2008	New in 2008	New in 2008	27	16% 22/ 136	31% 42/ 136	38% 52/ 136	+7%	60% 82/136
Comment: Resource Management Plans are required to complete an implementation strategy within 4 months of the Record of Decision. As plans are evaluated and updated, the implementation strategy would also be evaluated and updated.										
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at non-recreation sites. (Bur)	C	new measure	Establish baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD				
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,182	\$21,487	-\$695	\$21,487
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Comments:</u> In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at administrative sites is 2,040, and will be used as the denominator.										
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Facilities Management provides 89% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Western Oregon Facilities Management, 3%, Quarters Maintenance, 2%; Fire Deferred Maintenance, 2%; and Other subactivities, 4%.										
Percent of non-recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	C	new measure	Establish baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD				
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,533	\$9,294	-\$239	\$9,294
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<u>Comments:</u> In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of administrative sites is 743, and will be used as the denominator.										
<u>Contributing Programs:</u> Annual Maintenance provides 14% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Deferred Maintenance/Construction, 71%, Western Oregon Facilities Management, 9%; Fire Deferred Maintenance, 3%; and Other subactivities, 3%.										
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (Bur)	A	new measure	new measure	29,500	29,500	35,144	35,000	35,000	0	35,000

Goal Performance Table											
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013	
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$28,215	\$27,083	\$27,741	\$28,102	\$28,708	+\$606	\$28,708	
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per mile (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$956	\$918	\$789	\$803	\$820	+\$17	\$820	
<p><b>Comments:</b> Annual Maintenance provides 36% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Deferred Maintenance, 15%; Western Oregon Facilities Management 33%; O&amp;C Roads Maintenance, 9%; and Other subactivities, 7%.</p>											
Percent of projects completed annually at non-recreation sites. (Includes deferred maintenance and construction projects, i.e. roads, bridges, admin sites etc) (Bur)		A	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	90% 86/ 96	90% 86/ 96	0%	92% 88/ 96
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,000	\$13,914	-\$86	\$13,914	
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per project (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,791	\$161,790	-\$1,001	\$158,114	
<p><b>Contributing Programs:</b> The Construction Account provides 60% of the funding for this measure. Other contributors include: Fire Deferred Maintenance, 24%, Deferred Maintenance, 6%, Western Oregon Facilities Management, 6%; Reimbursable Accounts, 3%, and Other Subactivities, 3%.</p>											
Percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and (CASHE) environmental condition. (BUR)		C	78% 94 / 120	83% 99/ 120	88% 105/ 120	88% 105/ 120	89% 107/ 120	90% 108/ 120	91% 109/ 120	+1%	94% 113/ 120
Law Enforcement: Percent of incidents/investigations closed for Part I, Part II and natural, cultural and heritage resource offenses		A	new measure	new measure	59% 7,596/ 12,985	50% 13,009/ 26,018	61% 7,802/ 12,853	50% 6,427/ 12,853	50% 6,427/ 12,853	0%	55% 7,069/ 12,853
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$52,559	\$52,559	\$43,811	\$56,934	\$57,821	+\$1,949	\$57,821	
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per incident closed (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$6,919	\$4,040	\$5,615	\$8,859	\$8,997	+\$303	+\$7,739	
<p><b>Comment:</b> The unpredictable nature of the type, location, and volume of criminal activity is a critical factor that may result in significantly higher or lower actual performance than predicted. This measure includes an increase of \$5,100,000 in 2009, which will result in an increase in drug enforcement patrols and investigations throughout the year.</p>											
<p><b>Contributing Programs:</b> Law Enforcement provides 45% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Recreation, 14%; Reimbursable and Contributed Funds, 8%; Wildland Fire, 8%; Water Resources 7%; Energy Resources, 6%; Western Oregon Resources, 4%; and Other Subactivities, 8%.</p>											
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	39% 61/ 155	41% 63/ 155	46% 71/ 155	47% 73/ 155	48% 75/ 155	+1%	52% 81/ 155
<p><b>Comments:</b> Travel management plans and OHV area use designations are completed through BLM's Resource Management Planning (RMP) process. Over 83% of BLM lands have been designated limited to roads or trails or closed to motorized use.</p>											

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
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	15% 38,700,000/ 258,000,000	15% 38,700,000/ 258,000,000	26% 66,563,497/ 256M	36% 92,163,497/ 256M	46% 117,763,497/ 256M	+10%	76% 194,563,497/ 256M
<b>Intermediate Outcome - Promote Respect for Private Property</b>										
Percent of open complaints received from property owners concerning DOI actions affecting status of their private property, resolved within one year. (CP)	A	new measure	new measure	100% 0/ 0	90% 9/ 10	100% 27/ 27	100% 10/ 10	100% 10/ 10	0%	100% 10/ 10
<u>Comments:</u> In 2007, no open complaints regarding private property were received by the Lands and Realty staff.										
Number of public land title records posted on the internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval. (Bur)	A	121,677	143,148	139,475	125,000	180,450	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost per Record (\$000)</i>		41,955	35,359	30,700	\$24,784	\$28,217	\$25,507	\$25,778	+\$271	\$25,778
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per record (in dollars)</i>		\$345	\$247	\$220	\$198	\$156	\$128	\$129	+\$1	\$129
<u>Comments:</u> BLM has consistently reduced the cost of preparing public land title records for posting to the internet since 2005. The total reduction through 2010 will be \$216 per record.										
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded (Bur/PART)	A	UNK	11% 151/ 1432	14% 314/ 2176	13% 189/ 1464	25% 360/ 1464	100% 249/ 249	100% 249/ 249	0%	100% 249/ 249
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$54,811,981	\$49,137,299	\$57,424	\$51,321	\$49,071	\$49,222	+\$151	\$49,222
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Project (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$362,993	\$156,488	\$303,829	\$142,558	\$197,072	\$197,677	+\$595	\$197,677
<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.										
Survey: Percent of cadastral surveys approved within eighteen months of the funding date. (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	1st data 2007	63% 389/ 615	73% 574/ 790	54% 350/ 645	53% 340/ 636	53% 340/ 636	0%	54% 350/ 645
<u>Comments:</u> Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.										

Goal Performance Table											
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013	
Percent of land processed under IC, TA, relinquishments and rejections to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations. (Bur)	C	new measure	5% 3,450,882/ 71,550,000	23% 16,359,196/ 71,550,000	31% 21,859,196/ 71,550,000	32% 23,038,496/ 71,550,000	42% 30,188,496/ 71,550,000	45% 32,188,496/ 71,550,000	+3%	53% 38,188,496/ 71,550,000	
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		UNK	\$12,074	\$12,288	\$11,251	\$10,589	\$11,033	\$9,021	-\$2,012	\$9,021	
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		UNK	\$3	\$1	\$2	\$9	\$2	\$5	+\$3	\$5	
<u>Comments:</u> Results for this measure require multi-year efforts which may provide results in the current year regardless of a change in funding.											
Increase the acreage of land disposals and conveyances completed outside Alaska. (Bur/PART)	A		121,046	121,788	84,363	30,000	77,296	27,000	30,000	+3,000	30,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$5,640	\$5,166	\$5,139	\$5,297	\$13,843	\$8,072	\$8,178	+\$106	\$8,178	
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$47	\$42	\$61	\$177	\$179	\$299	+\$272	-\$27	+\$272	
Increase the number and acreage of land acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution. (Bur/PART)	A		90,655	72,887	46,560	4,434	52,990	13,000	17,960	+\$4,960	17,960
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$193,078	\$80,069	\$141,973	\$109,300	\$893,901	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$0	\$130,000	
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$2	\$1,099	\$3,049	\$24,650	\$16,869	\$10,000	\$7,238	-\$2,762	\$7,238	
Beginning in 2009, this measure no longer includes land exchanges. The number of acres planned for land acquisition is based on actual projects planned and will show a wide variance in acres acquired each year. In 2008, \$844,501,412 is directly related to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.											
Percentage of total acreage of land sales offered by competitive or modified competitive means. (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	new measure	82% 9,694/ 11,849	82% 9,694/ 11,849	80% 7,871/ 9,802	67% 7,918/ 11,849	68% 8,000/ 11,849	+1%	68% 8,000/ 11,849	
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$9,601	\$9,570	\$8,688	\$10,556	\$10,578	+\$22	\$10,578	
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$990	\$987	\$1,104	\$1,333	\$1,322	-\$11	\$1,322	
Percent of SNPLMA parcels offered for sale within 12 months of nomination. (Bur)	A	new measure	12% 3,907 32,836	100% 46/ 46	100% 312/ 312	100% 195/195	100% 350/350	100% 300/300	0%	100% 300/300	

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 to 2010	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of funds expended on acquisitions by BLM from willing sellers within two years of approved SNPLMA funding availability. (Bur)		new measure	19% \$13,590,000 / \$69,079,032	10% 3,758,469/ 38,786,715	10% 3,758,469/ 38,786,715	66% 50,238/ 76,379	74% 56,726/ 76,647	75% 57,586/ 76,317	+\$1	75% 57,586/ 76,317
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (Bur/PART)	A	unk	unk	unk	unk	24% 3,816/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	-1%	20% 3,072/ 15,361
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		unk	unk	unk	unk	\$46,880	\$43,855	\$59,425	+\$15,570	\$59,425
Actual/Projected Cost per right-of-way processed (in dollars)		unk	unk	unk	unk	\$4,026	\$3,760	\$5,010	+\$1,250	\$4,836
<p>Comments: In 2009, there were 440 renewable energy rights-of-way in backlog status. In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$16,100,000 for renewable energy rights-of-way which will result in a reduction of 55%, or 240 backlogged renewable energy rights-of-way by 2013. These projections are based on receiving 25 additional renewable energy rights-of-way applications per year from 2010 forward. The 2010 increased funding supports Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and Teams began in 2009. These Renewable Energy Coordination Offices will facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. Cost represents the number of applications processed. As the number of applications processed increases, the number of application in backlog status decreases. The increased investment in 2010 supports building increased capability to process applications which will result in reduced costs long term.</p>										
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	\$700	\$700	\$2,036	\$2,036	\$2,036	0%	\$2,036
<p>Comment: In 2007, the average cost was based on an average grade level of specialist accomplishing the work. In 2008, the BLM improved processes to report more accurate data using LR2000 and actual labor costs.</p>										
Average length of time required to process a minor category right-of-way permit or grant application. (Bur/PART)	A	new measure	new measure	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	0%	60 days

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# 2010 BUDGET AT A GLANCE

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010 Fixed Cost Changes	Program Changes	2010 President' s Budget
<b>Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources (MLR)</b>					
<b>Land Resources</b>					
Soil, Water, Air	34,293	40,568	553	+17,500	58,621
<i>Tackling Climate Impacts</i>				+15,000	
<i>Youth Initiative</i>				+2,500	
Range	73,036	71,881	1,612		73,493
Forestry	10,608	10,242	201		10,443
Riparian	22,887	22,127	391		22,518
Cultural Resources	16,120	15,766	365	-500	15,631
<i>Eliminate Earmark for Galisteo Basin Arch Sites Prot Act</i>				-500	
Wild Horses and Burros	36,201	40,613	345	+26,528	67,486
<i>Program Increase</i>				+26,528	
<b>Total, Land Resources</b>	<b>193,145</b>	<b>201,197</b>	<b>3,467</b>	<b>+43,528</b>	<b>248,192</b>
<b>Wildlife and Fisheries</b>					
Wildlife	30,724	35,074	518	-145	35,447
<i>Reduce NFWF Passthrough Funding</i>				-145	
Fisheries	13,596	13,415	225		13,640
<b>Total, Wildlife and Fisheries</b>	<b>44,320</b>	<b>48,489</b>	<b>743</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>49,087</b>
<b>Threatened and Endangered Species</b>	<b>22,302</b>	<b>21,713</b>	<b>399</b>		<b>22,112</b>
<b>Recreation Management</b>					
Wilderness	17,366	17,881	340		18,221
Recreation Resources	50,543	45,857	1,114	+2,500	49,471
<i>Youth Initiative</i>				+2,500	
<b>Total, Recreation Mgmt</b>	<b>67,909</b>	<b>63,738</b>	<b>1,454</b>	<b>+2,500</b>	<b>67,692</b>
<b>Energy and Mineral Resources</b>					
Oil and Gas Management	90,200	79,478	2,058	+8,800	90,336
<i>Increase base funding to partially offset Section 365 repeal</i>				+11,900	
<i>Reduce Alaska Legacy Well funding</i>				-4,600	
<i>Enhance Production Accountability (PATs)</i>				+2,500	
<i>One-time increase to ship &amp; store oil shale core samples in CO</i>				-1,000	
APD Permit fee	25,500	36,400		+9,100	45,500
APD Permit fee Offset	-22,052	-36,400		-9,100	-45,500
Coal	9,372	9,533	206		9,739
Other Mineral Resources	10,301	10,402	212		10,614
<b>Total, Energy &amp; Mineral Resources</b>	<b>109,873</b>	<b>99,413</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>+8,800</b>	<b>110,689</b>

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010 Fixed Cost Changes	Program Changes	2010 President' s Budget
<b>Realty and Ownership</b>					
Alaska Conveyance	36,346	33,382	727		34,109
Cadastral Survey	12,255	12,904	309	-750	12,463
<i>Congressional earmark - GIS Cadastral Mapping in Utah</i>				-750	
Land and Realty	33,649	33,779	781	+16,100	50,660
<i>Renewable Energy Development</i>				+16,100	
<b>Total, Realty &amp; Ownership</b>	<b>82,250</b>	<b>80,065</b>	<b>1,817</b>	<b>+15,350</b>	<b>97,232</b>
<b>Communications Site Management</b>					
Communications Site Management	2,000	2,000	0		2,000
Comm. Site Mgmt. Offset Management	-2,000	-2,000	0		-2,000
<b>Resource Protection and Maintenance</b>					
Resource Planning	47,486	48,132	829		48,961
Resource Protection and Law Enforcement	22,633	27,525	432		27,957
Hazard Management & Resource Restoration	15,859	16,894	265		17,159
<b>Total, Resource Protection &amp; Law Enforcement</b>	<b>85,978</b>	<b>92,551</b>	<b>1,526</b>	<b>+0</b>	<b>94,077</b>
<b>Transportation and Facilities</b>					
Operations	6,392	5,984	83		6,067
Annual Maintenance	31,913	31,388	615		32,003
Deferred Maintenance	36,485	36,485	0	-1,400	35,085
<i>Property Reduction</i>				-1,400	
<b>Total, Transportation and Facilities</b>	<b>74,790</b>	<b>73,857</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>73,155</b>
<b>National Landscape Conservation System Nat'l Monuments &amp; Nat'l Conservation Areas</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,196</b>	<b>605</b>		<b>28,801</b>
<b>Land and Res. Info. Systems</b>	<b>16,447</b>	<b>16,581</b>	<b>173</b>		<b>16,754</b>
<b>Challenge Cost Share</b>	<b>9,309</b>	<b>9,500</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>9,500</b>
<b>Workforce and Organizational Support Info. Systems Operations</b>					
Info. Systems Operations	15,047	15,204	202		15,406
Administrative Support	50,007	50,118	1,259		51,377
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	82,554	89,572	1,705		91,277
<b>Total, Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>	<b>147,608</b>	<b>154,894</b>	<b>3,166</b>		<b>158,060</b>
<b>Mining Law Administration</b>					
Mining Law Administration	34,696	34,696	0	+2,000	36,696
Mining Law Admin. Offset	-34,696	-34,696	0	-2,000	-36,696
<i>Program Increase</i>				+2,000	
<i>Program Increase Offsetting Collections</i>				-2,000	
<b>Total MLR Appropriation (without ARRA)</b>	<b>857,379</b>	<b>890,194</b>	<b>16,524</b>	<b>68,633</b>	<b>975,351</b>

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010 Fixed Cost Changes	Program Changes	2010 President' s Budget
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)		125,000			
Total MLR Appropriation (with ARRA)	857,379	1,015,194	16,524	68,633	975,351
<b>Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&amp;C)</b>					
Acquisition	311	313	4		317
Facilities Maintenance					
Operations	2,079	2,103	26		2,129
Annual Maintenance	7,797	7,908	123		8,031
Deferred Maintenance	1,042	1,042	0		1,042
Total, Facilities Maintenance	10,918	11,053	149		11,202
Resources Management					
Forest Management	30,681	31,079	505		31,584
Reforestation & Forest Development	23,619	23,859	296		24,155
Other Resources	37,191	36,997	547		37,544
Resource Planning	3,650	3,676	93		3,769
Total, Resources Management	95,141	95,611	1,441		97,052
Information and Resource Data Systems	2,152	2,152	1		2,153
National Landscape Conservation System Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	0	820	13		833
Total O&C Appropriation	108,522	109,949	1,608		111,557
<b>Appropriation: Land Acquisition</b>					
Acquisition	5,789	11,425	0	+10,225	21,650
<i>Increase project funding</i>				+10,225	
Acquisition Management	1,673	1,850	29		1,879
Emergencies and Hardships	1,477	1,500	0		1,500
Total, Land Acquisition	8,939	14,775	29	+10,225	25,029
<b>Appropriation: Construction</b>					
Construction	6,375	6,590	0		6,590
Total, Construction (without ARRA)	6,375	6,590	0		6,590
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009		180,000			0
Total, Construction (with ARRA)	6,375	186,590	0		6,590
<b>Appropriation: Range Improvements</b>					
Range Improvements, Public Lands	7,873	7,873	0		7,873
Range Improvements, LU Lands	1,527	1,527	0		1,527
General Administrative Expenses	600	600	0		600
Total, Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	0		10,000

<i>(Dollars in Thousands)</i>	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010 Fixed Cost Changes	Program Changes	2010 President' s Budget
<b>APPROPRIATION: Service Charges, Deposits &amp; Forfeitures</b>					
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	34,366	33,821		-2,566	31,255
Right-Of-Way Processing	18,396	19,906			17,340
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	2,985	2,900		-2,566	2,900
Adopt-A-Horse Program	539	375			375
Repair of Damaged Lands	7,725	5,500			5,500
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	844	840			840
Timber Contract Expenses	124	100			100
Commercial Film & Photography	192	200			200
Recreation Cost Recovery	664	1,000			1,000
Copy Fee Account	2,897	3,000			3,000
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures Offset	-34,366	-33,821	0	+2,566	-31,255
<b>Total, Service Charges, Deposits &amp; Forfeitures</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>APPROPRIATION: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)</b>					
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	19,670	20,130	0		20,130
<b>Total, Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)</b>	<b>19,670</b>	<b>20,130</b>	<b>0</b>		<b>20,130</b>
<b>TOTAL, All Appropriations (without ARRA)</b>					
	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,051,638</b>	<b>+18,161</b>	<b>+78,858</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>
<i>Rescission of Balances</i>		-13,042			
<b>NET TOTAL, All Appropriations (without ARRA)</b>	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,038,596</b>	<b>+18,161</b>	<b>+78,858</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>
<b>Total, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (without Fire)</b>					
		<b>305,000</b>			
<b>TOTAL, All Appropriations (with ARRA)</b>	<b>1,010,885</b>	<b>1,363,596</b>	<b>18,161</b>	<b>78,858</b>	<b>1,148,657</b>



# COLLECTIONS

## BLM COLLECTIONS, 2007 - 2010 (\$000)

Collection Source	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Estimated	2010 Estimated
Sale of Public Lands	70,674	55,122	35,573	38,295
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	244	174	200	200
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	3,720	4,409	4,000	4,000
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	12,893	12,347	12,930	13,510
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	34,681	29,154	47,661	51,198
Recreational Use Fees	14,530	15,754	15,250	15,500
Mineral Leasing Naval Oil Shale Reserve	18,931	30,060	0	0
National Petroleum Reserve Alaska <sup>1</sup>	23,865	0	0	0
Earnings on Investments	113,619	82,318	10,300	27,600
Sale of Helium	164,503	152,233	159,000	168,000
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	56,702	70,470	55,000	45,000
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	26,388	34,366	33,821	31,255
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	0	22,052	36,400	45,500
Other Collections	51,041	55,617	54,173	51,194
<b>Total</b>	<b>591,791</b>	<b>564,076</b>	<b>462,048</b>	<b>491,252</b>

<sup>1</sup> National Petroleum Reserve Alaska payments will be made by MMS starting in 2008.

## 2010 COLLECTIONS

In 2010, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will collect an estimated total of \$491,252,000 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 2010, the Minerals Management Service will collect an estimated \$4.4 billion in revenues from BLM's onshore mineral leasing activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties). (These mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the Mineral Management Service 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** - 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 (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds** - The SNPLMA, 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 2006 and 2007 when collections were \$782,751,000 and \$41,976,000 respectively. The BLM collected \$27,045,000 in 2008. Estimates for 2009 and 2010 are \$12,473,000 and \$15,000,000 respectively. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information see SNPLMA Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- **Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments.** - The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and 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 \$82,318,000 in 2008 and are projected to be \$10,300,000 in 2009 and \$27,600,000 in 2010. Earnings will decrease in 2009 and 2010 because spending will reduce the balance of the fund available for investment and because of projected lower interest rates. We removed the FY2009 land sales, since market conditions are such that we do not anticipate sales this fiscal year.
- **Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)** - Proceeds from the sale of land under the FLTFA, Title II of P.L. 106-248 in 2008 were \$12,037,000. The estimates for 2009 and 2010 are both \$20,000,000.
- **Lincoln County Land Sales** – No revenue was collected in 2008 or 2009 from the sale of land under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. In 2010, receipts from smaller sales not close to Las Vegas are estimated to be \$120,000.

**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 Mineral Management Service 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 Mineral Management Service 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*. For more information on the use of these fees see the Range Improvements section.

#### **Timber and Vegetative Material Sales -**

- **Timber Receipts from the Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands** - In 2010, the BLM projects it will collect \$48,898,000 in timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. That is an increase of \$21,435,000 from 2008 to 2010. 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. The BLM collected \$27,463,000 in western Oregon timber receipts in 2008. Receipts are projected to increase by 78 percent from 2008 to 2010, due to the fact that the BLM intends to offer 268 million board feet for sale in 2010 from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands. Under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, P.L. 106-393, as extended and amended by P.L. 110-343, all receipts will be paid to Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties except for deposits to permanent operating funds like the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund. For more information on the Secure Rural Schools payments, see the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments section.
- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** - In 2010, the BLM expects to offer for sale 45 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. In 2010, the BLM estimates collections of \$2,200,000 in timber sale receipts from public domain lands. Collections from salvage timber sales on public domain lands are estimated at \$1,500,000 in 2009 and 2010, compared to the \$1,790,000 collected in 2008. 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 Contracting Fund** - With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and excess receipts from these contracts may be retained by the FS 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 2008, the BLM deposited \$31,000 to this fund, and estimates deposits of \$100,000 in 2009 and 2010.

**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 2008, recreation fee collections were \$15,754,351. The BLM anticipates collecting \$15,250,000 in 2009 and \$15,500,000 in 2010 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of Recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

**Mineral Leasing Naval Oil Shale Reserve** - These receipts include revenue derived from the bonuses, rents, and royalties from mineral leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 that were collected from the developed lands within the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Numbers 1 and 3 in Colorado since the enactment of the 1998 National Defense Authorization Act, amended in December, 2002. Naval Oil Shale Reserve areas 1 and 3 were transferred to the BLM management by the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998. Amendments to the National Defense Authorization Act of 1998 appropriated \$1,500,000 in 2003 to perform studies to estimate the cost to remediate the NOSR 3 site. The act also authorized an appropriation of those receipts to do the remediation work 60 days after a report was submitted to Congress. BLM completed an Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis at Naval Oil Shale Reserve 3 including an evaluation of various cleanup or removal scenarios at the site. The final Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis was submitted to the Congress on November 2, 2005. The report to Congress estimated the cost of the preferred cleanup method at \$6,300,000, and that amount was warranted in 2006. A further analysis of the site determined that an additional \$16,219,400 was needed to complete the cleanup and that amount was warranted on July 8, 2008.

The balance of the Naval Oil Shale Reserve special fund expenditure account available for appropriation as of September, 2008 was \$12,995,720, which the 2009 Budget proposed to cancel. Deposits to the fund in 2008 were \$ 30,060,460. The receipt account fund balance also includes an additional \$75,165,506 not available for appropriation.

On August 7, 2008, the Secretaries of Interior and Energy certified that sufficient funds have been collected to cover the cost of the cleanup and of equipment installed on the oil shale reserve. Because of the certification, no more deposits will be made to the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Fund. Instead, revenue from the site will be distributed according to the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Act.

**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 DOI to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Sales produced \$152,233,000 in 2008. Collections from annual sales are projected to be \$159,000,000 in 2009 and to \$168,000,000 in 2010. 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. Collections in 2008 were \$70,470,00 and are estimated to be \$55,000,000 in 2009 and \$45,000,000 in 2010. Additional information is included in the Activity: Mining Law Administration section.

**Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures** - These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when 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 2008 were \$34,366,000 and are estimated to be \$33,821,000 in 2009 and \$31,255,000 in 2010. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section.

**Application for Permit to Drill Fees** – The 2008 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act authorized the BLM to collect a \$4,000 fee when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas is submitted. A total of \$22,052,000 was collected in 2008. The 2009 Appropriations Act authorizes the same \$4,000 fee per Application for Permit to Drill, and estimates that \$36,400,000 will be collected. Collections are to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The 2010 President's Budget proposes to continue one-year authority to collect these fees, but raises the fee to \$6,500 per APD. The Budget estimates that \$45,500,000 will be collected in 2010. For more information please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program.

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

**Amounts Not Included in Collections** – Payments to western Oregon counties under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, as amended by Public Law 110-343, 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 \$116,864,821 paid to the western Oregon counties in 2008 (for the 2007 payment), \$110,213,161 was appropriated from the General Fund. Secure Rural Schools payments were extended for one year by Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007. As described above, Secure Rural Schools payments were extended for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011 by Public Law 110-343, October 3, 2008.

A final payment, also derived from the General Fund, of \$4,400,980 was made to the Calista Native Corporation. More information is in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments section.

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# 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)), [\$890,194,000] \$975,351,000, to remain available until expended, [of which not to exceed \$79,478,000 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 [\$3,000,000] \$2,855,000 shall be available in fiscal year [2009] 2010 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, [\$36,400,000] \$45,500,000 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] \$6,500 per new application for permit to drill that the Bureau shall collect upon submission of each new application, and in addition, [\$34,696,000] 36,696,000 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 [\$890,194,000] \$975,351,000, 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, 2009.*)

## APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

***Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a))*** established the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

## 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.

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

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

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

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects 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 Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)***

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

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

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

***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 *2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* 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 *2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act*.

***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.
<b><i>The Computer Security Act of 1987 (40 U.S.C. 759)</i></b>	Requires adoption and implementation of security plans for sensitive information systems to ensure adequate protections and management of Federal data.
<b><i>The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)</i></b>	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
<b><i>The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990</i></b>	Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost-share programs.
<b><i>Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-174)</i></b>	Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.
<b><i>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</i></b>	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)***

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

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

Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires 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, amended Section 347 of the FY 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, OCT. 21, 1998)***

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 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,***

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs

*as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)*

Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

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

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

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

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

*The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)*

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 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.

<b><i>Defense Department FY 2006 Authorization Bill (P.L. 109-63)</i></b>	Provides for the designation and management of Cedar Mountain Wilderness in Utah.
<b><i>Otay Mountain Wilderness Act of 1999</i></b>	Establishes the Otay Mountain Wilderness Area in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.
<b><i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) (16 USC 460qqq)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>P.L. 107-361</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)</i></b>	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.
<b><i>Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)</i></b>	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
<b><i>Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)</i></b>	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.
<b><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></b>	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
<b><i>The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i></b>	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.
<b><i>Tax Relief and Health Care Act of 2006</i></b>	Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

### Alaska Conveyance

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

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

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

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

***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 2009 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 proposed for FY 2010 is \$6,500 per new application for permit to drill.

***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***

Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic

<i>U.S.C. 21a)</i>	development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
<i>The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
<i>The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988</i>	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.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</i>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.
<i>The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)</i>	Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.

### **Lands & Realty**

<i>Native American Technical Corrections Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-204, Title II)</i>	Placed in trust for the Pueblo of Santa Clara in New Mexico approximately 2,484 acres of BLM-managed land. Placed in trust for the Pueblo of San Ildefonso in New Mexico approximately 2,000 acres of BLM-managed land.
<i>P.L. 107-374</i>	Direct the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and 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.
<b><i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i></b>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<b><i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i></b>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<b><i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i></b>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<b><i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i></b>	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
<b><i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i></b>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<b><i>The R&amp;PP Amendment Act of 1988</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i></b>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<b><i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i></b>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<b><i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i></b>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<b><i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i></b>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

***The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)***

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

**Recreation Resources Management*****Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)***

A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

***The 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 104-134)***

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Establishes the Snake River Birds of Prey National Conservation Area, Idaho, to provide for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of raptor populations, habitats, and associated natural resources and of the scientific, cultural, and educational resources of the public lands. Requires the Secretary of the Interior to finalize a new comprehensive management plan for the Area. Authorizes the Secretary, acting through the 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.

***An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (P.L. 101-***

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

**621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)**

***An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, P.L. 100-225 (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)***

Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.

***An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho(P.L. 100-696) (16 U.S.C. 460xx)***

Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple-use purposes.

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

Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. 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

<b><i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)</i></b>	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
<b><i>Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</i></b>	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.
<b><i>Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000</i></b>	Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<b><i>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</i></b>	Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<b><i>P.L. 107-30</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243) P.L. 107-213</i></b>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.  Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<b><u>Mining Law Administration</u></b>	
<b><i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)</i></b>	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.
<b><i>The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447,</i></b>	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.

***Division E, Section 120,  
(30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)***

***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  
Appropriations Act (P.L.  
103-138)***

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

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

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

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

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

### **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.

***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	2008 Enacted		2009 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2010 President's Budget		Inc. (+)/ Dec. (-) from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management Of Lands and Resources (w/o ARRA)	5,833	857,379	5,873	890,194	0	+16,524	133	+68,633	6,006	975,351	+133	+85,157
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009				125,000								
Management Of Lands and Resources (w/ ARRA)				1,015,194								
Land Resources	1,336	193,145	1,302	201,197	0	+3,467	+25	+43,528	1,327	248,192	+25	+46,995
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	206	34,293	212	40,568	0	+553	+15	+17,500	227	58,621	+15	+18,053
Range Mgt	631	73,036	615	71,881	0	+1,612	+0	+0	615	73,493	0	+1,612
Forestry Mgt	75	10,608	71	10,242	0	+201	+0	+0	71	10,443	0	+201
Riparian Mgt	174	22,887	167	22,127	0	+391	+0	+0	167	22,518	0	+391
Cultural Resources Mgt	124	16,120	110	15,766	0	+365	+0	-500	110	15,631	0	-135
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	126	36,201	127	40,613	0	+345	+10	+26,528	137	67,486	+10	+26,873
Wildlife & Fisheries	299	44,320	295	48,489	0	+743	+6	-145	301	49,087	+6	+598
Wildlife Mgt	200	30,724	199	35,074	0	+518	+6	-145	205	35,447	+6	+373
Fisheries Mgt	99	13,596	96	13,415	0	+225	+0	+0	96	13,640	0	+225
Threatened & Endangered Species	160	22,302	152	21,713	0	+399	+0	+0	152	22,112	+152	+399
Recreation	551	67,909	512	63,738	0	+1,454	+2	+2,500	514	67,692	+2	+3,954
Wilderness Mgt	139	17,366	141	17,881	0	+340	+0	+0	141	18,221	0	+340
Recreation Resource Mgt	412	50,543	371	45,857	0	+1,114	+2	+2,500	373	49,471	+2	+3,614

## Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2008 Enacted		2009 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2010 President's Budget		Inc. (+)/ Dec. (-) from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Energy & Minerals	1,027	113,321	1,027	99,413	0	+2,476	+90	+8,800	1,117	110,689	+90	+11,276
Oil and Gas Mgt	599	90,200	519	79,478	0	+2,058	+90	+8,800	609	90,336	+90	+10,858
Coal Mgt	75	9,372	75	9,533	0	+206	+0	+0	75	9,739	0	+206
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	83	10,301	83	10,402	0	+212	+0	+0	83	10,614	0	+212
O&G APD Processing Fund	270	25,500	350	36,400	0	+0	+0	9,100	350	45,500	0	9,100
Offsetting Fees	0	-22,052	0	-36,400	0	+0	+0	-9,100	0	-45,500	0	-9,100
Alaska Minerals	4	0	1	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	-1	0
Realty and Ownership	654	82,250	642	80,065	0	+1,817	+0	+15,350	642	97,232	0	17,167
Alaska Conveyance	265	36,346	257	33,382	0	+727	+0	+0	257	34,109	0	727
Cadastral Survey	93	12,255	93	12,904	0	+309	+0	-750	93	12,463	0	-441
Land and Realty Mgt	296	33,649	292	33,779	0	+781	+0	+16,100	292	50,660	0	+16,881
Communications Sites Mgt	21	0	21	0	0	+0	+0	+0	21	0	0	0
Fee Collection	21	2,000	21	2,000	0	+0	+0	+0	21	2,000	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	0	+0	+0	+0	0	-2,000	0	0
Resource Protection & Maintenance	520	85,978	523	92,551	0	+1,526	+0	+0	523	94,077	0	+1,526
Resource Mgt Planning	297	47,486	297	48,132	0	+829	+0	+0	297	48,961	0	+829
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	130	22,633	134	27,525	0	+432	+0	+0	134	27,957	0	+432
Hazardous Materials Mgt	93	15,859	92	16,894	0	+265	+0	+0	92	17,159	0	+265

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2008 Enacted		2009 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2010 President's Budget		Inc. (+)/ Dec. (-) from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	363	74,790	349	73,857	0	+698	0	-1,400	349	73,155	0	-702
Operations	49	6,392	46	5,984	0	+83	+0	+0	46	6,067	0	+83
Annual Maintenance	232	31,913	221	31,388	0	+615	+0	+0	221	32,003	0	+615
Deferred Maintenance	82	36,485	82	36,485	0	+0	+0	-1,400	82	35,085	0	-1,400
Land and Resources Information Systems	72	16,447	72	16,581	0	+173	+0	+0	72	16,754	0	+173
Grasshoppers & Mormon Crickets	0	0	0	0	0	+0	+0	+0	0	0	0	0
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System	0	0	154	28,196	0	+605	+0	+0	154	28,801	0	+605
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons. Areas	0	0	154	28,196	0	+605	+0	+0	154	28,801	0	+605
Challenge Cost Share	36	9,309	36	9,500	0	+0	+0	+0	36	9,500	0	0
Challenge Cost Share	36	9,309	36	9,500	0	+0	+0	+0	36	9,500	0	0
Workforce & Organizational Support	519	147,608	513	154,894	0	+3,166	+0	+0	513	158,060	0	+3,166
Information Systems Operations	62	15,047	62	15,204	0	+202	+0	+0	62	15,406	0	+202
Administrative Support	457	50,007	451	50,118	0	+1,259	+0	+0	451	51,377	0	+1,259
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	82,554	0	89,572	0	+1,705	+0	+0	0	91,277	0	+1,705
Mining Law Administration	275	0	275	0	0	+0	+10	+0	285	0	+10	0

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2008 Enacted		2009 Enacted		Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2010 President's Budget		Inc. (+)/ Dec. (-) from 2009	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Mining Law Administration	275	34,696	275	34,696	0	+0	+10	+2,000	285	36,696	+10	2,000
Offsetting Fees	0	-34,696	0	-34,696	0	+0	+0	-2,000	0	-36,696	0	-2,000
Reimbursables (\$ are non-add)	330	0	330	0	0	+0	+0	+0	330	0	0	0

**Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes**  
(dollars in thousands)

MLR	2009 Budget	2009 Revised	2010 Fixed Costs Change
<b><u>Additional Operational Costs from 2009 and 2010 January Pay Raises</u></b>			
<b>1. 2009 Pay Raise, 3 Quarters in 2009 Budget</b>	+8,581	+11,540	NA
<i>Amount of pay raise absorbed</i>	[0]	NA	NA
<b>2. 2009 Pay Raise, 1 Quarter (Enacted 3.9%)</b>	NA	NA	+4,137
<b>3. 2010 Pay Raise (Assumed 2.0%)</b>	NA	NA	+6,364
These adjustments are for an additional amount needed to fund estimated pay raises for Federal employees.			
Line 1 is the 2009 Revised column is an update of 2009 budget estimates based upon the 2009 Enacted and the enacted 3.9% versus the 2.9% request.			
Line 2 is the amount needed in 2010 to fund the enacted 3.9% January 2009 pay raise from October through December 2009.			
Line 3 is the amount needed in 2010 to fund the estimated 2.0% January 2010 pay raise from January through September 2010.			
	2009 Budget	2009 Revised	2010 Fixed Costs Change
<b><u>Other Fixed Cost Changes</u></b>			
<b>One Less Pay Day</b>	NA	NA	+0
The number of paid days is constant.			
<b>Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans</b>			+1,896
This adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. For 2010, the increase is estimated at 6.5%, the estimated increase for 2009.			
<b>Worker's Compensation Payments</b>	8,576	8,576	-204
The 2009 adjustment is for actual charges through June 2007 in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2010 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.			
<b>Unemployment Compensation Payments</b>	7,633	7,633	-277
The 2009 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.			
<b>Rental Payments</b>	51,758	51,758	+2,186
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.			
<b>Departmental Working Capital Fund</b>	25,790	25,790	+2,422
The 2009 Revised absorption reflects changes in the working capital fund bill since the President's Budget. The 2010 change reflects expected changes in the charges for Department services and other services through the working capital fund. These charges are displayed in the budget Justification for Department Management.			
<b>Other Related Changes</b>	0	0	0
Total Fixed Costs Absorbed	[0]	[0]	[0]
Total Fixed Costs Funded			+16,524

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## Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity		2,008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	\$	34,293	40,568	+553	+17,500	58,621	18,053
	FTE	206	212	0	0	227	15
Range Mgt	\$	73,036	71,881	+1,612	0	73,493	1,612
	FTE	631	615	0	0	615	0
Forestry Mgt	\$	10,608	10,242	+201	0	10,443	201
	FTE	75	71	0	0	71	0
Riparian Mgt	\$	22,887	22,127	+391	0	22,518	391
	FTE	174	167	0	0	167	0
Cultural Resources Mgt	\$	16,120	15,766	+365	-500	15,631	-135
	FTE	124	110	0	0	110	0
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	\$	36,201	40,613	+345	+26,528	67,486	26,873
	FTE	126	127	0	0	137	10
Total Activity	\$	193,145	201,197	+3,467	+43,528	248,192	46,995
	FTE	1,336	1,302	0	0	1,327	25

### 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 mission 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**

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Soil, Water Air (\$000)</b>	34,293	40,568	553	+17,500	58,621	+18,053
FTE	206	212	0	+15	227	+15
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
PRIS 010-04-01-03-02-0446-04	58	88			91	

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Soil, Water, Air Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Adapt to Global Climate Change	+15,000	+13
• Youth Initiative	+2,500	+2
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>+17,500</b>	<b>+15</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for the Soil, Water, Air program is \$58,621,000 and 227 FTE, a program change of +\$17,500,000 and +15 FTE from the 2009 enacted level.

**Tackling Climate Impacts Initiative (+\$15,000,000)** - In 2010, BLM requests an increase of \$15,000,000 to develop and implement strategies to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change and related stressors. The focus will be on maintaining an environment that allows for adaptation, promoting habitat connectivity, protecting habitat, and maintaining biodiversity. To centralize planning, coordinate efforts, and maximize efficiency, funding will be provided through the Soil, Water, and Air Management program. Of the total request, an estimated \$7.25 million will be targeted to projects and activities encompassing NLCS units, such as broad scale eco-region assessments, on-the-ground restoration, conservation, and research. (For more information on this initiative, see the General Statement.)

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps (+\$2,500,000)** – The 2010 budget proposes a \$5,000,000 increase (\$2.5 million in the Soil, Water and Air Management program, and \$2.5 million in the Recreation Management program) to introduce children and youth to natural resource management and engender the next generation of public land stewards. Focus will be on developing and implementing education programs for children, families, and school-age, high school and college-age youth; and programs to recruit and retain youth in natural resource careers.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE CHANGE TABLE**

	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Base Budget (2009 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2010 President's Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2010	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans.	770	601	767	500	500	750	+250	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$6,989	\$4,715	\$7,867	\$6,920	\$6,920	\$7,694	+\$774	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per mile (whole dollars)	\$9,076	\$7,844	\$10,257	\$13,839	\$13,839	\$10,259	-\$3,580	0
Comments	In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$700,000 for the Climate Impacts Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 200 riparian stream/shoreline miles, and an increase of \$95,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 25 riparian stream/shoreline miles. Restoring and enhancing riparian miles is a vital step to achieving miles in desired condition. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned which will vary each year. The complexity of the project has a major impact on cost. A treatment could be a relatively inexpensive willow planting, or it could be a very expensive channel restoration.							
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans.	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	900,000	1,346,000	+446,000	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$114,283	\$122,316	+\$8,033	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre (whole dollars)	\$129	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$128	\$91	-\$37	0
Comments	In 2010, this measure has an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Climate Impacts Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also includes an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 45,000 upland acres. Restoring and enhancing upland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 69,922,819 upland acres, and 52,070,000 forestland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.							
<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 2010 at the 2009 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 2010 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2010. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.</p>								

	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Base Budget (2009 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2010 President's Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2010	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Number of DOI wetland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans.	770	601	767	500	500	750	+250	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$6,989	\$4,715	\$7,867	\$6,920	\$6,920	\$7,694	+\$774	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per acre (whole dollars)	\$9,076	\$7,844	\$10,257	\$13,839	\$13,839	\$10,259	-\$3,580	0
Comment::	In 2010, this measure includes \$105,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 525 wetland acres. Restoring and enhancing wetland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 12,622,361 wetland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.							
<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 2010 at the 2009 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 2010 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2010. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.</p>								

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The Soil, Water, Air program contains two programs: the Soil, Water, Air program and the Abandoned Mine Land program.

***Soil, Water, and Air***

***Program Components***

The Soil, Water and Air Management program is responsible for:

- Improving water quality and meeting state water quality standards
- Conducting soil surveys and interpretation, ecological site determinations, soil erosion control, and sustaining soil productivity
- Inventory of water resources and acquisition of water rights to assure availability of the amount of water needed for public land management
- Monitoring and improving water quality, and implementation of appropriate best management practices to assure that water bodies on public land meet state water quality standards
- Salinity control activities in the Colorado River Basin, with emphasis on the Upper Basin (above Glenn Canyon Dam)

- Managing air resources including air quality, visibility, noise, climate, and climate change issues.

The Soil, Water and Air Program also funds the Abandoned Mines Land program, which is discussed in a separate program overview section.

### ***Critical Factors***

The following summarizes the major challenges the BLM faces in meeting its goals in this program:

- Climate change and its potential to affect 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
- The impacts of wildland fire across landscapes and the need for emergency stabilization and follow-up restoration to maintain landscape health and respond to changing fire regimens.

### ***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;
- Assure the availability of a sufficient amount of water to meet BLM management objectives;
- Obtain soil survey and ecological site descriptions for public land, the basic resource information needed to manage use and sustain yield;
- Acquire and assess climate data for appropriate resource management responses;
- Provide leadership in improving, conducting and evaluating land health assessments and monitoring, a primary means of determining the effectiveness of management practices;

### ***Other Funding Sources***

The activities of the Soil, Water and Air Program are funded by two primary sources other than appropriated funds:

- BLM receives National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grants, and, more commonly, section 319 (h) Watershed Improvement Grants. For example, in 2009 the Albuquerque Field Office received a grant from the New Mexico Environment Department to continue a bank erosion control project on the Rio Puerco River.
- BLM also receives volunteer contributions from partnerships such as the Upper San Pedro Partnership in southeast Arizona, and the Rio Puerco Partnership in central New Mexico. While non-monetary, these contributions can help to significantly defray costs.

***Demands, Trends and Resources***

The following are some of the significant demands and trends faced by the BLM's Soil, Water, Air program:

- Renewable energy development on public land is a priority for the Administration. Hydrologists and climate specialists in the Soil, Water and Air Program are needed for assessment and management of impacts from this essential development activity.
- The demand for soil information is increasing steadily. Soil information is needed for:
  - rangeland resource planning and assessment that requires soil-based ecological site descriptions
  - proper siting of mitigation of oil and gas development impacts
  - land use planning
  - fuels management
  - nearly every type of construction work at the project level
  - any assessment for which the land potential must be known.
- Climate change is driving reconsideration of many long-term plans. BLM is a partner in joint efforts to monitor and plan for the effects of climate on public land management.
- Data management of routine, standardized data collection, improved systems for storage and access, capacity to roll up data to levels at which progress toward management objectives can be determined are increasingly important in the Soil, Water and Air Program and throughout the BLM.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

The Soil, Water, Air Program has continued to make progress towards key performance goals over the past three years.

In 2010 the Soil, Water, Air program will focus on the following:

- Water Quality--- Improving or maintaining water quality of DOI-managed water bodies will remain an important objective of the Soil, Water and Air Program in FY 2010. Increments of changes will continue to be small due to the slow rate of improving the vegetation conditions in watersheds that reduces non-point source pollution. Approximately 5 percent increases in water resources inventory and monitoring are expected in FY 2010.
- Soil Survey and Ecological Site Determination--- Soil surveys will continue in several high priority areas in Wyoming, California, Oregon, Montana, Alaska, and Utah. Interdepartmental coordination on this initiative is planned to begin in FY 2011, when performance in soil survey and associated ecological site determinations is expected to increase substantially. This coordination effort will allow the program to stabilize the number of soil surveys and ecological site determinations. BLM survey accomplishment in FY 2010 is projected to be approximately 1,000,000 acres.
- Watershed Assessment--- Performance is expected to increase in FY 2010 in response to the demand for focal area assessment in the Healthy Landscapes Program. Regional watershed assessment will also increase significantly.
- Water Rights--- Processing water rights actions is expected to remain level through 2010, although changes could occur if new state water right adjudications begin, or if current adjudications become more active. Approximately 5000 actions should be completed in FY 2010.

- Colorado River Salinity Control--- Colorado River salinity control work will continue in FY 2010. The annual performance goal is to reduce transport of salt from BLM-managed lands into the Colorado River system by 10,000-20,000 tons due to new projects, and achieve additional cumulative salt loading reductions from existing projects that continue to function. Those cumulative salt loading projections for FY 2010 are approximately 96,000 tons of salt retained.
- Air Quality --- Monitoring and assessment of air quality, particularly impacts associated with oil and gas energy development, is likely to increase in FY 2010. An increase in the accomplishments of about 5 percent is anticipated.
- Tackling Climate Impacts--- Substantial increases in work on assessment, evaluation and planning in response to changing climate conditions are expected in FY 2010. An increase in performance of at least 50 percent is anticipated.
- Supporting Bureau priorities through the Managing for Excellence Data Management Subcommittee (MEDS). In 2010, the MEDS will continue to sponsor Bureau wide strategies in two focus areas: modernizing business practices and ensuring data stewardship and accountability. Efforts such as the Geospatial Services Strategic Plan (GSSP) are being coordinated through MEDS to provide the geospatial and decision support tools necessary for management of renewable energy projects, resource management; assessment, inventory and monitoring of resources and land use planning.
- For a discussion of the performance associated with the \$15.0 million Climate Change Initiative, please see the write-up in the cross-cut section of the General Statement.
- Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps --- The BLM is expanding successful programs to engage children and young people in nature and natural resource stewardship and conservation. The Recreation Program and the Soil, Water and Air Program each requests \$2.5 million of new program funds to support education, interpretation, and internship programs that offer young people and their families opportunities to actively learn and participate in outdoor or conservation activities. The Initiative would also target underserved populations, offering BLM an outstanding opportunity to reach young people who might not ordinarily have a chance to experience the outdoors or even consider a career in natural resources. The Soil, Water and Air component of the program will emphasize work through youth corps partnerships to offer high school and college age youth internships that introduce students to natural resource management and provide real-world conservation related experiences and skills. These programs will provide internships and jobs that maintain, restore and rehabilitate public land natural, cultural and recreation resources.

This funding in the Soil, Water and Air Program would provide a long-term investment in public land management education, and as a source of future land managers. Specific funded programs would include:

- Education and service programs for school-age youth (\$1,500,000)
- Internship programs for high school and college-age youth (\$500,000)
- Human capital management programs that recruit youth to BLM careers (\$500,000)

Anticipated Soil, Water and Air Program accomplishments by interns would be:

- Water resources inventory--- approximately 600 stations inventoried
- Water resources monitoring--- approximately 600 stations monitored

### ***Abandoned Mine Lands***

The 2010 President's Budget request for the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) Program is \$15,929,000 of the \$58,621,000 requested for the Soil, Water, Air subactivity. The AML program funding is the same amount provided in the 2009 Omnibus Bill.

#### ***Program Components***

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program is responsible for:

- Supporting core programs by addressing physical safety hazards and degraded water quality from environmental impacts from mining on the public lands.
- Remediating physical safety hazards and to improve water quality by remediating environmental hazards from abandoned hard-rock mines.
  - Examples of safety hazards include open edits and shafts, unstable rock and decayed support structures, high-walls and open pits, contaminants and confined space risks.
  - Environmental hazards include contaminated/acidic surface and ground water, stockpiled waste rock and mill tailing piles, and soil contamination.

#### ***Project Prioritization Strategic Plan***

In 2006, the BLM released its strategic plan for the Abandoned Mine Lands program. The plan provides a policy framework for setting local or state priorities, and links national goals with State Office multi-year operational plans. Each BLM State Office has identified priority watersheds and high-use areas where physical safety hazards need to be addressed. Based on the strategic plan, the BLM needs approximately \$140 million for AML projects scheduled through FY2012.. The overall strategic plan will be updated in 2009.

In order for an environmental hazard/water quality reclamation project to be funded, the project must be screened using the BLM Abandoned Mine Lands 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 Abandoned Mine Lands sites. 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 are also used to help prioritize the projects.

#### ***Critical Factors***

The following summarizes the major challenges facing the BLM in meeting its goals in the Abandoned Mine Lands program:

- Most restoration projects are highly complex, and involve considerable environmental analysis and engineering study to assess site conditions and develop appropriate remedies.
- Program performance continues to be a challenge because of unforeseen complexities in ground and water conditions, the need for additional engineering studies, and changes in site conditions due to excessive precipitation or erosion.

- Increased monitoring and maintenance for restored sites also has become a growing impact on performance.
- With the recognized need to address safety in the western states with increasing community populations and use on the public lands, mine site physical safety hazards are now included in the program funding and goals.
- 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.
- Addressing impacts is becoming increasingly important due to increased exposure to people and risks of accidents, injuries, and tort claims.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The Abandoned Mine Lands 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;
- Exploring the use of youth and careers in nature initiative or similar efforts to fill positions or gain help in doing our inventories and related field efforts; and`
- Establishing and maintaining partnerships with other government and non-government agencies and organizations.
- Initiating Fix a Shaft Today!



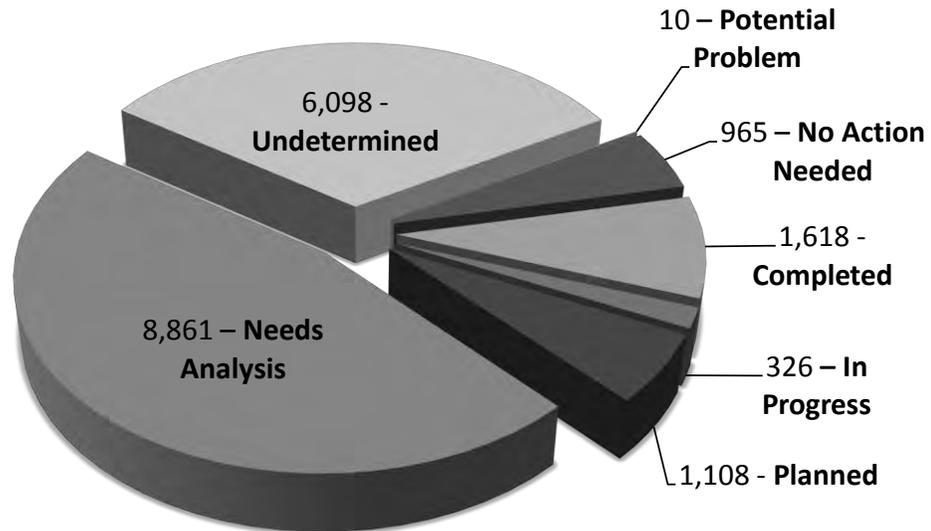
The BLM launched an initiative to engage partners in helping to eradicate dangerous mine shaft openings in the Southwest Desert States. The initiative is called the "Fix A Shaft Today! (FAST!)" campaign, and is based on the 21-year old Nevada partnership between the BLM, the State of Nevada, the Nevada Mining Association and its member companies, and multiple other volunteers. In July 2008, a FAST! Workshop was held in Boulder City, Nevada, with fifty participants from six States. National FAST partners include the Forest Service, the NAAML, the National Mining Association, and Bat Conservation International.

### ***Funding History and Other Finding Sources***

- Since 1997, BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands Program has spent approximately \$99 million to help cleanup watersheds.
- The BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands 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.

# Status of AML Sites in BLM Inventory: 18,976

(as of December 31, 2008; figures rounded)



Source: BLM's AML Database

1

BLM Abandoned Mine Lands Program

NOTE: In the graph above, Potential Problem sites are defined as sites that have been identified through inventory efforts, which have been identified as problems and need mitigation actions or more extensive assessment. Undetermined sites are sites which have been identified but, additional information or inventory is required.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY2009, Congress provided BLM an increase of \$7,500,000 for abandoned mine remediation and inventory in the West. BLM will use \$6,000,000 for actions to secure, seal and remediate hazards from known mine openings, and will use \$1,500,000 for discovery and inventory activities. This will significantly increase the efforts to address the physical safety hazards at Abandoned Mine Lands sites and inventory and validate AML sites to improve our knowledge of the sites and database completeness and accuracy.

The BLM has 77 Abandoned Mine Lands projects planned for 2009, an increase of 12 projects from the total number of on-going projects in 2008. This increase is due largely to the \$6.0 million increase Congress provided in 2009 for remediation of physical safety hazards, allowing the BLM to add 16 physical safety hazard projects to its workload that would not otherwise have been funded. In 2010, BLM will retain the 2009 increase in funding and will use the increase for safety and remediation projects.

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 2009:

State	Projects
Alaska	AML Program Development, AML Site Inventory, Harrison Creek Restoration, Maclaren Glacier Monitoring, Nome Creek AML Reclamation, Yukon River Inter-Tribal Watershed Council Agreement, and Statewide inventory and mitigation of priority sites
Arizona	Octave Mine Tailings Reclamation, Wickenburg Mill Potential Responsible Party Search, Wickenburg Mill Site Engineering Evaluation and Cost Analysis, AML Cultural clearance support, Arizona statewide inventory project, and Mitigation and closures in priority sites and areas
California	In mid 2010 the Kelly Mine project will begin the cleanup phase. Community outreach and environmental studies have been completed. Cleanup actions include mine adit closures, addressing mine wastes, and mine infrastructure and waste removal. Depending on funding levels, the cleanup phase of this project could last from 18 months to three years. Pond Mine Mercury Removal, AML Cultural clearance support, California statewide inventory projects, and Mitigation and closures in priority sites and areas
Colorado	Abandoned Mine/Site Cleanup Module Improvement, Animas Operation and Maintenance, Bats and Mines Inventory, Dinero Tunnel Underground Hydrological Source Control, Eveline Mine Reclamation, Gladstone Mine Reclamation, Lark, Joe & John Mines Cleanup, Milsap Gulch Reclamation, Mogul Dump Reclamation, North California Mountain Mine Reclamation, Querida Mine Tailings Stabilization, Tiger Tunnel Reclamation, Upper Joe and John Mines Reclamation, Ute-Ulay Mine/Mill Reclamation, Wyoming Mine Reclamation, AML Cultural clearance support, & Colorado mine safety closures
Idaho	Bayhorse Mine Restoration, Buckhorn Mill, Coeur d'Alene Idora Mine Reclamation, Coeur d'Alene Mine Water System, Coeur d'Alene Pine Creek Monitoring, Coeur d'Alene Rock Dumps, Idaho Falls District Office AML Investigation, Idaho Falls District Office AML Monitoring, Salmon River Basin, South Fork Coeur d'Alene Basin, and Idaho priority safety closures & inventory
Montana	AML Monitoring, AML Reclamation Operations and Maintenance, Hard Cash Reclamation, Indian Creek Reclamation, Iron Mask Mine, South Tobacco Roots – Weeds Reclamation, Zortman/Landusky Water Management, and Montana HMO closure and inventory efforts
Nevada	AML Inventory, King Midas Millsite-Cherry Creek Reclamation, Spruce Mountain OHV, Tonopah Potential Responsible Party Search, AML Cultural clearance support, and Physical safety closure and mitigations efforts
New Mexico	Abandoned Uranium Mine Sites Cleanup and Carbonate Hills physical safety
Oregon	Almeda Mine, Bretz Mine Remediation, Formosa Mine Site Reclamation, Josephine Mill Reclamation, Lookout Mine Reclamation, Poorman/Balm Creek Mine Site Reclamation, Umpqua Mine Site Reclamation, and Yellowhead Mines Reclamation, and Oregon priority physical safety hazard closure and mitigation
Utah	Fry Canyon Reclamation, La Sal Creek Watershed Reclamation, Browns Hole Project, and Close Proximity inventory efforts or start other priority mining district inventory
Wyoming	Copper Mountain Reclamation and Wyoming priority physical safety hazard closure and mitigation

The Abandoned Mine Lands program will continue to focus on the following activities in 2010 and beyond:

- A 10 percent increase in completion of field validation activities to improve the quality of data in the BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands inventory database. This increase is a result of the \$1.5 million funding increase from Congress for 2009, which is carried forward in 2010.
- An increase of six additional Abandoned Mine Lands water quality projects. Continued implementation of temporary and permanent measures for the remediation of Abandoned Mine Lands physical safety hazards to mitigate known dangerous sites.
- Work with BLM State Offices to get experienced, trained staff dedicated to the Abandoned Mine Lands program at the state and field office levels.
- Initiation of an additional Abandoned Mine Lands training distance learning module related to technical issues and guidance for BLM field employees.
- Further enhancements to the National Mine Land Inventory database prototype and to the data collection and reporting capabilities of the BLM's Abandoned Mine Lands database system.
- Increase monitoring and maintenance for mitigated and remediated Abandoned Mine Lands sites to ensure that the measures taken (signing, fencing, bat gates, closures, erosion controls and drainage features, capping, water treatment systems, etc) remain protective and functional.

***The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)***

The BLM will fund 80 additional Abandoned Mine Lands projects through the ARRA in 2009 and 2010. More details on these projects are contained in BLM's ARRA program plan.

SOIL, AIR AND WATER MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
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/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	56% 143,414,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	57% 147,253,000/ 256M	59% 150,192,000/ 256M	+2%	61% 156,192,000/ 256M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$89,684	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$57,253	\$60,546	\$65,251	\$75,536	+\$10,285	\$75,536
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.72	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.40	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.50	+\$0.06	\$0.48
Comments:	Results for acres that have achieved desired condition require multi-year efforts. Acres of restoration treatments funded in 2007 and 2008 continue to provide results in 2009 and 2010. Restoration treatments funded in 2010 will show results thru 2013. In 2010, an increase of \$9,300,000 for the Global Climate Change Initiative will result in 120-180,000,000 acres of regional assessments and 3,000,000 acres of treatment monitoring. The assessments will identify more of the cumulative effects of climate change and provide needed information to focus treatments in higher stress areas. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetland acres is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for upland acres is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2. This measure is cumulative. The denominator change in 2008 from 258M to 256M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the 2007 Public Land Statistics.								
Contributing Programs:	The Soil, Water, Air program provides 32% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution in 2010 will be 44% of the Soil, Water, Air appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the goal Performance table.								
Percent of surface waters acres managed by DOI that meet State EPA Approved Water Quality Standards. (SP)	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	87% 283,616/ 324,628	0%	87% 283,616/ 324,628
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$6,747	\$4,742	\$5,332	\$4,986	\$4,973	\$5,129	\$5,191	+\$62	\$5,191
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$24	\$17	\$19	\$18	\$18	\$18	\$18	\$0	\$18
Comments:	State Environmental Protection Agency reports are used to provide results for this measure. The reports are showing no % change.								
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by DOI that meet State (EPA Approved) Water Quality Standards. (SP)	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	91% 124,188/ 136,327	0%	91% 124,188/ 136,327
Comments:	State Environmental Protection Agency reports are used to provide results for this measure. The reports are showing no % change.								

SOIL, AIR AND WATER MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (Bur)	UNK	UNK	15% 564/ 3,831	23% 864/ 3831	26% 996/ 3,831	30% 1,164/ 3,831	46% 1758/ 3,831	+16%	92% 3,540/ 3,831
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	0	\$15,383	\$16,326	\$15,555	\$23,165	\$23,402	+\$237	\$23,402
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$27,274	\$54,419	\$36,006	\$77,217	\$39,397	-\$37,820	\$51,522
Comments:	In 2007, 3,831 acres of Abandoned Mine Lands were identified as in progress of remediation. Approximately 300 acres are reclaimed or mitigated each year as a result of multi-year efforts. In 2009, this measure includes an increase of \$7.5 million, which will result in the equivalent of an additional 294 acres remediated each year beginning in 2010. The measure is cumulative.								
Inventory Water Resources (number of stations monitored)	6,459	7,165	9,049	7,500	4,896	3,667	4,000	+333	6,000
Soil Inventory (acres surveyed)	629,829	839,996	1,011,238	1,000,000	1,268,770	740,462	1,000,000	+259,538	10,000,000
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	5,027,436	3,223,553	6,292,032	3,000,000	4,041,680	4,005,759	6,505,759	+2,500,000	6,500,000
Process water rights actions (number).	13,561	8,992	9,896	8,000	4,903	4,462	5,000	+538	5,000
Implement abandoned mine land projects to restore water quality (acres).	934	1,117	1,534	1,466	1,474	1,716	1,716	0	1,716
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number of projects).	344	325	238	200	266	266	275	+9	280
Assess climate conditions (number of projects) (New in 2008)	N/A	N/A	N/A	100	1	6	10	+4	12
Monitor water resources (number).	9,065	6,948	5,188	5,000	6,513	3,947	4,200	+253	4,000

The SWA program also participates in 3 additional performance measures for riparian, upland, and wetland miles and acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. These measures are shown in the Program Change Table at the beginning of the chapter.

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<b>Activity: Lands Resources</b> <b>Subactivity: Rangeland Management</b>
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	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Range (\$000)</b>	73,036	71,881	1,612	0	73,493	+1,612
FTE	631	615	0	0	615	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
Weed database: 010-04-01-02-02-0415-04	580	590			409	
RAS 010-04-01-02-02-0423-04	492	476			491	
Native Seed Network 010-04-01-02-02-0436-04	148	150			150	
RIPS 010-04-01-02-02-0433-04	138	140			140	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Range Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Rangeland Management program is \$73,493,000 and 615 FTEs.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The following are components of the Rangeland Management program:

- Managing livestock grazing on public lands as directed by Congress;
- Managing, protecting, and conserving our public lands while they remain available for domestic livestock grazing;
- Promoting the long-term health and productivity of our public lands;
- Providing technical expertise upon which BLM relies to manage vegetation, invasive and noxious weed species, land treatments and range improvements; and
- Managing levels of grazing use through this program ensures that public lands remain healthy.

**Long-Term Vision**

The long-term vision for the Rangeland Management Program includes:

- Collecting and managing soils, climatic, ecological site, and current vegetative baseline data in order to report on public rangeland condition and trends;
- Achieving land use and activity plan natural resource goals and objectives through evaluating indicators of rangeland health;
- Stabilizing and securing livestock grazing by efficiently managing permits/leases;
- Ensuring early detection and rapid response to new invasive species and noxious weeds; and
- Returning western landscapes to a normal fire cycle.

**Critical Factors**

BLM has focused on permit renewals, management, invasive species and weed control, land health assessments and evaluations, and rangeland improvement projects needed to reduce impacts of livestock grazing. The BLM has prioritized processing of livestock grazing permit renewal on those allotments with the most significant environmental issues.

Critical factors affecting the Rangeland Management Program performance include:

- Climate change, fire regime change, invasive species, and urbanization have changed vegetative conditions and complicated long-term vegetation management goals and objectives. Ecological change in the west has shifted management efforts from restoration to conservation.
- Fire severity and frequency has converted millions of acres from perennial to undesirable annual plant communities.
- Litigation, complicated National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) standards, protests and appeals of grazing decisions, Resource Management Plans (RMPs) and land treatments, and Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests all have impacts on BLMs workload.
- The lack of adequate natural resource, social, and economic baseline data, as well as follow-up monitoring data, has reduced BLMs ability to effectively and timely renew grazing permits.

**Means and Strategies**

The Rangeland Management Program's means and strategies to achieve performance goals are:

- Conduct interdisciplinary land health evaluations on watershed or landscape level areas for obtaining an economy of scale;
- Categorize allotments based on environmental needs and management sensitivities and prioritize processing of livestock grazing permit renewal on allotments meeting those criteria;
- Utilize RMPs and larger scale NEPA documents for permit renewal;
- Utilize the Vegetation Management Treatment Environmental Impact Statements and Environmental Report (ER) to manage vegetation, noxious weeds and invasive species;
- Implement the Rangeland Interagency Ecological Site Manual and Handbook to better enable Federal agencies to share data across agencies and with the science community;
- Enhance data management systems to better support management needs and provide for public disclosure; and
- Direct resources to land treatment monitoring to better understand long-term effectiveness.

### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

The activities of the Rangeland Management Program are funded by three primary sources in addition to appropriated funds:

- BLM enters into agreements with grazing permittees to collect monitoring data;
- Weed management often occurs in partnership with County, State, and other Federal agencies as well as local groups through Coordinated Weed Management Areas (CWMA); and
- A portion of the grazing fees are returned to BLM District Offices to fund on-the-ground water development, fences, land treatments, and other projects needed to improve public land health. This fund, the Range Improvement Fund, is described in the Range Improvement Appropriation section.

### ***Trends and Resources***

The following are some trends BLM faces in the Rangeland Management program:

- Approximately 5,400 permits are scheduled for renewal in 2009 and 2010.



*Proper livestock grazing management on public rangelands to maintain and improve land health continues to be an achievable objective.*

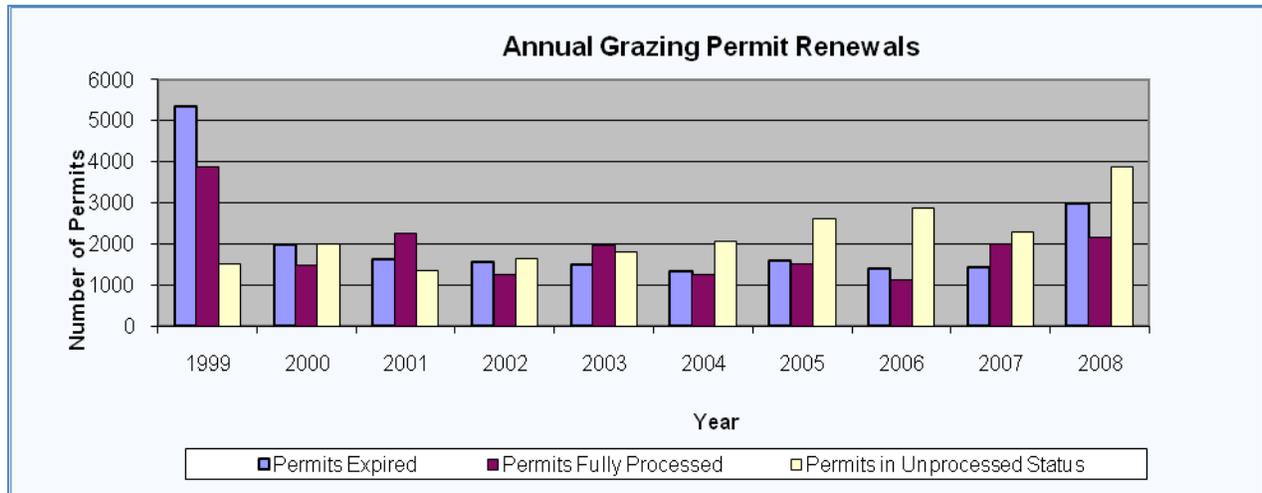
## **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

The tables below illustrate the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits at a minimum includes NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those which have been issued in accordance with General Provisions language included in the Appropriations Act.

Table 1 below shows the number of permits which expired in a specific year (first or blue bar for the year); the number of permits that were processed in compliance with NEPA, ESA and other requirements (middle or purple bar); and the number of permits which were issued under provisional language provided by Congress (third or yellow bar). The yellow bar represents permits in “backlog” or unprocessed status at the end of the year, a cumulative number of permits in backlog status since 1999. These are the permits that expired and were issued in

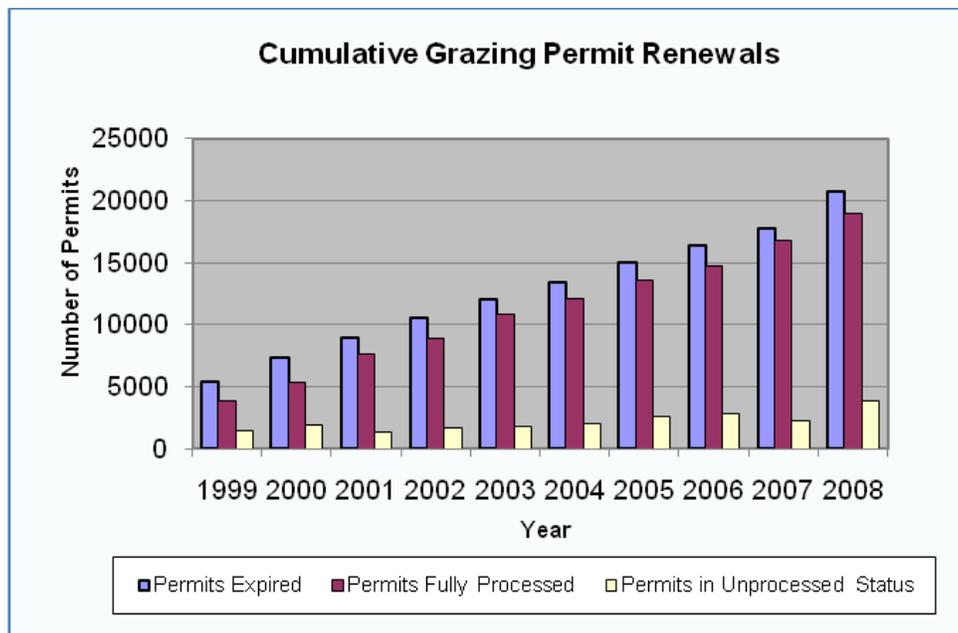
accordance with the Congressional provision, but were processed at a later date. The purple bar represents permits processed during the year and includes some permits which expired that year and permits in “backlog” status from previous years.

Table 1



In Table 2, the cumulative number of permits is greater than the number of permits the BLM administers because some permits have expired for a second time since 1999.

Table 2



For the past decade, BLM’s goal has been to fully process the backlog of permit renewals by the end of FY 2009. BLM will fall short of this goal as 85 percent of the permit renewals will be fully processed by the end of FY 2009. In addition, the permits that expired 10 years ago are expiring again in 2010, and need to be processed again. General Provisions language from Congress continues to be necessary to help BLM strategically renew grazing permits and

leases in an environmentally sensitive manner and to help stabilize western rural communities whose economies rely on livestock grazing. In 2010, BLM requests that the provision be extended for one more year.

Permit renewal procedures have and will continue to be improved by prioritizing allotments based on environmental sensitivities and with better-tiered NEPA processes. With continued General Provision language less time is anticipated for issuing permits/leases and transfers. An increased emphasis will be placed on collecting quantitative resource data for making more defensible decisions. Working more closely with stakeholders, local governments, and the interested public on the most environmentally sensitive allotments will be time-consuming in the short-term but produce long-term land health benefits.

The revised procedures and policies described above will focus on the most environmentally sensitive allotments, will increase attention on land health assessments and quantitative data collection, will improve the usefulness of both the RMP/EIS and site-specific NEPA analyses, and will result in grazing management decisions guiding land health solutions for the future.

### ***Weed Management and Invasive Species Program***

The following describes the Weed and Invasive Species Management aspects of the BLM's Rangeland Management 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). Examples of emerging invasive species include Sudden Oak Death in California/Oregon, Quagga mussels and Zebra mussels in Arizona/Nevada, and Cactus moth in the southern United States.
- Partners are critical for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling and managing noxious weeds and other invasive species.
- The BLM actively pursues noxious and invasive weed management using the Partners Against Weeds Action Plan strategies for education, inventory, and control. Collaborative partnerships serve as a clearinghouse for documenting noxious weed locations and treatment efforts.
- BLM offices continue to develop and implement Coordinated Weed Management Areas (CWMAs) and coordinate management plans on high priority areas, such as National Landscape Conservation System units. Climate change, wildfire, and urbanization all contribute to converting native landscapes to an undesirable ecological state.



*Yellow Star thistle has invaded into Broad fruit Mariposa Lily habitat, a rare plant species in Idaho.*

Weed management work planned in 2010 includes:

- Conducting weed and invasive specie(s) inventories on 5.2 million acres,
- Treating 240,000 acres of weeds and invasive species with an emphasis on sage grouse habitat; and
- Evaluating and monitoring effectiveness of weed treatments on 240,000 acres.

The aforementioned management actions will be guided by the National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy (November 2004) and the National Sage-Grouse Habitat Conservation Strategy Business Plan (July 2006).



*An Agroaxe is used to mechanically push Salt cedar down. The project will be followed with a prescribed fire to remove the downed vegetation.*

### ***Integration with Other Programs***

The Rangeland Management Specialist 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 the resource advisors on wildfire firefighting teams because they are often the most familiar with the terrain and the resources at risk. Interdisciplinary teams that assess and evaluate land health are usually led by a Rangeland Management Specialist who helps identify ecological sites and potential vegetation communities in order to classify wildlife habitat and its potential. Rangeland Management Specialists also provide input into NLCS management; Healthy Landscape projects; RMP/EIS's; Programmatic Energy EIS's; natural resource data collection, assessment, inventory, and monitoring; and travel and transportation management.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
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% 2058/ 2,600	85% 2210/ 2,600	84% 2177/ 2,600	35% 2,015/ 5,835	43% 2,206/ 5,106	+8% 191/ 729	85% 2200/ 2,600
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$18,908	\$21,027	\$23,792	\$26,476	\$28,234	\$26,117	\$26,691	+\$574	\$26,691
Actual/Projected Cost per permit or lease (in dollars)	\$6,926	\$8,198	\$11,560	\$11,980	\$12,969	\$12,961	\$12,099	-\$862	\$12,132
Comments:	The denominator in 2009 and 2010 includes the "spike" in expiring permits as well as unprocessed permits from previous years. This measure does not include grazing permits and leases issued under the appropriations rider language. A customer service standard was implemented in 2007 to reduce the permits in backlog status.								
Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing and issuing grazing permits/leases. [SP]	\$4,088	\$4,956	\$5,178	\$5,178	\$5,374	\$5,374	\$5,400	\$0	\$5,400
Comments:	The cost for this measure includes all grazing permits and leases, whether fully processed or under the appropriations rider language. Increases in the number of protests and appeals have caused an increase in the cost of issuing grazing permits and leases.								
Average time (average reduction, number of days) for processing and issuance of grazing permits and leases (lower number is good). [SP]	207	204	116	116	94	94	94	0	94
Comments:	BLM has reduced the processing time for grazing permits and leases from 215 days in 2003, to 94 days in 2008.								
Percent of range improvements completed as planned. [SP]	new measure	new measure	104% 489/ 469	95% 446/ 469	63% 297/ 469	85% 414/ 488	90% 439/ 488	+5%	95% 467/ 488
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/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	*56% 143,414,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	57% 147,253,000/ 256M	59% 150,192,000/ 256M	+2%	61% 156,192,000/ 256M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$89,684	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$57,253	\$55,546	\$65,251	\$75,536	+\$10,285	\$75,536
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.72	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.40	\$0.38	\$0.44	\$0.50	+\$0.06	\$0.48

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
<i>Comments:</i>	Results for acres that have achieved desired condition require multi-year efforts. Acres of restoration treatments funded in 2007 and 2008 continue to provide results in 2009 and 2010. Restoration treatments funded in 2010 will show results thru 2013. In 2010, an increase of \$9,300,000 for the Global Climate Change Initiative will result in 120-180,000,000 acres of regional assessments and 3,000,000 acres of treatment monitoring. The assessments will identify more of the cumulative effects of climate change and provide needed information to focus treatments in higher stress areas. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetland acres is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for upland acres is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2. This measure is cumulative. The denominator change in 2008 from 258M to 256M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the 2007 Public Land Statistics.								
<i>Contributing Programs:</i>	Rangeland Management provides 42% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 32% of the Rangeland Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the goal performance table.								
Number of <u>DOI upland</u> acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	584,013	807,271	868,577	840,000	1,000,156	900,000	1,346,000	+446,000	1,346,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$97,882	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$106,316	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$122,316	+\$8,033	\$122,316
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$168	\$129	\$127	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$91	-\$37	\$91
<i>Comments:</i>	In 2010, this measure has an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Global Climate Change Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also includes an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 45,000 upland acres. Restoring and enhancing upland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 69,922,819 upland acres, and 52,070,000 forestland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.								
<i>Contributing Programs:</i>	Rangeland Management provides 26% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 32% of the Rangeland Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Percent of baseline acres infested with <u>invasive plant species</u> that are controlled. (SP)	1.0% 317,959/ 35,763,000	1.0% 310,332/ 35,763,000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	0%	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$4,644	\$4,991	\$5,720	\$5,720	\$7,435	\$6,183	\$6,284	+\$101	\$6,284
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$15	\$16	\$17	\$17	\$17	\$14	\$14	\$0	\$14

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
<i>Comments:</i>	The treatment of one species of invasive plant in a given year may be successful, but as long as the same acreage includes another species of invasive plant--the acres cannot be counted as controlled. Beginning in 2008, an increased number of acres of invasive plant species are being treated as part of the Healthy Landscape program.								
<i>Contributing Programs</i>	Rangeland Management provides 65% of the results of this measure. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases (number)	2,691	2,410	2,927	2,780	3,039	3,684	3,245	-439	3,300
Evaluate Rangeland Health (number)	1,287	1,408	1,586	1,488	1,570	1,460	1,484	+24	1,500
Monitor Grazing Allotments (number)	3,147	2,683	3,037	2,537	3,156	2,512	2,534	+22	2,600
Inspect Allotments for Grazing (number)	4,763	4,102	4,717	3,992	4,409	3,607	4,110	+503	4,200
Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (acres)	53,064	75,406	42,424	80,500	158,718	99,229	96,760	-2,469	100,000
Construct Shrub/Grass/PJProjects	217	173	143	158	143	125	116	-9	120
Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (acres)	152,257	83,682	13,550	9,400	16,225	67,440	65,000	-2,440	65,000
Inventory for Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious weeds (acres).	4,168,702	6,409,245	6,903,116	5,400,000	6,725,578	5,839,334	5,200,000	-639,334	5,200,000
Apply Weed Treatments (acres).	205,256	135,787	231,727	245,000	260,957	229,304	240,000	+10,696	240,000
Evaluate Weed Treatments (acres).	229,717	278,351	236,000	227,000	327,476	215,666	240,000	+24,334	260,000

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## Activity: Lands Resources

### Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Forestry (\$000)</b>	10,608	10,242	201	0	10,443	+201
FTE	75	71	0	0	71	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
SCDF: Timber Contract Expense (5500)	124	100			100	
POF: Timber Pipeline Restoration (58xx)	10,396	9,824			12,120	
POF: Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery (5900)	5,334	6,111			6,490	
Transfer: USFS Forest Pest Control (9620)	57	452			200	
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
FORVIS: 010-04-01-02-02-0437-00	84	85			95	
TSIS: 010-04-01-03-02-0440-00	153	155			130	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Forestry Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Public Domain Forestry program is \$10,443,000 and 71 FTEs.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Components*

The BLM's Public Domain forests and woodlands provide:

- Habitat for a range of plant and wildlife species
- Clean water
- Recreational opportunities
- Aesthetic benefits
- Forest products to support local economies throughout the west.

The BLM manages 66.4 million acres of Public Domain forests and woodlands within 11 western states and Alaska. Half these acres are located in the lower 48 states of which over two million acres (excluding O&C lands) are capable of producing traditional forests products such as timber. Much of the remaining acres in the lower 48 states are capable of producing biomass for energy and other forest products. In Alaska, it is estimated that approximately one million acres of forestlands is accessible and capable of producing forest products and/or biomass. As climate change and renewable energy come to the forefront of the Nation's concerns, BLM's forestlands are increasingly important in both preventing and reducing greenhouse gases.

The BLM Public Domain Forest Management Program is responsible for:

- Maintaining and restoring the health of BLM's forests and woodlands.
- Implementing contracts to conduct forest thinning and restoration treatments.
- Conducting sales of forest products to provide economic opportunities for local communities.
- Increasing biomass utilization for beneficial purposes, including renewable energy production.
- Maintaining an inventory of forest vegetation to support management decisions and determine sustainable levels of production or growth.
- Monitoring to assure compliance with contractual and environmental stipulations.

### ***Critical Factors***

The following represent the primary critical factors affecting the BLM's Public Domain Forestry Management program:

- With the current economic downturn, a large number of traditional sawmills, paper mills, and other facilities have closed.
- Beyond a lack of markets and loss of infrastructure, projects can also be delayed due to weather and/or severe or extreme fire conditions.
- Forests and woodlands need restoration treatments to thin overly dense stands of trees to make them more resistant to insect and disease outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires.
- Loss of infrastructure in the contracting community, fluctuations in the housing markets, and increased transportation costs are making it difficult to sell timber, utilize the by-products of treatments, and complete treatments.
- Recent climate change initiatives may make management of greenhouse gases, carbon sequestration, and carbon offsets a higher priority of the Public Domain Forestry program. Forests can reduce green house gases through substituting wood products for fossil-fuel intensive product and substituting woody biomass for fossil fuels, and improving forest health, through thinning, for example, reduce wildland fires, which are a major source of carbon emissions. Forests reduce green house gases by sequestering atmospheric carbon in trees, biomass, and soil, and carbon remains stored in any products made from harvested trees. Reforestation of burned areas can offset carbon emissions from industrial polluters.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The Public Domain Forestry program has been exploring new processes to increase program efficiency such as:

- Stewardship contracts allow BLM to trade goods, such as logs and biomass, for services, such as restoration thinning, fuels treatments, wildlife habitat improvements, and road work)
- Coordinating with other federal agencies under the Service First program to bring down treatment cost;
- Implementing projects under the Good Neighbor Authority in Colorado;
- Implementing projects through USDA Forest Health and Protection funding;
- Seeking opportunities to work with tribes under the Tribal Forest Protection Act; and,
- Using of emerging technologies to more effectively conduct forest treatments.
- Striving to maintain a high level of partner-shiping with states, tribes and non-governmental organizations such as the Society of American Foresters, American Forests, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and others.
- Integrating forest health treatments funded through this program with hazardous fuels reduction treatments funded through the Hazardous Fuels program. As a result of integrating these two programs, BLM can integrate the NEPA compliance work, and share supervision of treatments. Thus the requested funding can accomplish more treatments and meet multiple objectives.

### ***Other Funding Sources***

Several other funding sources support the Public Domain 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 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:
  - Road and trail maintenance or obliteration for improved water quality;
  - Setting prescribed fires to improve composition, structure, condition, and health of stands or to improve wildlife habitat;
  - Removing vegetation or other activities to promote healthy forest stands, reduce fire hazards or achieve other land management objectives;
  - Watershed restoration and maintenance;
  - Restoration and maintenance of wildlife and fish habitat; and
  - 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. This potential will decrease with the decline in the wood products markets.

Forest Health Protection Funds (United States Department of Agriculture/United States Department of Forest Service) – These funds become available annually on a project level basis to support the direct suppression of forest insect and disease outbreaks.

Individual BLM districts upon detection of a forest insect and/or disease outbreak may develop a suppression project proposal, pursue a supporting consultation from a USFS Zone Entomologist or Pathologist, and submit projects for consideration of funding.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In FY 2010, the focus of the Public Domain Forest Management program will be to continue implementation of the goals and objectives of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act and the National Fire Plan. In order to accomplish this, the emphasis will continue to be on the treatment of acres on the ground.

- Treat 19,700 acres for forest restoration and treat an additional 2,000 acres for growth enhancement and forestry improvements.
- Offer 43 MMBF of timber and other forest products
- Offer 58,000 tons of biomass.

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain/MMBF) (SP)	257	243	255	286	292	287	287	0	287
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$1,264	\$1,423	\$1,438	\$1,870	\$1,924	\$1,951	\$1,986	+35	\$2,002
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)</i>	\$4,918	\$5,856	\$5,639	\$6,538	\$6,588	\$6,798	\$6,920	+122	\$6,977
Comments:	In 2006, focus 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 percent 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.								
Contributing Programs:	The Public Domain portion of this target is 43 MMBF in 2010. The O&C portion is 244.								
Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	\$105	\$135	\$190	\$190	\$181	\$190	\$190	\$0	\$190
Comments:	Several court orders in 2005, 2006, and 2007 resulted in the need for additional species survey work which increased the cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale.								
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forestry and O&C Forest Management - The Public Domain portion of this target is \$135 in 2010. The O&C portion is \$210.								
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. [SP]	104% 28,376/ 27,376	112% 32,510/ 28,919	112% 29,846/ 26,700	100% 27,564/ 27,564	82% 22,629/ 27,564	85% 21,845/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	0%	90% 23,130/ 25,700
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$12,701	\$13,173	\$13,224	\$14,340	\$12,874	\$13,263	\$13,457	+\$194	\$13,457
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>	\$441	\$405	\$443	\$520	\$569	\$607	\$616	+\$9	\$582
Comments:	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. In 2008, the public domain portion of this performance measure was 2000 of 2000 acres for 100%.								
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forestry, 10%, O&C Forestry Management and the fuels programs, 90%.								
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (Bur) (Tons)	71,000	122,000	100,752	60,000	109,345	55,000	58,000	+3,000	60,000

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$109	\$45	\$340	\$117	\$118	+\$1	\$118
Actual/Projected Cost per ton (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$1	\$1	\$3	\$2	\$2	\$0	\$2
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.								
Contributing Programs:	Forestry Management provides 57% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include Hazardous fuels, 36%; O&C Resources Management, 5%; and Forest Ecosystem Health, 2%.								
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	584,013	807,271	868,577	840,000	1,000,156	900,000	1,346,000	+446,000	1,346,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$97,882	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$106,316	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$122,316	+\$8,033	\$122,316
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$168	\$129	\$127	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$91	-\$37	\$91
Comments:	This measure has an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Global Climate Change Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also includes an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 45,000 upland acres. Restoring and enhancing upland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 69,922,819 upland acres, and 52,070,000 forestland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.								
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forestry Management provides 3% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is 46% of the Forestry Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Manage Forest and Woodland Commercial Sales (acres).	2,634	2,992	756	1,500	3,064	2,080	1,500	-\$580	2,000
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres).	*1948	10,845	11,668	14,500	4,427	5,167	14,500	+9,333	4,800
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (acres).	*4103	7,118	3,330	7,800	4,059	**1831	5,200	+3,369	2,200
Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF)									

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres specific to FEHRF funding on PD lands not included above).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	7,374	9,872	8,000	-\$1,872	6,000
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (acres specific to FEHRF funding on PD lands not included above).	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,973	5,358	5,200	-\$158	4,800
<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).**In 2009 approximately 2000 acres of JN work was transferred from the PD/1030 program to the NLCS/1711 program. Combined with the performance measures previously listed, the three measures above give the best representation of actual on the ground treatments. These measures are accomplished with two primary funding sources, 1030 subactivity dollars and funds made available from the Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF). In 2005, the targets for Restore Woodlands through Sales (JE) and Restore Woodlands through Development (JN) did not include those completed under the Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF). In 2006 and 2006 the acres of actual treated, along with the 2008 the acres of actual planned, include both 1030 and FEHRF funded work. In order to best view the direct performance impact of these critical PE's from the 1030 budget funding levels, 2008 actual and beyond only contain acres associated with 1030 subactivity funding. In order to continue to view the overall targets and accomplishments for JE and JN on PD lands, the 5900 funding source workload is listed as a separate row below the 1030 subactivity. Figures for FEHRF for 2010 are based on anticipated funding level in the revolving account, not the 2010 President's budget.</p>									

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**Activity: Land Resources**  
**Subactivity: Riparian Management**

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Riparian (\$000)</b>	22,887	22,127	391	0	22,518	+391
FTE	174	167	0	0	167	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Riparian Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for the Riparian Program is \$22,518,000 and 167 FTE.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

**Program Components**

The components of this program include:

- Assessing, monitoring, and reporting on riparian/wetland conditions;
- Supporting ecologically diverse and important plant and animal communities;
- Protecting habitat which benefits 80 percent of the wildlife and fish species found on the BLM land;
- Working with diverse stakeholders to improve riparian resources across jurisdictional boundaries through the interagency Creeks and Communities Strategy;
- Coordinating riparian activities in areas identified by the Healthy Landscapes program; and
- Restoring riparian/wetland areas not functioning or functioning at risk.

The BLM Riparian program provides a framework for the nation in assessing, managing and monitoring over 143,000 miles of riparian area and 13 million acres of wetland area on public land.

**Long Term Vision**

The long term vision of the program is to maintain and improve riparian-wetland areas so the areas are in proper functioning condition and moving toward their potential productivity, biological diversity, and sustainability. The overall goal of the Riparian Management program is

to achieve desired conditions identified in resource management plans, subsequent activity level plans, and Healthy Landscape emphasis areas.

Significant components of this long term vision are:

- Applications for use of public lands are processed with appropriate riparian/wetland mitigation to protect functioning conditions;
- Riparian data resides in a national data base that encourages cross program and cross jurisdictional analysis to improve management decisions and resource condition reporting.



**Restoring channel meanders and ripples is an excellent partnership project with state agencies, NGOs, cities, tribes, and other Federal agencies taking place on the Lower Truckee River.**

### ***Critical Factors***

The following are some critical factors in the Riparian Management Program:

- Changing climate and its potential to affect rainfall and runoff patterns, plant communities, and watershed functions is a challenge. The BLM must be prepared to use adaptive management approaches for terms of condition associated with grazing permits and stipulations associated with other use authorization, riparian/wetland projects and treatments.
- Wildfire suppression activities will continue to put increasing pressure on riparian systems which require critical prioritization of areas to be treated/stabilized from further degradation.
- Management, control, and prevention of new plant and aquatic invasive species are critical if the BLM is to maintain riparian/wetland resources.
- Urban expansion, increased recreational use (e.g. off highway vehicles), increased renewable energy emphasis, continued conventional energy extractions, and increasing litigation all increase pressure and demand on riparian/wetland resources.

### ***Means and Strategies***

- The eco-region assessments funded through the 2010 Climate Change Initiative will help the BLM develop adaptation strategies for fish and wildlife habitat. These strategies will be at a significant geographic scope to address the impacts of climate change and other stressors such as drought.
- 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 BLM's multiple-use mission requires use of authorizations be evaluated against the impact on the sustainability of the resource and the increased pressures indicated above will demand greater security of the resource capabilities and use impacts.

### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

The Riparian program has been successful in obtaining funding and in-kind resources from alternative sources to accomplish Riparian program work, such as:

- **Grants** - National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grants, such as the Wetlands Conservation initiative and specific projects such as; Bear Creek Riparian Tree Planting (OR), restoration of critical habitat for the Fish Slough milk-vetch (CA), and Blanca Wetlands (CO). The California project also received substantial grants and financial contributions through the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle Commission.

- **Challenge Cost Share** - Contributions of labor, vehicle use, meeting space, etc. are common in partnerships. Examples include; 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 Area Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC.) Partners include the California Native Plant Society, Quail Unlimited, Audubon, California Deer Association, Sierra Club, and Friends of the Inyo.
- **Other BLM Program** - goals, objectives, funding, and subsequent project work of other BLM programs (such as in the Fisheries program) are integral to overall condition and the multiple uses that occur on riparian-wetland areas.

### **Trends and Resources**

Increased use-demand on riparian resources, climate change models indicating increased environmental pressure on riparian resources, and the need to maintain or improve conditions of riparian resources will require the Bureau to move forward with:

- Updating BLM's riparian/wetland Proper Functioning Condition (PFC) data as recommended in the Assessment, Inventory, and Assessment (AIM) Strategy,
- Developing a national riparian-wetland data base as recommended by the AIM Strategy and in support of DOI/BLM Geospatial Strategy,
- Directing field offices to enhance trend and effectiveness monitoring and use of the interdisciplinary team approach when completing assessments,
- Adopting and implementing adaptive management,
- Increasing partnerships within and outside government to maintain and improve conditions of riparian resources, and
- Developing a systematic approach to evaluate the effectiveness of our planning decisions based on riparian resources using a new 2010 Bureau Measure.

### **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

Riparian Program work planned in 2010 includes:

- Inventory on 4,000 acres of lakes and wetlands;
- Inventory of 2,000 miles of streams and riparian areas;
- Applying treatments on 175 miles of stream and riparian areas;
- Constructing 125 lake, wetland, stream and riparian projects;
- Monitoring 11,500 acres of lake and wetland habitat and
- Monitoring 3,000 miles of stream and riparian habitat.



*Collecting macro invertebrate samples on Campbell Creek is an example of effectively engaging the volunteer community to monitor condition of riparian resources.*

The BLM will focus funding in 2010 to improve riparian decisions through:

- Developing a national data base to provide consistent data for analysis,
- Validating resource condition through interdisciplinary assessments,
- Monitoring resources at risk to determine trend, and
- Monitoring management decisions to evaluate the effectiveness of our decisions.

New program emphasis areas will be:

- Developing data standards, business processes, and a national data base,
- Evaluating the effectiveness of land use plan decisions using riparian goals and objectives from the planning document, and
- Monitoring projects and permits to determine the effectiveness of decisions, condition and trend of the riparian/wetland resource, and compliance with terms and conditions of permits.

Continuing areas of emphasis will be:

- Riparian/wetland restoration projects,
- Development of Land Use Plan riparian goals and objectives, and
- Land Health Assessments.

The BLM Riparian program provides a framework for the nation in assessing, managing and monitoring over 143,000 miles of riparian area and 13 million acres of wetland area on public land. Through the Riparian Program, the BLM is addressing and meeting Land Health Standards. *The Riparian Performance is measured by the percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired condition where condition is known and specified in management plans.* Established in 2007, this is a “cumulative” measure. This measure reports on all of the linear miles of streams and shorelines that are managed by DOI and have a known condition. Between 2007 and 2008 the percentage of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved the desired condition has remained consistent at 90 percent. The performance result is calculated by dividing the number of DOI stream and shoreline miles known to be in desired condition by the number of DOI stream and shoreline miles with known condition.



Photo shows the Riparian monitoring team collecting riparian data including greenline, woody species, and streambank alteration. This is an excellent example of the work the riparian program will highlight in 2010.

*The Riparian performance measured by the number of DOI riparian miles restored to the conditions specified in management plan was established in 2007.* The scope of this measure includes all the miles of the streams/shorelines that are managed by DOI. The result is the sum of all the DOI riparian miles that are restored/ enhanced during the reporting period.

*The number of DOI wetland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans was also established in 2007.* This measure includes all of the wetland acres managed by DOI. The result is the sum of all the DOI wetland acres that are restored/ enhanced during the reporting period using the implementation of lake, reservoir and wetland treatments specific to promote restoration of ecological processes and conditions. Treatments typically are spatial vegetation/soil or aquatic manipulations modifying ecological processes within the stream influence zone.

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	90% 128,329/ 143,209	90% 128,829/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,810/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	91% 128,810/ 143,290	+1%	91% 130,310/ 143,290
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$24,265	\$19,775	\$20,738	\$20,897	\$21,788	\$22,409	\$22,523	+\$114	\$22,523
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>	\$189	\$154	\$162	\$162	\$170	\$175	\$175	+\$0	\$173
<i>Comments:</i>	In 2007, the BLM reported 519 fewer miles meeting desired condition than in 2006. These results show the cumulative affects of drought and wild horse and burro management areas not meeting objectives. In 2008, BLM was able to maintain the 2007 miles meeting desired condition without further loss. Results for miles that have achieved desired condition require multi-year efforts. A current year funding change may not show results for several years. BLM-Minimum desired condition for riparian areas is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. This measure is cumulative. Approximately 500 miles are added to desired condition each year beginning in 2010.								
<i>Contributing Programs</i>	Riparian Management provides 38% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 36% of the Riparian Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
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/ 258M	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	*56% 143,414,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	57% 147,253,000/ 256M	59% 150,276,000/ 256M	+2%	61% 156,276,000/ 258M
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$89,684	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$57,253	\$55,546	\$66,319	\$74,083	+\$7,764	\$74,083
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$0.72	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.40	\$0.38	\$0.42	\$0.49	+\$0.07	\$0.38
<i>Comments:</i>	Results for acres that have achieved desired condition require multi-year efforts. Acres of restoration treatments funded in 2007 and 2008 continue to provide results in 2009 and 2010. Restoration treatments funded in 2010 will show results thru 2013. In 2010, an increase of \$9,300,000 for the Global Climate Change Initiative will result in 120-180,000,000 acres of regional assessments and 3,000,000 acres of treatment monitoring. The assessments will identify more of the cumulative affects of climate change and provide needed information to focus treatments in higher stress areas. BLM-Minimum desired condition for wetland acres is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. Desired condition for upland acres is achieving Land Health Standards developed by the BLM State offices and approved by the Secretary in accordance with Title 43 CFR 4180.2. This measure is cumulative. The denominator change in 2008 from 258M to 256M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the 2007 Public Land Statistics.								

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
<i>Contributing Programs</i>	Riparian Management provides 9% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 22% of the Riparian Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Number of <u>DOI riparian</u> (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	1,020	770	601	601	767	500	550	+50	550
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$7,210	\$6,989	\$4,715	\$5,116	\$7,867	\$6,585	\$7,429	+\$844	\$7,429
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>	\$7,069	\$9,076	\$7,844	\$8,512	\$10,257	\$13,169	\$13,507	+\$338	\$13,507
Comments:	In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$700,000 for the Global Climate Change Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 200 riparian stream/shoreline miles, and an increase of \$95,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 25 riparian stream/shoreline miles. Restoring and enhancing riparian miles is a vital step to achieving miles in desired condition. Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned which will vary each year. The complexity of the project has a major impact on cost. A treatment could be a relatively inexpensive willow planting, or it could be a very expensive channel restoration.								
<i>Contributing Programs:</i>	Riparian Management provides 17% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 6% of the Riparian Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Number of <u>DOI wetland</u> acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (Bur/PART)	14,299	8,366	11,290	9,800	10,156	10,500	11,025	+525	11,025
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$14,110	\$11,424	\$13,235	\$12,029	\$14,343	\$14,488	\$14,652	+\$164	\$14,652
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$987	\$1,366	\$1,172	\$1,227	\$1,412	\$1,376	\$1,329	-\$47	\$1,329
Comments:	in 2010, this measure includes \$105,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in the restoration or enhancement of 525 wetland acres. Restoring and enhancing wetland acres is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. The BLM has 12,622,361 wetland acres meeting desired condition in 2008.								
<i>Contributing Programs:</i>	Riparian Management provides 23% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is 15% of the Riparian Management appropriation.								
Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas (acres)	6,045	5,367	5,623	4,200	4,736	1,463	4,000	+2,537	4,000
Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas (miles)	4,303	3,867	1,742	1,450	1,579	875	2,000	+1,125	2,500
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	542	560	228	211	393	238	175	-63	125

<b>RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT Performance Overview</b>									
<b>Measure</b>	<b>2005 Actual</b>	<b>2006 Actual</b>	<b>2007 Actual</b>	<b>2008 Plan</b>	<b>2008 Actual</b>	<b>2009 Planned</b>	<b>2010 President's Budget</b>	<b>Changes to 2010 from 2009</b>	<b>Long-term Target 2013</b>
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects (number).	310	289	145	180	197	156	125	-31	100
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat (acres).	8,217	12,035	12,592	11,000	11,447	12,067	11,500	-567	12,000
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	2,383	2,623	2,197	1,600	2,089	1,711	3,000	+1,289	3,500

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**Activity: Land Resources**  
**Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management**

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Cultural Resources (\$000)</b>	16,120	15,766	365	-500	15,631	-135
FTE	124	110	0	0	110	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Eliminate Earmark for Galisteo Basin Arch Sites Prot Act.	-500	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>-500</b>	<b>0</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management program is \$15,631,000 and 110 FTEs. This budget request represents a program decrease of \$500,000 and from the 2009 enacted.

**2009 Earmark: Cultural Resource Management (-\$500,000)** – The 2010 request for Cultural Resource Management includes a reduction of \$500,000 for a 2009 one-time earmark for implementation of the Galisteo Basin Archaeological Sites Protection Act of 2004. In 2009, the funding was used to complete the comprehensive management plan for the Galisteo Basin archaeological protection sites; develop voluntary cooperative management agreements with the State of New Mexico and willing private landowners; carry out stabilization efforts at protection sites within the Galisteo Basin; and funded the construction of a small exhibit in consultation with State officials at a visitor center that will be planned, constructed, and staffed by State personnel.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

**Program Components**

The following are components of the BLM's Cultural Resources Management program:

- *Heritage resources:* BLM's lands contain the Federal Government's largest, most varied and most scientifically important body of heritage resources.
- *Cultural resources (archaeological and historical).* The BLM has inventoried 19.8 million acres for cultural resources (8 percent of BLM surface acreage), and recorded 306,399

assets. The BLM manages these resources pursuant to various laws.

- *Paleontological resources.* Fossils are the remains or traces of activity from organisms preserved in the Earth's crust. The BLM manages public lands in order to conserve paleontological resources and protects these resources from theft and damage.
- *Museum collections.* Unique and significant cultural and paleontological discoveries recovered from BLM public lands are preserved and analyzed. Though the collections may be stored in non-Federal repositories, they remain Federal property to be managed for cultural, scientific, and educational purposes. The BLM manages these important heritage resources in three bureau facilities, in partnership with four other Federal agencies, and at least 129 state universities and numerous public museums (non-Federal repositories).
- *Tribal consultation.* The BLM consults with Indian tribes and Alaska Native governments on a regular basis, and where proposed actions may harm or destroy a property of cultural or religious significance. These consultations help BLM identify sacred and traditional use areas, provide for access, and determine the disposition of cultural items.

### **Critical Factors**

The BLM Cultural Resources Management Program has the following challenges and opportunities:

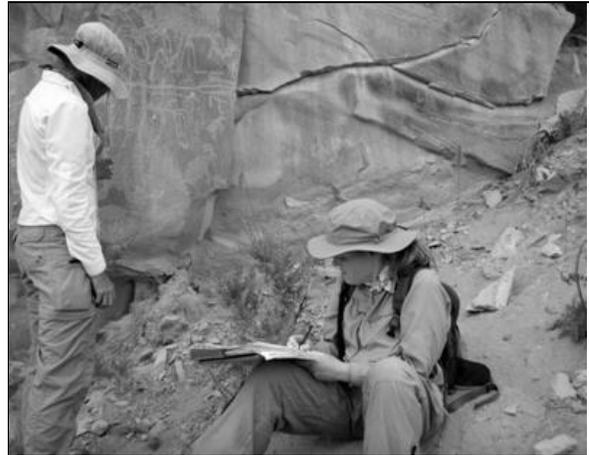
- *NHPA Section 106 casework.* Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) requires BLM to account for the effects of actions on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation a reasonable opportunity to comment. Annually, BLM specialists review more than 16,000 land use undertakings for their effect on listed or eligible National Register of Historic Place properties;
- *Access to partners and volunteers.* Volunteers assist the program in site stabilization, patrol and monitoring, detailed recordation, excavation, documentary research, interpretation, exhibit development, data automation, website development, museum cataloging, site mapping and more;
- *Streamlining and automation.* BLM collaborates with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) to streamline NHPA compliance and automate cultural resource records; and
- *Protection of significant paleontological resources.* The increase in scientific research, energy development, and recreational activities on public lands could contribute to the vulnerability of paleontological resources to theft and vandalism.

### **Means and Strategies**

The Cultural Resources Management program addresses the priorities of the program in a number of significant ways including:

- Continuing BLM's national Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers as the primary mechanism for streamlining the NHPA Section 106 review process and expediting approval of upwards of 16,000 land use undertakings annually;

- Continuing to inventory lands to determine presence of archaeological and historical resources;
- Continuing and expanding agreements with western SHPOs as part of BLM's Cultural Resources Data Sharing Project to automate and digitize site records, and analyze and synthesize this information for use in long-term planning and expedited review of land use undertakings;
- Using Challenge Cost Share (CCS) agreements and other cooperative agreements, which provide a 2:1 match on federal funding to preserve and protect heritage resources;
- Using volunteers to augment the appropriated funding with contributions (valued at \$2 to \$3 million annually) and supplement the proactive heritage resources work;
- Lengthening the time period that Cultural Resources Use Permits are in effect from one to three years to reduce processing costs;
- Using new technologies 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; and
- Begin writing regulations to implement the paleontological resources provisions of the 2009 Omnibus Land Management Act of 2009.



Volunteers recording rock art panels at the Legend Rock Passport In Time project in the Worland Field Office in Wyoming.

### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

- The Cultural Resources Management program receives funds and in-kind funding from partners and volunteers.

### ***Demand, Trends and Resources***

- Cultural, historic and paleontological resources are vulnerable to theft, destruction, and vandalism as a result of:
- Accessibility of once-remote public lands at urban interfaces by well-equipped hikers, OHV users, and urban and suburban encroachment; and
- Increased energy exploration and development activity has increased workload on the Cultural Resource Management program for providing clearance.

## **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

The focus of the Cultural Resources Management program for 2010 will be to continue inventory, evaluation, protection, study, stabilization, interpretation, and management of archaeological, historical, and paleontological resources, including museum collections. With base funding in 2010, the program will:

- Continue to inventory increased acreage with an emphasis on Section 14 of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act, which states agencies must develop plans for surveying lands to determine the nature and extent of archaeological resources on those lands, and document suspected violations. In 2010, BLM will continue to use the general

program increase of \$1.0 million provided by Congress in 2009 to continue inventories in areas with high potential for archaeological and historical resources. This will lay the foundation for increased site stabilization work in future years;

- Continue to inventory, repatriate and transfer custody of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) items;
- Continue to support U.S. Attorneys in grand jury sessions for violations under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and NAGPRA;
- Support curation of BLM collections recovered from ARPA investigations;
- Restore and protect 24 more cultural and paleontological properties than in 2009, for a total of 275 properties;
- Monitor 64 more cultural properties and paleontological properties than in 2009, for a total of 2,600 properties or localities;
- Sustain existing volunteer Site Steward programs, and expand Site Steward programs across the West;
- Maintain existing heritage tourism opportunities;
- Continue to support one-time site stabilization and inventory efforts in NLCS units, using base funding and the increase Congress provided in 2008 for core program functions;
- Continue to account for and protect museum collections in non-Federal repositories, and facilitate use for public educational programs and scientific research;
- Maintain investment in data sharing programs with SHPOs so that compliance reviews can be streamlined, sustained and enhanced;
- Maintain the 1997 nationwide Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and State Historic Preservation Offices to streamline procedural requirements; and
- Continue partnership with the U.S. Forest Service to recruit volunteers for BLM archaeological projects through the Passport in Time (PIT) Clearinghouse. PIT volunteers pay to work on archaeological and paleontological projects, and the Forest Service can only place about 50 percent of potential recruits.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of archaeological sites on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	82% 38,656/ 47,302	82% 41,860/ 50,865	83% 44,911/ 54,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 48,559/ 58,837	83% 49,828/ 60,337	0%	83% 53,635/ 64,837
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$13,795	\$13,408	\$13,522	\$14,023	\$15,269	\$16,069	\$16,329	+\$260	\$16,329
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per archaeological site (in dollars)</i>	\$357	\$320	\$301	\$295	\$321	\$347	\$328	-\$19	\$304
Comments:	In 2010, approximately 48,559 archaeological sites will be maintained in good condition, and 24 sites will be improved to good condition from existing inventory. New inventory completed in 2009, will add approximately 1,245 sites to good condition and 1,500 sites to total inventory at the beginning of 2010. Increased costs in 2008 and 2009 are partially related to a decline in the number of volunteers helping to maintain and improve the archaeological sites, and a change in focus to more complex inventories of high risk areas.								
Percent of historic structures on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	new measure	new measure	48% 158/ 326	49% 176/ 362	50% 182/ 362	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	0%	49% 207/ 420
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	0	0	\$3,425	\$3,649	\$3,316	\$3,577	\$3,706	+\$129	\$3,706
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per historic structure (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$21,676	\$20,733	\$18,217	\$19,127	\$19,301	+\$174	\$17,903
Comments:	In 2010, approximately 5 historic structures will be improved to good condition from existing inventory. Additional historic structures are added to the inventory at the beginning of each year changing the numerator and denominator. The overall percentage is directly affected by the number of historic structures added to the inventory that are already in good condition. In 2008, 53% of the new inventory was in good condition, improving the overall percentage. In 2009, none of the new inventory was in good condition, reducing the overall percentage.								
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
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$573	\$336	\$826	\$898	\$730	\$655	\$657	+\$2	\$657
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per collection (in dollars)</i>	\$191,028	\$111,911	\$275,540	\$299,337	\$243,325	\$218,437	\$219,091	+\$654	\$219,091
Percent of paleontological localities in DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	90% 1,724/ 1,915	98% 14,980/ 15,351	97% 18,652/ 19,134	98% 21,500/ 22,000	88% 19,421/ 22,000	95% 19,421/ 20,337	95% 19,471/ 20,437	0%	95% 19,621/ 20,587

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Comments:	The 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.								
Inventory Cultural and Paleontological Resources (acres).	50,990	47,554	52,735	57,561	75,271	50,075	50,075	+0	50,075
Comments:	Beginning in 2009, cultural inventories will focus on high risk areas that have a high density of sites, and a greater potential for damage. Although the number of acres will decrease, the number of sites inventoried will increase. These are higher cost, more complex inventories that will provide the BLM with detailed information for allocating funding to stabilize sites at greater risk.								
Restore and Protect Cultural/Paleontology Properties (number).	489	315	461	447	1,106	261	285	+24	285
Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities (number).	2,991	3,332	3,579	3,192	3,366	2,536	2,600	+64	2,600

<b>Activity: Land Resources</b> <b>Subactivity: Wild Horses and Burro</b>
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	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Wild Horse and Burro (\$000)</b>	36,201	40,613	345	+26,528	67,486	+26,873
FTE	126	127	0	+10	137	+10
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
SCDF: Adopt-A-Horse Program (52xx)	539	375			375	
Transfer: USFS Wild Horses (9830)	1,500	1,500			1,500	
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
WHBPS: 010-04-01-03-01- 0427-00	354	360			360	

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Wild Horse and Burro Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Program Increase	+26,528	+10
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>+26,528</b>	<b>+10</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro program is \$67,486,000 and 137 FTEs, net program change of \$26,528,000 and 10 FTEs above the 2009 enacted.

**Wild Horses and Burro Base Funding (+\$26,528,000)** – The 2010 request for the Wild Horse and Burro program is \$67,486,000, a \$26.5 million program increase over the 2009 Enacted funding level. The increased funding in 2010 is needed to cover increasing holding costs, which are due to, among other things, a decline in the adoption market and feed and transportation costs. This significant funding increase will also allow BLM to more aggressively implement population control efforts that will help reduce out-year funding requirements for the program; for example, aggressively implementing fertility control treatments in Herd Management Areas. The funding increase will move BLM toward achieving the appropriate management level by 2013. BLM will work with our partners to develop new strategies to increase adoptions. BLM will also continue to work aggressively to reduce holding costs; with savings resulting from these efforts put towards expanding funding of the Mustang Heritage Foundation to promote new adoption strategies.

### Program Performance Change

	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Base Budget (2009 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2010 Presi- dent's Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2010	Program Change Accruin g in Out- years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/ 199	43% 85/199	58% 109/188	+15%	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$44,543	\$47,797	\$50,660	\$52,452	\$52,452	\$78,980	+\$26,528	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per Herd Management Area (whole dollars)	\$307,195	\$364,861	\$464,771	\$538,654	\$538,654	\$724,587	+\$185,933	0
Comments	In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$26,528,000 which allows the Wild Horse & Burro program to gather and hold 11,500 additional horses which will result in a 15% improvement in Herd Management Areas meeting objectives. In 2009, the BLM received \$40.6 million in appropriations and anticipates reprogramming approximately \$9.3 million to the Wild Horse & Burro program which is not included in the 2009 cost data. The actual performance measure cost includes: appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. Land exchanges completed in 2006 reduced the Herd Management Area number from 201 to 199. In 2008, several small HMA's in Nevada were combined to form larger HMA complexes. This change reduces the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. In 2005, Congress approved a permanent reprogramming of approximately \$10.5M.							
<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 2010 at the 2009 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 2010 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2010. 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 Wild Horse and Burro Management Program is responsible for:

- Implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971 (the Act), which 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.
- Maintaining a current inventory of wild free-roaming horses and burros on prescribed Herd Management Areas.
- Establishing Appropriate Management Levels (AML), which is the number of wild horses that are in balance with the ecosystem and other uses.
- Managing wild horse and burro populations on the range and monitoring the animals and their habitat.

- Achieving AML because over population on the range results in overgrazing of forage, increased soil erosion, reduced water quality, expansion of invasive species and negative impacts to native species of wildlife, plants, fish and habitats.
- Determining whether appropriate management levels should be achieved by removal or destruction of excess animals, or other options such as sterilization, or natural controls on population levels.
- Maintaining the healthy herds and healthy rangelands by continually removing excess animals and attempting to reduce population growth rates using other options such as fertility control.
- Managing horses on Forest Service lands.

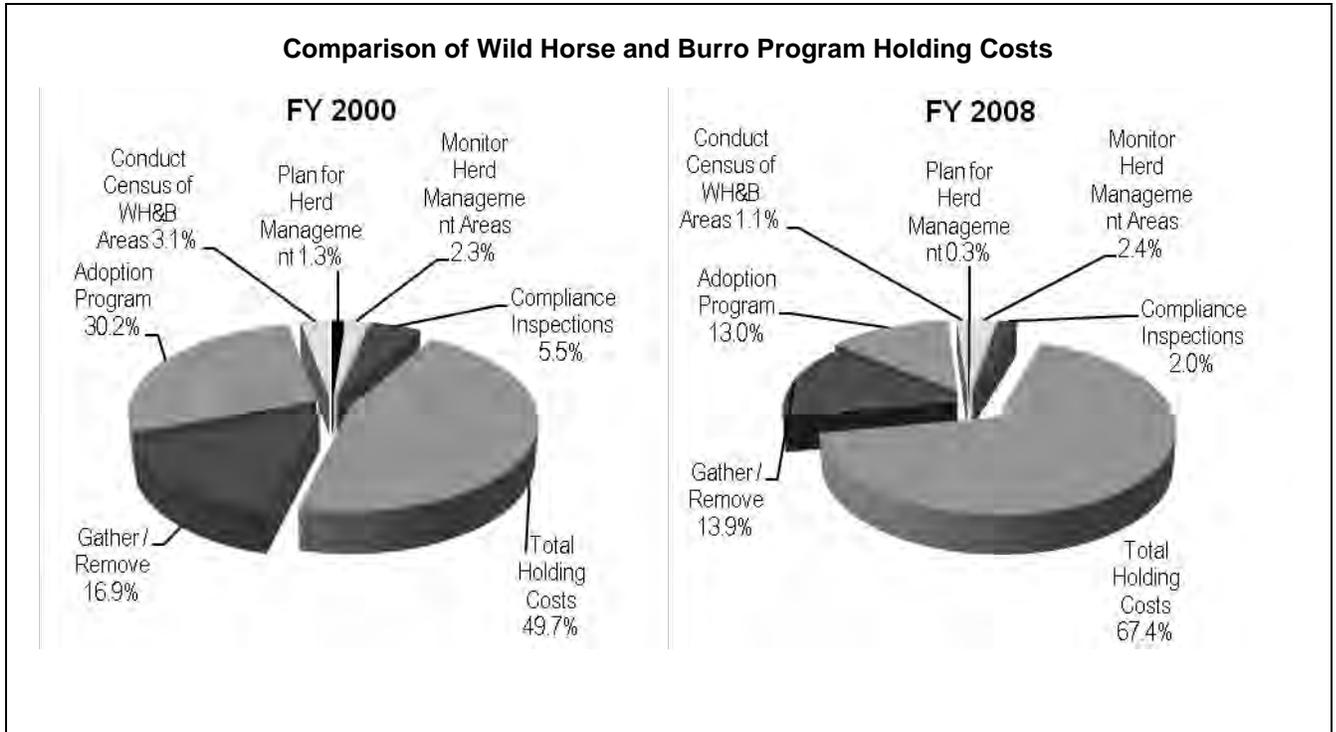
### **Critical Factors**

There are numerous critical factors that impact management of the Wild Horse and Burro program:

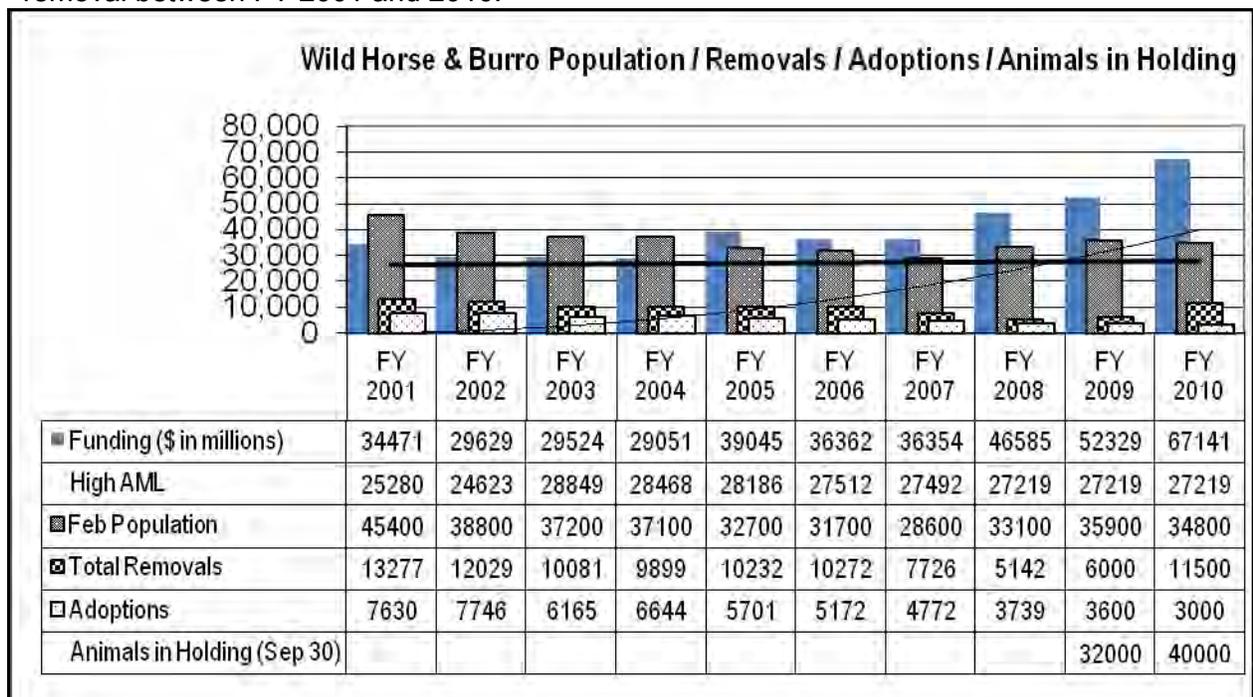
- BLM manages approximately 34,000 wild horses and burros on the public lands (6,800 animals above appropriate management levels) in 181 herd management areas on BLM administered Federal lands in ten of the Western states. In addition, approximately 33,000 animals are in holding facilities throughout the United States – nearly 11,000 animals are currently in short-term holding facilities (corrals) and another 22,000 animals in long-term holding facilities (pastures).
- Wild horses share the land with wildlife and livestock and have virtually no natural predators and a population that increases rapidly – nearly 20 percent per year which equates to herd size doubling within four years.
- Populations of wild horses and burros over AML result in overgrazing of forage, increased soil erosion, reduced water quality, expansion of invasive species and negative impacts to native species of wildlife, plants, fish and habitats.
- Since 2004, the BLM has increased the use of fertility control using a drug called Porcine Zona Pellucida.
- Declining demand for adoptions has increased the number of animals in holding, which significantly increases program operating costs. The cost of keeping un-adopted animals in holding facilities is increasing.
- Adoptions of wild horses have steadily declined from approximately 7,600 animals placed in 2001 to less than 3,800 placed in 2008. Adoptions are the key tool to bringing down holding costs as horses can live up to 30 years in long-term holding.
- In 2008 it cost approximately \$27 million to keep about 30,000 horses that were not adopted in BLM holding facilities.
- In 2009 and 2010 the BLM will work to address critical factors by:
  - Reducing Population Growth
    - Increased use of fertility control
    - Sex ratio changes
    - Non-reproducing herds
    - New fertility control methods
  - Increasing Adoptions and Sales
    - Semi-privatize the adoption program through the existing Mustang Heritage Foundation
    - Increased Trainer Incentive Program efforts
    - Incentives like a one-time payment of approximately \$1,500/horse to provide private care
    - Range Improvement Projects to benefit wild horse and burro herds

- BLM will make it a priority in 2009 and 2010 to address these factors.

The table below compares the program’s holding, monitoring, gathering, inspections, and adoption costs between 2000 and 2008:



This next graph below illustrates the program’s number of animals in holding, adoption, and removal between FY 2001 and 2010:



Note: Funding levels include appropriated funds, reimbursable funds, benefiting subactivities (prior years), and reprogrammings.

**Funding History**

- From 2001 through 2008, about \$297 million has been spent to manage the Wild Horses and Burros Program, including, adoptions, gathers, and holding animals in long-term and short-term holding facilities.
- In 2004, \$10.5 million was reprogrammed to the Wild Horse and Burro Program (from \$29 million to \$39 million) to address the increasing populations on the range, and this reprogramming was made "permanent" with a \$10.5 million funding increase in 2005.
- In 2006 and 2007, the program retained a portion of this increased funding level but because holding costs increased substantially over those years, reprogramming was necessary to continue progress toward AML and deal with emergency gathers. As a result of the increased costs in FY 2008, primarily from fuel and feed, the amount required to fund the needs of the program exceeded the \$36 million appropriation.
- In 2008, the BLM reprogrammed \$4.667 million within its Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation to fund emergency gathers, holding costs, adoptions and operations in the Wild Horse and Burro Management (WH&B) Program, totaling approximately \$47 million for the entire fiscal year.
- In 2009 BLM expects a reprogramming of \$9.3 million.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In FY 2010, the program's performance will increase by:

- 3,445 adoptions of wild horses and burros
- 8,066,500 feed days in long-term holding
- 2,990,510 feed days in short-term holding
- 11,500 wild horses and burro gathered/removed

The program will significantly increase its fertility control efforts by gathering approximately 5,500 more animals of which, 2,500 animals would need to be removed, 1,500 mares would be treated with fertility control and returned to the range, and 1,500 males would be gelded and returned to the range. A portion of the funding will be used to intensify research into a longer-term fertility control agents.

The Wild Horse and Burro program performance is measured by the ***cumulative percent of number of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels***: The cumulative percent looks at the number of range areas which achieve appropriate management levels (optimum number of animals on the range) which showed a decrease from FY 2006 to FY 2007 (72% to 66%) and FY 2007 to FY 2008 (66% to 55%).

**Accomplishments**

In 2001 - 2008, the BLM removed approximately 82,000 wild horses and burros from public lands and adopted approximately 48,000 wild horses and burros. In 2007 the Mustang Heritage Foundation created the Extreme Mustang Makeover event where 75 animals were adopted at the event. In 2008 the foundation partnered with the BLM setting up 5 similar events which adopted approximately 400 animals. The Foundation continues to promote the Trainer Incentive Program (TIP) utilizing notable trainers to foster/train and directly adopt the animals.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
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	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/199	58% 109/188	+15%	63% 118/188
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$47,830	\$44,543	\$47,797	\$44,135	\$50,660	\$52,452	\$78,980	+\$26,528	\$78,980
Actual/Projected Cost per Herd Management Area (in dollars)	\$412,327	\$307,195	\$364,861	\$459,736	\$464,771	\$538,654	\$724,587	+\$185,933	\$669,322
Comment:	In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$26,528,000 which allows the Wild Horse & Burro program to gather and hold 11,500 additional horses which will result in a 15% improvement in Herd Management Areas meeting objectives. In 2009, the BLM received \$40.6 million in appropriations and anticipates reprogramming approximately \$9.3 million to the Wild Horse & Burro program which is not included in the 2009 cost data. The actual performance measure cost includes: appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. Land exchanges completed in 2006 reduced the Herd Management Area number from 201 to 199. In 2008, several small HMA's in Nevada were combined to form larger HMA complexes. This change reduces the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. In 2005, Congress approved a permanent reprogramming of approximately \$10.5M.								
Adopt Wild Horses and Burros (number).	5,701	5,790	4,920	5,200	3,739	3,325	3,445	+120	3,000
Long Term Hold Wild Horses and Burros (number feed days).	new in 2008	new in 2008	new in 2008	7,830,311	7,887,182	8,322,000	8,066,500	-255,500	8,086,982
Prepare/Hold Wild Horses and Burros (short term holding-number feed days).	8,280,808	9,566,927	10,416,712	3,482,715	3,332,207	3,681,050	2,990,510	-690,540	11,092,960
Comments:	In 2008, holding for Wild Horses and Burros is split into two separate targets, long term and short term holding.								
Gather/Remove Wild Horses and Burros (number)	11,022	9,310	6,420	5,200	5,221	5,500	11,500	+6,000	4,500



## Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity		2,008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Wildlife Mgt	\$	30,724	35,074	+518	-145	35,447	373
	FTE	200	199	0	0	205	6
Fisheries Mgt	\$	13,596	13,415	+225	0	13,640	225
	FTE	99	96	0	0	96	0
Total Activity	\$	44,320	48,489	+743	-145	49,087	598
	FTE	299	295	0	0	301	6

The 2010 budget request for the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is \$49,087,000 and 301 FTE, which represents a program change of -\$145,000 from the 2009 enacted level.

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity maintains and restores fish and wildlife and their habitats by conserving and monitoring habitat conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and developing cooperative management plans, while providing for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial uses. Funding for this program supports the staff that develops program policy and projects at all levels within the BLM. Management actions emphasize on-the ground and in-the-water actions that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations and reduce the need to federally list species of fish and wildlife.

This activity supports the Climate Impacts Initiative and Healthy Landscapes program by improving the health of watersheds and sustaining biological communities. The overall goal of the fisheries and wildlife programs is to restore and maintain proper functioning conditions in aquatic, riparian, wetland and upland systems managed by BLM, with the goal of providing suitable conditions for biological communities to flourish. See the text box on next page for definition of "proper functioning condition."

The BLM manages the largest amount and the greatest diversity of wildlife habitat of any Federal agency. No other Federal agency manages as many different types of wildlife and aquatic habitats, or as many different species as the BLM. The BLM's management responsibilities encompass a large percentage of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all of the American desert ecosystems, which include the sagebrush biome, and portions of the Colorado Plateau. The BLM is also responsible for managing 15 million acres of short and mid-grass prairies, and nearly 55 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. In addition, the BLM manages more inland fish habitat than any other State or Federal agency, including 155,000 miles of fishable streams, and over 4 million acres of lakes and reservoirs. Because of their isolation, BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats, which support many rare plant and animal communities.

The BLM's Challenge Cost Share Program provides funding for hundreds of fish and wildlife-related projects each year in this activity. These collaborative projects play a vital role in implementing conservation and management plans that benefit fish and wildlife resources on BLM administered lands. Fish and wildlife resources that benefit from these collaborative projects include many at-risk species such as the Bonneville and Yellowstone cutthroat trout, Pacific salmon and steelhead trout, sage-grouse, prairie dogs, and lesser prairie chickens. BLM's Fish and Wildlife Management program personnel play a significant role in BLM's multiple use mission. In-depth knowledge of fish and wildlife resources, combined with knowledge and experience in managing habitats, are key functions of the biologists that work for the BLM. In addition, their experience and expertise regarding environmental laws and regulations is critical to BLM's ability to effectively manage commercial uses on public lands while minimizing environmental damage to resources.

#### **Definition Proper Functioning Condition**

Riparian-wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bed load, and aid floodplain development, improve flood-water retention and groundwater recharge; develop root masses that stabilize stream banks against cutting action; develop diverse pond and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and the water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity. The functioning condition of riparian wetland areas is a result of interaction among geology, soil, water, and vegetation.

<b>Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management</b> <b>Subactivity: Wildlife Management</b>
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	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Wildlife (\$000)</b>	30,724	35,074	518	-145	35,447	+373
FTE	200	199	0	+6	205	+6
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
Trust Funds - Sikes Act (7124)	653	669			669	
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Wildlife Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce NFWF Passthrough Funding	-145	0
• Native Plant Material Development Program		
Transfer	0	+6
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>-145</b>	<b>+6</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Wildlife Management program is \$35,447,000 and 205 FTE, a program change of -\$145,000 and +6 FTE from the 2009 enacted level.

**National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Decrease (-\$145,000)** - This decrease reflects a reduction of pass-through funding that is provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF). The reduction will fund NFWF at the 2008 enacted level. 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.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Wildlife management Program consists of the Wildlife Management program and the Plant Conservation program.

#### Program Components

The BLM Wildlife Program is responsible for:

- Maintaining, restoring, and conserving wildlife habitat consistent with BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission and priorities.
- Implementing and maintaining habitat improvement projects.
- Implementing conservation actions in support of sensitive species and their habitats.

- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of habitat management actions.
- Collecting inventory data to provide a solid foundation to support Land Use Planning and ensure Land Use Plan implementation.
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale in priority focal areas under the Climate Impacts Initiative and Healthy Landscapes program.

Over 3,000 species of wildlife occur on BLM's 256 million acres, dispersed over some of the Nation's most ecologically diverse and essential wildlife habitat. BLM-managed lands are vital to big game, upland game, waterfowl, shorebirds, songbirds, raptors and hundreds of species of non-game mammals, reptiles, and amphibians. Wildlife-related activities on BLM's lands such as hunting or bird watching contribute hundreds of millions of dollars of economic benefits to local communities.

### ***Critical Factors***

The following are the primary challenges impacting the BLM's Wildlife Management program:

- Drought, disease, wildfire, urban growth, and energy development occur at broad geographic scales, crossing both land use planning and State boundaries. These factors contribute to loss and degradation of wildlife habitat.
- Anthropogenic (urban expansion, energy development) and non anthropogenic (fire, drought, disease) driven landscape level changes on the public lands are seemingly outpacing habitat restoration and enhancement activities.
- The broad scale impacts of wildlife habitat loss and degradation are further exacerbated by the effects of climate change. Some wildlife species have responded to warming temperatures by making a northward shift or an upward elevational shift relative to their historic ranges. For instance, Audubon reports that 60 percent of the 305 avian species overwintering in North America have moved their winter locations an average of 35 miles northward. Mapping and prioritization of wildlife resources at biologically appropriate scale is necessary to effectively conserve and manage wildlife resources in the long term. The eco-regional assessments funded through the 2010 Climate Impacts initiative will help BLM develop a wildlife adaptation strategy of significant geographic scope in working to address the effects of climate change.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The following are the primary strategies the BLM utilizes to achieve its goals within the Wildlife Management program:

- BLM has recognized the need to consider wildlife resources at a broader scale and is beginning to make a shift in this direction through the implementation of Healthy Landscapes, the Assessment Inventory and Monitoring Strategy as well as the development of planning guidance for the incorporation of eco-regional assessments of fish, wildlife and plant resources into Resource Management Plans.
- BLM continues to actively engage partners to ensure effective conservation and management of wildlife resources at the landscape scale through the identification of priority species and habitats and the actions necessary to protect them. BLM currently has Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) in place with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for the sagebrush habitat management), Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for coordination of energy and wildlife issues) as well as MOUs pledging BLM support in the North American Bird Conservation Initiative, Partners in

Amphibian and Reptile Conservation and the North American Pollinator Protection Campaign.

### ***Funding History***

In 2008, the Wildlife program spent approximately 50 percent of its funding on “on-the-ground” vegetation treatments to restore or enhance wildlife habitat and on associated monitoring to confirm the effectiveness of management actions undertaken.

### **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2010, the Wildlife program will continue to support the mission-critical goals of the BLM’s priority programs while restoring, maintaining, and conserving wildlife resources. During 2010, as a result of the prior completion of large-scale inventorying efforts, workload targets pertaining to inventory will continue to decrease, while acres of habitat restored or enhanced will increase. Areas of increased workloads include: application of treatments, construction and maintenance of projects that benefit wildlife, and conservation actions that support wildlife. Monitoring workloads are expected to remain largely unchanged.

While the Wildlife Program has put continued emphasis on active habitat restoration and enhancement efforts, species are not achieving desired population targets established to promote the long-term goal of species recovery. In Fiscal Year 2008, only 50 percent of the fish, wildlife, and plant species, designated by BLM State Office Directors as species of management concern, were meeting established population or habitat objectives. Under the purview of the Wildlife Program, species occupying grassland and sagebrush habitats fall at or below the 50 percent threshold for meeting desired conditions. Of significant note, only 21 percent of the sage-grouse populations monitored are meeting desired conditions. Similarly, only 19 percent of pygmy rabbit, another sagebrush obligate species, populations monitored are meeting desired conditions.

In 2010 the Wildlife Management program will work towards the long term goal of increasing the number of species of management concern meeting or exceeding established objectives by at least 1 percent across the BLM in accordance with standards for the performance measure adopted by the Department. Additionally, the wildlife program is planning to develop wildlife indicators that more accurately reflect the variety and condition of wildlife species and habitat across the system of public lands. The indicators derived from this work will be critical to the assessments currently underway for development of resource management plans, renewable energy planning, identification and development of Healthy Landscapes project work, and assessments related to the Climate Impacts Initiative. The Wildlife Program will additionally continue to emphasize wildlife habitat improvements in order to reduce the number of species of management concern failing to meet established objectives, while maintaining a sufficient level of monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of those improvements, with performance remaining near 2009 levels.

## PLANT CONSERVATION PROGRAM

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Components*

The BLM Plant Conservation Program is responsible for:

- Administering the Native Plant Materials Development Program (NPMDP)
- Developing genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoring and maintaining habitat for wildlife, fisheries, and endangered species to ensure that BLM's multiple-use mission and priorities are met.
- Providing leadership and infrastructure on native plant materials development by coordinating with all BLM programs, including Healthy Landscapes, to ensure that their native plant material needs are met.
- Expanding seed collection and curation
- Increasing seed storage capacity.
- Developing seed transfer zones and guidelines.
- Establishing interagency ecoregional native plant materials coordinating teams.
- Monitoring to ensure effectiveness of native plant materials that have been developed.
- Implementing on-the-ground habitat conservation and restoration treatments on a landscape scale in the priority focal areas.

#### *Critical Factors*

The following are the primary challenges facing the BLM's Plant Conservation program:

- Plant and animal species are becoming endangered because of the loss of habitats.
- Currently native seed is not available in the quantity and quality that the BLM needs to meet its multiple-use mandate.
- BLM is the largest native seed buyer in the Western Hemisphere purchasing over 11 million pounds of native seed between 2004 and 2008, an average of 2.2 million pounds per year. Over that span BLM has also purchased over 6.6 million pounds of non native seed because of the lack of commercially available native seed.
- Native plant materials, like agronomic crops, take an average of 10-20 years to develop as consistent, reliable commercially available species.
- Global climate change is altering native plant communities.
- This is the first program to coordinate native plant materials development on a national scale.

#### *Means and Strategy*

The BLM utilizes the following strategies to achieve its goals within the Plant Conservation program:

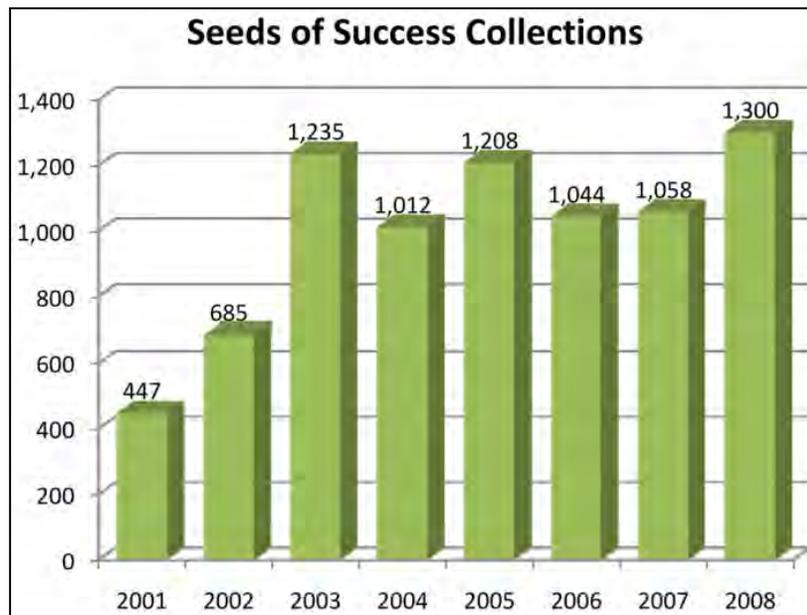
- Establish partnerships with research and development organizations, native seed producers and other agencies to work on the native plant materials development process from wildland seed collection to restoration of native plant communities via genetically appropriate commercially available native seed.
- The BLM conducted an evaluation of the Plant Conservation Program's Native Plant Materials Development project in May 2008. The general finding recommended an interagency strategy be developed, which BLM will complete in 2010.

- Approximately 50 percent of the funds have been spent on native seed development for the Great Basin and Pacific Northwest ecosystems because the personnel (botanists) and infrastructure were in place. About 10 percent of the funds went to the Colorado Plateau, including the Uncompahgre Plateau.
- Beginning in FY 2009, BLM received an increase of \$4.6 million for the Wildlife Management subactivity for the Plant Conservation Program's Native Plant Materials Development Program (NPMDP). This increase results from Congress shifting funding for the NPMDP from the Wildland Fire management account. BLM will operate the program Department-wide
- In 1999, the BLM purchased over 6.5 million pounds of seed with only 40 percent being native seed. In 2007, BLM purchased over 7.4 million pounds of seed with more than 60 percent being native seed. While BLM has increased the percentage of native seed purchases, the BLM still purchases a considerable amount of non-native seed because of the lack of available native seed.

#### ***Other Funding Sources***

- From 2001-2007, the BLM leveraged \$31 million in appropriated funds with over \$15 million from groups such as the Center for Plant Conservation, Royal Botanic Gardens Kew, Chicago Botanic Garden and the Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Project partners.

#### **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**



From FY 2001- 2008:

- The table above shows BLM's completion of 8,000 seed collections from native plant populations across U.S. between 2001 and 2008. Collections are in long-term storage at Agricultural Research Service's (ARS) national repository in Ft. Collins, CO and Royal Botanic Gardens Kew in England, and will be available through the ARS' facility in Pullman, WA for use in development of materials for restoration.

During Fiscal Year 2010, the Plant Conservation Program will continue to emphasize the native plant materials collection, development, and storage while monitoring the effectiveness of the materials produced.

Specific work for FY2010 includes the following:

- Increase seed storage capacity to 2.3 million pounds, including 225,000 pounds of cold storage.
- Expand seed collection and curation by 2,500 collections.
- Develop seed transfer zones for 50 species.
- Establish eco-regional native plant materials development programs in Southern California and Wyoming Basin.
- Continue to support the Great Basin, Colorado Plateau and Northern New Mexico Native Plant Materials Development Offices.
- Nationwide - Coordinate 70 wildland seed collection teams with BLM offices, other Federal and State agencies and botanic gardens across the country through Seeds of Success.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	new measure	39% 177/ 453	49% 255/ 519	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	+1%	54% 322/ 595
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$43,303	\$42,070	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$51,049	+\$258	\$51,049
Actual/Projected Cost per population (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$244,652	\$165,980	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$164,674	-\$1,310	\$158,537
Comment:	As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, the BLM continues to focus base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species. Results for managing species of management concern to desired condition require multi-year efforts that may show results from prior years regardless of a current year change in funding.								
Program Contributors:	Wildlife Management provides 34% of the results of this measure or the equivalent of 105 out of the 305 species of management concern managed to desired condition in 2010. The funding contribution is approximately 50% of the Wildlife Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (SP)	187,691	118,047	217,608	196,000	324,113	250,000	275,000	+25,000	350,000
Comment:	Restoring and enhancing acres of habitat is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, the BLM will continue to increase performance that directly supports ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation and recovery. Acres of habitat restored or enhanced is based on actual projects planned which will vary each year.								
Program Contributors:	The Wildlife program provides 90% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Fisheries, .5%; T&E Management, 9%; and O&C Wildlife Management, .5%.								
Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat (acres).	4,656,856	9,490,879	8,492,223	6,355,295	5,317,172	4,798,104	4,700,000	-98,104	4,700,000
Apply Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	165,657	73,857	195,666	136,000	280,112	252,071	252,000	-71	252,000
Construct Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	174	201	180	185	160	149	150	+1	150
Maintain Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	1,331	1,444	1,512	1,514	1,586	1,598	1,500	-98	1,500
Implement Species Recovery/ Conservation Actions (number).	9	33	45	15	79	54	54	0	54

<b>WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT Performance Overview</b>									
<b>Measure</b>	<b>2005 Actual</b>	<b>2006 Actual</b>	<b>2007 Actual</b>	<b>2008 Plan</b>	<b>2008 Actual</b>	<b>2009 Planned</b>	<b>2010 President's Budget</b>	<b>Changes to 2010 from 2009</b>	<b>Long-term Target 2013</b>
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	10,490,093	12,552,630	7,310,338	7,543,766	5,884,516	5,503,045	5,500,000	-3,045	5,500,000
Monitor Species Populations (number).	2,992	2,821	2,950	2,668	3,625	3,288	3,200	-88	3,200
Monitor Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	52,048	33,909	113,379	93,005	96,219	104,688	104,000	-688	104,000

**Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management**  
**Subactivity: Fisheries Management**

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Fisheries (\$000)</b>	13,596	13,415	225	0	13,640	+225
FTE	99	96	0	0	96	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Fisheries Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
.		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for the Fisheries Management program is \$13,640,000 and 96 FTE.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

***Program Components***

The BLM manages lands that directly affect over 117,000 miles of fish-bearing streams and almost three million acres of reservoirs and natural lakes. BLM's rivers, lakes, and streams are of national ecological, cultural, and recreational importance. These fish-bearing waters support diverse habitat for hundreds of native fish species, support subsistence fisheries that sustain traditional Native American cultural practices, and provide exceptional recreational opportunities for the public.

The BLM Fisheries Management Program is responsible for:

- Maintaining, restoring, and conserving aquatic-related species and habitats consistent with BLM's multiple use mission and priorities.
- Implementing lake, wetland, stream, and riparian treatments and projects.
- Assisting in the design of other BLM program activities to ensure appropriate mitigation of actions.
- Monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of management actions including subsistence actions on BLM land in Alaska through the Federal Subsistence Management Program.
- Participating in angler activities with State fish and game agencies through various Memoranda of Understanding and Memoranda of Agreement. This activity generates

about \$558 million annually of angler expenditures on BLM lands (2008 Public Lands Statistics) and contributes to local economies.

- Implementing stream and wetland conservation and restoration treatments in priority focal areas under the Healthy Landscapes program.

### ***Critical Factors***

The following represent the primary challenges facing the Fisheries program:

- Climate change is quickly emerging as a key threat to fish and fish habitat as the hydrologic cycle changes. Specifically drought, changes in runoff and flow patterns, and the increasing risk of wildfire could individually and collectively impact aquatic resources. It places higher stress upon aquatic ecosystems in the arid west, and suggests a greater focus on the conservation of these habitats will be essential for their long term persistence.
- The priority for development of renewable energy will place increasing demands on the fisheries workforce to ensure sites of high potential (hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal) and transmission corridors linking these sites to the grid are developed in a responsible manner consistent with the needs of aquatic resources.
- As part of the New Energy for America Plan, the licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects creates a significant opportunity to direct the development of license conditions to conserve fisheries resources so that federal trust responsibilities are met for the next 30-50 years.
- Addressing the need for fish-friendly culvert replacements.
- Addressing threats from catastrophic failure of non-system roads.
- The Fisheries program is continuing to address increasing threats from aquatic invasive species such as the quagga mussel, New Zealand mudsnail, and the zebra mussel. Aquatic invasive species are a threat to the viability and longevity of the native fish communities. They transform entire foodwebs and clog water pipes.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The following represent the primary means by which the Fisheries program plans to meet its current and future challenges:

- The Fisheries program uses cooperative conservation principles by engaging recreational users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders in the process of conservation. Cooperative conservation is the method by which the Fisheries program will achieve its goal of improving, protecting and restoring aquatic resources for the preservation of the fish they sustain and the experiences and opportunities they allow the public to enjoy.
- The development and implementation of the BLM Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy (AIM) will help the program become more efficient in collecting, analyzing and reporting on aquatic conditions across BLM lands. AIM Work is conducted to support BLM's ability to make and implement decisions, and to determine the effectiveness of those decisions for plans, permits, projects, and in the allocation of resources).
- Ongoing support from the Washington Office Fisheries Program in support of BLM's Aquatic Monitoring Lab, a cooperative program with Utah State University. This program provides field offices with baseline information needed to assess condition and evaluate performance of various land management decisions and projects.

- Fisheries personnel at the national and state levels are working with counterparts in state and other federal agencies to develop strategies and programs to minimize the spread of aquatic invasive species. The spread of invasive species is largely due to recreational use (boating, fishing gear, waders, etc.); water development projects (trans-watershed diversions); and through the suppression activities (use of infected water in watersheds not yet infected). The Fisheries program has recently become a member of the interagency Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force which will better assist program coordination.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Since 2004, the BLM has redesigned its national program framework to fit within the broader fisheries/water Joint Ventures Initiative “National Fish Habitat Action Plan” (or NFHAP). 2010 will mark the first year in which the performance of each BLM State Fisheries Program will be evaluated against the NFHAP.

Lake and wetland treatments will be reduced in 2010 as BLM monitors the effectiveness of these treatments; fewer fisheries populations were monitored as a result of refining the technical definition of what constitutes a population to provide a more accurate picture of what is happening on the ground (this change does not affect the number of species monitored, or the actual number of fish monitored, but only how the monitoring data is aggregated to the population level); and acres of habitat monitored were increased to offset the reduction in populations monitored.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	new measure	39% 177/ 453	49% 255/ 519	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	+1%	54% 322/ 595
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$43,303	\$42,070	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$51,049	+\$258	\$51,049
Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$244,652	\$165,980	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$164,674	-\$1,310	\$158,537
Program Contributors:	Fisheries Management provides 7% of the results of this measure or the equivalent of 21 out of the 305 species of management concern managed to desired condition in 2010. The funding contribution is approximately 27% of the Fisheries Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Number of (stream/shoreline) miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (SP)	164	159	214	191	253	225	250	+25	325
Comment:	Restoring and enhancing miles of habitat is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, BLM will continue to increase performance that directly supports ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation and recovery. Miles of habitat restored or enhanced is based on actual projects planned which will vary between years.								
Contributing Programs:	The Fisheries program provides 89% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Wildlife Management, 5%; and Threatened and Endangered Species Management, 6%; and Western Oregon Wildlife Management, 3%.								
Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments (acres).	3,347	1,142	1,058	1,429	1,765	3,572	1,429	-2,143	1,429
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	164	159	214	175	208	244	250	+6	250
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (number).	59	91	110	98	98	106	94	-12	94
Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (number).	451	250	254	246	256	281	275	-6	275
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	11	25	51	58	68	67	62	-5	62
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	1,362	1,498	1,114	1,395	1,422	1,184	1,355	+171	1,355
Monitor Species Populations (number).	437	460	444	471	496	525	421	-104	421



## Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Threat. &amp; Endangered Species (\$000)</b>	22,302	21,713	399	0	22,112	+399
FTE	160	152	0	0	152	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Threatened and Endangered Species

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Threatened and Endangered Species Management Program is \$22,112,000 and 152 FTE.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Components*

BLM-administered lands provide important habitat for 245 federally listed threatened or endangered species. Additionally, there are 30 federal candidate species, and more than 700 rare plant species found on BLM lands, 400 of which are found only on BLM lands.

BLM's successful conservation of these species requires implementation of the following tasks:

- Cooperative planning with other stakeholders in the preparation of recovery plans or conservation strategies for the targeted species.
- Implementing actions identified in species conservation plans.
- Monitoring species populations to determine if objectives identified in species conservation plans are being met.

#### *Critical Factors*

The following represent the primary challenges facing the Threatened and Endangered Species program:

- It is anticipated that a number of listed species currently found on BLM lands will be extirpated in the next several decades due to the effects of habitat loss and habitat fragmentation.
- Effective species management requires management at the population or meta-population scale, regardless of administrative jurisdiction lines. The Climate Impacts Initiative and the BLM's Healthy Landscapes program will help the BLM to manage resources at a broad scale.
- For a variety of historical reasons, the land base administered by the BLM is often contained in scattered parcels in certain areas. This increases the need for BLM to work in partnership with other organizations.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The following are strategies used by the BLM to manage the Threatened and Endangered Species program:

- The BLM focuses its efforts on those species for which BLM lands provide a substantial amount of suitable habitat. The populations of over 400 rare species are contained entirely on BLM lands.
- However, the range of most of the listed species found on BLM lands includes lands and waters not administered by the agency. Extensive collaboration and cooperation with a number of partners is therefore an integral element of the Threatened and Endangered Species Program. This collaboration begins with development of recovery plans, which are typically developed under leadership of the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service. Implementation of recovery actions identified in plans typically involves collaboration with such partners as state fish and game agencies, other federal agencies, and non-governmental agencies. While partner involvement provides opportunities for leveraging of funding and expertise to achieve species recovery, it also substantially increases the complexity of program implementation.

## **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In FY 2010, the Threatened and Endangered Species program will continue to focus on the primary functions of planning for species recovery, implementing actions to achieve species recovery and monitoring effects of recovery actions and status of listed species on BLM lands. Due to continued emphasis on implementation of actions designed to foster species recovery, a slight increase is expected in the number of conservation actions undertaken to support species recovery. In addition, in FY2009, BLM initiated a process to permit the agency to track its recovery actions using the Fish and Wildlife Service recovery tracking database. Pilot implementation of the system is scheduled to begin in FY2010. This approach will significantly improve accountability for tracking of BLM accomplishments toward species recovery as well as provide the Fish and Wildlife Service with important information on BLM recovery actions.

In FY 2010, BLM will reduce monitoring of endangered species habitat by 11 percent. While habitat loss is the single most important cause of species endangerment, monitoring of habitat conditions has generally proven to be an ineffective indicator of species status.

### ***Performance Measures***

In FY 2008, 47 percent of listed species designated by BLM State Office Directors as species of management concern were meeting established population objectives. 49 percent of species were not meeting established objectives and the status of 3 percent of the listed species of

management concern was unknown. This is the most important measure of program success for the BLM Threatened and Endangered Species program. A gradual increase in this performance objective is projected over time.

The primary goal of the BLM Threatened and Endangered Species Program is to recover listed species found on BLM-administered lands. The approach for species recovery is generally detailed in recovery plans, which have been completed for nearly 85 percent of listed species. The recovery tasks are wide-ranging in cost and scope, from habitat restoration to research to re-establishment of experimental populations. BLM will continue to emphasize completion of recovery tasks as one of the most important measures of accomplishment within the Threatened and Endangered Species Program. For this reason, a slight annual increase in accomplishments under this performance measure is projected. In FY 2010, BLM will complete 1,500 actions identified in species recovery plans or conservation agreements.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	new measure	39% 177/ 453	49% 255/ 519	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	+1%	54% 322/ 595
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$43,303	\$42,070	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$51,049	+\$258	\$51,049
Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$244,652	\$165,980	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$164,674	-\$1,310	\$158,537
Program Contributors:	Threatened and Endangered Species Management provides 26% of the results of this measure or the equivalent of 80 out of the 305 species of management concern managed to desired condition in 2010. The funding contribution is approximately 60% of the Threatened and Endangered Species Management appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Number of conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA-listed species. (Bur)	New Measure	New Measure	1,254	1,375	1,737	1,750	1,800	+50	1,800
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	0	\$43,896	\$10,663	\$12,351	\$12,328	\$12,558	+\$230	\$12,558
Actual/Projected Cost per Conservation Action (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$32,754	\$7,755	\$7,110	\$7,044	\$6,976	-\$68	\$6,976
Comment:	Implementing conservation actions from recovery plans is vital to improving conditions for ESA listed species. As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, the BLM continues to focus base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species.								
Contributing Programs:	The Threatened and Endangered Species program provides 82% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include Wildlife Management, 10%; Fisheries Management, 3%; O&C Wildlife Management, 2%; and Challenge Cost Share, 3%. SNPLMA funding for multi species plans accounts for 34 million of the cost in 2007.								
Prepare T&E Species Recovery Plans (number).	30	27	46	46	41	40	40	0	40
Apply Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	13,734	38,198	13,883	16,695	25,542	30,707	30,000	-707	30,000
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	853	1,706	1,208	1,379	1,452	1,472	1,500	+28	1,600
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	4,038,203	2,623,994	2,476,545	2,638,964	3,999,705	2,239,821	2,000,000	-239,821	1,500,000
Monitor Species Populations (number).	4,638	4,942	4,046	4,000	4,355	4,490	4,500	+10	4,500



## Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity		2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Wilderness Mgt	\$	17,366	17,881	+340	0	18,221	340
	FTE	139	141	0	0	141	0
Recreation Resource Mgt	\$	50,543	45,857	+1,114	+2,500	49,471	3,614
	FTE	412	371	0	0	373	2
Total Activity	\$	67,909	63,738	+1,454	+2,500	67,692	3,954
	FTE	551	512	0	0	514	2

The 2010 budget request for the Recreation Management activity is \$67,692,000 and 514 FTE, which represents a program change of +\$2,500,000 from the 2009 enacted level.

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Recreation Management activity supports the Recreation and Resource Protection mission goals of the Department's Strategic Plan. The Recreation Management activity funds BLM's role in:

- Providing resource-related recreational activities
- Furnishing quality visitor services
- Identifying and protecting wilderness values
- Assuring that the public receives a fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on the public lands
- Collecting recreation use and entrance fees in the best interest of the general public

These responsibilities are all encompassed by BLM's strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation.

Recreation Management provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring
- Trails, access, and rivers management including OHV and comprehensive travel and transportation management
- Visitor services, information, interpretation and stewardship education
- Visitor health, safety, and accessibility for persons with disabilities
- Recreation facility design, operation, and maintenance including visitor centers
- Recreation and community support partnerships including tourism and marketing
- Wilderness Management in the Nation Landscape Conservation System

**Areas that Promote Public Land  
Recreation Resource Opportunities**

<b>16 National Conservation Areas</b>	<b>3,676,832 acres</b>
AK - Steese	1,208,624 acres
AZ - Gila Box Riparian	21,767 acres
- Las Cienegas	41,972 acres
- San Pedro Riparian	55,495 acres
CA - King Range	58,151 acres
CO - McInnis Canyon	122,922 acres
- Gunnison Gorge	62,844 acres
- Dominguez-Escalante	209,610 acres
ID - Snake River Birds of Prey	485,604 acres
NV - Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trail	799,165 acres
- Red Rock Canyon	197,382 acres
- Sloan Canyon	48,438 acres
NM - El Malpais	227,100 acres
- Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave	24,950 acres
UT - Beaver Dam Wash	68,083 acres
- Red Cliffs	44,725 acres

**Similar Congressional Designations**

1 California Desert *	10,671,080 acres
1 Headwaters Forest Reserve, CA	7,472 acres
1 Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area (Includes Donner and Blitzen Red Band Trout Reserve), OR	428,181 acres
3 National Outstanding Natural Area: Yaquina Head, OR	95 acres
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse, FL	63 acres
Piedras Blancas Light Station, CA	18 acres

<b>16 National Monuments</b>	<b>4,815,853 acres</b>
AZ - Agua Fria	70,900 acres
- Grand Canyon-Parashant	808,727 acres
- Ironwood Forest	128,398 acres
- Sonoran Desert	486,600 acres
- Vermilion Cliffs	279,568 acres
CA - California Coastal:	883 acres along 840 miles of coastline
- Carrizo Plain	204,107 acres
- Santa Rosa and San Jacinto	88,513 acres
CO - Canyons of the Ancients	165,900 acres
ID - Craters of the Moon	273,468 acres
MT - Pompeys Pillar	51 acres
- Upper Missouri River Breaks	374,976 acres
NM - Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks	4,645 acres
- Prehistoric Trackways	5,280 acres
OR - Cascade-Siskiyou	52,947 acres
UT - Grand Staircase-Escalante	1,870,800 acres

\* In 2009 and 2010, the BLM will evaluate how to incorporate the California Desert Conservation Area in the NLCS in terms of management and budget. The BLM-administered portion of the CDCA (including Wilderness Areas) totals 10,671,080 acres and includes some multiple-use areas not traditionally incorporated in the NLCS.

<b>224 Wilderness Areas</b>	<b>8,661,542 acres</b>
<b>545 Wilderness Study Areas</b>	<b>12,790,291 acres</b>
<b>66 Wild and Scenic Rivers</b>	<b>2,413 miles</b> 1,117,396 acres
<b>10 National Historic Trails</b>	<b>5,342 miles</b>
California	1,391 miles
El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro	60 miles
Iditarod	418 miles
Lewis and Clark	369 miles
Mormon Pioneer	213 miles
Nez Perce	70 miles
Oregon	656 miles
Pony Express	697 miles
San Juan Bautista De Anza	116 miles
Old Spanish	887 miles

<b>5 National Scenic Trails</b>	<b>664 miles</b>
Continental Divide & Potomac Heritage	391 miles
Pacific Crest	233 miles
Pacific Northwest and Arizona	40 miles

**Other Recreation Opportunities**

1 White Mountain National Recreation Area, AK	998,702 acres
916 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern	12,946,979 acres
45 National Natural Landmarks	417,429 acres
164 Research Natural Areas	323,350 acres
55 National Back Country Byways	2,952 miles
31 National Recreation Trails	460 miles
375 Special Recreation Management Areas	
263 National Register of Historic Places Sites	4,177 contributing properties
22 National Historic Landmarks	
5 World Heritage Sites in Chacoan Outliers, NM	
3 Biosphere Reserves in the California Desert	
2 Globally Important Bird Areas	56,500 acres
897 Recorded Caves and Cave Resource Systems	
3,496 Recreation Sites (380 are fee sites)	
510 Campgrounds	
47 Recreation Cabins	
421 Picnic areas	
8 Long-term Visitor Areas in AZ and CA	
87 Visitor Contact/Information Facilities and Centers	
38 Watchable Wildlife Viewing Sites	
154 Archaeologic or Historic Public Use Sites	
362 Boat Ramps and Water Access Sites	

## Activity: Recreation Resources Management

### Subactivity: Wilderness Management

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Wilderness (\$000)</b>	17,366	17,881	340	0	18,221	+340
FTE	139	141	0	0	141	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Wilderness Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Wilderness Management program is \$18,221,000 and 141 FTEs.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Components*

The Wilderness program consists of some of BLM's most pristine lands and is the largest component of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) in terms of acres (21.5 million) and numbers of units (769). Wilderness Areas are undeveloped Federal lands designated by Congress to be managed to protect their wilderness characteristics. Wilderness characteristics are defined by the Wilderness Act of 1964 and include natural and undeveloped landscapes, outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined types of recreation, and large size. Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) are roadless areas that were found, upon inventory, to contain these wilderness characteristics, were submitted in a wilderness study to Congress, and are protected to maintain those characteristics until Congress designates them as Wilderness or releases them for non-Wilderness uses.

Program responsibilities include:

- 224 Wilderness Areas (totaling over 8.7 million acres);
- 545 Wilderness Study Areas (totaling 12.8 million acres);
- Protecting wilderness character;
- Managing use and encouraging appropriate wilderness uses;

- Monitoring and managing for noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and recreation; and
- Restoring areas such as trampled vegetative and eroded soil caused by unauthorized off-highway vehicles travelling cross-country.

**Critical Factors**

- Unauthorized uses such as illegal off-highway vehicle use are resulting in degradation of wilderness character.

**Means and Strategies**

The Wilderness program uses a variety of means to conduct its work:

- Field offices rely on volunteers to assist with monitoring to protect wilderness characteristics.
- Partnerships enable more effective management of Wilderness Areas while raising the community profile of the BLM in a positive way.
- Improved, higher-resolution satellite imagery and aerial photography is an aid in monitoring Wilderness Areas and WSAs. This imagery is less expensive than complete reliance on ground patrols, and maximizes the effectiveness of appropriated funds to manage these areas.

Responsibilities for managing the wilderness resource change over time. After a Wilderness Area is designated, the BLM typically spends the first three years marking and mapping the boundary, and providing visitor services such as maps and other public information. Subsequent management includes acquiring in-holdings from willing sellers using private donations, restoring wilderness character where needed, engaging in land use planning and monitoring, implementing Wilderness Management Plans, and continuing to provide visitor services. An emerging wilderness activity outside of Wilderness Areas and WSAs is to keep the BLM's inventory current for lands with wilderness characteristics, so that the wilderness character of public land parcels can be considered prior to decisions for activities that may affect these parcels.

**Funding History and Other Funding Sources**

- The program benefits greatly from volunteers who provide thousands of hours of monitoring, as well as material and transportation for specific projects; and
- The program also benefits from several crosscutting BLM budget lines. For example, the programs that manage fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely fund projects that benefit wilderness such as restoration.

**Demands, Trends and Resources**

- BLM forecasts an increase in visitation in the outyears, which will in turn increase the challenge of maintaining wilderness characteristics;
- Invasive and noxious weeds, as well as other invasive species, will continue to be a challenge as a trend of expansion may occur from cumulative effect of prolonged drought, changing fire regimes and other ecological factors;
- Off-highway vehicle use on public lands continues to rise;
- Wilderness inventory information needs to be updated periodically;
- Public education and outreach continues to be an important tool for promoting appreciation of the wilderness resource, as well as public health and safety in remote areas and;

- Access to scientific research continues to increase as new research opportunities such as the effect of a changing climate on species and habitat are identified.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- Monitoring is often performed with vehicles outside the boundary, non-motorized ground inspection inside boundaries, and aerial imagery and mapping. In 2008, 19.57 million acres (91 percent of total acres) of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas were monitored, accomplishing 97 percent of target at a cost of \$10.5 million; Targets of 18.86 million in 2009 and 19.81 million acres in 2010 are projected.
- Plans are written for Wilderness Areas to guide long term management and protection of wilderness characteristics and involve interdisciplinary effort associated with land use planning; in 2008, BLM prepared seven Wilderness Management Plans; six plans are targeted for completion in 2009 and seven in 2010.
- The BLM inventories needs to be periodically updated to determine current condition. In 2008, BLM inventoried 61,377 acres for presence of invasive plants or noxious weeds in 2008 at a cost of \$114,000; with targets of 9,770 in 2009 and 10,000 acres in 2010 target, with anticipated expenditures at \$19,000 annually.
- Inventory 10,000 acres for the presence of invasive and/or noxious weeds and identifying new populations to identify for eradication or control;
- Ensure 98 percent of Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas meet heritage resource objectives and maintain wilderness characteristics (see comment listed in the Wilderness Management Performance Overview table for more explanation); and
- 2009 and 2010 performance will continue to be tracked with these measures, and will also include inventory for wilderness character, which is an emerging issue.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
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	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819	73% 37,310,748/ 51,201,821	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	65% 33,107,897/ 51,155,198	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	+2%	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819
Total Actual/Projected Cost	\$0	\$0	\$8,750	\$13,630	\$13,830	\$12,954	\$13,157	+\$203	\$13,157
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$0.37	\$0.40	\$0.39	\$0.38	-\$0.01	\$0.33
Comment:	Long term efforts in managing Wilderness Areas show that 98%, or 21,985,366 out of 22,156,577 acres are meeting heritage resource objectives in 2009. For the Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management areas, 38%, or 11,122,531 out of 28,999,341 acres are meeting heritage resource objectives. The combined totals make up the 65% shown in 2009. In 2010, the Wild Horse and Burro acres meeting objectives will improve by 5%, or 12,472,495 out of 28,999,341 acres, which equates to an overall improvement of the 2% for the measure.								
Prepare Wilderness/WSR/NSHT/ Cultural Activity Plans (number).	4	1	5	10	7	6	7	+1	7
Process and Manage Non Commercial Special Recreation Permits (number).	6,452	5,340	4,497	5,000	6,676	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres).	18,997,104	19,231,964	19,947,216	20,250,000	19,576,051	18,857,692	19,811,692	+954,000	19,811,692
Inventory for Presence of Invasive Plants and/or Noxious Weeds (acres).	613,728	85,999	15,265	125,000	61,377	9,770	10,000	+230	10,000

<b>Activity: Recreation Resources Management</b> <b>Subactivity: Recreation Program</b>
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	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Recreation (\$000)</b>	50,543	45,857	1,114	+2,500	49,471	+3,614
FTE	412	371	0	+2	373	+2
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
POF: Recreation Fee Demo (1232)	15,754	15,250			15,500	
SCDF: Cost Recovery (5105)	664	1,000			1,000	
Trust Fund:- CA Off-Highway (7123)	7,100	7,266			7,266	
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
RMIS: 010-04-01-04-02-0424-00	256	260			255	

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Recreation Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Youth Initiative	+2,500	+2
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>+2,500</b>	<b>+2</b>

The 2010 budget request for the Recreation Management program is \$49,471,000 and 373 FTEs, a program increase of +\$2,500,000 and +2 FTEs from the 2009 enacted level.

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

**21<sup>st</sup> Century Youth Conservation Corps Initiative (+\$2,500,000)** – The 2010 budget proposes a \$5,000,000 increase (\$2.5 million in the Soil, Water and Air Management program, and \$2.5 million in the Recreation Management program) to introduce children and youth to natural resource management and engender the next generation of public land stewards. The focus will be on developing and implementing education programs for children, families, and students; and programs to recruit and retain youth in natural resource careers. The initiative is detailed in the General Statement chapter of the 2010 Justification titled “Creating a 21<sup>st</sup> Youth Century Conservation Corps”.

### 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE CHANGE TABLE

	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Base Budget (2009 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2010 President's Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2010	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs	91%	81% 81/ 100	94% 94/ 100	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100	94% 94/ 100	+1%	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$45,461	\$32,563	\$32,775	\$32,775	\$35,708	+\$2,933	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per percent of visitors satisfied (whole dollars)	\$0	\$561,251	\$346,412	\$352,419	\$352,419	\$360,591	+\$6,403	0
Comments	This measure includes an increase of \$2,500,000 for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps Initiative, which will result in 1,464 programs and interpretive products and a 1% increase in satisfaction among visitors. Facilitated programs include all deliverable interpretive products and include a wide range of signs, kiosks, interpretive displays, websites, and educational programs, which may reach thousands of individual visitors. In 2009, the target of 93% is an adjustment to the large increase in 2008.							
<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 2010 at the 2009 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 2010 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2010. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.</p>								

## PROGRAM OVERVIEW

### *Program Components*

Public lands managed by the BLM provide the most diverse range of recreation opportunities in the Western United States of any of the federal agencies. The Bureau's recreation and visitor services program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation-related and social management activities and programs.

The BLM's Recreation Management program is responsible for:

- BLM manages trails and public access routes, including establishing designations and restrictions for off-highway vehicles, travel networks, and planning transportation systems as well as designating areas and trails for other transportation uses.
- BLM prepares and implements Recreation Area Management Plans for designated special recreation management areas and evaluates, assesses, and manages a wide range of social, economic and recreational uses of public lands.
- BLM provides daily operation and routine maintenance of over 3,650 recreation sites and 380 Special Recreation Management Areas including campgrounds, picnic and day use areas, visitor centers, waysides and kiosks, watchable wildlife sites, historic

buildings and lighthouses, trailhead access points and thousands of miles of rivers and trails.

- BLM manages over 500 river segments and about 9,000 miles of floatable/boatable opportunities along with associated issues related to water quality, permitting, education and interpretation, stream-bank restoration, and wildlife and fisheries projects.
- The Recreation Management Program will oversee components of BLM's new Youth and Careers in Nature initiative, which is part of the Secretary's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps Initiative. The recreation program also provides oversight of BLM's *Take It Outside* program to promote outdoor activities for kids. BLM will continue to promote healthy and active lifestyles and better engage the next generation as public land stewards for natural resource conservation.
- BLM ensures facilities and programs meet accessibility standards.
- The program analyzes and ensures protection of visual resources to maintain valued landscape aesthetic character.
- BLM reviews, implements, and monitors over 3,200 special commercial and competitive recreation permits and over 200,000 individual use authorizations for special areas each year.
- The Recreation Management program provides oversight and accountability for the \$16.6 million recreation, commercial and concession fee programs.
- BLM promotes and supports partnerships, volunteerism and stewardship to enhance recreational and educational experiences for visitors and public land users.
- BLM provides visitor information and services including maps, interpretation and environmental education.

**Take It Outside – BLM's Children in Nature Initiative:** In FY 2009, BLM used \$401,000 of interdisciplinary program funds to support over 80 partnerships that engaged nearly 50,000 children directly in outdoor and environmental education activities on the public lands. The Bureau spent \$8 per participant and was successful in leveraging funds at a 10:1 ratio and generating an additional \$2+ million in external contributions for this program in 2008.

### **Critical Factors**

The following represent the primary critical factors facing the BLM's Recreation Management program:

- **Urban Growth:** As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities has increased each year. Over 4,000 communities (23 million people) live within 30 miles of public lands, and 40 percent of the public lands are within a day's drive of 16 major urban areas with a population of more than 40 million.
- **Public Demand:** Visitation to BLM public lands has increased from 51 million visitors in 2001 to almost 57 million in 2008.
- **Public Access Conflict:** Off-highway vehicle use on public lands continues to increase. In response, BLM is implementing a comprehensive and interdisciplinary approach in developing travel management plans and implementing actions to address the demand for public services, ensure public health and safety, protect natural and cultural resources, and reduce use conflicts. BLM addresses travel and transportation planning as well as off-highway vehicle management and restoration needs through Travel Management Plans and the Resource Management Planning process.

- Public Safety and Resource Protection: Increasing urbanization and motorized activities have resulted in BLM law enforcement personnel spending a significant resources on off-highway vehicle, urban and border-related enforcement activities.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The following represent the primary means and strategies that the BLM utilizes in managing the Recreation Management program.

- Improving baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems;
- Balancing off-highway vehicle access and use with resource protection and public access needs by updating and implementing comprehensive travel management plans;
- Expanding visitor information delivery and quality by improving signing and websites, and developing travel maps;
- Ensuring and enhancing visitor health and safety and improving access for the disabled by conducting recreation facility condition assessments and fixing problems or hazards;
- Regulating uses by issuing and monitoring recreation use permits and allocating use for commercial, competitive, organized, and individual uses within specially designated areas;
- Improving accountability and effectiveness by conducting recreation special permits, fee program and fee site business practices assessments, audits and program evaluations;
- Protecting resources, improving services and enhancing the quality of recreational experiences by monitoring visitor use and satisfaction as well as monitoring vehicular use and their effect on resources; and
- Increasing public service by reducing operational costs, emphasizing the use of volunteers, and providing extensive public service opportunities. The recreation program has been particularly successful in engaging volunteers, accounting for almost half of the entire Bureau's volunteer hours (nearly 700,000 hours worth \$15 million in FY 2008) and nearly doubling the seasonal recreation workforce to serve visitors, maintain facilities and restore resources.

### ***Other Funding Sources***

The BLM has been highly successful in using and leveraging appropriated resources.

- The BLM has built a history of innovation, creativity, and partnership success – these partnerships can serve as a tool to meet community growth demands placed on public lands.
- The Recreation program engages corporate and local support from surrounding communities to collaboratively manage recreation resources.
- The Recreation program accounts for a majority of the BLM's partnerships, leveraging a significant amount of non-Federal resources to accomplish shared goals.
- Partnership assistance is largely generated from the Challenge Cost Share program and the Recreation Resources Management program, where outside funding often exceeds a two-or-more-to-one match of Federal appropriations for recreation projects. A typical example of such a relationship occurs frequently with "friends" groups who assist BLM with development, construction and maintenance of trails used by local communities for recreation.
- Recreation fees collected at specific recreation sites provide additional support for recreation services at those sites such as law enforcement, visitor services, habit restoration, and other recreation site expenditures. The BLM anticipates collecting \$15.5

million in recreation fees in 2010. For more information on recreation fee collections, see the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2010, funds will be used to improve outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands:

- Preparing and Implementing Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management - The BLM will complete national policy guidance for travel management plan development and will continue to identify and designate roads and trails for motorized users to access public lands through its Land Use Planning Process.
- Support Renewable Energy - The Recreation program assist in the analysis of renewable energy projects and provide improved Visual Resource Management (VRM) guidance.
- Implement Youth Programs - BLM proposes to use \$2.5 million of new recreation program funds to oversee BLM's Youth and Careers in Nature initiative, which is a part of the Secretary's 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps Initiative.
- Recreation Permits and Fee Implementation - In 2010, the BLM will enhance dispersed recreation management. Recreation revenues will continue to be returned to recreation sites to improve facilities and services to enhance recreation opportunities.
- Enhancing Partnerships and Promoting Stewardship - Ongoing partnerships recreation groups, non-profit organizations and local communities have enhanced BLM's ability to leverage resources and manage resources at the Field, State, and National level. In addition, the BLM will work with partners to improve delivery of real time information through the internet and provide stewardship ethics information to visitors of the public lands.
- Improve Recreation Management - The BLM will begin to implement new policies and emphasize training that accelerates BLM's transition to a business-oriented, ecosystem services-based management framework.
- Ensuring Public Health, Safety and Accessibility - The program provides for the daily and routine operations and maintenance of over 3500 facilities including campgrounds, picnic areas, major interpretive center facilities and thousands of miles of trails. The BLM must ensure that facilities are in good condition, attractive, accessible and safe.
- Conducting Customer/Visitor Service Satisfaction Surveys - This annual survey measures performance success in providing quality visitor services.
- The BLM received a \$1.0 million increase from Congress in 2009 to support the National Scenic and Historic trails program, and this increase will be carried forward in 2010.
- The BLM plans to increase the objective of:
  - Providing outreach through interpretation and environmental education by 1,464 outreach activities from 2009 to 2010;
  - Inventory 63,319 more acres of recreation resources in 2010 than in 2009;
  - Assess 243 more miles of linear recreation resources (Trails and Rivers) in 2010 than in 2009; and
  - Evaluate 98,681 more acres of recreation areas in 2010 than in 2009

**Performance Measures**

- **Satisfied visitors:** An estimated 55 million people will visit BLM public lands in 2009. 92% of visitors surveyed in 2008 expressed satisfaction with the quality of their recreation experience;
- **Facility maintenance:** Maintained more than 3,650 recreation sites, visitor centers and facilities with 94% assessed in good to very good condition in 2008;
- **Interpretive Services:** Conducted over 6,746 different public education and outreach programs to public land visitors and served 10 million visitors in 2008;
- **Partnerships and Leveraging resources:** The program is a leader in promoting BLM partnerships, representing about half of the agency's external partnership and volunteer hours in 2008; these contributions were worth more than \$15 million to the Bureau in 2008.

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience (SP/PART)	91% 91/ 100	97% 97/ 100	93% 93/ 100	93% 93/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	0%	93% 93/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$23,666	\$20,764	\$18,774	\$24,152	\$21,915	\$22,202	\$22,300	+\$98	\$22,300
Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)	\$260,064	\$214,059	\$201,874	\$259,700	\$238,208	\$241,328	\$242,391	+\$1,063	\$239,785
Comments:	Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%. BLM hosted over 57 million visitors in 2008, and 1% equals 570,000 visitors.								
Percent of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas (SMRA) in good or fair condition. (Bur/PART)	90%	92%	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	94% 365/388	0%	94% 365/388
Comments:	This measure 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.								
Percent of recreation units with current management plan (SP)	new measure	new measure	55% 199/ 362	56% 201/ 362	58% 210/362	61% 220/ 362	64% 230/ 362	+3%	69% 250/ 362
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$1,757	\$2,373	\$2,441	\$2,478	\$2,485	+\$7	\$2,485
Actual/Projected Cost per Unit (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$8,829	\$11,808	\$11,623	\$11,261	\$10,806	-\$455	\$9,940
Percent of priority recreation facilities that meet applicable accessibility standards (SP/PART)	7% 36/ 499	8% 39/ 512	8% 41 / 512	8% 43/ 512	8% 43/ 512	9% 45/ 512	9% 47/ 512	0%	10% 53/ 512
Comments:	Performance will remain constant for this measure with a minimum of 2 additional recreation facilities meeting applicable accessibility standards each year. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure. 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.								
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP/PART)	82%	91%	81% 81/ 100	81% 81/ 100	94% 94/ 100	93% 93/ 100	94% 94/ 100	+1%	95% 95/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$45,461	\$24,355	\$32,563	\$32,775	\$35,708	+\$2,933	\$35,708

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of visitors satisfied (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$561,251	\$300,676	\$346,412	\$352,419	\$360,591	+\$6,403	\$356,755
Comments:	This measure includes an increase of \$2,500,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which will result in 1,464 programs and interpretive products and a 1% increase in satisfaction among visitors. Facilitated programs include all deliverable interpretive products and include a wide range of signs, kiosks, interpretive displays, websites, and educational programs, which may reach thousands of individual visitors. In 2009, the target of 93% is an adjustment to the large increase in 2008.								
Overall condition of trails and campgrounds as determined by the Facilities Condition Index. (SP)	new measure	new measure	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.0	0.9 12,709/ 14,712
Percent of visitors satisfied with services provided by commercial recreational operations. (SP)	new measure	new measure	No report	Establish Baseline	No report	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,226	\$8,246	+\$20	\$8,246
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comments:	A Customer satisfaction survey was developed in 2008. First data will be reported in 2009.								
Percent of customers satisfied with the value for fee paid (SP)	85% 85/ 100	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	80% 80/ 100	80% 80/ 100	81% 81/ 100	+1%	83% 83/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$1,118	\$515	\$670	\$751	\$756	\$757	+\$1	\$757
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Satisfied Customers (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$13	\$5,988	\$7,791	\$9,390	\$9,450	\$9,356	-\$94	\$9,120
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection (SP)	15%	15%	3% 3/ 100	+0%	3% 3/ 100				
Cost per visitor at developed recreational fee sites. (Bur/PART)	\$1.23	\$1.44	\$1.14	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$0.00	\$1.50
Percent of DOI public lands management units where travel management plans or equivalent regulatory or policy documents are completed. (SP)	new measure	new measure	39% 61/ 155	41% 63/ 155	46% 71/ 155	47% 73/ 155	48% 75/ 155	+1%	52% 81/ 155

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Comments:	Travel management plans and OHV area use designations are completed through the BLM's Resource Management Planning (RMP) process. Over 83% of the BLM lands have been designated limited to roads or trails or closed to motorized use.								
Provide Outreach Through Interpretation and Environmental Education (number)	3,483	5,577	5,811	6,746	9,659	6,725	8,189	+1,464	8,189
Inventory Recreation Resources (acres).	7,674,125	21,107,796	8,985,480	8,500,000	8,651,633	9,336,681	9,400,000	+63,319	9,000,000
Assess Linear Recreation Resources (miles).	22,534	16,261	17,320	17,500	16,507	13,457	13,700	+243	15,000
Evaluate Recreation Areas (acres).	6,934,674	8,238,004	6,924,093	6,887,165	7,057,965	7,901,319	8,000,000	+98,681	8,000,000

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## Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity		2,008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Oil and Gas Mgt	\$	90,200	79,478	+2,058	+8,800	90,336	+10,858
	FTE	599	519	0	0	609	90
Oil and Gas APD Processing Fund	\$	25,500	36,400	0	+9,100	45,500	+9,100
	FTE	270	350	0	0	350	0
Offsetting Fees	\$	-22,052	-36,400	0	-9,100	-45,500	-9,100
Coal Mgt	\$	9,372	9,533	+206	0	9,739	+206
	FTE	75	75	0	0	75	0
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	\$	10,301	10,402	+212	0	10,614	+212
	FTE	83	83	0	0	83	0
Total Activity	\$	113,321	99,413	+2,476	+8,800	110,689	11,276
	FTE	1,027	1,027	0	0	1,117	+90

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In 2008, onshore Federal lands produced 42 percent of the Nation's coal, 14 percent of the natural gas and five percent of domestically produced oil. Other important mineral resources produced from public lands include uranium, gold, silver, gypsum, sodium, potassium, phosphate, building stone, sand and gravel.

The BLM oil and gas management program is one of the most important mineral leasing programs in the Federal government. The oil and gas management program goal is to provide access to oil and gas and geothermal resources, where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities in an environmentally sound way. There are currently over 80,000 Federal onshore oil and gas wells, which in 2008 produced approximately 105 million barrels of oil and 3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Royalties collected from this production totaled approximately \$1.1 billion from oil production and \$2.4 billion from natural gas production.

The BLM presently manages 480 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status. These leases generated over 6,400 megawatt-hours of electrical power and provide alternative heat sources for direct-use commercial endeavors. Geothermal generates over \$12.0 million in federal royalties each year.

The BLM has responsibility for coal leasing on approximately 570 million acres where the coal mineral estate is owned by the Federal Government. Coal is used to generate approximately 50 percent of the nation's electricity, and the electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) accounts for about 92 percent of all coal consumed in the U.S. Federal coal

provides approximately 42 percent of the nation's coal production, and coal from federal lands accounts for about 23 percent of all electricity produced in the U.S.

The BLM provides other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and other economic development needs. Demand is increasing worldwide for non-energy solid minerals such as potassium, phosphate, sodium and potash which are used in fertilizers, feed additives, oil and gas drilling fluids, soaps and detergents. The program processes sales and permits for mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays. These common materials are essential to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings, including those used by BLM to fulfill its land management objectives. Mineral materials are also essential for building and maintaining energy development and production infrastructure and facilities.

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

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Oil and Gas (\$000)</b>	90,200	79,478	2,058	+8,800	90,336	+10,858
FTE	599	519	0	+90	609	+90
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>APD Fees</b>	25,500	36,400	0	0	45,500	+9,100
<b>Offsetting Collections</b>	-22,052	-36,400	0	0	-45,500	-9,100
POF: Energy Act Permit Processing Fund (9141)	21,000	21,000			0	
POF: Energy Act Geothermal Steam Implementation (9131)	2,700	2,700			0	
SCDF: Cost Recoveries (5104)	2,000	2,000			2,000	
POF: Navy Oil Shale Reserve Rest. (9630)						
POF: Navy Petroleum Reserve (9641)	500	0			0	
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
AFMSS: 010-04-01-03-01-0417-00	2,077	1,599			1,655	
LSS: 010-04-01-03-02-0444-00	246	280			290	
RDAWP: 010-04-01-03-02-0445-00	364	511			501	

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Oil and Gas Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Enhance Audit and Compliance	+2,500	+10
• Reduce Alaska Legacy Wells funding	-4,600	0
• Increase base funding to partially offset Section 365 repeal	+11,900	+80
• One-time increase to ship & store oil shale core samples in Colorado	-1,000	
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>+8,800</b>	<b>+90</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for Oil and Gas Management is \$90,336,000 and 609 FTE, a net program change of +\$8,800,000 and +90 FTE.

**Oil & Gas Management Base Funding (+\$11,900,000)** – The 2010 budget proposes an increase of \$11.9 million to partially offset the loss of the estimated \$21 million in mandatory funding due to the proposed termination of the Permit Processing Improvement Fund for pilot offices in 2010. The Administration will re-propose legislation to amend Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to eliminate the Permit Processing Improvement Fund for pilot offices. In 2010, elimination of the projected \$21 million in Permit Processing Improvement

Fund receipts for pilot offices would be compensated for by a \$9.1 million increase in offsetting collections from the permit to drill (APD) processing fees and the \$11.9 million increase in base appropriations.

***Oil and Gas Production Accountability (+\$2,500,000)*** – In 2007, in response to concerns about the Department’s Mineral Revenue Management program, the Secretary of the Interior appointed an independent Royalty Policy Subcommittee to review mineral revenue collection practices. The Subcommittee Report had over 20 recommendations dealing with production accountability. The requested increase of \$2.5 million would accelerate the implementation of the Subcommittee Report recommendations dealing with production accountability. Increasing BLM’s capability to verify production is a crucial aspect of ensuring the Federal government receives a full return from the development of energy resources on the public lands. The BLM proposes to use this funding increase to hire an additional ten Production Accountability Technicians (PAT) in 2010, above the ten Production Accountability Technicians the BLM plans to hire in 2009 using base funding. The additional Production Accountability Technicians would increase the number of production accountability reviews performed each year, one of the most critical components of the Oil and Gas Management program. This increase also complements the Minerals Management Service’s initiative to address production accountability and verification.

***Oil and Gas APD Fee (+\$9,100,000)*** – The 2010 budget proposes to increase offsetting collections generated from APD fees by \$9.1 million over the 2009 Enacted level of \$36.4 million for a total of \$45.5 million. The APD fee would be increased from \$4,000 to \$6,500 per APD in 2010 using the same authority as Congress imposed through appropriations language in 2009. The proposed \$6,500 fee for processing APDs will generate an estimated \$45.5 million in offsetting collections, based upon an expected 7,000 APDs received in 2010. The fee increase is due to field office’s increased costs for processing APDs. The main reason for the increase in costs is additional environmental review costs. All the field offices are incurring additional costs to meet Threatened & Endangered Species requirements. The increased cost in the APD will have a minor effect on the number of APDs submitted, as the fees represent only a very small percentage of the market value of these Federal oil and natural gas resources.

***Alaska Legacy Well Remediation (-\$4,600,000)*** – In 2010, the BLM is expecting to fully fund the Drew Point site remediation with funding provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The budget retains \$1.0 million of Alaska Legacy Well base funding to continue site investigations and monitoring in 2010.

***2009 Earmark: Oil Shale Core Samples in Colorado (-\$1,000,000)*** – The 2009 enacted budget provided a \$1.0 million increase to ship and store oil shale core samples in Colorado. This work has been completed and the funds are no longer needed. This one-time earmark is eliminated from the 2010 proposed budget.

**ALASKA OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT FUNDING**

<b>Oil and Gas (\$000)</b>	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010 President's Budget	Change from 2009 (+/-)
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	8,564	8,564	8,564	0
Alaska Legacy Wells*	5,600	5,600	1,000	-4,600
North Slope Science Initiative	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
Gas Hydrates Research	425	0	0	0

\* Amounts only reflect funding from the Oil and Gas Management subactivity. Alaska Legacy Well remediation has also been funded by other sources. In 2008, \$3.8 million was spent on the East Teshepuk site remediation (in addition to the \$8.7 million spent in 2007). Also in 2008, \$1.8 million was spent on the Atigaru site remediation. In 2009, \$5.6 million was spent on Atigaru site remediation. Also in 2009, a Secretarial Section 102 transfer provided an additional \$8.9 million for the Atigaru site remediation. Of funding provided in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, \$23.6 million has been allocated for the Drew Point site remediation to be completed in 2009 and 2010.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW*****Program Components***

The BLM Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. The primary program components are:

- Conducting oil and gas lease sales.
- Administering existing oil and gas leases.
- Processing oil and gas APDs and subsequent modifications.
- Inspecting existing oil and gas authorizations.
- Inspecting producing oil and gas wells and ensure proper reporting of production.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases, APDs and other authorizations.
- Approving reservoir management agreements to provide for orderly development of oil and gas fields.
- Evaluating oil and gas fields for drainage, and taking administrative actions, if necessary, to protect federal mineral interests.
- Protecting the environment by plugging and reclaiming orphan oil and gas wells drilled by previously existing oil and gas companies and Alaska Legacy Wells originally drilled by the Federal Government (United States Navy and United States Geological Survey).
- Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing operational activities on oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners on approximately 3,700 Indian oil and gas leases.
- Providing advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and Indian mineral owners.

The BLM currently manages a large and complex oil and gas program that includes:

- Approximately 55,000 federal oil and gas leases
- Approximately 47 million acres under lease

Of those:

- Approximately 23,000 leases are in production
- Approximately 13 million acres are in production

Production from Federal lands:

- Over 80,000 Federal onshore oil and gas wells
- Approximately 3 trillion cubic feet of natural gas or 14 percent of the Nation's natural gas
- Approximately 105 million barrels or five percent of the Nation's oil production

Royalties collected in 2008:

- Approximately \$1.1 billion from oil production
- Approximately \$2.4 billion from natural gas production

### ***Critical Factors***

The primary critical factors impacting the program are:

- BLM must analyze complex impacts and mitigation in associated environmental documents for areas with increasing complexity of environmental issues.
- Costs for processing APDs have risen due to the increasing level of difficulty in mitigating environmental impacts.
- Costs for offering lease sales have risen due to the increasing level of protests and appeals.
- As oil and gas production increases, the BLM will need to increase monitoring production and provide inspection and enforcement activity.
- BLM must analyze complex environmental issues in environmental documents prior to oil, gas and geothermal lease sales.
- As production activity increases, the BLM must increase the number of oil, gas and geothermal inspections and increase efforts to detect incidences of oil and gas theft.
- BLM is experiencing problems with employee retention due to retirements and much higher salaries offered by private industry.

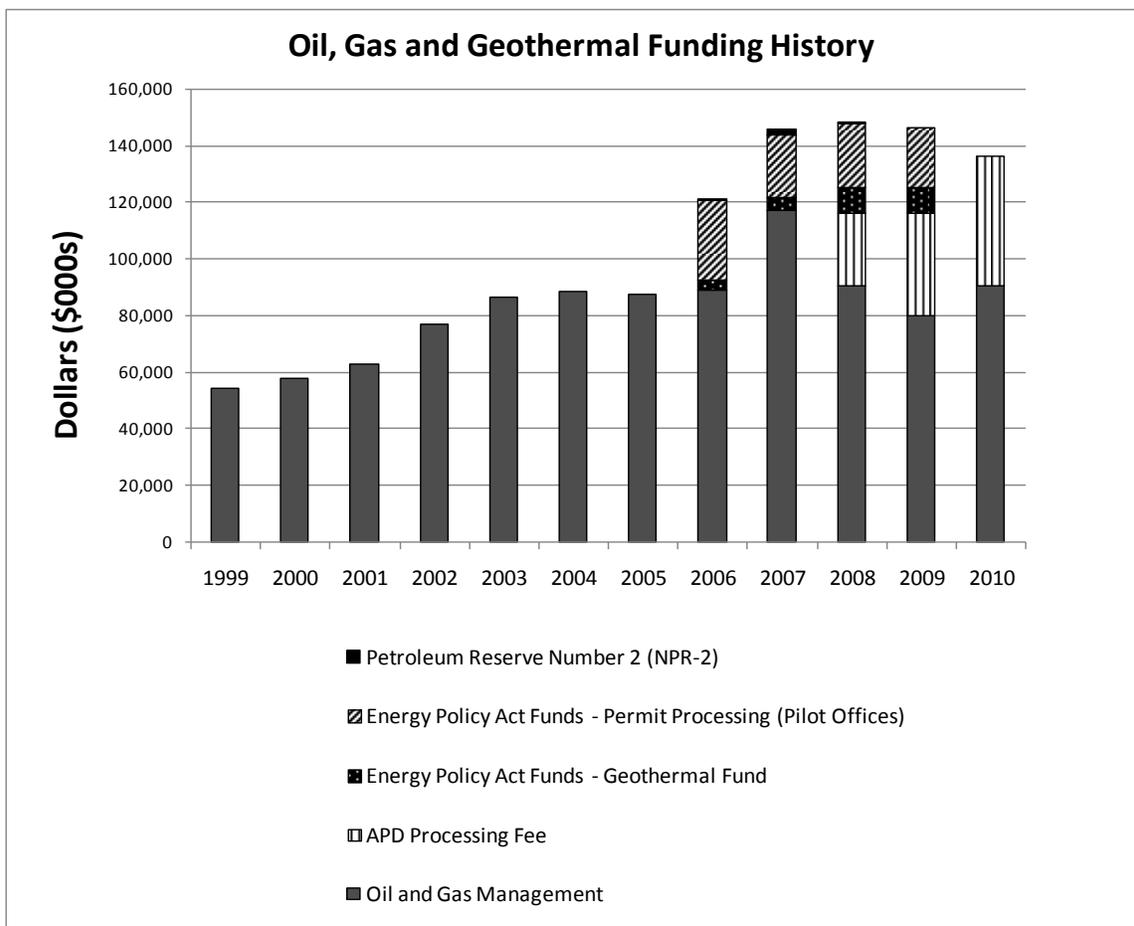
### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

The recent program funding history includes:

- Prior to 2006, the oil and gas management program was completely funded by one funding source, the Oil and Gas Management subactivity.
- In 2006, the Energy Policy Act of 2005 provided three additional funding sources:
  - A new Permit Processing Improvement Fund for seven pilot offices to establish integrated, multi-agency offices to streamline permitting of oil and gas wells. This funding source was authorized for a period of ten years.

- A new Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund to process geothermal leases and geothermal use authorizations. This funding source was authorized for a period of five years.
- A new revenue account to manage Petroleum Reserve Number 2 (NPR-2). This funding source was authorized for a period of three years.
- In 2007, funding for non-pilot offices was increased by \$9.2 million.
- In 2008, the 2008 Consolidated Appropriations Act provided for a one-time APD processing fee of \$4,000 to be submitted with each APD. The Oil and Gas APD Processing Fund (APD fees), was offset by a reduction in the Oil and Gas Management funding (no net increase in total program funding). The 2009 Omnibus Appropriation Act provided for continuation of the \$4,000 APD processing fee.

The figure below shows a history of oil, gas and geothermal funding since 1999.

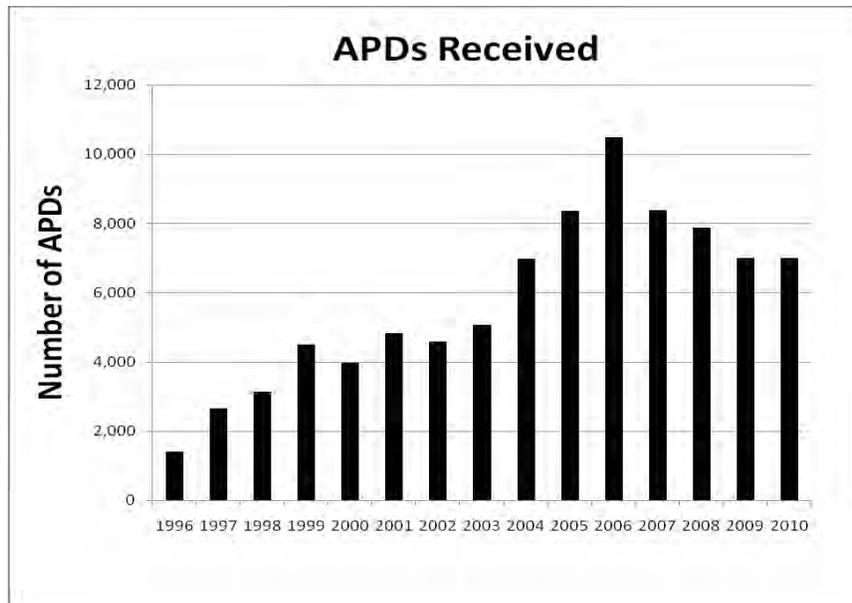


The figure above does not include the fixed fee service charges of \$1.0 – 2.0 million per year.

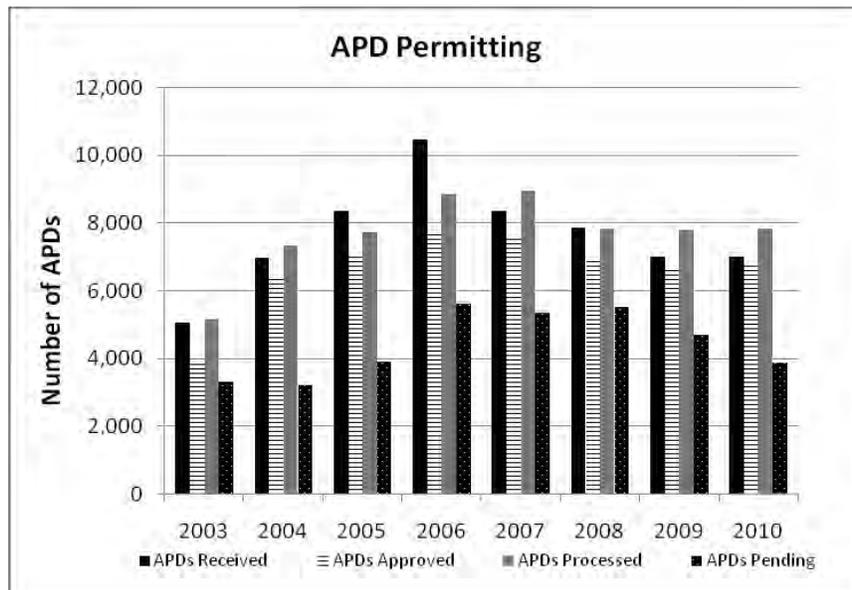
## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

### Accomplishments

Since 1996, the number of new APDs has risen dramatically, as shown on the figure below. The BLM has expanded its capability to process APDs to handle the increasing demand.

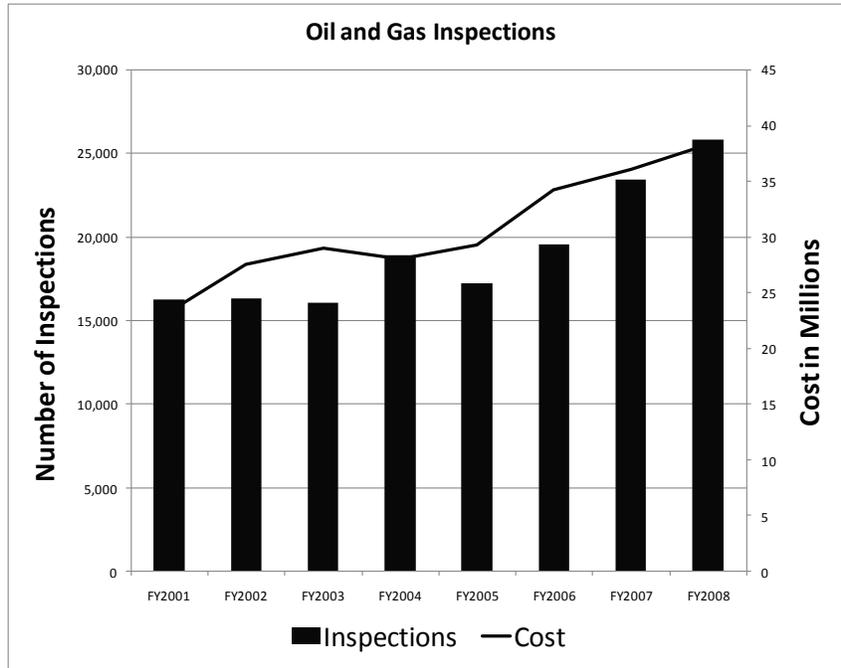


As shown below, the number of pending APDs awaiting approval is projected to decline in 2009 and 2010, as shown on the figure below. Approval times and number of pending APDs vary with the complexity of resource issues to be analyzed in environmental documents.



Note: APDs Processed means approved, rejected, rescinded, withdrawn or cancelled.

The BLM currently performs over 25,000 oil and gas inspections per year. The numbers of inspections, inspectors, and annual costs have risen over the last seven years, as shown on the figure below, due to the increasing number of required inspections. In the last seven years, the average cost per inspection has dropped from approximately \$1,700 to \$1,500.



The BLM performs several different types of oil and gas inspections each year. The table below shows a breakout of inspections completed, planned and required in 2010 compared to previous years.

	FY 2007 Completed	FY 2008 Completed	FY 2009 Planned	FY 2010 Estimated
<b>Production Inspections</b>				
1. High Production Leases*	512	377	832	840
2. Other	5,873	5,009	6,272	6,500
<b>PI Total</b>	<b>6,385</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>7,104</b>	<b>7,340</b>
<b>Other Inspections</b>				
1. Drilling Inspections	2,894	2,681	2,860	2,780
2. Abandonment Inspections	940	967	1,120	1,100
3. Workover inspections	327	218	318	400
4. Environmental Inspections	11,911	14,684	12,787	12,910
5. Record Verification Inspections	887	1,615	1,848	1,900
6. Undesirable Event Inspections**	231	316	267	270
7. Alleged Theft**	1	3	0	0
<b>Other Total</b>	<b>17,191</b>	<b>20,484</b>	<b>19,200</b>	<b>19,360</b>
<b>Total Inspections</b>	<b>23,576</b>	<b>25,870</b>	<b>26,304</b>	<b>26,700</b>

\* The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act requires that leases with high production be inspected at least once a year. All other inspection requirements are set by BLM policy.

\*\* These inspections are on an as-needed basis.

**Performance Measures**

The overall 2010 performance is expected to be similar to 2009 and 2008. The following performance measures are indicative of the proposed performance changes in the Oil and Gas Management program.

- **Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill:** The percentage of leases with approved APDs is expected to decrease slightly due to an overall increase in the number of active leases. A slightly higher percentage of proposed drilling is expected on leases with existing production. As the price of oil and gas decreases, operators tend to focus more of their drilling activities adjacent to existing production since these are lower risk wells.
- **Percent of fluid mineral permit and lease applications processed (APDs):** The percentage of APDs processed is expected to remain at the same level since the number of APDs processed and received per year is expected to be about the same.
- **Percent of required fluid mineral inspections and enforcement reviews completed:** The percentage of required inspections completed is expected to decrease slightly due to an overall increase in the number of required inspections. The number of planned inspections is expected to increase as additional funding is directed towards the inspection and enforcement program including production accountability.

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill. [SP]	52% 23,511/ 45,479	47% 22,859/ 48,423	44% 21,612/ 49,152	44% 21,762/ 49,731	42% 23,289/ 55,546	42% 23,439/ 56,436	41% 23,589/ 57,326	-1%	42% 25,337/ 60,326
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$13,289	\$15,250	\$16,666	\$15,410	\$20,026	\$19,884	\$17,384	-\$2,500	\$17,384
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per lease (in dollars)</i>	\$565	\$667	\$737	\$708	\$860	\$848	\$737	-\$111	\$687
Comments:	This measure included funding for the development of a commercial oil shale leasing program which was completed in 2009. In 2010, \$2,500,000 will be shifted internally to increase oil and gas production accountability. This measure counts the number of leases that have a well drilled that is producible. 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. In 2008, there was an increase in the number of leases (growth in the denominator for this measure) but the leases in effect that are producible (the numerator) has not kept pace with this growth because firms sometimes acquire leases for future drilling without drilling a producible well for several years.								
Average acreage disturbed per permitted energy exploration or development activity. (SP)	2.3 acres 10,882/ 4,682	2.3 acres 13,442/ 5,798	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 10,127/ 4,822	0	2.1 10,062/ 4,791
The average full cost of processing Applications for (fluid energy) Permit to Drill (APDs). (Bur/PART)	\$3,494	\$3,712	\$5,091 \$45,631,397/ 8,964	\$4,626 \$42,817,697/ 9,255	\$6,329 \$49,656,365/ 7,846	\$6,370 \$49,660,000/ 7,796	\$6,500 \$51,025,000/ 7,850	+\$130 +\$1,365,000/ +54	\$6,500 \$51,025,000 7,850
Percent of fluid minerals permit and lease applications processed. (SP/PART)	63% 7,317/ 11,662	62% 8,776/ 14,131	107% 8,964/ 8,370	64% 9,255/ 14,381	59% 7,846/ 13,225	59% 7,796/ 13,306	59% 7,850/ 13,371	0%	59% 7,850/ 13,297
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$41,587	\$47,098	\$69,594	\$50,387	\$69,242	\$71,142	\$72,842	+\$1,700	\$72,842
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per APD (in dollars)</i>	\$5,684	\$5,367	\$7,804	\$5,444	\$8,825	\$9,125	\$9,279	+\$154	\$9,279
Comments:	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). Cost shown includes APDs, Sundry Notices, and Geophysical Permits.								

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Develop a commercial oil shale leasing program by 2008. [SP]	new measure	new measure	35% 35/ 100	80% 80/ 100	80% 80/ 100	100% 100/ 100	Measure Complete	0%	Measure Complete
Comments:	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% were completed in 2008. Previous work on the draft regulations counts as 30%, and the final regulations will make up the last 20% which were completed in 2009.								
Fluid Minerals: Number of acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP )	new measure	new measure	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,580/ 10,258	0%	25% 2,580/ 10,258
Number of pending cases of permits that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APDs) (Bur/PART)	2,461	2,310	1,932	1,872	1,759	1,725	1,700	-25	1,625
Improve customer satisfaction rating with energy resources permitting process. (Bur/PART)	No Survey Measured Biennially	52% 52/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	54% 54/ 100	53% 53/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	53% 53/ 100	0%	54% 54/ 100
Percent of required fluid mineral inspections and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PART)	97% 17,884/ 18,437	84.4% 19,405/ 22,979	81% 23,798/ 29,353	88% 23,640/ 26,873	97% 25,444/ 26,249	97% 25,444/ 26,249	95% 26,700/ 28,100	-2%	95% 26,700/ 28,100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$30,055	\$34,980	\$37,560	\$40,521	\$41,296	\$41,896	\$44,996	+\$3,100	\$44,996
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>	\$1,681	\$1,803	\$1,578	\$1,714	\$1,623	\$1,647	\$1,685	+\$38	\$1,685
Comments:	In 2010, a \$2,500,000 increase for oil and gas production accountability workload which is included in this measure. In 2010, the BLM will increase the number of inspections completed by 1256, or 5%. The number of required inspections, however, will also increase by 1851, or 7%. Because the required inspections are increasing faster than the inspections completed the result is a decrease in overall percentage completed of 2%. The BLM continues to hire and train new inspectors to keep pace with required inspections. 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.								

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of fluid minerals safety violations (incidents of non-compliance) corrected by operators with first notice. (SP/PART)	96.5% 8,358/ 8,706	95.6% 2,633/ 2,754	96% 3,693/ 3,843	96% 3,698/ 3,848	92% 3,468/ 3,757	92% 3,468/ 3,757	93% 3,494/ 3,757	+1%	95% 3,569/ 3,757
Develop and Issue Fluid Mineral Leases. (number)	3,115	3,050	3,498	3,610	2,619	2,889	2,500	-389	2,500
Process Fluid Minerals Applications for Permit to Drill. (number)	7,436	7,585	8,964	9,255	7,846	7,796	7,850	+54	7,850
Process Oil and Gas Reservoir Management Agreements. (number)	1,962	1,967	1,960	1,907	2,033	1,615	1,615	0	1,615
Process Sundry Notices. (number)	38,576	45,564	59,904	59,900	50,401	40,499	41,000	+501	41,000
Conduct Fluid Mineral Inspection and Enforcement. (number)	17,255	19,567	23,438	23,640	25,870	26,304	26,700	+396	27,000
Resolve Fluid Mineral Drainage Cases. (number)	1,038	879	851	872	1,028	893	893	0	893

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## Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

### Subactivity: Coal Management

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Coal (\$000)</b>	9,372	9,533	206	0	9,739	+206
FTE	75	75	0	0	75	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Coal Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
.		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for Coal Management is \$9,739,000 and 75 FTE.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The BLM Coal Management Program is responsible for providing access to energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. The primary program components are:

- Conducting coal lease sales.
- Administering existing coal leases.
- Processing coal exploration licenses.
- Processing coal resource recovery and protection plans.
- Inspecting coal exploration licenses for compliance and producing coal mines to ensure proper reporting of coal production.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases and authorizations.
- Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

The BLM currently manages a large and complex coal program that includes:

- 300 Federal coal leases
- Approximately 472,000 acres under lease

Production from Federal lands:

- Provides 42 percent of the Nation's coal production
- Federal coal generates 23 percent of the Nation's electricity

Federal coal production in 2000 – 2008:

- Approximately 4.0 billion tons of coal produced

Royalties collected in 2000 – 2008:

- Approximately \$4.1 billion from coal production

### ***Critical Factors***

The primary critical factors impacting the program are:

- One very important factor that continues to affect the Coal Management Program is the availability of qualified Coal Management Specialists. Over 40 percent of the BLM's Engineers, Geologists, and Land Law Adjudicators will be eligible for retirement by 2010. The best way to prepare new employees to successfully accomplish coal workloads is to have them trained for approximately one year before retiring employees leave.
- In addition to reviews by cooperating agencies, coal leasing requires the consent of surface owners prior to holding a lease sale. BLM encourages these surface owners to participate in the land use planning process. The lease applicant is encouraged to acquire surface owner consent prior to submitting the lease application.
- The BLM continues to work with the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, and other Federal and State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes to minimize the time necessary to provide access to coal.
- The BLM and the Department of Labor are developing a Memorandum of Understanding delineating roles and responsibilities and action plans necessary to provide underground employees a safer workplace to develop Federal coal.
- The BLM is adopting the recommendations for production accountability improvements developed in the Report to the Royalty Policy Committee, Mineral Revenue Collection from Federal and Indian Lands and the Outer Continental Shelf. This will ensure that trust responsibilities are fulfilled by the BLM.
- Ensuring environmental protection and maximum recovery of coal resources continues to be a priority for BLM.

***Means and Strategies***

The following are means and strategies the BLM uses to in the coal management program:

- The BLM has instituted new procedures for processing Lease by Applications submitted by the coal industry. The new procedures should speed up lease processing in the Powder River Basin area where nearly 88 percent of the Federal coal is produced. For example, the BLM is instituting the use of one environmental document to process multiple use authorizations (i.e. lease applications, exploration licenses, right of ways etc.) in certain watersheds. This strategy and the addition of personnel needed in Wyoming have made possible the early completion of ten pending Lease by Applications. Completing the ten Lease by Applications earlier could allow for accelerated production from an estimated 3.4 billion tons of in-place coal, along with earlier collection of an estimated \$2.8 billion in bonus bids.
- The BLM is using new technology to generate maps and analyses of coal to be mined and to facilitate mining plan development and evaluation, production verification, and reclamation plans for Federal coal. BLM engineers and geologists now revise data which serves as a basis for multiple analyses of resources, eliminating the need for creating multiple maps.

***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

The coal management program is primarily funded through this subactivity. Other funding sources include:

- The BLM retains the service charges it collects from coal lease document processing. These fees include case-by-case processing fees for competitive coal lease applications, lease modification applications, logical mining unit or modification applications, and royalty rate reduction applications.
- The BLM also recently increased fees for mine and exploration licenses. Lease and lease interest transfer fees also were increased.

***Demands, Trends and Resources***

Although industry has requested that several coal lease sales be suspended for a year, the BLM expects the level of coal activity to rise in the future.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2000 - 2008, the BLM held 42 successful coal lease sales generating \$2.7 billion in accepted bonus bids for approximately 4.0 billion tons of mineable coal on approximately 87,800 federal acres. In 2000 - 2008, approximately 4.0 billion tons of Federal coal was produced with a gross value of \$31.8 billion.

### ***Performance Measures***

The 2010 performance is expected to be similar to 2009 and 2008. The following performance measures are indicative of the proposed performance changes in the Coal Management program.

- ***Number of onshore federal acres under lease for coal development:*** The number of acres under lease is expected to drop slightly in 2010 due to relinquishments. The projected number of lease sales in 2010 and 2009 are expected to decrease due to a lack of capital available for investing in new coal leases, due to softening of the coal market. The softening of the coal market has resulted in two coal lease sales being delayed until 2010 while another is delayed due to the environmental analysis requiring an environmental impact statement.
- ***Percent of coal lease applications processed:*** The percentage of coal lease applications processed is expected to remain at the same level in 2010 and the planned level for 2009, which is a slight increase over 2008. The number of coal lease applications processed per year varies due to timing of the multi-year processes for coal lease applications.
- ***Percent of required coal inspections and enforcement reviews completed:*** The percentage of required coal inspections completed is expected to remain the same in 2010 as the planned in 2009. The BLM is expected to complete all of the required coal inspections in 2009 and 2010.

COAL MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Number of onshore federal acres under lease for coal development. [SP]	453,442	466,652	466,943	467,234	472,337	472,337	470,700	-1,637	470,100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$3,290	\$3,607	\$3,977	\$4,139	\$4,381	\$4,346	\$4,437	+\$91	\$4,437
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>	\$7	\$8	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$0	\$9
Comments:	Major leasing efforts occurred in 2004 and 2005 but relinquishments offset the gains. No significant change is projected for the coal leasing program through 2013. A process is being developed in Wyoming to approve multiple leases at the same time, but this effort is being offset by lower market demands and mergers.								
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP/PART)	31% 12/ 39	20% 9/ 44	14% 5/ 35	25% 9/ 36	10% 4 / 40	19% 8/ 43	19% 8/ 42	0%	22% 8/ 36
Comments:	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, but this effort is being affected by the down turn in the market for coal. This downturn has resulted in 2 lease sales being delayed until 2010 while another is delayed due to the NEPA analysis requiring an EIS instead of an EA.								
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PART)	111% 2,305/ 2,074	109% 2,253/ 2,074	103% 2,636/ 2,552	103% 2,636/ 2,552	111% 2,823/ 2,552	100% 2,799/ 2,799	100% 2,799/ 2,799	0%	100% 2,799/ 2,799
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$1,976	\$2,084	\$2,110	\$2,303	\$2,474	\$2,495	\$2,548	+\$53	\$2,548
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>	\$857	\$925	\$801	\$874	\$877	\$891	\$910	+\$19	\$910
Number of coal post leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (Bur)	384	356	348	335	297	312	312	0	312
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$2,086	\$1,859,051	\$2,392	\$2,404	\$2,799	\$2,609	\$2,664	+\$55	\$2,664
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>	\$5,431	\$5,222	\$6,874	\$7,176	\$9,424	\$8,363	\$8,537	+\$174	\$8,537
Improve customer satisfaction rating with energy resources permitting process. (Bur/PART)	No Survey Measured Biennially	52% 52/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	54% 54/ 100	53% 53/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	53% 53/ 100	0%	54% 54/ 100
Process Coal Leases and Exploration Licenses.	56	44	33	35	35	32	34	+2	34
Process Coal Post Lease Actions.	384	356	342	335	285	305	305	0	295
Inspect and Verify Production at Coal Sites	2,357	2,253	2,636	2,570	2,823	2,789	2,790	+1	2,790

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<b>Activity: Energy and Minerals Management</b> <b>Subactivity: Other Minerals Management</b>
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	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Other Mineral Resources (\$000)</b>	10,301	10,402	212	0	10,614	+212
FTE	83	83	0	0	83	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
•		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for Other Minerals Management is \$10,614,000 and 83 FTE.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**
**Program Components**

The Other Minerals Management Program is composed of two programs:

- Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program includes potassium, phosphorus, sodium, potash, lead and zinc.
  - 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 many chemicals.
- Mineral Materials program includes clay, sand, gravel, and building stone.
  - Used for construction of roads, foundations and buildings.

The Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program is responsible for:

- Conducting lease sales.
- Administering existing leases.
- Processing leasable exploration and mining authorizations.
- Inspecting and monitor existing authorizations.
- Inspecting producing operations to ensure proper reporting of production.

- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases and authorizations.
- Carrying out trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

The Minerals Materials program is responsible for:

- Conducting sales.
- Administering existing contracts and collecting revenue.
- Processing free use permits for State and local governments and non-profit organizations
- Processing exploration and mining authorizations.
- Inspecting existing mineral materials authorizations.
- Inspecting sites to ensure proper reporting of production.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of contracts and authorizations.
- Investigating and taking enforcement actions on unauthorized removal of mineral materials from Federal mineral estate.

### ***Long-Term Goals***

The public lands are the source of important non-energy solid leasable mineral resources and mineral materials for the Nation. These minerals are vital components of basic industry and life in the United States. The Other Minerals Management Program goal is to provide the minerals needed to support local infrastructure and other economic development needs. Demand is increasing worldwide for some products, such as fertilizers generated from non-energy solid leasable minerals, which are used in producing food and alternative energy resources like biofuels, and gilsonite, which is used in drilling fluids for energy exploration. The program processes sales and permits for mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays. These common materials are essential to maintenance and construction of the access that is needed to provide basic land management. Mineral materials are essential for building and maintaining energy development and production infrastructure and facilities.

### ***Critical Factors***

The primary critical factors impacting the program are:

- Increasing number and size of exploration and mining authorizations, including analysis of complex technical issues.
- Analyzing complex environmental issues in environmental documents prior to Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals lease sales and Mineral Materials sales.
- Increasing public controversy with proposed operations as urban growth continues in cities near BLM administered land.
- Conducting inspections of authorized and unauthorized operations.
- As urban development increases and private sources become limited and restricted by zoning, the public and private sectors in the West increasingly look to BLM lands for these resources. There are often no other viable substitutes for federal mineral materials. Increases in mineral materials trespass are expected, particularly on split-estate lands.
- Government agencies continue to demand increasing amounts of materials while developing and maintaining the infrastructure for communities. The BLM provides sand,

gravel and other mineral materials to State and local governments and nonprofit organizations at no cost.

- Employee retirements and hiring and training of new employees

### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

The Other Minerals Management program is primarily funded through appropriation in this subactivity. Other funding sources include:

- The BLM published cost recovery regulations which became effective on November 7, 2005. The rule requires BLM to recover the cost of processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales on a case-by-case basis. Although implementing full cost recovery adds to BLM's capability to complete actions such as material sales, it has taken longer to realize the new revenues than originally anticipated. In 2007, BLM collected a total of \$17,409 for fixed fee cost recoveries related to non-energy leasable minerals management and \$66,120 in mineral material case-by-case fees. BLM will continue to look for opportunities to increase program capabilities to meet industry demand by charging users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.
- Costs of material sales for the pipeline system in Alaska are reimbursed under Public Law 93-153, Section 101, which made amendments to Section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920.
- Funds collected from trespass recovery settlements are used for rehabilitation of damaged property at the trespass site and other sites damaged by past mineral materials operations, pursuant to Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153.

## **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

The workload for the Other Minerals Management Program has increased substantially for the past three years. The average case size has increased resulting in a reduction in the number of cases processed. The average case size has increased due to contractors in metropolitan areas applying for larger quantities to purchase to provide more secure sources of sand and gravel for construction projects. The average case size also has increased due to the BLM increasing efficiency by combining multiple competitive sand and gravel sales into one larger sale and completing one NEPA document for that sale. The number of inspections had remained at a similar level over the past three years. The number of trespass resolutions increased slightly in 2008.

### ***Performance Measures***

The following performance measures are indicative of the proposed performance changes in the Other Minerals Management program.

- ***Number of onshore federal acres under lease or contract for non-energy mineral exploration and development [non-energy leasable minerals and mineral materials]:*** The number of acres under lease or contract is expected to remain the same in 2010 as in 2009 and 2008.
- ***Percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for non-energy minerals:*** The percentage of pending cases of permits and lease applications processed is expected to remain the same in 2010 as in 2009 and 2008.

- ***Mineral Materials disposals, inspections and trespass protection costs divided by 3 year rolling average annual cubic yards disposed:*** The cost of disposals, inspections and lease applications processed per year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals, trespasses and lease applications. The cost of disposals and lease applications processed per year has risen due to the increasing level of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation.

OTHER MINERALS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Number of onshore federal acres under lease or contract for non-energy mineral exploration and development (leasable and saleable minerals). [SP]	new measure	new measure	520,291	520,291	752,706	752,706	752,706	0	752,706
Number of acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. [SP]	12,131	4,151	3,750	3,750	7,375	3,750	3,750	0	3,750
Percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PART)	new measure	101.7% 713/ 701	77% 707/ 922	77% 707/ 922	39% 783/2022	39% 780/ 2000	39% 780/ 2000	0%	39% 780/ 2000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$9,432	\$8,572	\$7,087	\$8,219	\$7,429	\$7,570	+\$141	\$7,570
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per case (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$13,227	\$12,125	\$10,023	\$10,497	\$9,525	\$9,705	+\$180	\$9,705
Comments:	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. In 2008, the BLM was able to increase the number of applications processed, but industry activity increased the number of pending applications by over 200%.								
Percent of non-compliance and trespass actions that are resolved for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PART)	25% 28/ 110	41% 46/112	46% 39/ 85	46% 39/ 85	31% 59/ 188	23% 40/ 180	23% 40/ 180	0%	30% 54/ 180
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$3,493	\$2,983	\$2,863	\$3,049	\$3,242	\$3,235	\$3,300	+\$65	\$3,300
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>	\$124,756	\$64,838	\$73,403	\$78,179	\$54,943	\$80,871	\$82,500	+\$1,629	\$61,110
Average 3 year rolling costs of Mineral Materials disposals, inspections and trespass protection divided by the cubic yards disposed. (Bur/PART)	\$247	\$188	\$119	\$221	\$157	\$228	\$228	\$0	\$228
Comments:	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. Out year targets reflect a more average year.								
Number of non-energy pre and post lease actions processed (Bur)	new measure	new measure	207	207	218	220	220	0	220

OTHER MINERALS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Improve customer satisfaction rating with the non-energy mineral permitting process. (Bur/PART)	80%	92%	No Survey Measured Biennially	92%	72% 72/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	73% 73/ 100	0%	75% 75/ 100
Comments:	The surveys were conducted annually in 2005 and 2006. The surveys were changed to biennial in 2007.								
Process Non-Energy Mineral Licenses, Permits or Leases.	108	15	15	28	58	110	110	0	60
Process Non-Energy Mineral Post Lease Actions.	351	235	195	289	201	250	250	0	250
Process Mineral Material Disposals.	5,478	4,790	4,401	4,496	3,798	3,767	3,800	33	3,900
Inspect and Verify Production at Solid Leasable Mineral Sites-Non Energy.	1,591	1,344	1,516	1,355	1,435	1,165	1,200	-35	1,400
Inspect and Verify Mineral Materials Production.	3,215	3,188	3,238	2,954	3,250	2,904	2,900	-4	3,000



## Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity	2,008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Alaska Conveyance	\$ 36,346	33,382	+727	0	34,109	+727
	FTE 265	257	0	0	257	0
Cadastral Survey	\$ 12,255	12,904	+309	-750	12,463	-441
	FTE 93	93	0	0	93	0
Land and Realty Mgt	\$ 33,649	33,779	+781	+16,100	50,660	+16,881
	FTE 292	292	0	0	292	0
Total Activity	\$ 82,250	80,065	+1,817	+15,350	97,232	+17,167
	FTE 385	642	0	0	642	0

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has three programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands. The Land and Realty Management program authorizes uses of the land for purposes such as for rights-of-way, commercial filming, and communications sites. The Land and Realty Management program also implements changes to land ownership to consolidate public lands, by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes. The Cadastral Survey program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands. The Alaska Conveyance program transfers BLM lands in Alaska to other ownership pursuant to a number of laws.

#### ***Rights-of-Way***

The BLM administers approximately 93,000 rights-of-way on the public lands; these rights-of-way serve communities and provide significant economic benefits to the Nation. A significant number of energy and other companies apply to the BLM each year to obtain right-of-way grants to use the public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Energy-related rights-of-way play an essential part in the transportation of energy sources, from either oil or gas production areas or electricity that has been generated from a variety of sources, such as hydro-power, coal or gas-fired generators, and geothermal, to areas where the energy is used, such as at large communities or in industrial sites. Rights-of-way for communication sites are required to install equipment necessary for the transmission of television broadcasts and the cellular phone network. Rights-of-way provide for the basic infrastructure of a community by meeting the access, power, and communication needs of cities, towns, and rural communities.

The Lands and Realty Management program issues and amends these right-of-way authorizations, conducts on-the-ground inspections to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of the authorization, and conducts studies to determine the suitability of future right-of-way locations and uses.

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<b>Activity: Realty and Ownership Management</b> <b>Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance</b>
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	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Alaska Conveyance (\$000)</b>	36,346	33,382	727	0	34,109	+727
FTE	265	257	0	0	257	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance program is \$34,109,000 and 257 FTE. No program changes are proposed.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**
***Program Components***

The Alaska Conveyance Program consists principally of two divisions – Alaska Lands and Cadastral Survey. These two divisions work in concert to help complete the statutorily mandated process of conveying federal land to the State of Alaska and Alaska Native corporations. The conveyance process is outlined below. Additional aspects of the program are also described.

The conveyance process begins with the filing of land selection applications by individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska. Applications are adjudicated for conformance to law and regulations. On-the ground cadastral surveys are performed to determine boundaries of approved applications. A cadastral survey plat is subsequently produced, approved, and recorded in the Federal land records system. The final action is issuance of a land patent to the applicant based on the federal survey.

In addition to completing land transfers, this program also:

- Administers the townsite trustee program
- Performs surveys for Village corporation reconveyances required under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which constitutes a significant amount of the program's workload.
- Makes administrative title navigability determinations to facilitate conveyance of federal lands
- Manages and processes other land actions such as identifying and reserving federal easements and granting rights-of-way to 3<sup>rd</sup> parties on lands planned for conveyance
- Recovers titles to erroneously conveyed land for re-conveyance
- Supports land records automation and modernization initiatives



Face-to-face meetings with Native stakeholders are required to resolve location of land entitlements. These meetings entail reviewing maps which outline areas prioritized by stakeholders for fulfillment of land entitlement.

Since its inception, the Alaska Conveyance program has **patented 82 million** of the original 150 million acres. **Approximately 68 million** acres, including unsurveyed lands previously transferred by interim conveyance and tentative approval, await final patent to their respective claimants.

### ***Critical Factors***

The Alaska Conveyance program's ability to achieve outcomes is directly affected by a host of factors, most of which relate to the inherent complexity of the conveyance and patenting process, as well as the difficulty involved in sorting through such a large number of conflicting land claims. Critical factors include:

- The conflicts which often arise from competing land claims.
- The cost and time involved in surveying land in Alaska. Much of the land that is being conveyed is located in remote areas that are difficult to reach.
- The most effective method for improving communication with Native clients—face-to-face meetings with Corporate Boards in local communities—requires extensive travel to remote areas of the State.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The Alaska Conveyance program addresses the priorities of the program through:

- Use of the Fiduciary Trust Model, which is designed to provide cadastral services to Tribes, individual Native Americans, and Alaskan Natives. This model locates a BLM Cadastral Surveyor in the BIA Regional Office in Alaska, creates and implements a Certified Federal Surveyor Program, improves the condition of the Public Land Survey System and creates one standardized source of land status information based on cadastral data that delineates the official legal land descriptions. These components

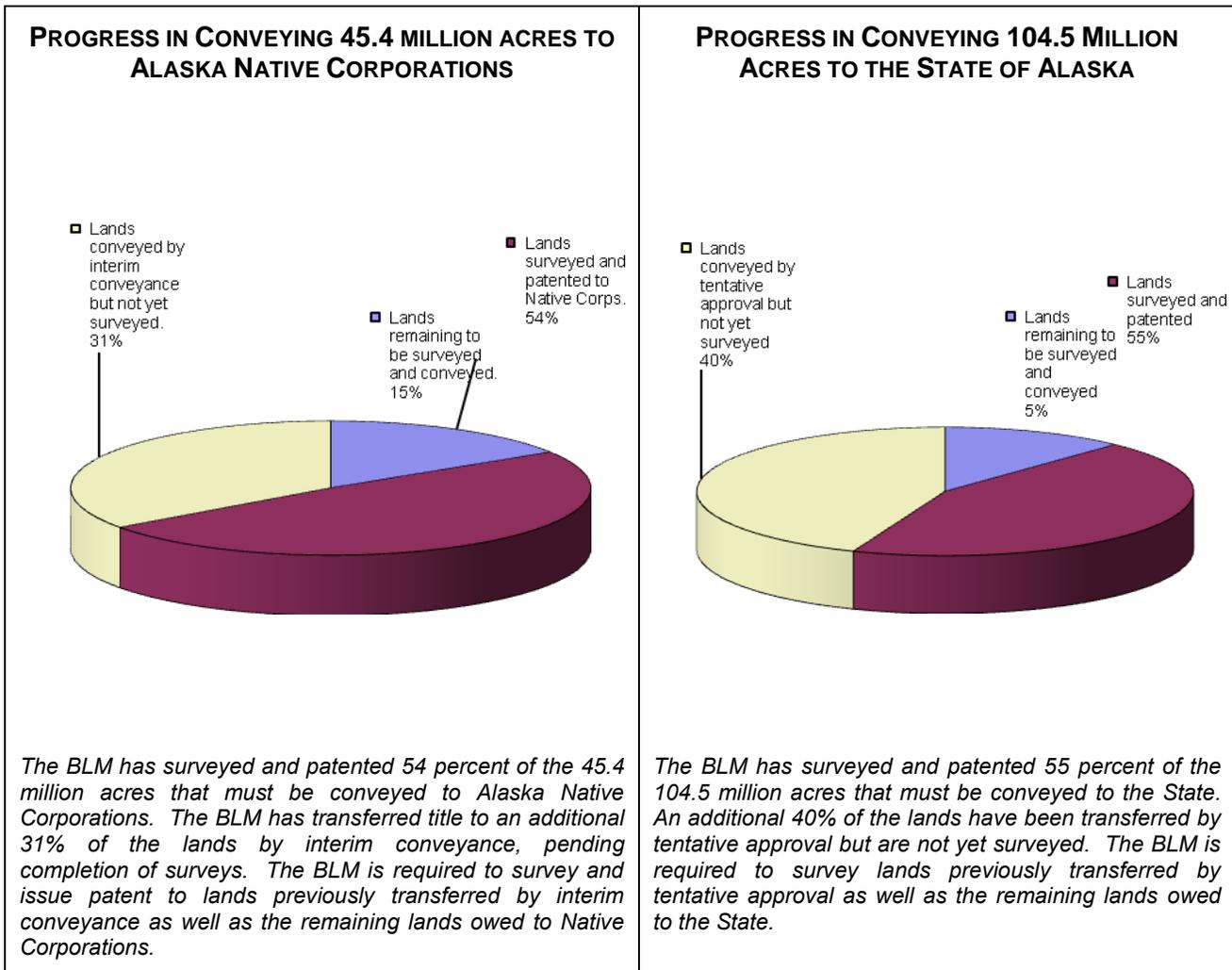
ensure effective stewardship and management of trust assets by providing cadastral survey service to Native American lands.

- Extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with Corporate Boards in local communities, and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

**2009 Program Performance**

The tables below illustrate the BLM’s program performance in surveying of lands being conveyed and transferred to Alaska Native Corporations and the State of Alaska.



**2010 Planned Program Performance**

In 2010, BLM will patent at the higher rate than in 2009 because additional acreage is supported by approved cadastral surveys from prior years. A decrease in the number of miles surveyed in 2007 reduced the number of acres available for patent beginning in 2009 and will delay completion of final patents under the ANCSA and the Alaska Statehood Act.

Much of the program's focus for 2008 and 2009 was to convey as much land as possible, mostly through Interim Conveyance (IC) and Tentative Approval (TA), in order to meet established conveyance goals. Beginning in 2010, the program will shift its focus toward issuing final patents on Conveyances, and hopes to meet the deadlines established by the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (ALTAA) for completing all conveyances.

A shift of focus is planned starting in 2010. In 2010 and beyond, BLM Alaska will turn the focus back to issuing patents, both for conveyance of new acres and to confirm the interim conveyance and tentative approvals. The low number of state patents in 2010 reflects the fact that survey dollars in 2007 and 2008 were focused on native allotments and ANCSA villages. Village selections and native allotments are typically of a smaller acreage than those associated with Regional and State selections. When the focus turns primarily to Regional and State selections in subsequent years, larger acreages will be patented.

In 2010, BLM will also concentrate on transferring legal title to land selections prioritized by Native corporations and the State of Alaska in accordance with Sections 403 and 404 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act. Conveyance priorities that are not yet surveyed will be transferred by interim conveyance or tentative approval. At the end of 2009, BLM plans to have transferred 94 percent of lands owed to Native Corporations through Interim Conveyances and 96 percent of lands owed to the State of Alaska through Tentative Approval. Native corporations and the State have all the rights and obligations of land ownership when they receive an interim conveyance or tentative approval land title document. The ANCSA and the Alaska Statehood Act provide for such lands to subsequently be surveyed and for the land title previously transferred to be confirmed by issuance of a land patent based on the approved cadastral survey.

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Alaska Land Conveyances: Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (Bur/PART)	44% 66,857,025/ 151,113,591	45% 68,396,441/ 150,113,591	50% 74,611,810/ 150,497,040	53% 79,111,810/ 150,497,040	55% 82,245,500/ 150,497,040	55% 82,995,500/ 150,497,040	57% 85,695,500/ 150,497,040	+2%	61% 91,695,500 150,497,040
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$11,157	\$1,070	\$1,046	\$911	\$1,226	\$3,046	\$4,666	+\$1,620	\$4,666
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$7.00	\$0.70	\$0.23	\$0.20	\$0.15	\$4.06	\$1.73	-\$2.33	\$1.73
Comments:	The 2005 actuals contain land patented and interim conveyance work. In 2006, only lands patented are included and interim conveyance is counted in a separate measure. 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. In 2009 and 2010 funding is shifted internally to balance the workloads between interim conveyance and land patented. This multi-year effort will show higher cost in the first years and declining cost beginning in 2010.								
Percent of land processed under IC, TA, relinquishments and rejections to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations. (Bur)	new measure	5% 3,450,882/ 71,550,000	23% 16,359,196/ 71,550,000	31% 21,859,196/ 71,550,000	32% 23,038,496/ 71,550,000	42% 30,188,496/ 71,550,000	45% 32,188,496/ 71,550,000	+3%	53% 38,188,496/ 71,550,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	UNK	\$12,074	\$12,288	\$11,251	\$10,589	\$8,769	\$7,149	-\$1,620	\$7,149
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	UNK	\$3	\$1	\$2	\$9	\$1	\$4	+\$3	\$4
Comments:	Results for this measure require multi-year efforts which may provide results in the current year regardless of a change in funding.								
Approve Cadastral Survey (miles).	7,174	6,328	12,481	5,000	5,957	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
Complete Cadastral Field Survey (miles).	5,199	3,340	1,091	600	1,523	850	850	0	850
Collect Digital Cadastral Data	962	510	495	420	597	430	450	+20	450
Manage Public Land Records	8,276	10,445	13,766	8,000	13,464	13,500	9,500	-4,000	9,500
Process Alaska Native Allotment Conveyances (number).	566	351	482	200	228	200	50	-150	50

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Patent Alaska State Conveyances (acres).	2,060,995	903,830	4,765,000	3,000,000	5,912,303	250,000	200,000	-50,000	500,000
Patent Alaska Native Corporation Conveyances (acres).	1,466,162	674,956	1,458,214	1,500,000	1,721,387	500,000	2,500,000	+2,000,000	2,500,000
Process Alaska Native Allotment Selections (parcels approved, processed but not approved).	N/A	1,145	3,161	500	1,362	1,000	250	-750	200
Convey Alaska State Selections (acres tentative approved, acres rejected, and acres relinquished).	N/A	1,645,709	2,407,615	1,500,000	2,094,680	3,750,000	1,000,000	-2,750,000	1,000,000
Process Alaska Native Corp Selections (acres interim conveyed, acres rejected, and acres relinquished).	N/A	1,804,028	10,500,699	4,000,000	4,584,620	3,400,000	1,000,000	-2,400,000	1,000,000
<p>Alaska Conveyance and Lands is responsible for reporting data for the following measures: A) Boundary/Survey: Percent of cadastral survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded; B) Boundary/Survey: Percent of Surveys approved within eighteen (18) months of the funding date. These measures are listed under Cadastral Surveys (BLM Subactivity 1420), but are not shown above because they are not Alaska specific measures. The performance for each of these measures is computed by compiling data submitted by all BLM state offices. The measures shown above for Alaska are reported as a performance follow-up action to the 2004 Realty and Lands program assessment.</p>									

## Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

### Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Cadastral Survey (\$000)</b>	12,255	12,904	309	-750	12,463	-441
FTE	93	93	0	0	93	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
Trust Fund: Public Survey (7130)						
Transfer: USFS Cadastral (9820)						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
GLO 010-04-01-03-02-0416-04	35	40			40	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Cadastral Survey

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Congressional earmark - GIS Cadastral Mapping in Utah	-750	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>-750</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Cadastral Survey program is \$12,463,000 and 93 FTE. Program decrease of -\$750,000 and 0 FTE from the FY 2009 enacted level.

**2009 Earmark: GIS Cadastral mapping in Utah (-\$750,000)** – The 2009 enacted budget provided a \$750,000 increase for GIS Cadastral mapping in Utah. Funding for this one-time earmark is eliminated from the 2010 budget.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Cadastral Surveys program provides direct support to BLM's minerals, realty, law enforcement, forestry, recreation, and fire programs. Increasingly, demand for cadastral products and services have been for the purpose of supporting renewable energy including wind, solar and geothermal projects. Cadastral surveys are the foundation for all land title records in the United States and provide Federal and tribal land managers with information necessary for the management of their lands. More information on BLM Cadastral Surveys can be found at: [http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/cadastralsurvey/program\\_description.html](http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/more/cadastralsurvey/program_description.html)

The program provides expert, professional guidance, clearly defined boundaries, and other location information for the protection and utilization of Federal lands. Through providing these

products and services, BLM is better prepared to manage risks related to land boundary location as it strives to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of future generations.

### **Program Components**

The Cadastral Survey program has developed an array of new and innovative survey-related products and services. These new products and services, beyond the traditional “Federal Authority Survey”, have been designed and developed to address the financial and time-sensitive challenges of today’s BLM Manager. These new products are specific to federal interest lands and address the following:

- Provide modern location data and tools for more efficient and effective surface and subsurface management.
- Properly determine and post boundaries to remove any “assumed liability” and to make boundaries more visible and user-friendly, reducing the propensity for inadvertent trespass.
- Locate property corners of the public lands to provide accurate and precise spatial management tools for managers. Established and secure boundaries greatly improve relationships and goodwill among adjacent landowners.
- Satellite imagery, in conjunction with modern cadastral surveys or survey related products, assists in determining and locating “jurisdictional boundaries” of law enforcement to better map areas of illegal activity, i.e. drug activity and cultural-site vandalism and theft.
- Update and modernize riparian boundaries where resources and land values are at a premium.
- Determine and locate “administrative boundaries” to protect sensitive or special areas.
- Provide up-to-date and accurate locations and acreages for land sales or exchanges.
- Locate and graphically illustrate habitat areas of endangered species.
- Accurately position legal descriptions of rights-of way, oil and gas leases, and mineral leases.
- Locate and graphically display roads, trails and trail heads.
- Facilitate the sharing of cadastral information from states and counties for values at risk for wildland fire management.
- Provide updated and accurate boundary locations for wildland fire rehabilitation management.
- Provide managers with accurate and precise location data or information to better assist in settlements and negotiations.
- Support the development of renewable energy projects through providing cadastral survey and GCDB services as requested.



*Original surveys completed in the 1800's typically have corner monumentation consisting of scribed wooden posts, such as shown here, or marked stones. Finding this original evidence is the first step in locating property boundaries of federal lands. After evidence is identified, it is replaced with modern brass-capped metal posts and properly recorded in the Federal records system -- preserving evidence for future generations.*

**Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) Program:** Managed by the Cadastral Survey Program, this is a system to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized, digital fashion. Information systems, such as the National Integrated Lands System (NILS), depend on GCDB as the base layer for BLM processes, including leasing, sales, exchanges, and stipulations. This base layer provides actual on-the-ground reference to the other layers of information.

**Online Records** -- BLM is the designated custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The Cadastral Survey program manages over nine million title documents as well as Cadastral survey records from across the nation. The General Land Office (GLO) Automated Records System, located at the Eastern States Office, is responsible for making these documents available on the Internet via the BLM GLO Records website. Staff in the Eastern States Office assist in the scanning, indexing and verification of cadastral survey plats and field notes (both old and new) that reside with the other historical land records on the website ([www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov)).

### **Means and Strategies**

BLM seeks to:

- Employ cost recovery as a key premise in addressing the funding of project requests;
- Avoid costly field surveys whenever possible by substituting office products as described above in the Program Components section.
- Maintain core in-house expertise to carry out the inherently governmental functions while contracting out as much of the commercial portion as is cost effective.
- Proactively coordinate with other BLM programs, and other Federal land management agencies to address land boundary concerns in efforts to prevent loss of natural resources, minimize trespass and avoid costly litigation.

### **Critical Factors**

A variety of Federal statutes dating back to 1785 have vested authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for all federally-managed lands. Federal land management agencies rely on the Cadastral Survey program to provide Federal authority surveys when needed or requested.

Urban growth is creating costly management problems, such as encroachment, trespass, and unauthorized use on public lands. Proactive utilization of cadastral surveys along the urban interface provides boundary location to alleviate this emerging issue and reduce lawsuits.

Cadastral services for energy development activities are increasing. Review of survey plats is a necessary step in processing APDs. Cadastral staffs are reviewing the plats to ensure that the



*BLM employs the latest in survey-grade GPS technology in identifying the positions of original survey corner evidence. Identifying the location of federal interest lands assists in streamlining development of renewable energy and other purposes while preserving locations of boundaries established in the 1800's.*

construction of access roads, well pads, and drilling of well bottom targets do not infringe on other property or mineral rights. Also, there is greater demand for Cadastral's Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) to provide accurate digital graphic portrayal of the survey net (Public Land Survey System). The utilization of GCDB by minerals staff and the energy pilot offices to display all stipulations and current leases in an automated format facilitates more efficient energy development and enables management to make more informed decisions.

An increase in urban development, recreational activities, and energy development is occurring throughout the West. Cadastral survey services will be needed in these areas to address future and management challenges, such as encroachment, trespass and unauthorized use on public lands.

### **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2010, the Cadastral Survey program will continue the core functions of approving surveys, addressing public inquires, consulting with staff from other programs to advise on boundary issues, providing guidance and oversight for field surveys paid for by other programs and bureaus, and managing the GCDB.

CADASTRAL SURVEY PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded (Bur/PART)	UNK	11% 151/ 1432	14% 314/ 2176	13% 189/ 1464	25% 360/ 1464	17% 249/ 1435	17% 249/ 1435	0%	17% 249/ 1435
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$54,811,981	\$49,137,299	\$57,424	\$51,321	\$49,071	\$49,222	+\$151	\$49,222
Actual/Projected Cost per Project (in dollars)	\$0	\$362,993	\$156,488	\$303,829	\$142,558	\$197,072	\$197,677	+\$595	\$197,677
Comments:	Results for this measure is 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.								
Percent of cadastral surveys approved within eighteen months of the funding date. (Bur/PART)	new measure	1st data 2007	63% 389/ 615	73% 574/ 790	54% 350/ 645	53% 340/ 636	53% 340/ 636	0%	54% 350/ 645
Approve Cadastral Surveys (miles)	7,174	1,402	1,172	835	1,002	896	896	0	896
Complete Cadastral Field Surveys (miles)	1,010	1,179	936	306	768	450	450	0	450
Collect Digital Cadastral Data (GCDB) (number of townships)	353	579	1,406	212	346	250	200	-50	100
Update Digital Cadastral Data (GCDB) (number of townships)	1,587	2,111	2,954	354	562	375	650	+275	750
Two performance measures are reported for Cadastral Survey as a follow-up action for the 2004 Realty and Lands program assessment: Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded; and Percent of cadastral surveys approved within eighteen months of the funding date. Reporting for these measures involves compiling reporting data from all twelve state offices. Although cadastral survey accomplishments in Alaska are funded through the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program, these accomplishments are reflected in the above performance measures. See note at bottom of Alaska Conveyance and Lands performance summary for BLM Alaska's reporting responsibilities for these measures.									

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## Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

### Subactivity: Land and Realty Management

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Land and Realty (\$000)</b>	33,649	33,779	781	+16,100	50,660	+16,881
FTE	296	292	0	0	292	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
SCDF: Rights of Way (510x)	18,396	19,906	0	0	17,340	-2,566
Trust Fund: Rights of Way (7150)	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Land and Realty Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Creating a New Energy Frontier	+16,100	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>+16,100</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Land and Realty Management program is \$50,660,000 and 292 FTE, a program increase of +\$16,100,000 and 0 FTE from the 2009 enacted level.

**Creating a New Energy Frontier (+16,100)** – The \$16.1 million funding increase requested in 2010 will support development of wind and solar renewable energy on public lands, new Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs) and smaller Renewable Energy Teams (RETs) and for preparation of NEPA documents, ecological assessments and biological assessments related to renewable energy projects. The BLM will utilize \$11.1 million of this increase to support the RECOs and renewable energy staff in other BLM offices, and the remaining \$5.0 million for regional Environmental Impact Statements. The RECOs and RETs are critical to the implementation of the BLM's Renewable Energy strategy. The RECOs, which are modeled after BLM's oil and gas permitting pilot offices, will facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. These Renewable Energy Coordination Offices would consist of teams of multi-disciplinary staff, located in existing BLM offices, focused on the processing of renewable energy applications. The BLM will use Recovery Act funds in 2009 and 2010 to conduct NEPA analyses and associated studies that will be the foundation for BLM's forward-thinking Renewable Energy Strategy. The 2010 funding will also support

additional NEPA requirements in addition to funding continuing costs of the RECOs and RETs. This increase is also described in more detail in the General Statement section.

**Program Performance Change**

	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2010 Base Budget (2009 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2010 President's Budget	Program Change Accruing in 2010	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status.	unk	unk	24% 3,816/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	-1%	-3%
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	unk	unk	\$46,880	\$43,855	\$43,855	\$59,425	+\$15,570	0
Actual/Projected Cost Per percent of permits (whole dollars)	unk	unk	\$4,026	\$3,760	\$3,760	\$5,010	+\$1,250	0
Comments	<p>In 2009, there were 440 renewable energy rights-of-way in backlog status. In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$16,100,000 for renewable energy rights-of-way which will result in a reduction of 55%, or 240 backlogged renewable energy rights-of-way by 2012. These projections are based on receiving 25 additional renewable energy rights-of-way applications per year from 2010 forward. The 2010 increased funding supports Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and other teams began in 2009. These Renewable Energy Coordination Offices will facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. Cost represents the number of applications processed. As the number of applications processed increases, the number of applications in backlog status decreases. The increased investment in 2010 supports building increased capability to process applications which will result in reduced costs long term.</p>							
<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 2010 at the 2009 level plus funded fixed costs. Reflects the impact of prior year funding changes, management efficiencies, and trend impacts, but does not reflect the proposed program change.</p> <p>Column D: Outyear performance beyond 2010 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2010. 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 Lands and Realty Management Program is responsible for:

- Issuing right-of-way grants to authorize responsible uses of the public lands for energy development (both renewable and non-renewable); electric transmission and distribution lines; wind and solar energy site testing and development facilities; roads; water pipelines for community water supplies; and communication sites needed for the increasing demand for cellular telephone services, television, microwave facilities and communication equipment needed by communities for police, fire and medical responders. BLM provides terms and conditions for these uses and monitors the uses to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions.

- Authorizing the use of public lands for activities such as commercial filming, public facilities, and other authorized short and long term purposes.
- Selling lands and using certain proceeds from these sales to acquire privately owned holdings and other lands with exceptional resource values within applicable areas managed by BLM, the Forest Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.
- Conducting land exchanges, which can be an important and effective public land management tool under certain circumstances.
- Preparing documents to authorize, review, or revoke land withdrawals to ensure that the most appropriate uses of the land are permitted.
- Working closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate withdrawals of the public lands for military purposes, resolving issues concerning over-flights of the public lands, and coordinating management of adjacent military and public lands.
- Granting lands to local governments for public purpose at reduced cost.

#### Land and Realty Management Program

The program administers approximately 99,000 rights-of-way on the public lands, including approximately 27,000 oil and gas pipeline and 14,000 electric transmission systems rights-of-way. BLM processes over 5,500 rights-of-way actions annually, including over 1,400 new oil and gas pipelines and 500 electric system rights-of-way applications, with an increase in applications of over 10 percent a year during the last several years.

#### **Critical Factors**

The following are some critical factors influencing BLM's Land and Realty Management Program:

- As much of the work in lands and realty is customer and market driven, the anticipated number of filings of applications for the various authorizations within the program cannot be predicted with certainty.
- Many States have passed Renewable Portfolio Standards that require utilities to acquire increased renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity. This has increased the renewable energy right-of-way workload for BLM.
- The land exchange program has undergone significant improvement. Material weaknesses and lack of management oversight issues were identified and corrected. The BLM increased management oversight for all land exchanges, issued new program guidance and redesigned training to incorporate improvements. Based on the many challenges and opportunities presented by the fragmented nature of the public land holdings, land exchanges will remain an important and effective public land management tool in specific circumstances. However, the BLM anticipates fewer exchanges in 2009 and 2010 due to the emphasis on energy priorities within the program, as well as the use of land sale authorities to achieve BLM land tenure goals.
- The Lands and Realty Management program has a large number of employees rapidly approaching retirement eligibility. There are approximately 275 Realty Specialists, GS 1170 series, positions throughout the United States. Within the next 5 years approximately 55% of these positions will be retirement eligible. The senior personnel in these positions have accumulated a lifetime of complex realty skills. Retirements within the group will continue to impact our lands stewardship capabilities. We estimate it takes replacements at least 3 years to operate at the full competency level for the positions being filled.

***Demands, Trends and Resources***

The following are some demands and trends faced by the Land and Realty Management Program:

- The demand for additional energy and power capacity is expected to increase the program's workload by as much as 15-20 percent in the next 5 years particularly in the areas of issuing rights-of-ways to meet the demands of the increasing western population and energy exploration and development.
- The BLM is authorized to charge an applicant for BLM's cost of processing rights-of-way (cost recovery). However, many rights-of-way, such as those requested by State or local governments, are exempt from cost recovery. These costs are funded by the Lands and Realty Management program, and are expected to increase in the future.
- The priority for development of renewable energy will place increasing demands on the Lands and Realty workforce to ensure sites of high energy potential (e.g., hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal sites) and transmission facilities linking these sites to the grid are developed in a responsible manner consistent with the needs for renewable energy resources.
- As part of the renewable energy agenda, the licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects creates a significant opportunity to direct the development of license conditions to conserve fisheries resources so that federal trust responsibilities are met for the next 30-50 years. Failure to engage can result in lost opportunities and could increase the threat to these aquatic resources.

***Other Funding Sources***

The following are other funding sources for the Land and Realty Management program:

- In 2008, the program generated over \$19.5 million in cost recovery processing & monitoring fees. In addition to the cost recovery fees, BLM's ROW program generated over \$20.5 million in rentals, which are deposited in the U.S. Treasury.
- The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) (P.L. 106-248)* became law on July 25, 2000. It provides for the use of revenues from the sale or exchange of public lands identified for disposal under land use plans in effect as of the date of enactment. At the end of FY 2008, the BLM had received over \$100 million in receipts from land sales. The FLTFA does not apply to lands identified for disposal through land use plans or land use plan amendments approved after July 25, 2000. See the Permanent Operating Funds accounts for more information. The revenue derived from FLTFA sales is split between the respective State (4 percent for educational purposes, or for the construction of public roads), and a special DOI account, which make the remaining 96 percent of receipts available to the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture for:
  - Acquiring inholdings within certain federally designated areas, or lands adjacent to those areas which contain exceptional resources. Of the funds used for acquisition, 80 percent must be expended in the same State in which the funds were generated and 20% may be expended for acquisition in any of the 11 other Western states.
  - Administrative and other expenses necessary to carry out the sale program under the FLTFA. Up to 20 percent of revenues from disposals may be used for this purpose.
- The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA) (P.L. 105-263)* became law in October 1998. It allows the Bureau of Land Management to sell public land within a specific boundary around Las Vegas, Nevada. The revenue derived from these land sales is split between the State of Nevada General Education Fund (5

percent), the Southern Nevada Water Authority (10 percent), and a special account (85 percent) available to the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior for the following activities in the State of Nevada:

- Parks, Trails and Natural Areas
  - Capital Improvements
  - Conservation Initiatives
  - Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plans
  - Environmentally Sensitive Land Acquisition
  - Lake Tahoe Restoration Projects
- Other provisions in the SNPLMA direct certain land sale and acquisition procedures, direct BLM to convey title to land in the McCarran International Airport noise zone to Clark County, and provide for the sale of land for affordable housing.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- In 2008 and prior years, approximately 50 percent of the funds in the Lands and Realty program were spent on rights-of-way activities that were not subject to cost recovery.
- While land transfers, exchanges, rights-of-way, etc are integral components of the program, 11 percent of the program's funding is also spent on managing public land records.
- *Renewable Energy* - In 2010, the BLM will continue to process an increasing number of applications for wind energy site testing and monitoring, wind energy development, and solar energy projects. The existing projects and future proposals will create a significant workload and demand a commitment of resources and a priority to the timely and consistent processing of right-of-way applications. For information on the funding increases requested for renewable energy, see the General Statement and the discussion at the beginning of the Realty and Ownership Management section.
- *Land Sales* - The BLM will continue to utilize a percentage of certain land sale proceeds from the sales of lands under the Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000, to acquire privately owned in-holdings and other lands with exceptional values, within areas managed by the BLM, U. S. Forest Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service.
- *Land Withdrawals* - The BLM will continue to review withdrawals in 2009, and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 95,000 acres in 2009 and 95,000 acres in 2010; however, the acreage for which withdrawals are revoked is dependent on the terms of each individual withdrawal.
- *Military Base Closure Issues* - The BLM anticipates an increased workload over the next few years to process the relinquishments and a corresponding increase in lands managed by the BLM, with an estimated \$100,000 of expenses in 2009 and a similar workload in 2010.

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development. (SP)	new measure	new measure	458	595	595	700	750	+50	1015
Percent of wind farms incorporating best management practices for protecting raptors, and other birds and bats. [SP]	new measure	28% 35/ 125	59% 93/ 158	63% 113/ 178	79% 143/ 182	80% 163/ 202	82% 183/ 222	+2%	97% 273/ 282
Comment:	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 farm energy rights-of-way grants are scheduled for renewal each year and will need to incorporate best management practices in order to be renewed.								
Increase the acreage of land disposals and conveyances completed outside Alaska. (Bur/PART)	121,046	121,788	84,363	30,000	77,296	27,000	30,000	+3,000	30,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$5,640	\$5,166	\$5,139	\$5,297	\$13,843	\$8,072	\$8,178	+\$106	\$8,178
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$47	\$42	\$61	\$177	\$179	\$299	\$272	-\$27	\$272
Increase the number and acreage of land exchanges and acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution. (Bur/PART)	90,655	72,887	46,560	4,434	52,990	13,000	17,960	+\$4,960	17,960
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$193,078	\$80,069	\$141,973	\$109,300	\$893,901	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$0	\$130,000
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$2	\$1	\$3	\$25	\$16,869	\$10,000	\$7,238	-\$2,762	\$7,238
Comment:	Beginning in 2009, this measure no longer includes land exchanges. The number of acres planned for land acquisition is based on actual projects planned and will show a wide variance in acres acquired each year. In 2008, \$844,501,412 is directly related to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.								
Percentage of total acreage of land sales offered by competitive or modified competitive means. (Bur/PART)	new measure	new measure	82% 9,694/ 11,849	82% 9,694/ 11,849	80% 7,871/ 9,802	67% 7,918/ 11,849	68% 8,000/ 11,849	+1%	68% 8,000/ 11,849
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$9,601	\$9,570	\$8,688	\$10,556	\$10,578	+\$22	\$10,578

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$990	\$987	\$1,104	\$1,333	\$1,322	-\$11	\$1,322
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (Bur/PART)	unk	unk	unk	unk	24% 3,816/15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	-1%	20% 3,072/ 15,361
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	unk	unk	unk	unk	\$46,880	\$43,855	\$59,425	+\$15,570	\$59,425
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per ROW (in dollars)</i>	unk	unk	unk	unk	\$4,026	\$3,760	\$5,010	+\$1,250	\$4,836
Comment:	<p>In 2009, there were 440 renewable energy rights-of-way in backlog status. In 2010, this measure includes an increase of \$16,100,000 for renewable energy rights-of-way which will result in a reduction of 55%, or 240 backlogged renewable energy rights-of-way by 2013. These projections are based on receiving 25 additional renewable energy rights-of-way applications per year from 2010 forward. The 2010 increased funding sustains efforts to establish Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and Teams began in 2009. These Renewable Energy Coordination Offices will facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. Cost represents the number of applications processed. As the number of applications processed increases, the number of application in backlog status decreases. The increased investment in 2010 supports building increased capability to process applications which will result in reduced costs long term.</p>								
Average cost to process a minor category right-of-way permit or grant application (major types of rights-of-way reported separately). (Bur/PART)	new measure	new measure	\$700	\$700	\$2,036	\$2,036	\$2,036	0%	\$2,036
Comment:	<p>In 2007, the average cost was based on an average grade level of specialist accomplishing the work. In 2008, the BLM improved processes to report more accurate data using LR2000 and actual labor costs.</p>								
Average length of time required to process a minor category right-of-way permit or grant application. (Bur/PART)	new measure	new measure	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	0%	60 days
Process Realty Permits/Licenses/Easements. (number) (does not include geophysical permits)	1,105	797	883	725	962	507	507	0	500
Process Right-of-Way Grants. (number) (includes amendments and renewals)	4,498	3,365	2,865	3,500	1,269	1,619	1,619	0	1,300

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Process Land Exchanges - Disposals (acres)	19,756	28,549	31,247	20,000	28,248	20,967	21,000	+33	10,000
Process Land Exchanges - Acquisitions (acres)	92,357	44,770	19,846	20,000	27,566	19,469	20,000	+531	10,000
Conduct Realty Inspections. (number)	5,978	3,105	3,052	3,800	3,167	2,359	2,500	+141	1,500



**Activity: Communication Site Management**  
**Subactivity: Communication Site Management**

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President 's Budget	
<b>Communication Sites (\$000)</b>	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
<b>Communication Sites Offset (\$000)</b>	-2,000	-2,000	0	0	-2,000	0
FTE	21	21	0	0	21	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

**Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Communication Sites Management**

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
.		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

**JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES**

The 2010 budget request for the Communication Site Management program is \$2,000,000.

**PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

***Program Components***

The Communication Site Management Program Consists of:

- BLM processes applications for communications sites from commercial, private, and governmental entities under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy Management Act, (FLPMA)* and issues a right-of-way use authorization for the communication site.
- To date, BLM has authorized over 3,500 separate rights-of-way for communication sites. Prior to 1996, each user had to have a separate authorization, even when users shared a site.
- In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, BLM implemented new regulations and policies in 1997 that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these uses. BLM now requires only the owners of the towers and facilities to have right-of-way authorizations, while other users of the site can collocate in these facilities, as tenants or customers, without further approval from BLM.



**McClelland Peak Communication Site  
Carson City Field Office**

### ***Means and Strategies***

The Communication Site Management Program addresses the priorities of the program through partnerships with other agencies and industry groups that promote:

- Training of employees
- Timely processing of new sitting requests
- Periodic site inspections
- Completion of Site Management Plans
- Administration of existing sites and authorizations
- Timely and accurate rental billings

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision of the communication site program is to continue to grant authorizations under Title V of FLPMA to any qualified individuals, businesses, or governmental entities and to administer these authorizations and uses on public lands in a manner that:

- Protects the natural resources associated with public lands and adjacent lands, whether private or administered by a government entity;
- Prevents unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands;
- Promotes the use of communication site rights-of-way and leases in common considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security, and land use plans; and
- Coordinate, to the fullest extent possible, all BLM actions under this program with state and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

***Other Funding Sources***

In addition to the funding provided by this subactivity, the Communication Site Management program relies on processing and monitoring (cost recovery) fees assessed to new applicants that wish to site communication facilities on public lands. State and local governmental entities are exempt from these fees.



**Site Inspection: Caballo Communication Site  
Las Cruces Field Office**

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2010, BLM will continue to process applications for communications site leases and rights-of-way, as well as, applications for assignments, amendments, and renewals. The BLM will also continue to emphasize site administration and management.

- BLM expects to complete 30 final communication site management plans in 2010; process 65 actions for lease/grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; process 50 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other administrative work; and complete 120 site/facility inspections.
- BLM will also train over 60 agency and industry personnel on the siting and administration of communication uses on public land, plus train 75 BLM line managers on their role and responsibilities in the communication site management program. In 2010, BLM expects to collect \$5.5 million in rental fees.

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## Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Resource Mgt Planning	\$ 47,486 FTE 297	48,132 297	+829 0	0 0	48,961 297	+829 0
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$ 22,633 FTE 130	27,525 134	+432 0	0 0	27,957 134	+432 0
Hazardous Materials Mgt	\$ 15,859 FTE 93	16,894 92	+265 0	0 0	17,159 92	+265 0
<b>Total Activity</b>	<b>\$ 85,978 FTE 520</b>	<b>92,551 523</b>	<b>+1,526 0</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>94,077 523</b>	<b>+1,526 0</b>

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

There are three subactivities within the Resource Protection and Maintenance Activity. All three subactivities contribute to the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.

- Resource Management Planning
- Resource Protection & Law Enforcement
- Hazardous Materials Management

These programs also provide for protection from criminal and other unlawful activities and the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands. The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and tribal governments, as well as on good science-based analysis.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes required by the *National Environmental Policy Act* and *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*.

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## Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

### Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Resource Mgmt. Planning (\$000)</b>	47,486	48,132	829	0	48,961	+829
FTE	297	297	0	0	297	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
Economic Profile System 010-04-01-05-02-0460-04	10	10			55	
ePlanning: 010-04-01-07-01-0409-00	1,759	350			415	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Resource Management Planning

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Resource Management Planning program is \$48,961,000 and 297 FTE.

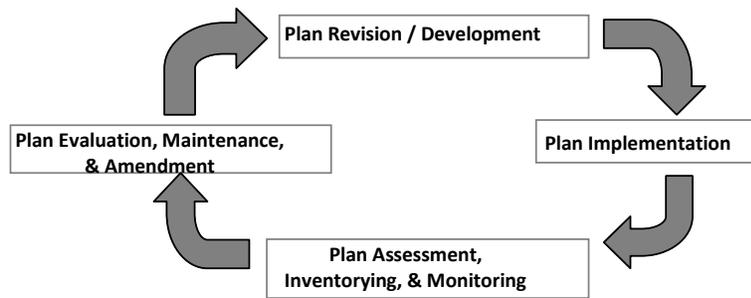
### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Components*

Resource Management Planning (RMP) is the foundation of effective public lands management. Planning and implementation decisions, made in collaboration with the public and other agency partners, describe desired on-the-ground resource conditions and how land uses will be managed to achieve those conditions across 256 million square miles of BLM lands. Planning decisions are the basis for every on-the-ground action the BLM takes. Through collaboration and partnerships, the planning process helps BLM determine how best to manage public lands to meet the needs of both local communities and the Nation as a whole.

The BLM Resource Management Planning Program is responsible for:

- Facilitating interdisciplinary work to accomplish the entire plan decision-making cycle beginning with plan development, and then moving to plan implementation, assessment, inventory, monitoring, evaluation, maintenance, and amendment.



### **Critical Factors**

The following summarizes the major challenges the program faces in meeting the BLM's goals for effective land use planning for sustainable resource decisions in FY 2010.

- **Expanding Populations & Community Growth** contributing to:
  - Challenges associated with wildland fire suppression efforts in the wildland/urban interface
  - Increased conflicts between recreation users (e.g., between those seeking wilderness experiences and those seeking off-highway vehicle recreation)
  - Increased demands for public lands to be used for residential development
  - Habitat fragmentation, which can adversely affect sensitive species and species listed under the Endangered Species Act
  - Spreading of invasive plant and insect species
  - Increased demands for surface-disturbing uses such as roads, distribution lines, communication sites, sand, gravel, mineral materials sites, and public facilities
- **Climate Change** contributing to:
  - Loss of native animal and plant communities, as well as habitat for threatened and endangered species
  - Increased invasive plant and insect infestations
  - Drought
  - Wildfires causing loss of habitat and vegetation type
- **Increased demands for Energy and Other Resource Development on Public Lands** challenging the BLM to:
  - Balance energy and other resource development with separate, often-conflicting demands such as hunting, off-highway vehicle use, and rangeland activities
  - Understand complex socioeconomic issues associated with the rapid growth and descent of the economies in communities adjacent to BLM-administered lands containing energy and other resources, and incorporate those issues into the BLM's resource management framework
  - Understand the cumulative effects of habitat fragmentation on species nearing threatened and endangered status
- **The cyclical nature of the Planning process** challenging the BLM to:
  - Not only create land use plans but to also successfully implement, monitor and evaluate them in the face of rapid population growth, changing resource conditions, climate change and other external factors requiring constant and costly reconsideration.

- Build a sustainable planning and NEPA infrastructure capable of initiating the cycle with plan development and continuing through implementation, monitoring, evaluation of effectiveness, and assessment of emerging issues with adjustments made through plan amendments.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The Resource Management Planning program addresses program priorities by:

- Completing a systematic funding strategy for targeting revisions or amendments of revised and existing RMPs to ensure that land use plans are adapted to the changing resource conditions and public demand through timely maintenance and amendment actions.
- Creating an “Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy” to manage the integration, collection, storage, and use of information about the resources the agency manages. The strategy provides the means for gathering and analyzing this kind of information, and such work represents a large percentage of the BLM’s day-to-day operations. Implementation of the strategy will continue to identify data gaps and coordinate the collection and reporting of key performance data, as well as monitor the health of public lands. This information is essential in order to assess the effectiveness of the BLM’s planning decisions.
- Implementing the “ePlanning” application, an innovative application for project management, plan development and public participation. ePlanning utilizes a relational database approach to creating, managing, sharing, and reviewing land management and NEPA information in accordance with paper and digital publishing requirements. Textual and related spatial information is created and shared in a team-based environment using the Internet, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology, and dynamic content management. The ePlanning application, once fully implemented Bureauwide, is anticipated to bring greater efficiencies to the planning program in managing the complex land use planning process.
- Supporting Bureau priorities through the Managing for Excellence Data Management Sub-committee (MEDS).
- Pursuing the effectiveness monitoring necessary to implement adaptive management and supply the needed information to determine terrestrial and riparian land health trends at the landscape scale.

### ***Demands, Trends and Resources***

In 2000, the BLM submitted a report to Congress on *Land Use Planning for Sustainable Resource Decisions* that outlined the state of its planning program. At that time, most of the BLM’s land use plans were identified as being in need of revision given the myriad changes in the West that had arisen since most of the BLM’s land use plans had been written. Of particular concern was the potential that the BLM’s ability to make the types of timely and informed land use decisions that its multiple-use mission demands would be compromised by out-of-date management plans. In response to the BLM’s report, Congress began appropriating funds in 2001 to improve the quality and effectiveness of the BLM’s resource management by revising its land use plans. The vast majority of program funding over the past seven years has been directed primarily to fund plan development and revision.

### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

The Resource Management Planning program benefits greatly from the involvement, technical expertise, and data provided by cooperating agencies (e.g., local, state, and other federal

agencies) who participate in the land use planning process. However, no funds are provided by outside sources for direct support of the planning program.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Congress began appropriating funds in 2001 to initiate a comprehensive effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of the BLM's resource management by revising its land use plans. Since that time, the BLM has completed 62 plan revisions and major plan amendments, and 83 percent of its land use plans have either been revised, amended or are in the revision process. There are currently 51 plan revisions underway, with 31 plans remaining in need of revision.

Since 2001, the BLM has made some important improvements to its overall planning process. One such improvement is the increasing use of plan amendments. Land use plan amendments enable the program to address significant new information; respond to new, intensified or changed uses on public land; consider a proposal or action that does not confirm to the plan; and implement new or revised policy that changes the land use plan decisions. Amendments to existing land use plans are maintenance actions which provide a timely and cost-effective mechanism to ensure that plans are current while avoiding the need for a costly complete plan revision.

The following accomplishments have been made since the current effort to revise and update BLM's land use plans began in 2001:

- The planning process has been streamlined in some areas by coordinating and combining the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) review of multiple plans into one NEPA document for units that have similar issues.
- The BLM has approximately 31 plans in need of revision to meet changing demands and resource conditions. As the BLM is able to complete the remaining 51 ongoing planning efforts, new plan starts will be initiated in out-years.
- Improved schedule and cost accountability for the remainder of ongoing plans in 2010 and beyond will allow the BLM to make progress in meeting our efficiency measure of completing plans within 4 years of initiation
- In 2010, the Managing for Excellence Data Management Sub-committee (MEDS) will continue to sponsor Bureau wide strategies in two focus areas: modernizing business practices and ensuring data stewardship and accountability. Efforts such as the Geospatial Services Strategic Plan (GSSP) are being coordinated through MEDS to provide the geospatial and decision support tools necessary for management of renewable energy projects, resource management, assessment, inventory and monitoring of resources, and land use planning.
- The BLM will direct states and field units to increase monitoring activities on land treatments and be prepared to report project effectiveness at the local and landscape scale. To help enhance our monitoring protocols, the National Monitoring Strategy is working toward establishing core indicators and data standards. These indicators and standards enable the training of remotely sensed imagery and facilitate the understanding of landscape conditions and trends.

## Land Use Plan Development/Revision Progress (as of end of FY 2008)

<i>Description of Land Use Plan Status</i>	<i>FY 2000 Report to the Congress</i>	<i>FY 2008 End of Year Estimates</i>
Plans revisions/amendments recently completed	21	62 (44 revisions/ 18 amendments)
Plan revisions ongoing (underway)	0	51
Plans in need of revision to meet changing demands and/or resource issues	141	31
Total Number of Planning Areas	<b>162 plans*</b>	<b>136 plans*</b>

\* In order to provide for more efficient resource management planning, the BLM has modified its planning boundaries to incorporate smaller plan areas into larger adjacent efforts, thereby reducing the total number of plan revisions necessary.

In 2010, the Resource Management Planning Program will continue to make progress in achieving its plan development goals. The BLM will initiate 8 additional plan development efforts in 2010, reducing the total number of plans Bureauwide in need of complete revision to meet changing demands and/or resource issues. The program anticipates the completion of 10 draft land use plans and 9 proposed land use plans/Final Environmental Impact Statements in 2010. The number of Draft Environmental Impact Statement-level land use plan amendments will likely increase in 2010, supporting the program's goal of maintaining the newly revised plans through the amendment process.

**Performance Measures****Percent of plans completed within four years of start. (Bureau Measure)**

This efficiency measure, which counts the number of plans completed within four years of plan start, has varied between 55 percent completion and 45 percent completion in recent years. The fluctuation reflects the complex, multi-year resource management plan development process, which requires consultation and collaboration with stakeholders, cooperating agencies, and the public. This involvement from outside the agency is important for the development of resource management plans that best serve the interests of the public; however it is also often time-consuming.

**Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed (Bureau Measure)**

As the program transitions from a workload primarily focused on plan development to one focused primarily on plan maintenance, the plan evaluation process will become an important workload for this program. Standard planning procedure dictates that plans should be evaluated every five to seven years to ensure that they are current with on-the-ground conditions. Because BLM has made such a significant investment since 2001 in updating Resource Management Plans, the plan evaluation process will become an important part of ensuring that that investment lasts well into the future by allowing the planning program to identify problems before they become too widespread.

**Percent of Resource Management Plans with an Implementation Strategy (Bureau Measure)**

Establishing RMP implementation priorities is a four-step process that is an integral component of the land use planning cycle. An implementation strategy is one mechanism for better integrating implementation, monitoring, and evaluation as well as providing the BLM with a logical method to track and report performance and effectiveness of Land Use Plans. This measure tracks the number of RMPs with a completed implementation strategy.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated by the BLM Director as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals. (Bur)	New Measure in 2009	New Measure in 2009	New Measure in 2009	New Measure in 2009	New Measure in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
Comment:	This measure will only evaluate Resource Management Plans with a Record of Decision signed after 1999.								
Percent of plans completed within four years of start. (Bur)	55% 6/ 11	55% 11/ 20	45% 23/ 51	49% 29/ 59	45% 27/ 59	47% 30/ 63	48% 32/ 66	+1%	54% 40 of 74
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$71,293	\$72,368	\$66,541	\$64,892	\$69,135	\$65,609	\$66,842	+\$1,233	\$66,842
Actual/Projected Cost per Plan (in dollars)	\$11,882,247	\$8,473,600	\$5,545,083	\$10,815,333	\$17,283,750	\$21,869,667	\$33,421,000	+\$11,551,333	\$22,806,687
Comment:	Comment: The number of new plan starts varies each year. Costs represent funding for all of the plans in progress during a given year. The planning program utilizes a 10 year planning schedule.								
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years, (Bur)	14% 19/ 136	16% 22/ 136	18% 24/ 136	18% 25/ 136	19% 26/ 136	24% 33/ 136	30% 41/ 136	+6%	48% 65/ 136
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,295,050	\$1,858,067	\$2,526,333	\$1,856,101	\$2,524,331	\$1,988,003	\$2,025,254	+\$37,251	\$2,025,254
Actual/Projected Cost per evaluation (in dollars)	\$68,161	\$619,355	\$1,263,166	\$1,856,101	\$1,262,165	\$284,000	\$253,156	-\$30,844	\$253,156
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies (Bur)	New in 2008	New in 2008	New in 2008	27	16% 22/ 136	31% 42/ 136	38% 52/ 136	+7%	60% 82/136
Comment:	Resource Management Plans are required to complete an implementation strategy within 4 months of the Record of Decision. As plans are evaluated and updated, the implementation strategy would also be evaluated and updated.								
Percent of open complaints received from property owners concerning DOI actions affecting status of their private property, resolved within one year. (SP)	new measure	new measure	100% 0/ 0	90% 9/ 10	100% 27/ 27	100% 10/ 10	100% 10/ 10	0%	100% 10/ 10
Prepare Pre- Land Use Plan (number)	4	8	9	9	9	3	8	+5	10
Resolve Land Use Plan Protest and Prepare Record of Decision (number)	7	4	6	25	13	21	8	-13	9
Prepare Final Land Use Plan Amendment and Record of Decision (number)	2	4	1	4	3	2	4	+2	4

## Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

### Subactivity: Law Enforcement

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Res. Prot. &amp; Law Enforcement (\$000)</b>	22,633	27,525	432	0	27,957	+432
FTE	130	134	0	0	134	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
IMARS: 010-04-01-05-03-0018-00	447	569			499	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
.		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Law Enforcement program is \$27,957,000 and 134 FTEs.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The Law Enforcement program is responsible for implementing the law enforcement and resource protection aspects of 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 objectives of the Law Enforcement program are to ensure that:

- Illegal activities are detected, reported, investigated, and resolved or referred to appropriate officials.
- Lands and waters are free from illegal dumping and pollution
- Revenues owed to the Government for authorized or unauthorized uses are collected.
- Unauthorized use is prevented or deterred through detection, investigation, and resolution, and
- Public land users and employees can operate in a safe environment.

##### *Long-Term Vision*

The long term vision for Law Enforcement program includes:

- Implement the Law Enforcement Staffing Model completed in FY 2009;

- Increase patrol and enforcement capability in high use off-highway vehicle recreation areas to provide for a safe and enjoyable visit to the Public Lands;
- Investigate wildland fires to determine origin and cause, identify responsible parties, and to seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson;
- Aggressively investigate marijuana cultivation activities on public lands. Continue to eradicate marijuana cultivation sites which increases the capability to clean-up and restore these areas;
- Conduct patrols to deter and detect incidents involving theft and vandalism of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources. Increase the capability to investigate and prosecute individuals and groups involved in the illegal sale and trafficking of cultural artifacts;
- Enforce the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971;
- Increase law enforcement presence on public lands international borders;
- Increase patrol and enforcement in NLCS units to protect these nationally significant areas and to provide for a safe and enjoyable visit to the Public Lands;
- 
- Reduce the theft of resources including mineral material, timber, and forest products, and native plants through detection, enforcement, and investigation; and
- Improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources.

### **Critical Factors**

Critical factors affecting the Law Enforcement Program include:

- The unpredictable nature of the type, location, and volume of criminal activity.
- Unplanned work resulting from support to emergency response to wild land fires or natural disasters.
- Population increases in major urban areas within an hour's drive of public lands that result in increased OHV activity, instances of illegal dumping of household and commercial waste, and theft of mineral materials and native plants for landscaping purposes.
- High turnover rates in law enforcement Ranger positions, particularly in some duty locations and the 6-12 month replacement cycle.

### **Means and Strategies**

The Law Enforcement Program's means and strategies to achieve performance goals are:

- Maximize on the ground presence of Law Enforcement Rangers to deter, detect, enforce, and investigate incidents of criminal activity related to the public lands and resources.
- Continue to detail Rangers for a minimum of 14 days under the National Detail program to special events or high use recreation areas when capability to manage the event or activity safely exceeds the law enforcement resources of the local office.
- Continue with the Marijuana Investigations Support Team (MIST) concept established by BLM in 2007. The purpose of the MIST is to detail BLM Special



Investigation of arson by BLM law enforcement ranger in Montana.

Agents to California and Oregon to provide additional investigative capacity for marijuana cultivation activities on public lands. In 2008 the team was expanded from 12 to 33 members.

- Establish service contracts with state and local law enforcement agencies such as the County Sheriff to provide additional law enforcement services such as dispatch support, patrol in campgrounds or high use recreation areas, assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands.
- Use electronic technology such as cameras, sensors, and tracking devices wherever possible to expand capability to monitor locations of known illegal activities.
- Maximize use of interagency agreements, partnerships, and task forces.

#### **Funding History and Other Funding Sources**

- Beginning in 2009, a new subactivity was created for NLCS National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. As a result, \$545,000 of Law Enforcement Program funding was shifted to the new subactivity.

#### **Other Partnership and Funding Sources**

- The BLM receives some additional funding from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to help eliminate or reduce drug trafficking and the growing and cultivation of marijuana on public lands.

#### **Demands, Trends and Resources**

The trends in our major law enforcement emphasis areas, including marijuana cultivation on public lands, off highway vehicle recreation, wildland fire investigation and theft, vandalism and misuse of public land resources, point to a continued increased workload for the law enforcement program in most geographic areas. The following tables illustrate criminal incidents statistics in these emphasis areas.

<b>Marijuana Cultivation on Public Lands</b>				
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
# of Plants Seized	246,290	390,454	457,412	408,479

<b>OHV Activity</b>							
<b>2005</b>		<b>2006</b>		<b>2007</b>		<b>2008</b>	
OHV Incidents	Total Incidents	OHV Incidents	Total Incidents	OHV Incidents	Total Incidents	OHV Incidents	Total Incidents
5,515	21,201	5,624	20,917	5,561	19,759	6,193	20,447

<b>Wildland Fire</b>				
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
# of Fire Related Incidents	666	807	734	607

<b>Theft, Vandalism, and Misuse of Resources</b>				
	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
Cultural, Paleontological and Historical Resources	129	125	131	81
Minerals	29	43	21	31
Natural Features and Other Wildland Resources	79	83	84	84
Timber, Forest Products, & Native Plant Species	256	238	185	138
Wild Horse and Burro	115	147	99	95

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

### *FY 2008 Accomplishments*

- All states placed a priority on filling ranger vacancies during 2008 by reducing the total number of vacancies from 45 to an average of 20 to 25.
- On the Southwest Border, four new ranger positions were established in Phoenix, Gila, and Colorado River Districts of Arizona and two new special agent positions were established in southern California. These rangers were funded with a portion of the \$3.9 million increase provided by Congress in 2008. This brings the total Law Enforcement rangers/agents assigned to the Southwest Border to 51. The BLM also added six new ranger positions to increase on-the-ground presence in NLCS units in Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico and Nevada.
- BLM upgraded and expanded the Phoenix Federal Law Enforcement Communications Center.
- Added a new special agent position in Northern California to increase our capability to investigate marijuana cultivation activities.
- To increase our investigative capability, BLM added one new special agent position to focus on wildland fire investigations in the Great Basin Region of Utah, Nevada, and Southern Idaho.

### *2010 Program Performance*

In 2009, the Congress provided an additional \$5,100,000 for drug enforcement activities in California and Oregon. In 2010, the BLM will retain the increase provided by Congress in 2009 as base funding but will redirect a portion of it to other priority needs related to drug enforcement activities. The \$5,100,000 will be used for the following in 2010:

- Continue to support labor, training, and general operations costs associated with the hiring on 8 new Special Agents in support of drug enforcement investigations.
- Continue to improve the radio communications system in areas involving significant drug enforcement activity including the southwest border areas.
- Continue to fund law enforcement contracts with State/Local law enforcement agencies for eradication of marijuana grown on public lands.
- Continue to fund overtime, extraordinary operations and equipment costs, for Rangers and Agents working primarily in drug enforcement and investigation operations.



Documentation by BLM law enforcement ranger of trash dumping by illegal immigrants in Nevada.

The BLM will also focus on targeted investigation activities particularly related to oil and gas resources, cultural resources, and marijuana cultivation, and for improving radio communications in the field to include standardizing law enforcement radios bureauwide.

**Performance Measures**

- ***Percent change in Part I offenses that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction. (Strategic Plan Measure)***

Established in 2007, this measure compares the number of offenses (involving a Part I crime) of the current year and to the prior year. Part I offenses include criminal homicide, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft (except motor vehicle theft), motor vehicle theft and arson. The number of Part I crimes decreased 35 percent in 2007 and 15 percent in 2008, with an increase of 4 percent planned for 2009. Reporting is done via various incident reporting systems (i.e. BLM's automated law enforcement incident reporting system LAWNET).
- ***Percent change in Part II offenses (excluding natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes) that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction. (Strategic Plan Measure)***

Established in 2007, this measure compares the number of offenses (involving a Part II crime) of the current year and to the prior year. Part II offenses include other assaults, stolen property (buying, receiving, possessing), vandalism, weapons (carrying, possessing), drug abuse violations, offenses against the family and children, driving under the influence, liquor laws, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. The number of Part II crimes increased 5 percent in 2007 and decreased 7 percent in 2008, with an increase of 4 percent planned for 2009. Reporting is done via various incident reporting systems (i.e. BLM's automated law enforcement incident reporting system LAWNET).
- ***Percent change of natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction. (Strategic Plan Measure)***

Established in 2007, this measure compares the total number of offenses of the current year that involved a natural, cultural, or heritage resource crime. Includes natural resources found on upland, wetland, coastal, and marine or riparian areas. Cultural resources include any tangible or observable evidence of past human activity found in direct association with a geographic location, including tangible properties possessing intangible traditional cultural values. Heritage resources include any place or thing of human activity which allows us to describe their way of life. This means their handicrafts, folklore, rituals, tools and equipment, buildings and furnishings, containers, transportation, communications, art, structures, personal artifacts, historical places and events. The number of resource crimes decreased of 7 percent in 2007 and increased 1 percent in 2008, with an increase of 12 percent planned for 2009.
- ***Percent of incidents/investigations closed for part I, part II and natural, cultural and heritage resource offenses. (Strategic Plan Measure)***

Established in 2007, this measure includes all incidents (Part I, Part II, and natural, cultural, and heritage resource crimes) and compares the current year to the prior year. Between 2007 and 2008, the total number of criminal incidents closed increased from 59 percent to 61 percent, with 50 percent closure rate planned for 2009.

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Law Enforcement: Number of serious injuries per 100,000 visitors. [SP]	0.26 146/ 561	0.26 144/ 553	0.27 153/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0.28 159/ 569	0.28 159/ 569	0.00	0.28 159/ 569
Law Enforcement: Number of fatalities per 100,000 visitors (SP)	0.06 32/ 561	0.05 27/ 553	0.06 37/ 573	0.06 37/ 573	0.06 37/ 573	0.05 30/ 569	0.05 30/ 569	0.00	0.05 30/ 569
Law Enforcement: Percent change in Part I offenses that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	new measure	new measure	-35% -127/ 365	+26% 62/ 238	-15% -36/ 238	+4% 10/ 300	-1% -3/ 100	-1% -3/ 100	+4% 10/ 300
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)	new measure	new measure	+5% 148/ 2,974	+1% 31/ 3,122	-7% -230/ 3,122	+4% 126/ 3,153	-1% 32/ 3,153	-1%	+4% 126/ 3,153
Law Enforcement: Percent change of natural, cultural and heritage resource crimes that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	new measure	new measure	-7% -692/ 10,317	-5% -485/ 9,625	+1% 134/ 9,625	+12% +1,096/ 9,140	-1% -90/ 9,140	-1%	-1% -90/ 9,140
Law Enforcement: Percent of incidents/investigations closed for Part I, Part II and natural, cultural and heritage resource offenses. (SP)	new measure	new measure	59% 7,596/ 12,985	50% 13,009/ 26,018	61% 7,802/ 12,853	50% 6,427/ 12,853	50% 6,427/ 12,853	0%	55% 7,069/ 12,853
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$52,559	\$52,559	\$43,811	\$56,934	\$57,821	+\$887	\$57,821
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per incident closed (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$6,919	\$4,040	\$5,615	\$8,859	\$8,997	+\$138	+\$7,739
<i>Contributing Programs:</i>	Law Enforcement provides 45% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is 100% of the Law Enforcement appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Law Enforcement Subactivity									
Conduct Patrol Enforcement Activities (number of incidents reported)	1,452	1,922	1,917	2,921	1,062	1,834	1900	+66	1900
Conduct Non Drug Investigative Activities (number of cases cleared)	1,108	2,024	2,366	2,666	1,278	1,482	1500	+18	1500
Conduct Emergency Response Activities (number of incidents resolved)	788	33	21	25	148	75	75	0	75

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Conduct Security Activities (number of vulnerability assessments)	215	163	131	147	0	0	50	+50	50
Conduct Drug Enforcement Activities (number of seizure incidents)	1,054	952	1,113	858	861	1,000	1000	0	1000
<p>The unpredictable nature of the type, location, and volume of criminal activity is a critical factor that may result in significantly higher or lower actual performance than predicted. Beginning in 2008, law enforcement performance elements are broken out to show Law Enforcement program targets separate from other contributing program targets. All law enforcement activities will continue to be recorded in the LAWNET automated system. The main contributors under "All Other Programs" are: Wild Horse &amp; Burro, Recreation Resources Management, Land and Realty Management, Wilderness Management, Wildlife Management, Cultural Resources, Hazardous Materials Management, and Rangeland Management.</p>									
All Other Programs									
Conduct Patrol Enforcement Activities (number of incidents)	7,011	15,823	15,314	0	16,592	17,000	17,000	0	17,000
Conduct Non Drug Investigative Activities (number of cases cleared)	618	8,840	8,982	0	10,798	11,000	11,000	0	11,000
Conduct Emergency Response Activities (number of incidents resolved)	1,570	1,591	1,392	0	1,305	1,400	1,400	0	1,400
Conduct Security Activities (number of vulnerability assessments)	148	2	0	0	123	73	50	-23	50
Conduct Drug Enforcement Activities (number of seizure incidents)	81	0	0	0	118	100	100	0	100

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## Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

### Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Hazardous Materials (\$000)</b>	15,859	16,894	265	0	17,159	+265
FTE	93	92	0	0	92	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
Transfer: Central Haz. Mat. Fund(26xx)	5,079	2,666			2,666	
Transfer: Nat. Res. Damage Assess (9210/60)	303	329			329	
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
PRIS: 010-04-01-03-02-0446-00	28	40			41	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Hazardous Materials Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
.		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Hazardous Materials Management program is \$17,159,000 and 92 FTEs.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The BLM's Hazardous Materials Management Program is responsible for the following traditional compliance activities:

- Minimizing environmental contamination on public lands.
- Reducing and eliminating risk associated with physical and environmental hazards.
- Correcting environmental compliance problems in a timely fashion.
- Identifying and managing significant environmental aspects of the BLM's operations.
- Reducing the generation of wastes or contaminants at the source, and thereby reducing releases to the environment that could pose hazards to public health or the environment.
- Partnering with the Law Enforcement program to remove illegally dumped material such as trash, hazardous materials, abandoned vehicles and other illegally dumped material especially near the southwest border. Additionally, the Hazmat Program will partner with the Abandoned Mine Land Program to close abandoned mines, which in some circumstances have been used by criminals as hiding places.
- Targeting cleanups, outreach and monitoring on BLM lands in high-traffic areas, such as the Southwest border and high-use recreation areas.

- Adopting the use of Environmental Management Systems to identify and manage significant aspects of the BLM's operations. For example, the program provides support to the Lands & Realty Management program through assessments done in support of the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act.
- Protecting human health and the environment by cleaning up hundreds of contaminated sites on BLM-managed land. The BLM uses a portion of the appropriated funds, referred to as the Special Cleanup Fund, to manage specific high priority safety hazards and conduct hazardous materials cleanups that are not currently eligible for funding from the Department's Central Hazardous Materials Fund. The BLM will continue to use the Special Cleanup Fund to perform assessments, sampling, investigations, removal actions and other related hazardous materials cleanup activities. The Special Cleanup Fund has been instrumental in remediating over 30 sites, as well as numerous safety hazards.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long-term vision for the program is to protect human health and the environment by focusing on the following:

- Improving accountability by creating effective ways to monitor and track contaminated sites;
- Establishing innovative methods to prevent, as well as reduce, illegal dumping on public lands;
- Developing Environmental Management Systems at all appropriate organizational levels;
- Promoting environmentally sustainable operations including, but not limited to, pollution prevention, recycling, and environmentally preferable purchasing and contracting;
- Auditing sites and facilities to ensure compliance; and
- Developing internal and external partnerships to jointly provide effective solutions to environmental issues on BLM public lands.

### ***Critical Factors***

Critical factors that impact BLM's capability to protect public health and safety include:

- Supporting maintenance and monitoring demands at previously remediated sites while continuing to address cleanups at current and future sites on BLM managed land;
- The growing population in BLM remote areas, which has experienced increased illegal dumping on public lands.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The BLM uses the following strategies in operating the program:

- Developing, implementing and maintaining emergency response (i.e., oil and chemical spill) contingency planning;
- Leveraging funding to respond to community needs and concerns;
- Assessing and maintaining BLM facilities to ensure compliance with environmental laws and regulations;
- Searching for parties responsible for contamination on public lands and either seeking their participation in remediating the site or recovering costs; and
- Partnering with other environmental protection related agencies such as the Fish and Wildlife Service, Environmental Protection Agency, Army Corps of Engineers, and the U.S. Forest Service, as well as several BLM programs: Abandoned Mine Lands program, Law Enforcement program and Recreation program.

**Funding History and Other Funding Sources**

- In 2008, Congress provided an additional \$1 million over the 2008 President's Budget level to address environmental degradation along the Southwest Border cause by illegal immigration and to reclaim abandoned mines that facilitate illegal activity in the Southwest Border region.

**Other Funding Sources**

- Other funding sources that contribute to activities addressed by the Hazmat Program include the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund and Central Hazardous Materials Fund.

**Central Hazardous Materials Fund  
Managed by the Department of the Interior**

The BLM has access to funding managed by DOI called the Central Hazardous Materials Fund. This appropriation includes funding to conduct response actions, remedial investigations and feasibility studies, and cleanups at sites where a release has occurred of hazardous substances (as defined in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act), for which the Department is the lead agency. Established in 1995 from offsetting reductions to bureau's budgets, this fund:

- provides a central account for remedial investigation and feasibility studies and cleanup for hazardous materials sites,
- brings greater consistency, direction and coordination,
- pursues cost recovery action from potential responsible parties,
- provides "no-year" funding, important for these multi-year projects.

Currently, the BLM manages 21 Central Hazardous Materials Fund sites. In 2008, the Central Hazardous Materials Fund program allocated \$5.4 million to BLM sites. These sites are managed separately from the HazMat Program, and funding is separate from the HazMat Program.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

The Hazardous Materials Management program will continue to focus on the following activities:

- Environmental Management Systems
- Environmental Compliance
- Hazardous Substance Remediation and Restoration
- Illegal Dumping Prevention – including the Southwest border area.
- Pollution Prevention
- Asbestos Inventory
- Special Cleanup Funding – The planned Special Cleanup Fund projects for 2010 are:

<b>FY 2010 Special Cleanup Projects</b>		
<b>State</b>	<b>Site Name</b>	<b>Description of Action</b>
AK	Abandoned Drum Removal	Removal of BLM fuel drums from Federal Wildlife refuge.
AK	AK/SPF/Red Devil Mine	Closure and cleanup of five Aboveground Storage Tanks (AST).
AK	Red Devil Mine AST#5	Determine the full vertical and horizontal extent of the diesel fuel spill at the former AST #5.
AK	Susitna Lodge Dump	Removal of contaminated soil and excavation and removal of buried debris.
CA	Zimory-Wintun Marijuana Rehab	Cleanup and rehabilitation of four marijuana

FY 2010 Special Cleanup Projects		
State	Site Name	Description of Action
		gardens in remote locations.
CA	Illegal Dumping Remediation	Removal of solid and hazardous waste.
ID	German Lake Dump	Removal of hazardous waste at dump site.
LA	Rapides Parish-JFO	Removal of solid and hazardous waste at dump site.
NM	Coalition for Clean New Mexico	A working group of private, state, county, and federal entities committed to enhancing visual resources, recreation experiences, tourism, and the value of private and public lands.
NV	Logan Geyser Antelope	Cleanup of three illegal dumps.

### Performance Measures

- Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI managed land. (Strategic Plan Measure)**

Established in 2004, this measure is defined as the number of contaminated sites that have been remediated, plus the number of known contaminated sites that have not been remediated. Contaminated sites are areas that contain contaminants as defined by the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). Between 2007 and 2008, the percent of known contaminated sites remediated increased from 6 percent to 11 percent, with 17 percent planned in 2009.
- Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety. (Strategic Plan Measure)**

Established in 2007, this measure addresses the mitigation of physical and chemical hazards at sites located on public lands that pose an unacceptable risk to public safety. Physical hazards are non-chemical hazards such as abandoned equipment and structures that pose a physical safety threat to the BLM employees or the public. Chemical hazards are hazards associated with hazardous substances, materials and waste. Between 2007 and 2008, the percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated increased from 93 percent to 97 percent, with 91 percent planned in 2009.
- Percent of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition (CASHE). (Bureau Measure)**

Established in 2007, this measure totals the number of incomplete high priority CASHE corrective actions each organizational unit. This is then compared to the good condition standard for the fiscal year to determine the percentage of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition. Between 2007 and 2008, the percent of BLM organizational units rated in good safety, health and environmental condition increased from 88 percent to 89 percent, with 90 percent planned in 2009.

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Mitigate Hazards: Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety (SP)	97% 1,029/ 1,059	90% 861 / 955	93% 436/ 468	90% 715/ 794	97% 716/ 739	91% 723/ 794	91% 723/ 794	0%	91% 723/ 794
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$4,609	\$4,508	\$4,778	\$4,625	\$7,210	\$7,528	\$7,621	+\$93	\$7,621
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per hazard mitigated (in dollars)</i>	\$4,479	\$5,235	\$10,960	\$6,468	\$10,070	\$10,411	\$10,540	+\$129	\$10,540
Comments:	Comment: After the 2009 targets were set, the BLM received an increase of \$1,000,000 for the Southwest Border Initiative, which will result in 300 physical and chemical hazards mitigated. Additional performance in 2008 is also associated with the Southwest Border Initiative. In 2005, BLM Field Offices responded to an increased number of emergencies and time critical removals.								
Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI managed land. (SP)	11% 28/ 265	9% 33/ 358	6% 16/ 272	11% 30/272	11% 30/ 272	17% 45/ 272	22% 60/ 272	+5%	39% 105/272
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$26,404	\$24,694	\$18,139	\$18,218	\$35,005	\$16,944	\$17,231	+\$287	\$17,231
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Site (in dollars)</i>	\$942,995	\$748,315	\$1,133,713	\$1,301,254	\$2,500,350	\$1,129,603	\$1,148,750	+\$19,147	\$1,148,750
Comments:	Comment: Performance targets remain constant for this measure with a minimum of 15 contaminated sites planned to complete remediation each year. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure.								
Assess Hazmat Sites (number)	771	652	572	591	384	337	360	+23	360
Respond to Hazmat Risk Site (number)	271	222	203	300	172	155	164	+9	164
Monitor and Maintain HAZMAT & NRDAR Sites (number)	122	242	115	169	114	126	124	-2	121
Evaluate PRP's for Cost Avoidance/Recovery (number)	21	13	13	10	12	2	4	+2	6
Process HAZMAT Cost Avoidance/ Recovery Cases (number)	9	11	8	8	6	5	6	+1	6

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## Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity		2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
				Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Operations	\$	6,392	5,984	+83	0	6,067	+83
	FTE	49	46	0	0	46	0
Annual Maintenance	\$	31,913	31,388	+615	0	32,003	+615
	FTE	232	221	0	0	221	0
Deferred Maintenance	\$	36,485	36,485	0	-1,400	35,085	-1,400
	FTE	82	82	0	0	82	0
Total Activity	\$	74,790	73,857	+698	-1,400	73,155	-702
	FTE	363	349	0	0	349	0

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

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

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

There are three subactivities within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity. All three subactivities contribute to the proper stewardship of the BLM's facilities.

- *Operations*: provides for the utilities, janitorial services, and waste management needs of the BLM's recreation areas.
- *Annual Maintenance*: provides for emergency repair, preventive maintenance, and cyclic maintenance on all facilities.
- *Deferred Maintenance*: provides for upkeep, repair or replacement of facilities that have lost value or use because annual maintenance was not performed on schedule.

Deferred maintenance projects are prioritized per the Department's guidance on deferred maintenance and capital improvements to address critical health and safety issues, critical resource protection needs, energy and building sustainability, critical mission, and code

compliance. Work includes project planning, site layout, architectural and engineering design, cost estimating, value engineering, facility condition assessments, seismic evaluations, energy conservation studies, professional inspections of dams and bridges, regulatory compliance evaluations for all projects, and contract supervision. The types of facilities maintained by the BLM are described below:

- **Buildings and Administrative Facilities** – Buildings on public lands range from complex office buildings and large visitor centers to small restrooms and well houses. Administrative facilities include but are not limited to office complexes, fire stations, interagency dispatch centers, internal communication sites, equipment maintenance shops, and field camps. The BLM maintains and operates 4,870 buildings and structures and 742 administrative sites.
- **Recreation Sites** – The BLM is responsible for maintaining 398 recreation fee sites, 2,225 non-fee recreation sites, 1,466 campgrounds with approximately 17,510 campsites, 370 boat ramps, and 79 interpretive centers or contact stations. In addition, the BLM is responsible for a portion of the maintenance on numerous facilities jointly held with other Federal, State, county, or private entities.
- **Transportation** – Lands administered by BLM have 76,000 miles of roads, 17,000 miles of trails, and 859 bridges. Management emphasis is on maintaining the roads, trails, bridges, and major culverts that receive the greatest public use, present the greatest threat to public safety, or are contributing to water quality degradation due to improper drainage.
- **Dams** – The BLM tracks and maintains 590 dams which have been designated with a hazard classification. These dams provide recreation, salinity control, and watershed protection. The BLM performs regular inspections, inundation studies, dam-break analyses for hazard classification, and dam maintenance. Emergency Action Plans are prepared for dams classified as “High” and “Significant” hazard dams. Plans are in the early formative stages regarding retirement of certain dams.

## Activity: Transportation and Facilities Management

### Subactivity: Operations Maintenance

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Operations (\$000)</b>	6,392	5,984	83	0	6,067	+83
FTE	49	46	0	0	46	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Operations

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
.		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Operation program is \$6,067,000 and 46 FTEs.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The BLM Operations Maintenance program funds activities that assist in the operations of BLM recreation facilities.

- Operation funds are used to supplement recreation site fees and non-fee sites, where collected fees do not meet facility needs, including adequate health and safety compliance.
- Operation funds are also used for:
  - Janitorial services;
  - Cleaning and waste management of comfort stations;
  - Rodent and pest control;
  - Landscape upkeep; and
  - Payment of utilities (such as electricity, water, and sewage, fuel, and pressure washing).

##### *Long Term Vision*

The Operations program's long-term vision is essential to the operation of BLM recreation facilities by:

- Preserving the useful life and condition of facilities;

- Improving work place and visitor health and safety, and
- Increasing visitor satisfaction at BLM facilities through increased efficiencies in maintenance and operations.

**Critical Factors**

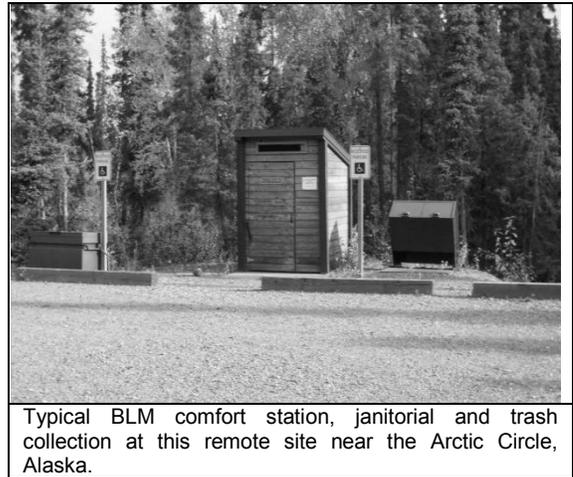
The BLM's constructed assets are disbursed throughout BLM administered lands.

- With the increasing urban interface with BLM lands, more people are using BLM recreation facilities which could require increased efforts to maintain these facilities.

**Funding History and Other Funding Sources**

The Operations program has sustained consistent appropriated funding. Operations funding is supplemented through the collection of fees for the use and entrance at approximately 400 recreation sites.

- In 2009, the program estimated that \$350,000 will be used in support of operations from fees collected at recreation sites.
- Fees can only be used in support of each specific site, hence the need for funding from the Operation program.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2008, funding at the BLM State Office was adjusted based on maintenance need. In 2009, the performance measures were changed to better track accomplishments at sites and building levels. Through these modifications, BLM can better report and track accomplishments and relate to the reported accomplishments in a more meaningful manner.

In 2010, the Operations program will continue to maintain constructed assets supporting BLM recreational needs. In 2008, approximately 2,623 recreation sites and over 20,000 constructed assets were reported as Federal Real Property Assets. Many of these sites require janitorial services to meet visitor expectations with respect to health and safety.

OPERATIONS Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at recreation sites. (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,216	\$28,122	-\$94	\$28,122
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Square Foot (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at recreation sites, 2,818, will be used as the denominator.								
Contributing Programs:	Operations Maintenance provides 18% of the funding for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 80% of the Operations Maintenance appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Recreation Site Annual Maintenance (number of buildings)	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	947	950	+3	950
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (number of sites)	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	770	770	0	770

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## Activity: Transportation and Facilities Management

### Subactivity: Annual Maintenance

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Annual Maintenance (\$000)</b>	31,913	31,388	615	0	32,003	+615
FTE	232	221	0	0	221	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
POF: Road Maintenance (9120)	328	629			459	
POF: Quarters Maintenance (9710)	573	450			450	
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
•		0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Annual Maintenance program is \$32,003,000 and 221 FTEs.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Components*

The Annual Maintenance program is a critical investment in maintaining the functionality of the BLM's infrastructure, which provides visitor safety on public lands and ensures proper facilities management.

- Other functions include emergency, preventive and cyclic maintenance at all BLM facilities including: recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, bridges, dams, and trails.

#### *Long Term Vision*

The long-term goal of the Annual Maintenance program is to perform sufficient annual maintenance on BLM's constructed assets so that no new deferred maintenance needs will accrue.

#### *Critical Factors*

The BLM's constructed assets are disbursed throughout BLM administered lands. Critical factors that impact BLM's capability to maintain these assets include:

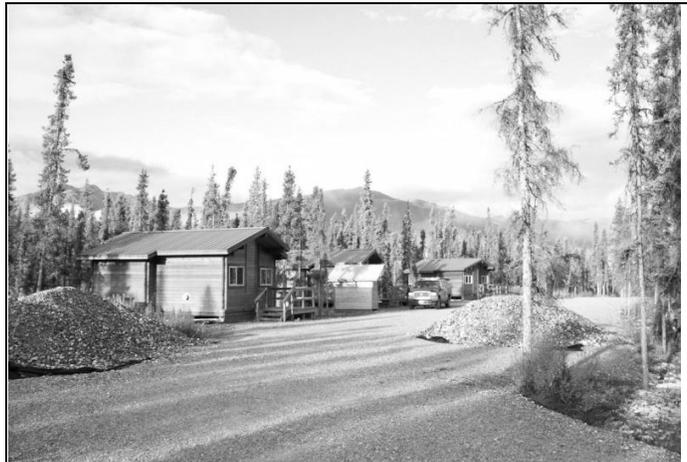
- The climatic condition (particularly for road and bridge maintenance.)

- An increase in visitation could result in an increase in usage and needs for additional maintenance.

### ***Means and Strategies***

The Annual Maintenance program uses the following strategies:

- In conducting program work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management," which includes using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices; employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis; providing appropriate levels of investment; accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.
- The BLM uses two measures of the Federal Real Property Profile, the Asset Priority Index, and the Facilities Condition Index, for identifying the condition of constructed assets and target assets that can be disposed or require additional annual maintenance or supplemental funding from deferred maintenance.



BLM Seasonal Housing Facilities at the Marion Creek Administrative Site, Alaska

### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

- The Annual Maintenance program has sustained consistent appropriated funding.
- Funding from Fee Collection sites augment the annual maintenance of those sites. However, these fees reduce but do not eliminate the need for annual maintenance funding at most BLM sites.

## **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2008, funding at the BLM State Office was adjusted based on maintenance needs. In FY 2009, performance measures were changed to track accomplishments at the site and building level. Through these modifications, BLM can better report and track accomplishments and relate to the reported accomplishments in a more meaningful manner.

In 2010, the Annual Maintenance program will continue to maintain constructed assets supporting BLM administrative, recreational, and infrastructure needs, and emphasize areas under greatest pressure from community growth. In FY 2008, approximately 4,870 buildings and over 30,000 structures were reported in the Federal Real Property Profile. These structures consist of dams, bridges, communication and electrical and communication system, trails, and roads.

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at recreation sites. (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,806	\$27,893	+\$87	\$27,893
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at recreation sites, 2,818, will be used as the denominator.								
Contributing Programs	Annual Maintenance provides 27% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 23% of the Annual Maintenance appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Percent of recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,413	\$18,400	-\$13	\$18,400
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of recreation sites, 2,730, will be used as the denominator.								
Contributing Programs	Annual Maintenance provides 24% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 18% of the Annual Maintenance appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at non-recreation sites. (Bur)	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,182	\$21,487	-\$695	\$21,487
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at administrative sites is 2,040, and will be used as the denominator.								

ANNUAL MAINTENANCE Performance Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Contributing Programs:	Annual Maintenance provides 47% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 33% of the Annual Maintenance appropriation. Other contributors include: Deferred Maintenance, 42%; Western Oregon Facilities Management, 3%, Quarters Maintenance, 2%; Fire Deferred Maintenance, 2%; and Other subactivities, 4%.								
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition (Bur)	new measure	new measure	29,500	29,500	35,144	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$28,215	\$27,083	\$27,741	\$28,102	\$28,708	+\$606	\$28,708
Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$956	\$918	\$789	\$803	\$820	+\$17	\$820
Contributing Programs:	Annual Maintenance provides 36% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Deferred Maintenance, 15%; Western Oregon Facilities Management 33%; O&C Roads Maintenance, 9%; and Other subactivities, 7%.								
Recreation Site Building Annual Maintenance (buildings maintained)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	988	1,000	+12	1,000
Trails Annual Maintenance (miles)	2,170	2,948	2,889	2,600	2,189	1,675	1,675	0	1,675
Bridge Annual Maintenance (bridges maintained)	152	85	77	80	64	56	60	+4	60
Dam Annual Maintenance (dams maintained)	126	22	11	9	10	7	10	+3	10
Administrative Site Building Annual Maintenance (buildings maintained)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
Road Annual Maintenance (lane miles)	7,587	9,246	9,622	8,500	9,973	10,055	10,000	-55	10,000
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (sites maintained)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	1,781	1,781	0	1,781
Administrative Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (sites maintained)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	972	972	0	972

## Activity: Transportation and Facilities Management

### Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Deferred Maintenance (\$000)</b>	36,485	36,485	0	-1,400	35,085	-1,400
FTE	82	82	0	0	82	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
Transfer: FHWA funding (9410/9420)						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
FMS 010-04-01-07-03-0031-04	1,466	1,010			1,004	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Program Reduction for Property	-1,400	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>-1,400</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Deferred Maintenance program is \$35,085,000 and 82 FTEs, a program decrease of \$1,400,000 and 0 FTEs from the 2009 enacted.

**Property Decrease (-\$1.4 million)** - The disposal of surplus and excess Government property will allow the BLM to reduce the amount of deferred maintenance funding that supports these disposed assets in the amount of \$1,400,000. The BLM anticipates future savings from disposed assets or property which no longer require maintenance needs. The BLM utilizes the Asset Business Plan (ABP) to make management decisions affecting the disposal of real property assets, which are reported to the Federal Real Property Profile.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The components of the Deferred Maintenance program are as follows:

- Improve the overall physical and functional condition of BLM-owned facilities for public safety;
- Conduct facility condition assessments;
- Provide professional engineering services;
- Manage environmental and structural risks of facilities, and;
- Inspect dams and bridges for safety.

### **Long Term Vision**

Through the asset management planning process, the BLM is identifying real property assets that are candidates for disposition. Any asset that is no longer critical to the mission, or that is in such poor condition that it is no longer cost effective to maintain, will be identified for possible disposal.

The long-term goal is to attain a portfolio of constructed assets that are in good physical and functional condition and that are aligned with current maintenance resources.

### **Critical Factors**

The following are some critical factors impacting the program:

- Population growth in the American West is placing heavy demands on BLM facilities and resources. In the lower 48 states, nearly two-thirds of BLM-managed lands are within a one-hour drive of urban areas.
- Many BLM roads that were originally built for managing the public lands are now used regularly by the public. This increased usage requires BLM to maintain roads more frequently.
- The climatic condition impacts the timeframe in which maintenance needs can be completed, particularly for road and bridge maintenance.



Little Campbell Creek Bridge located in Anchorage, Alaska, completed in 2008.

### **Means and Strategies**

The following are some strategies BLM uses to manage the program:

- The BLM allows a five-year construction cycle for each project, although there is no time restriction on the use of these funds, the Bureau is required to complete 30 percent of a project the first year after funding, 70 percent the next year, 95 percent the next year with anticipated completion in year 5.
- BLM conducted baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures in 2005. In 2007, BLM completed baseline condition assessments of Maintenance Level 3, 4, and 5 roads. In addition, in 2007 BLM also completed condition assessments of bridges and dams and assessments of major trails were completed in 2007.
- *Assessment Process:* The condition assessment process identifies deferred maintenance needs and determines the current replacement value of constructed assets. Knowing the estimated cost of deferred maintenance and the replacement value of recreation sites and administrative allowed the BLM to use the industry standard Facilities Condition Index (FCI) as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities. The FCI is the ratio of accumulated deferred maintenance to the current replacement value (Facilities Condition Index = Deferred Maintenance/Current Replacement Value). It is an indicator of the depleted value of capital assets. The general rule is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in good

condition. The Asset Business Plan uses the FCI and it is the vehicle for management decision on the disposal of assets.

- *Project Proposals*: Deferred maintenance needs identified in condition assessments and other inspections are developed into specific projects and proposed in the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. The 2010 Capital Improvement Plan is being submitted concurrently with this budget request.
- Other projects will be funded through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA). Those projects will be listed in the Bureau's ARRA plan. Projects are ranked using a weighting process based on the percentage of the work in the same fashion as Construction projects, using a weighting process that places the highest priority on critical health and safety needs. For more information on this process see the Construction Appropriation chapter.

## **2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2010, the planned accomplishments in the Deferred Maintenance program include projects for a total of \$35.1 million. The emphasis of the deferred maintenance program will continue to be the protection of the BLM employees, the visiting public and the protection of our nation's natural resources.

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at recreation sites. (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,806	\$27,893	+\$87	\$27,893
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at recreation sites, 2,818, will be used as the denominator.								
Contributing Programs	Deferred Maintenance provides 16% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 12% of the Deferred Maintenance appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Percent of recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,413	\$18,400	-\$13	\$18,400
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of recreation sites, 2,730, will be used as the denominator.								
Contributing Programs	Deferred Maintenance Provides 23% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 15% of the Deferred Maintenance appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Percent of buildings maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15, at non-recreation sites. (Bur)	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,182	\$21,487	-\$695	\$21,487
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at administrative sites is 2,040, and will be used as the denominator.								
Contributing Programs:	Deferred Maintenance provides 42% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 25% of the Deferred Maintenance appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the goal Performance Table.								

DEFERRED MAINTENANCE PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of non-recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish baseline	TBD	TBD	TBD
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,533	\$9,294	-\$239	\$9,294
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures have been changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of administrative sites is 743, and will be used as the denominator.								
Contributing Programs:	Deferred Maintenance provides 65% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is 24% of the Deferred Maintenance Appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Recreation Sites Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	30	25	-5	30
Trails Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	11	10	-1	10
Bridge Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	8	1	1	4	1	5	5	0	5
Dam Deferred Maintenance and construction (number of projects)	unk	11	7	0	6	3	3	0	3
Administrative Site Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	28	25	-3	25
Road Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	unk	unk	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	15	15	0	15
The Deferred Maintenance Program is project specific and planned performance varies significantly from year to year depending on the scope of planned projects.									

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## Activity: Challenge Cost Share

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Challenge Cost Share (\$000)</b>	9,309	9,500	0	0	9,500	0
FTE	36	36	0	0	36	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
CCS Partners (average)	19,000	19,000			19,000	

### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Challenge Cost Share

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Challenge Cost Share Program (CCS) is \$9,500,000 and 36 FTE.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Component*

The following are components of the BLM's Challenge Cost Share Program:

- The CCS program works through partnerships to accomplish high-priority habitat, recreation and cultural resource work "on-the-ground."
- This program is a very important funding source for the on-the-ground projects. The BLM uses Challenge Cost Share funds by matching them with partners' resources and other external funding.
- Projects Include:
  - Survey, monitor and inventory resources;
  - Restore public land health;
  - Support threatened and endangered species management;
  - Enhance recreational experiences
  - Manage off-highway-vehicle use;
  - Provide visitor services and facilities

- Conduct public outreach and education projects;
- Support emerging partnership development and
- Increase the capacity of partners to secure more resources and accomplish more on-the-ground work.

*Project Selection* – Challenge Cost Share Program projects are prioritized and selected by an interdisciplinary group of State and field office personnel. Selection criteria include:

- The ability to provide multiple program benefits;
- The ability to produce on-the-ground accomplishments which restore or sustain public land health (focusing on important habitats);
- The ability to protect cultural and heritage resources, ability to meet public demand for diverse recreational opportunities, and
- The ability to sustain valued and beneficial partnerships.

### ***Long Term Vision***

The long term vision of the CCS program is to:

- Support current partnerships;
- Develop new partnerships; and
- Implement high priority projects in line with Resource Management Plans (RMPs), so that as projects are successfully completed, partners become vested in public land management. A committed partner will likely be a long term advocate of public land management and thus continue active involvement.

This vision emphasizes that the BLM state offices:

- Target project funding towards high priority Resource Management Plan actions identified from the 5-year implementation priorities;
- Select projects that both reflect mission critical needs as well as a high leverage rate; and
- Are responsible for Individual project selection and priority balancing.

The BLM's Washington Office sets priority direction and cost targets for each state, approves projects selected by states with respect to priority selection, and conducts cyclical program evaluations to ensure states are following policy and direction.

### ***Critical Factors***

The following are some critical factors in the Challenge Cost Share program:

- Developing and maintaining collaborative partnerships is critical to the success of the CCS program and the BLM. The BLM works with over 550 national and community based partners. These partners have interests in all aspects of public land management including: the health of local communities, recreation and tourism, heritage, forestry, oil and gas, mining, livestock grazing, scientific research, wildlife, interpretation, and environmental education.
- Leveraging of funds is also critical to the success of the CCS program. Projects leveraged with CCS dollars yield many additional benefits for the BLM and its partners by fostering rewarding working relationships with partners and organizations, gaining support for the BLM's land management decisions, and producing a product that is beneficial to both the BLM and the users of public lands. In 2008, BLM estimates that for a \$9.3 million investment, the BLM received on average, a \$32 million benefit.

**Means and Strategies**

- The means by which the CCS program will continue and increase success is by developing long term relationships with partners who share high priority BLM goals, and who have the financial capacity to increase contributions.
- Efforts are made to encourage employees to explore what may have been considered non-traditional partnerships in the past.
- A higher level of training in ethical and legal methods for facilitation of these relationships is underway.

**Funding History and Other Funding Sources**

- All CCS projects have at least a one-to-one (1:1) match by state in funds or in-kind contributions from partners, and often up to one-to-six (1:6) match. .
- In 2009, the BLM continues to support the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) as well as the wildlife recreation and cultural programs.

<b>Summary of CCS Program Information (Annual Average, 2003 - 2008)</b>	
Number of Projects (Average)	518
Total BLM funds (Average)	\$9,000,000
Total Partner Contributions (Average)	\$19,000,000
Matching Ratio	1 : 2.8
Number of Partners (Average)	556
Contribution / partner (Average)	\$34,482
Mean Partner Contribution	\$6,000
Project Amount (Average)	\$23,000
Mean Project Amount	\$19,000

**Trends and Resources**

- Long-term partnerships take time and resources to cultivate but can be the life blood for much on the ground work. Activities are underway to give our CCS coordinators and field personnel training in value-based partnerships facilitation cooperative agreements and volunteer activities. More and more, the BLM is interested in entering into partnerships as a normal way of doing business on both small and large scale projects.
- The past two years of the CCS program have embraced a cross-program benefit approach with a focus on healthy landscapes..

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2010, the Challenge Cost Share program will do the following:

- In 2010 the BLM expects to complete habitat restoration projects that benefit bats, birds, deer, elk, and fish while cross-benefitting recreation activities such as hiking, fishing, and hunting in a variety of land designation areas across more than twelve states. Environmental education and public outreach pertaining to off-road vehicles, archeological collections and discovery and native plants are planned in all twelve states with BLM lands.
- The table below identifies the approximate number of projects proposed for 2010 in each of the key areas of the CCS program.

Area	Number of Projects	Percent of Total
Cultural	55	14%
Recreation	74	20%
Habitat	251	66%
Total	<b>380</b>	<b>100%</b>

- The CCS program tracks over 120 program elements, encompassing a wide variety of work activities which assess, treat, and monitor the BLM lands. The following table indicates a few key examples of some significant accomplishments planned for 2010.
- Planned performance will reflect accomplishments from projects chosen in priority order from the states.

Because CCS is only one contribution to many different overarching workloads, measurement of CCS accomplishments varies each fiscal year. In 2009, the CCS program is projected to contribute over 40 percent of the bureau-wide accomplishments in stream/riparian areas inventoried and almost 50 percent of all species populations monitored.

In 2010, over 600 projects were submitted amounting to a request of over \$26 million and the potential involvement and support of approximately 500 partners including: federal, state and municipal agencies; school districts, universities and recreational and social groups; non-profit organizations, special interest groups and national advocacy groups; industry, private corporations and local businesses; and Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America. Projects accomplished within the CCS program will continue to support youth programs that encourage interaction with and understanding of the natural environment.

CHALLENGE COST SHARE PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Plan	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2010 President's Budget	Changes to 2010 from 2009	Long-term Target 2013
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	new measure	39% 177/ 453	49% 255/ 519	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	+1%	54% 322/ 595
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$43,303	\$42,070	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$51,049	+\$258	\$51,049
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$244,652	\$165,980	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$164,674	-\$1,310	\$158,537
Comments:	As a result of the 2006 Resource Management program assessment, the BLM continues to focus base funding internally to improve performance directly related to ESA listed species. Results for managing species of management concern to desired condition require multi-year efforts that may show results from prior years regardless of a current year change in funding.								
Contributing programs:	Challenge Cost Share provides 9% of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 40% of the Challenge Cost Share appropriation. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
The Challenge Cost Share program contributes to a variety of performance measures related to resource protection, cultural heritage, recreation and facilities maintenance. In 2008, the funding distribution included: Wildlife & T&E populations inventory and monitoring, 40%; habitat treatments and monitoring, 26%; cultural heritage resources protection and monitoring, 8%; recreation related inventory, monitoring and environmental education, 17% and facilities maintenance and construction, 9%. Some of the individual results are shown below.									
Wildlife/Plant Habitat Inventoried (Acres)	295,250	652,795	1,767,800	877,805	3,173,514	3,229,704	3,470,600	+240,896	3,500,000
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (Acres)	1,154,739	804,761	947,836	1,148,545	666,803	1,220,605	1,242,508	+21,903	1,250,000
Species Populations Monitored (Number)	3,746	1,094	2,755	6,289	2,631	1,149	1,486	+337	1,500
Shrub and Grassland Vegetation Treatments Applied (Acres)	5,554	11,903	5,890	5,640	3,827	14,762	13,256	-1,506	13,260
Weed Treatments Applied (Acres)	9,739	43,422	15,503	10,566	11,279	9,386	9,198	-188	9,200
Shrub and Grassland Vegetation Treatments Monitored/Evaluated (Acres)	3,100	8,622	13,900	17,200	16,100	51,400	42,560	-8,840	42,000
Non-Section 106 Cultural and Paleo Data Processed (Number)	158	198	322	190	120	57	76	+19	80
Outreach Through Interpretation and Environmental Education (Number)	184	648	789	855	1,293	979	968	-11	979

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## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
Information Systems Operations	\$ 15,047 FTE 62	15,204 62	+202 0	0 0	15,406 62	+202 0
Administrative Support	\$ 50,007 FTE 457	50,118 451	+1,259 0	0 0	51,377 451	+1,259 0
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	\$ 82,554 FTE 0	89,572 0	+1,705 0	0 0	91,277 0	+1,705 0
<b>Total Activity</b>	\$ 147,608 FTE 519	154,894 513	+3,166 0	0 0	158,060 513	+3,166 0

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Workforce and Organizational Support activity is \$158,060,000 and 513 FTE.

### ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Workforce and Organizational Support activity funds services related to general-use automated systems and specified business practices, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, and property and acquisition management. The program covers managerial and specified administrative support service costs that cannot be directly tied to a specific program output. The BLM's goal is to provide these critical support and business services efficiently and effectively in order to support the overall BLM mission. In 2010 the BLM is focusing on the following:

- Consolidating information technology IT systems and software solutions to speed up the flow of work, improve accuracy, and share information with customers, the general public, and agency partners. Molding business practices by integrating and redefining organizational work processes, as well as using cost efficiencies, evaluation, and customer satisfaction survey data to improve all service areas is also important.
- Strengthening the composition and skill level of the workforce by enhancing communication, providing training and ensuring that career-enhancing opportunities are available and are aligned with the BLM mission and needs.
- Considering ways to consolidate the information available in the existing systems both to better understand the condition of the land BLM manages, and to forecast what the

impacts of certain actions might be. BLM's goal of maintaining the health of the land is greatly enhanced by the ability of computer models to forecast how certain activities will impact the land and entire ecosystem.

- Improving business processes, through IT technology, by reducing the time it takes to procure equipment and supplies and recruit personnel to ensure the resources are there when needed. BLM's strategy is to use best practices, such as the ITIM Maturity Models developed by the GAO, to move toward a refined information infrastructure that can assist the resource manager in making better decisions and can provide the public with better service.

### **BUDGETING FOR BLM WORKFORCE AND ORGANIZATION SUPPORT COSTS (SECTION 405)**

The 2006 Department of the Interior, Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act includes the following requirement for disclosure of overhead, administrative and other types of spending:

*SEC.405. Estimated overhead charges, deductions ,reserves or holdbacks from programs, projects, activities and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional or central operations shall be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations. Changes to such estimates shall be presented to the Committees on Appropriations for approval.*

BLM funds the costs described in Section 405 through a combination of direct appropriations in the Workforce and Organizational Support Budget Activity and program assessments. For 2010, BLM estimates these requirements will be \$273.7 million.

<b>Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>	<b>2008 Enacted</b>	<b>2009 Enacted</b>	<b>Budgeted Uncontrollables Change</b>	<b>Budgeted Program Change</b>	<b>2010 President's Budget</b>
<b>Direct Appropriations</b>	<b>147,608</b>	<b>154,894</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>158,060</b>
Information Systems Operations	15,047	15,204	202	0	15,406
Administrative Support	50,007	50,118	1,259	0	51,377
Bureau-wide Fixed Costs	82,554	89,572	1,705	0	91,277
<b>Program Assessments</b>	<b>115,607</b>	<b>115,607</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>115,607</b>
National Program Support (CFI)	30,607	30,607	0	0	30,607
Regional/State Program Support (0777)	85,000	85,000	0	0	85,000
<b>Total, Workforce &amp; Organizational Support</b>	<b>263,215</b>	<b>270,501</b>	<b>3,166</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>273,667</b>

#### **Direct Appropriations**

In 2010, the BLM requests \$158.1 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 405. Appropriations are requested in three programs: Information Systems Operations,

Administrative Support, and Bureau-wide Fixed Costs. The annual appropriation for these activities provides approximately 58 percent of the actual required administrative costs needed to maintain these functions.

- **Information Systems Operations** - funds information resources management needs, such as computer, data, telecommunication, and support services. This includes providing expertise for BLM (IT) initiatives and providing technical assistance and support to field office personnel.
- **Administrative Support** – funds are used for those indirect functions that support management decision making and other direct program outputs. Indirect functions include communications, legislative affairs, public affairs, regulatory affairs, environmental education and volunteer programs; budget development and execution; enterprise architecture; information and financial management; property and acquisition management; management systems; personnel and organizational management; safety; and equal employment opportunity, functions.
- **Bureau-wide Fixed Costs** – The Departmental Working Capital Fund funds fixed costs such as GSA rents, the Federal Building Fund, unemployment insurance, workers compensation, postage, and telecommunications functions.

### Program Assessments

In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed for the Information Systems, Administrative Support and Bureau-wide Fixed Costs, the BLM assesses its programs at both the National and State levels according to a prorated share of prior year FTE use. These assessments provide approximately 42 percent of the BLM's total Section 405 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2010 are \$115.6 million. These program assessments are under the oversight and administrative management of the BLM's Budget Strategy Team, Information Technology Board, Administrative Assistant Directors, the BLM Director, and the Executive Leadership Team. These executives chart the course of the BLM based upon the BLM Strategic Plan, the President's Management Agenda PMA, Congressional directives, and the Department of the Interior's mandates.

- **National Program Assessments** – BLM assesses programs at the national level for centrally funded initiatives to pay for administrative support, IT programs, and Bureau-wide program activities many of which are mandated and/or uncontrollable assessments to the Department through the Working Capital fund. These initiatives are centrally funded because the initiatives benefit all programs or all employees, and cannot be identified as benefiting any one program, such as the Federal Pay and Personnel System. The Working Capital Fund itemizes costs to BLM for services provided by the Department, through both the Centralized Bill and the Direct Bill, which are displayed in the table in the following pages. National program assessments for centrally funded initiatives are based upon historical Activity Based Costs, FTE usage of information systems operations, administrative support, and Bureau-wide fixed costs to program areas and are pro-rated. These assessments include \$1.063 million for the Bureau's Priority Fund, which is used to assist Field Offices and Programs with high priority unplanned and unfunded needs which arise during the year.
- **Regional/State Program Assessments** – BLM's State Offices also assess programs for costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this

way, for example, all programs within a state fund support services staff salaries. These costs also are assessed on a pro-rata basis using FTE and data from the Management Information System.

**Working Capital Fund:** The Department of Interior manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) and provides services to the BLM and other Interior agencies. These services include: payroll, personnel, rent, computer systems, lease space, and other specified services as needed. The BLM utilizes the Program Assessments assessed to the National, Regional, and States to pay the Departmental WCF for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, the BLM focus areas, the President's Management Agenda, and the Department of the Interior's requirements. Many of these services are standard and recur on an annual basis and others are fee-for-service based. The DOI and BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services. The detailed tables that follow show the proposed Departmental WCF fees for services, both centrally billed and direct billed, for 2010.

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized billing**  
**FY 2010 President's Budget**  
**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 Pres Budget	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
<b>Other OS Activities</b>				
Invasive Species Council	206.6	218.9	218.9	226.7
Invasive Species Coordinator	34.6	35.6	35.6	38.5
Indian Water Rights Office	55.7	57.4	57.4	60.1
Secretary's Immediate Office	296.9	312.0	312.0	325.3
Document Management Unit	3.4	3.1	3.1	12.0
Office of the Executive Secretariat	3.4	3.1	3.1	12.0
Alaska Field Office	248.6	258.0	279.2	260.6
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	533.5	533.5	533.5	533.5
Secretary's Immediate Office	782.1	791.5	812.7	794.2
Departmental Communications Office	114.7	119.3	119.3	128.7
Office of Communications	114.7	119.3	119.3	128.7
Southern Nevada Water Coordinator	58.5	59.8	59.8	62.6
Conservation Partnerships and Management Policy	38.5	39.2	39.2	41.4
Policy, Management and Budget	97.0	99.1	99.1	104.0
Environmental and Disposal Liabilities	0.0		0.0	20.3
FedCenter	0.0		2.7	2.7
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	0.0		2.7	23.0
Land and Water Settlements	90.3	92.3	92.3	97.1
Office of Policy Analysis	90.3	92.3	92.3	97.1
CPIC	23.7	25.4	25.4	29.2
Office of Budget	23.7	25.4	25.4	29.2
Activity Based Costing/Management	163.4	159.2	159.2	160.6
Travel Management Center	25.8	27.0	27.0	28.2
e-Gov Travel	199.8	399.5	399.5	120.9
Office of Financial Management	388.9	585.7	585.7	309.7
Quarters Program	32.1	33.1	0.0	0.0
Interior Collections Management System	50.6	50.6	50.6	50.6
Space Management Initiative	42.3	48.1	50.1	52.9
Renewable Energy Certificates	30.5	29.7	29.7	15.9
Facility Maintenance Management System (Maximo)	0.0		31.1	30.9
Office of Property and Acquisition Management	155.4	161.5	161.5	150.3
SBA Certifications	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Small & Disadvantaged Business Utilization	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Planning and Performance Management	186.5	189.6	177.9	198.3
Recreation One-Stop	52.6	96.5	50.8	50.3
Office of Planning and Performance Management	239.1	286.2	228.7	248.6
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	0.0	15.6	15.6	7.9
Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	0.0	15.6	15.6	7.9

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized billing  
 FY 2010 President's Budget  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 Pres Budget	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Center for Competition, Efficiency, and Analysis	96.7	98.1	98.1	84.2
Center for Competition, Efficiency, and Analysis	96.7	98.1	98.1	84.2
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	317.7	145.0	145.0	87.6
HSPD-12	185.5	140.0	140.0	127.8
Department-wide OWCP Coordination	21.4	65.4	65.4	87.9
Accountability Team	0.0	67.3	67.3	78.5
DOI LEARN	28.8	111.1	111.1	53.6
CLC - Human Resources	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
OPM Federal Employment Services	62.0	81.7	81.7	76.4
Office of Human Resources	620.9	610.5	610.5	511.8
EEO Complaints Tracking System	3.0	4.6	4.6	0.0
Special Emphasis Program	4.9	7.6	7.6	7.7
Accessible Technology Center	47.4	47.1	47.1	49.9
Office of Civil Rights	55.3	59.2	59.2	57.7
Occupational Health and Safety	136.0	139.2	139.2	233.1
Health and Safety Training Initiatives	30.9	30.8	30.8	31.3
Safety Management Information System	94.5	97.4	97.4	0.0
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	261.5	267.3	267.3	264.4
Security (Classified Information Facility)	50.7	51.8	51.8	71.0
Interior Operations Center (Watch Office)	188.5	241.2	241.2	305.2
Emergency Preparedness	208.2	206.3	89.3	108.8
Law Enforcement Coordination and Training	87.5	88.2	88.2	136.6
Emergency Response	0.0		117.0	136.7
Law Enforcement and Security	534.9	587.4	587.4	758.3
Enterprise Services Network	2,124.8	2,351.2	2,351.2	2,492.2
Web & Internal/External Comm	93.1	91.3	91.3	71.0
Enterprise Architecture	569.5	743.6	743.6	681.7
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	122.3	140.3	140.3	149.1
Threat Management	0.0		0.0	94.4
Frequency Management Support	129.5	152.4	152.4	148.2
IT Security	392.9	407.2	407.2	416.6
Capital Planning	287.9	502.2	454.6	346.8
Information Management Support	41.0	42.2	42.2	43.5
Data Resource Management Program	32.6	36.2	36.2	36.1
IT Security Certification & Accreditation	298.4	298.4	298.4	298.4
Electronic Records Management	162.8	188.6	188.6	192.5
Active Directory	170.3	154.0	154.0	158.9
Enterprise Resource Management	52.4	67.9	67.9	79.9
e-Authentication	0.0	51.0	51.0	54.1
NTIA Spectrum Management	248.6	225.3	225.3	212.8
IOS Collaboration	0.0		0.0	155.6
Chief Technology Officer Support	0.0	135.2	0.0	0.0

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized billing**  
**FY 2010 President's Budget**  
**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 Pres Budget	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Networkx	0.0		166.8	179.7
Trusted Internet Connection	0.0		53.9	147.7
Data-at-Rest	0.0		72.8	6.6
Logging Extracts	0.0		27.8	57.5
OCIO Project Management Office	0.0		42.0	165.6
Radio Program Management Office	0.0		103.3	145.2
IT Asset Management	0.0		0.0	28.4
Continuous Monitoring	0.0		0.0	28.4
Two-Factor Authentication	0.0		96.5	11.2
Active Directory Optimization	0.0		94.9	84.4
Office of the Chief Information Officer	4,726.1	5,587.0	6,062.2	6,486.6
Appraisal Services	304.2	304.2	304.2	304.2
Appraisal Services	304.2	304.2	304.2	304.2
Contingency Reserve	24.0	23.5	23.5	23.9
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	59.0	60.4	60.4	60.4
CFO Financial Statement Audit	690.1	731.0	731.0	759.2
Enterprise Geospatial Information Management	354.8	354.8	354.8	216.5
Department-wide Activities	1,127.9	1,169.7	1,169.7	1,060.0
Department-wide Activities				
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	562.5	687.5	687.5	699.6
Volunteer.gov	13.1	13.1	13.1	15.1
Department-wide Activities	575.5	700.6	700.6	714.7
Ethics Training	7.8	38.0	38.0	94.0
ALLEX Database	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3
FOIA Appeals	89.9	119.1	119.1	105.0
Office of the Solicitor	104.1	163.5	163.5	205.3
Subtotal Other OS Activities	10,600.4	12,040.9	12,482.5	12,679.1

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized billing**  
**FY 2010 President's Budget**  
**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 Pres Budget	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
<b>National Business Center</b>				
Cultural Resources & Events Management	74.3	74.5	0.0	0.0
Financial Management Training	31.7	33.2	33.2	33.9
Learning and Performance Center Management	103.4	103.8	103.8	107.4
SESCDP & Other Leadership Programs	30.8	30.4	30.4	30.9
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	66.1	73.2	73.2	66.1
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	167.6	186.0	186.0	178.1
Denver Learning & Performance Center	94.8	65.3	65.3	48.6
Online Learning	62.5	80.4	80.4	83.7
Washington Learning & Performance Center	45.9	51.4	51.4	65.0
NBC Human Resources Directorate	677.1	698.0	623.5	613.7
ADP Operations	0.0	227.6	0.0	0.0
EEO Complaints Tracking System	0.0		0.0	5.5
DOI LEARN	0.0		0.0	91.5
NBC 106 Mainframe Replacement	0.0		227.6	0.0
Safety Management Information System	0.0		0.0	248.5
Labor Relations/OWCP Tracking System	0.0		0.0	9.0
NBC IT Security Improvement Plan	369.9	370.0	370.0	521.2
Voice/data Switching	21.2	11.5	11.5	11.5
Information Mgmt. - FOIA and Records Management	52.7	34.3	34.3	34.4
Telecommunication Services	85.7	48.9	48.9	50.6
Audio Visual Services	0.0	9.0	9.0	8.2
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	320.8	61.8	61.8	63.3
SIB Cabling	0.0	13.0	13.0	1.5
Desktop Services	22.1	0.0	0.0	23.9
NBC Information Technology Directorate	872.4	776.0	775.9	1,069.0
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	2,663.5	2,748.7	2,725.0	2,851.2
HR LoB W-2 Surcharge	261.5	173.3	171.8	117.2
DOI Executive Forums	0.0		18.1	18.9
NBC Human Resources Directorate	2,925.0	2,922.0	2,914.9	2,987.3
Interior Complex Management & Services	37.0	20.9	20.9	28.6
Family Support Room	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8
Property Accountability Services	5.1	5.3	5.3	13.9
Vehicle Fleet	5.6	6.3	6.3	6.3
Moving Services	7.9	4.6	4.6	4.7
Shipping and Receiving	18.3	10.4	10.4	10.8
Safety and Environmental Services	0.0		0.0	12.3
Space Management	12.0	7.0	7.0	7.1
Drug Testing	210.2	216.4	221.1	229.0
Security	253.8	147.1	147.1	153.4
Federal Executive Board	41.9	42.4	42.4	44.3
Health Unit	12.4	7.0	7.0	7.3

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized billing**  
**FY 2010 President's Budget**  
**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 Pres Budget	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0
Passport & Visa Services	15.8	16.5	16.5	16.9
Mail and Messenger Services	221.4	227.6	227.6	248.8
Blue Pages	16.1	17.3	17.3	17.3
Mail Policy	53.0	53.7	53.7	56.1
Special Events Services	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.2
Cultural Resources & Events Management	0.0		56.4	58.5
Partnership Schools & Commemorative Programs	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9
Departmental Museum	238.5	239.1	239.2	280.6
Departmental Library	414.4	436.0	436.0	452.2
<b>NBC Administrative Operations Directorate</b>	<b>1,574.9</b>	<b>1,469.1</b>	<b>1,530.3</b>	<b>1,659.7</b>
FBMS Hosting	0.0		418.0	836.0
FBMS Master Data Management	0.0		0.0	220.9
Financial Systems (including Hyperion)	2,689.2	2,816.3	2,816.3	2,825.9
IDEAS	525.9	540.5	540.5	546.0
Quarters Program	8.8	10.9	10.9	12.4
NBC FBMS Conversion	0.0		0.0	50.4
<b>NBC Financial Management Directorate</b>	<b>3,223.9</b>	<b>3,367.6</b>	<b>3,785.6</b>	<b>4,491.5</b>
Aviation Management	4,343.3	3,813.7	3,837.3	4,844.8
NBC - Aircraft Management	4,343.3	3,813.7	3,837.3	4,844.8
<b>Subtotal National Business Center</b>	<b>13,616.6</b>	<b>13,046.5</b>	<b>13,467.6</b>	<b>15,666.1</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24,217.0</b>	<b>25,087.5</b>	<b>25,950.1</b>	<b>28,345.3</b>

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing**  
**FY 2010 President's Budget**  
**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 PY Collections	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
<b>Other OS Activities</b>				
Secretary's Immediate Office				
Office of the Executive Secretariat				
Adaptive Management Guides	3.9		0.0	0.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	3.9		0.0	0.0
Policy, Management and Budget				
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance				
Office of Policy Analysis				
BLM Helium Project	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Single Audit Clearinghouse	0.0	0.9	3.1	3.2
Office of Financial Management	0.0	8.9	3.1	3.2
FBMS Change Orders	180.0		180.0	180.0
Financial and Business Management System	180.0		180.0	180.0
Maximo Consulting Services	0.0	52.5	52.5	52.5
Federal Assistance Award Data System	4.9		4.9	5.1
Office of Acquisition and Property Management	4.9	52.5	57.4	57.7
Office of Wildland Fire Coordination				
Office of Planning and Performance Management				
Emotional Intelligence Training	0.3		0.3	0.3
CORE PLUS Training	50.0		50.0	50.0
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	50.3		50.3	50.3
Center for Competition Efficiency and Analysis				
DOI LEARN	0.0		21.3	21.3
HSPD-12	0.0		1,085.0	1,221.2
Departmental Medals	1.0		0.0	0.0
Labor and Employee Relations	8.0		0.0	0.0
Office of Human Resources	9.0		1,106.3	1,242.6
EEO Training	8.0		9.3	9.3
EEO Investigations	47.7	2.0	29.0	29.0
Office of Civil Rights	55.7	2.0	38.3	38.3
Occupational Health and Safety - Travel	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
Security Conference	0.0		0.0	0.0
Southwest Border Radio Encryption	18.4		0.0	0.0
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	156.0	234.0	568.0	499.0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	174.3	234.0	568.0	499.0
Oracle Licenses and Support	177.8	197.5	203.3	203.3
Microsoft Enterprise Licenses	2,731.6		2,731.6	3,277.7
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	164.6		164.6	164.6
System Architect Licenses	4.7		0.0	0.0

**WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing**  
**FY 2010 President's Budget**  
**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**  
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 PY Collections	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
Enterprise Services Network	1,911.6		1,673.3	2,073.3
Federal Relay Service	0.0		12.5	12.5
Data-at-Rest Initiative	160.2		0.0	0.0
Radio Program Management Initiative	71.0		0.0	0.0
Active Directory Optimization	60.5		0.0	0.0
Southwest Border Radio Prong II	471.9		0.0	0.0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	5,753.7	197.5	4,785.4	5,731.5
Tape Restoration (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	198.7	0.0	0.0
Live e-Mail Capture (Cobell Litigation)	248.6	834.9	0.0	0.0
Message Journaling (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	31.1	0.0	0.0
Tape Search Request (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	7.9	0.0	0.0
IT Security Audit (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	50.9	0.0	0.0
Legacy Tape Storage (3-year Live Capture - Cobell Litigation)	46.7	29.9	0.0	0.0
Zantaz Audit Center Licenses (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0
Zantaz Exchange Servers (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	80.8	0.0	0.0
Historical Tape Storage (Cobell Litigation)	199.8		0.0	0.0
e-Mail Archiving (Cobell Litigation)	0.0		1,011.4	589.3
Central Services	495.1	1,242.2	1,011.4	589.3
FY 2009 CFO Audit	0.0		117.9	26.5
FY 2008 CFO Audit	112.3		41.2	0.0
FY 2010 CFO Audit	0.0		0.0	123.8
Central Services	112.3		159.1	150.3
Federal FSA Program	177.5		198.6	219.7
PART Reviews	0.0		50.0	0.0
Recreation One-Stop Litigation	30.0		0.0	0.0
International Renewable Energy Conference	60.1		0.0	0.0
Colorado School of Mines	15.2		15.2	15.2
Imagery for the Nation	0.0		354.0	405.8
Central Services	282.7		617.7	640.7
Central Services				
<b>Subtotal Other OS Activities</b>	<b>7,126.5</b>	<b>1,737.5</b>	<b>8,577.0</b>	<b>9,182.8</b>

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing  
 FY 2010 President's Budget  
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT  
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2008 Actual	2009 PY Collections	2009 Estimate	2010 Estimate
<b>National Business Center</b>				
Acquisition Services - DC	0.0		0.0	0.0
Acquisition Services - Boise	1.5		0.0	0.0
NBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	1.5		0.0	0.0
Creative Communications	259.6		267.0	270.9
Facilities Reimbursable Services	49.0		51.0	51.4
Reimbursable Mail Services	105.4		105.9	105.9
NBC Administrative Operations Directorate	414.0		424.0	428.2
NBC Appraisal Services Directorate				
NBC Aviation Management Directorate				
NBC Financial Management Directorate				
Client Liaison and Product Development Division	53.7		56.0	57.7
Payroll Operations Division	91.1		93.8	96.6
Personnel & Payroll Systems Division	1,051.7		963.2	478.3
HR Management Systems Division	0.0		92.8	237.6
Quicktime Services	0.0		0.0	541.9
NBC Human Resources Directorate	1,196.5		1,205.8	1,412.1
Technology Services Division	8.3		12.4	12.7
NBC Information Technology Directorate	8.3		12.4	12.7
Government-Wide Forums	2.4		2.4	2.4
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	11.0		11.3	11.6
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	5.0		5.1	5.4
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	14.1		14.4	14.7
On-Line Learning	11.5		12.1	12.7
NBC Human Resources Directorate	44.0		45.2	46.8
NBC Office of the Director				
<b>Subtotal National Business Center</b>	<b>1,664.3</b>		<b>1,687.4</b>	<b>1,899.7</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,790.8</b>	<b>1,737.5</b>	<b>10,264.4</b>	<b>11,082.6</b>

## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

### Subactivity: Information Systems Operations

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Info. Systems Operations (\$000)</b>	15,047	15,204	202	0	15,406	+202
FTE	62	62	0	0	62	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
Corporate Metadata Repository 010-04-01-07-02-0418-04	96	310			99	
Electronic Records Mgmt. 010-04- 01-07-02-0473-04	0	0			250	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Information Systems Operations

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
•	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Information Systems Operations program is \$15,406,000 and 62 FTE.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The BLM Information Systems Operations program is responsible for:

- Planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating IT programs, policies and procedures and providing guidance for the effective use of IT resources in support of BLM programs and services
- Maintaining the BLM's strategic goals through effective management of information and the use of information technology to support re-engineered business processes. As a result, it directly and indirectly supports many resource management programs and the achievement of their goals
- Managing and providing oversight of the Capital Planning and Investment Control Program for the IT investment portfolio ensuring that IT investments are managed and integrated into the BLM's strategic goals and objectives.

- Providing business solutions to the future development of federal e-government and homeland security initiatives
- Providing IT Security systems oversight, which includes network monitoring, Certification & Accreditation (C&A) assessments, Security Tests and Evaluations, developing and implementing IT Security Risk Management and Contingency programs, and providing Contingency, Disaster Recovery, and Continuity of Operations Plans for the BLM
- Managing the BLM's Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) and the Privacy Act and ensuring the BLM is in compliance with Indian Trust mandates and Section 508 of the Americans with Disabilities Act
- Managing the BLM's Records Management program, ensuring the BLM is in compliance with National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) regulations
- Providing efficient and effective internal operational support to stakeholders

### ***Long Term Vision***

The vision for the Information Systems Operations program is to continue to enhance IT processes to realize operational efficiencies and cost savings without compromising the rich traditions of the BLM. Through the use of appropriate technologies and process improvements behind the scenes, information policy enhancements will provide the guidance and unifying direction on conserving and protecting the nation's natural resources, and will significantly enhance relations and communication with other land management agencies and the public. The BLM's objective is to become a forward-looking organization, with capabilities at or above the level of public expectation for communication with knowledge-based organizations. Specifically, a few of the long term goals of this program are to:

- Increase transparency in support of Open Government while producing innovative solutions to our customers
- Create a reliable IT Infrastructure that is aligned with DOI objectives and milestones
- Reduce redundancies of IT systems across the Bureau
- Ensure availability of BLM policies to all stakeholders and the general public
- Implement a defined and integrated architecture across the DOI mission areas
- Establish an interactive platform to improve intra-bureau communication and engagement of the public
- Embrace collaboration technologies in order to encourage idea and information exchange, while capturing vanishing institutional knowledge
- Continue to provide quality customer service by building relationships with our internal and external stakeholders, understanding expectations, and delivering on those expectations.

### ***Critical Factors***

The mission of the Information Systems Operations program is to facilitate effective use of technology to collect, store, process, and utilize information critical to successfully execute BLM's legally mandated missions. It is incumbent upon BLM information technology communities to maintain both economic and organizational discipline while continuously seeking better ways to enable the integration of new and evolving technological approaches across the varied missions of this organization. The success of BLM's Information Systems Operations program is dependent on several critical factors:

- The management of information and the use of information technology involve numerous stakeholders both within and outside the BLM. Reconciling these competing interests is necessary for an efficient and effective IT program

- Process improvements for managing the IT Portfolio requires an integrated governance process, to ensure strategic integration with the business and technology alignment and IT Security compliance.
- Increased public scrutiny requires innovative efforts to increase transparency while meeting the business needs of BLM
- Increased public involvement with the BLM and the continuing threat of cyber crimes require the BLM to intensify its efforts to safeguard personally identifiable information (PII)

### ***Means and Strategies***

BLM continues to remain a leader across the Department of Interior (DOI) in supporting Congressional and Executive Branch information systems policy initiatives. BLM has achieved demonstrable successes in lowering the overall relative cost of managing information systems by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. This momentum will continue in FY2010 by ensuring the following means and strategies are continued and/or implemented to achieve performance goals:

#### Capital Planning and Investment Control (CPIC)

- Use project management principles and practices to monitor and evaluate IT acquisitions bureauwide; implement acquisition best practices for each stage of the IT acquisition life cycle to establish cost and quality baselines
- Ensure timely performance reporting to the national IT Investment Board (ITIB) and providing continuous feedback to the system owners by ensuring project managers are 1) monitoring quality and risk controls to ensure investments are meeting the approved schedule, cost, and scope; and 2) maintaining their Project Management core competencies
- Provide oversight of the IT investment portfolio through capital planning and investment control, including monitoring and evaluating the health of the investments
- Implement IT Investment Management (ITIM) Stage 4 strategies and processes; maintaining Stage 3 compliance; and enhancing the ITIB and executive management oversight for the IT portfolio

#### IRM Governance

- Implement the use of new technologies to process, gather, review, redact and release BLM records
- Implement the use of video telecommunications to maintain staff awareness across the Bureau in areas of FOIA, Records, Privacy and Section 508 compliance
- Continue to engage State and National center representatives during the development of IRM Governance policies and procedures to gain stakeholder buy-in and to reduce the necessity of re-writing policies that are not easily implemented in their unique environment
- Conduct gap analysis to identify areas in which privacy policies are not in full compliance with federal legislation guidance and DOI policies so that detailed requirements and work plans can be created for the development of a comprehensive privacy policy framework

#### Business Alignment

- Continue to align BLM's Enterprise Architecture (EA) initiatives to the business goals of BLM

- Manage EA with a focus on collaboration, agility, efficiency, openness, integration and security
- Continue to support EA/CPIC integration
- Support enterprise infrastructure strategy as it applies to consolidating IT and business initiatives for multiple DOI-wide or multiple agency enterprise operations

#### IT Security

- The BLM will initiate a standardized set of IT architecture and toolsets to apply to publically accessed systems to achieve greater management, visibility, and protection while reducing overall management
- Define, procure, and deploy a set of tools and technologies to enable a comprehensive end-to-end IT security capability beyond existing anti-virus and scanning capability
- Clarify BLM's State/Center IT Security Manager roles in executing the centrally mandated IT security program utilizing centrally selected, deployed, and managed tools and techniques

#### IT Infrastructure

- Continued implementation of IT Service Management / IT Information Library best practices and principles to facilitate reduced Service Delivery / Service Support costs through process/procedure standardization and streamlining.
- Continued Executive support for a recognized and disciplined Configuration Management Program
- Continued Process Improvement of IT Infrastructure Portfolio Management and Work Planning at the NOC
- Implement WAN Optimization Technology to facilitate centralization of infrastructure, thereby reducing costs required to sustain in States/Centers
- Modernize LAN Switch Infrastructure to facilitate Management for Excellence (M4E) goal of centralized switch infrastructure management, thereby reducing costs to sustain in States/Centers

#### ***Performance Measures***

The health of the Information System Operations program is measured in part by the following factors:

- Major IT projects are supported by acceptable business cases, as determined by the Department of Interior and none are on the OMB "management watch list"
- Cost and schedule variances are less than 10% for all major investments. Investments with cost/schedule variances exceeding 10% implement a corrective action plan in order to improve investment performance
- All bureau specific actions and associated milestones in the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) goals and requirements are within acceptable limits by achieving a score of 4 in the "Completion" "Use" and "Results" sections of the OMB EA Assessment Framework
- Ensure annual completion of all required Certification & Accreditation (C&A) packages. Seven systems are up for a new C&A in FY2009
- Patching vulnerability on BLM's network in sufficient time to minimize the risk to the Bureau
- Execution of DOI's FOIA Improvement Plan consistent with Executive Order 13392
- Implementation of OMB IT Infrastructure Optimization Line of Business Metrics (Cost per Seat, Cost per User, Response Time, etc.).

***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

Total IT spending across the Bureau is funded from several programs. Major IT investments in the BLM's IT portfolio are funded by the programs supported by these investments. IT infrastructure investments are funded proportionally from all programs, while oversight and operational support is provided by this program.

***Demands, Trends and Resources***

- Network security incidents are increasing, prompting the federal government to develop more information security and privacy policies. Adhering to such policies is increasingly challenging amid shifting privacy priorities, and given existing network security obligations.
- Organized crime, terrorist organizations, and other State-sponsored groups are becoming much more active in network penetrations. Attack methods continually adjust to penetrate improved network and system security.
- The DOI IG report to the Bureau recommends centralizing BLM's IT security mission and capability. This effort will provide visibility and transparency to BLM's network
- ITIM's Maturity Model Stage 4 requires efficient portfolio management. The BLM has implemented an Investment Profile (IP) to gather and analyze investment data to monitor the health of IT investments within its portfolio.
- More complex FOIA requests necessitate further training for BLM employees on handling those requests.
- BLM is developing its mandated breach response procedures as part of its Bureau Identify Theft Task Force.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

The Information Systems Operations program will continue to focus on the following activities in 2010:

- Actively monitor investments that are most at risk and highly visible and act to mitigate risks or correct problem areas, bringing significant issues to the ITIB for consideration
- Monitor major IT investments for progress against projected cost, schedule, and performance goals
- Prepare recommendations for the continuation, modification, or cancellation of funding for investments, creating IT investment health report.
- Focus on specific FOIA offices where heavy backlog or problems exist to help facilitate methods to improve their processing to reduce FOIA backlogs
- Conduct a policy gap analysis to identify areas in which privacy policy is not in full compliance with federal legislation, guidance and DOI policies
- Develop a comprehensive privacy policy framework, including the development of a BLM privacy specific manual and handbook
- Develop long range data management and technology architecture and strategy as it applies to all phases of enterprise operations
- Maintain 100 percent Training for the Security Awareness Training and Roll-Based Security Training
- Maintain a DOI Cyber Security rating of 90 percent or higher
- Conduct C&A on all major systems that have an active authority to operate

- Reduce inefficiencies in existing anti-virus infrastructure by reducing existing toolsets and/or vendors from the existing 5 systems to 3 or fewer
- Standardize the following IT Asset Classes - Server, Desktop, Laptop, Storage, Printer/Plotter, Network
- Centralize and optimize server and data storage capabilities to facilitate reduced costs in data management and improved quality in data delivery
- Develop an Internal IT Infrastructure Scorecard

## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

### Subactivity: Administrative Support

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Administrative Support (\$000)</b>	50,007	50,118	1,259	0	51,377	+1,259
FTE	457	451	0	0	451	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						
Auto Direct. Mgt.: 010-04-01-07-02-0000-00	30	30			0	
Auto Fleet Mgt.: 010-04-01-07-02-0405-00	20	20			0	
Federal Financial Systems 010-04-01-01-03-0002-04	580	290			0	
Data Quality Tool 010-04-01-07-02-0464-04	54	115			283	
Human Capital Mgmt. System 010-04-01-07-02-0471-04	59	60			59	
Electronic Official personnel Folder 010-04-01-07-02-0474-04	988	578			579	
GLO 010-04-01-03-02-0416-04	480	564			552	

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Administrative Support

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
•	0	0
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

#### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Administrative Support program is \$51,377,000 and 451 FTEs.

#### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

##### *Program Components*

The BLM's Administrative Support Program supports the following functions:

- Executive and Management decisions;
- Communications - including Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Regulatory Affairs
- Service First

- Environmental Education
- Volunteers
- Budget Development and Execution
- Financial Management
- Property and Acquisition Management
- Management Systems
- Personnel and Organizational management
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Freedom of Information
- Records Management
- Privacy
- Safety

### ***Means and Strategies***

The Administrative Support program will use a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM.

IRM Governance utilizes the FOIA application system which enables FOIA staff to answer multiple reporting requirements in a timelier fashion. New methods of technology to process, gather, review and redact BLM records are also being utilized to obtain maximum efficiency in the program. State and National center representatives are engaged in the development of IRM Governance policies and procedures to gain stakeholder buy-in and to reduce the necessity of re-writing policies that are not easily implemented in their unique environment. Video telecommunications are utilized to efficiently inform and maintain staff awareness across the Bureau in areas of FOIA, Records, Privacy and Section 508 compliance.

### ***Funding History and Other Funding Sources***

The Bureau records program is supported by funds from various programs to support the management of BLM records in the National Archives and Records Administration's (NARA) Federal Records Centers (FRC). Funds are also provided from benefiting subactivities for a department-wide FOIA tracking application.

### ***Long-Term Vision***

The long-term vision of the Administrative Support program is to:

- Improve its ability to provide timely and accurate information
- Improve quality business services to the organization
- Provide business and administrative tools to our employees that add value and help them "get the job done."
- Ensure performance and cost management information will be used to a greater extent in developing funding allocations within the bureau
- Maximize performance and efficiency of programs and organizations.
- Emphasize improving customer service
- Implementing best business practices,
- Ensuring sound financial systems and accountability.

## 2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2010, the BLM will emphasize and assure:

- Adequate internal controls on BLM financial systems
- Compliance with accounting standards (Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board)
- Accountability for undelivered order funds
- Compliance with fiscal laws and regulations
- Proper accounting, management, and maintenance of capital assets
- Complete quarterly financial statements, including intra-governmental eliminations
- Improved electronic data processing
- Financial accountability at all levels of the organization

The Administrative Support program focuses on the following operations to the BLM:

*Financial Management* – In 2010, the BLM will continue to operate through the National Operations Center (NOC), which offers support services to a variety of critical programs: including fire support, uniforms, property, accounting, contracting, acquisition, space leasing, treasury investments, and the development and operation of financial, procurement, and property systems. In November 2009, the BLM deployed the Financial Business Management System (FBMS).

*Improved Financial Performance* – In 2010, BLM will continue its outstanding record of financial management by maintaining unqualified (clean) financial audit opinions. Key to the BLM's success has been the availability of timely and accurate financial information made available to all employees through the Bureau's Management Information System. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management, and to access financial data in real time has fostered a BLM-wide ethic of fiscal accountability. The BLM has also met or exceeded its goals under the *Prompt Payment Act*, as well as its goals to reduce or eliminate erroneous payments.

*Cost Management and Management Information Systems* - In 2008, the BLM continued to refine and improve the Management Information System that provides all BLM employees with easy access to financial and performance data. Continued development of the Collections and Billing System will continue in 2009 and 2010. This system includes electronic links to other systems to minimize data entry and maximize efficiencies through the reuse of data. This web-based system is a single collections and billings system that is easy for users to access and use. Utilizing the Treasury's Intra-Governmental Payment and Collection system to expedite Federal reconciliations and improve the government's precision in tracking funds moving from agency to agency. In addition, the BLM will continue to refine its Cost Management System, which provides important information for tracking BLM's spending.

*Performance Improvement* – In 2010, the BLM will continue to use the cost management information system along with other management information tools to evaluate program effectiveness, and help allocate budgetary resources across the organization to maximize performance and cost effectiveness.

*Road Maintenance* - In 2010, the BLM will continue to use cost management tools to evaluate equipment utilization and equipment replacement to determine if contracting out these activities would be more cost effective.

*Disposal of Personal Property* - In 2010, the BLM will continue to dispose of excess personal property to other Federal agencies and State agencies for acquisition in lieu of new procurement. If there is no Federal or State need, personal property items are then offered to the public for sale. BLM has begun selling working capital fund vehicles and heavy equipment on EBay's auction web site. This has brought greater visibility, greater return and faster sales. The proceeds from the vehicles sold are returned to the working capital fund for the purchase of replacement vehicles.

*Environmental Education* - BLM field offices across the nation offer more than 400 environmental education programs and reach an average of 400,000 people annually. BLM education programs are aimed at teaching our nation's youth, providing programs to get kids active outdoors, fostering conservation and stewardship ethics among public lands visitors, and nurturing the "next generation" of resource professionals. Education programs, including 30 programs linked to the interagency Hands on the Land network, encourage citizen stewardship and help BLM to forge community connections.

*Service First initiative* – In 2009 and 2010, the BLM will continue its partnership with the U.S. Forest Service (FS), National Park Service (NPS) and the Fish and Wildlife Service (F&WS). Specific pilot studies in Oregon and Southern Colorado were overall success which has utilized a "seamless one-government" approach to natural resource management. The BLM will continue to expand Service First concepts Bureau-wide to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings avoidance and productivity improvements. The BLM is currently sharing 61 sites with other agencies. The BLM, FWS and FS continue to combine budget funding allocations to field offices for the sharing of operations and services, where available or existing. This includes staff and services provided by the BLM, FWS and FS to customers and the community.

*Workforce Planning* – In 2010, the BLM will re-define its workforce planning process to ensure that the agency has the right skills at the right time in the right place. As a result of workforce planning, the BLM will place more emphasis on entry-level recruiting and diversifying its workforce. For example, the BLM is utilizing the Student Career Employment Program (SCEP) as a primary source of recruitment for entry-level positions and for meeting its future skill requirements.

*IRM Governance* – In 2010, the BLM will focus on specific FOIA offices where heavy backlog or problems exist to help facilitate methods to improve processing to reduce FOIA backlogs. A policy gap analysis will be conducted to identify areas in which privacy policies are not in full compliance with federal legislation, guidance and DOI policies. The Privacy program will develop a comprehensive privacy policy framework, including the development of a BLM privacy manual and handbook. BLM will continue to improve customer relations and provide timely, accurate, and user-friendly information in our FOIA, Privacy, Records and Section 508 programs.

## Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

### Subactivity: Bureau-wide Fixed Costs

	2008 Enacted	2009 Enacted	2010			Change from 2009 (+/-)
			Fixed Costs & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	President's Budget	
<b>Bureau-wide Fixed Costs (\$000)</b>	82,554	89,572	1,705	0	91,277	+1,705
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Other Major Resources:</b>						
<b>Major Program IT Investments:</b>						

#### Summary of 2010 Program Changes for Bureau-wide Fixed Costs

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
•		
<b>TOTAL, Program Changes</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

### JUSTIFICATION OF 2010 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Bureau-wide Fixed Cost program is \$91,277,000.

### PROGRAM OVERVIEW

#### *Program Components*

The Bureau-wide Fixed Costs program funds the following:

- The Bureau-wide Working Capital Fund (WCF) pays for BLM's fleet maintenance, replacement, and operations.
- The Departmental WCF fixed costs, which are billed by the Department of Interior's (DOI) Office of the Secretary and the DOI's National Business Center. The WCF is also categorized as two separate bills:
  1. *Central Bill* - Mandatory services provided by the Department of Interior (DOI) Office of the Secretary and the DOI National Business Center.
  2. *Direct Bill* - Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.
- The Space Management program focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through purchase, lease, and construction, GSA-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings, donations, exchanges, excess, agreements, and transfers. BLM manages, owns, and maintains approximately 4,300 facilities such as administrative offices, recreational sites, visitor centers, fire facilities, and stations.

- The National Land Radio (LMR) program was recently placed under the direction of the Fire and Aviation Directorate. This radio program is distinct from the DOI radio program. The LMR program, described in detail in the cross-cutting section, provides two-way radio voice services in the 13 western states, including Alaska, and the Eastern States. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are used jointly with other federal, state, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.
- The Telecommunications program manages the FTS 2001 Intercity Service costs including long distance voice circuit, interoffice data service, video, and electronic mail service. These costs are based on the type of service, bandwidth, volume, and length of each call. FTS 2001, provided by the MCI Corporation, is the inter-city carrier for the BLM. Data communications service is based upon the number of connections, type of service, bandwidth, and carrier point of presence and length of circuits. Local carriers, other than MCI's FTS 2001, are used for intra-late data communications service in many locations as a cost savings measure. These costs are designated as Non-FTS costs and services and are provided by the local tariff service provider. All other telecommunication services, including local basic commercial telephone, GSA consolidated services, cellular services (which are funded from individual State/national center operating funds), and ESN, are included in the Department's Working Capital Fund.
- The Federal Payroll and Personnel System monitor the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization. This includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance cost is based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount requested for 2010 covers costs for the 12- month period ending June 30, 2007, and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Some of these funds are explicitly provided in the Congressional appropriation as uncontrollable costs.

### **Long Term Vision**

The primary goal for the Bureau-wide Fixed Costs program is providing personal property, vehicle fleet management services, and other management support services.

The long-term goal of the Space Management program is to share BLM offices with other DOI Bureaus and other Federal land management agencies; and consolidate space geographically, whenever possible. This ongoing strategy will not only achieve space reduction but achieve a reduction in the escalation of real estate costs, improve delivery of services to customers, increase employee productivity, and attain a healthy, safe, and integrated workplace environment.

**Critical Factors**

The following are some critical factors influencing the Bureau-wide Fixed Costs program:

- Within the Space Management program, there are increasing demands to promote and encourage sustainability. BLM managers must acquire sustainable facilities in a cost effective manner, while addressing current and emerging needs.

**Means and Strategies**

BLM developed a utilization strategy to manage the Space program. The utilization strategy requires constructed, leased, and owned assets to have space allocations based on:

- 200 useable square feet per person for each field office
- 200 useable square feet for each headquarters and center office space
- No less than 50 percent of unoccupied space, for warehouse space, to be determined fully utilized

Additional metrics such as condition index, mission dependency, annual operating costs, tenant improvement index, and location sharing have been established for BLM managers to track performance at the portfolio-level or by individual assets.

Typically, State Asset Managers are responsible for identifying space leasing requirements and for developing a multi-year space leasing plan as part of the Asset Business Plan and Asset Management Plan requirements. The Asset Budget Plan enables BLM managers to make investment decisions on how their space portfolio contributes to achieving BLM's mission, strategic goals, and how the acquisition, assignment, allocation, and utilization of those constructed leased and owned facilities will occur at the District/Field/Sate/Center levels. The multi-year plans are consolidated into a Five-Year Space Management Plan and submitted to DOI with the Exhibit 54, Space Budget Justification for funding space allocation.

**2010 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE**

In 2010, the BLM will continue to manage office space leasing, which is the largest of BLM's fixed costs. The rental of general-purpose office space and associated facilities is classified in two ways:

1. *GSA Rental Space* includes the GSA's rent, including associated utility and security charges for rental of office, warehouse, storage, and other facilities occupied by the BLM.
2. *BLM Leased Space* is space controlled by the BLM, which includes rental costs for space leases that were transferred from the GSA to the BLM on October 1, 1987, plus the transfer of new leases every year from the GSA. These leases are for facilities occupied by BLM personnel as well as Forest Service and other Interior Department personnel. BLM leased space also includes utility costs that have been systematically removed from leases to reduce energy consumption. The DOI controlled space funding is included under the WCF. Location sharing with the DOI and other Federal agencies, such as the Forest Service, will be regarded by field office managers as the first option to consider for new space requests. The BLM will continue conserving space in this manner to reduce space costs and improve service to customers by joining with other land management agencies to provide more efficient and effective services

	2009 Budget Justifications	2009 Planned Revised Final	2010 Planned	2010 Change (+/-)
<b>Total Funding</b>	<b>88,073</b>	<b>89,572</b>	<b>91,277</b>	<b>1,705</b>
Space rental - GSA	23,204	20,146	21,020	874
Space rental - BLM	27,329	31,612	32,924	1,312
General Purpose Telecommunications	5,808	5,808	5,808	0
Mail & Postal Services	1,969	1,969	1,969	0
Injured Employee Compensation	8,556	8,576	8,372	-204
Unemployment Compensation	7,513	7,633	7,356	-277
GSA Consumer Information	15	15	15	0
<b>Subtotal, Dept WCF (1830 only)</b>	<b>13,679</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>13,813</b>	<b>0</b>
Dept WCF FPPS	661	0	0	0
Dept WCF - FBMS	0	598	1237	639
Dept WCF - General	13,018	13,215	12,576	-639

### ***Washington Office Relocation***

In 2010, the BLM Washington Office L Street and 20<sup>th</sup> Street personnel will be relocating, incurring increased costs for leased office space and the cost of moving to new office space. The BLM has aggressively worked to streamline requirements to avoid significantly increasing the overall cost of the space in 2009 without diminishing the quality of the space provided for its employees. The Bureau will streamline the number of employees at the Washington Office and other BLM offices to increase overall efficiency and alignment with the mission of each office.

## **Part XIV: Barriers to Implementation**

### ***Impact of Wildland Fires on BLM's Recovery Act Efforts***

Managing wildfires across the West is an important part of the BLM's mission. During severe fire seasons, the BLM often experiences impacts to planned work as a large number of employees could be sent to assist in firefighting activities. For example, providing logistical support for fire fighters throughout the fire season requires many warranted acquisition and procurement personnel. To address this issue, the BLM has developed a plan to fulfill all of the BLM's normal procurement needs, including wildland fire fighting and other normal planned workload requirements. This plan includes increasing warrant authority levels to appropriately trained and qualified procurement personnel and building procurement support through contractors and new hires.

The execution of this plan is intended to ensure that the BLM is able to support our wildland fire workload responsibilities. However, it is possible that the wildfire season could impact the accomplishment of program goals. In this case, the BLM will strive first to accomplish the Recovery Act contracts and procurements to maintain those jobs. Regularly planned work will continue after fire severity is reduced or Recovery Act project procurements are completed. It is also possible that Recovery Act planned projects could be impacted by the wildfire season prior to the projects' completion. This is especially true of habitat restoration projects. Wildfire in a project area will preclude planned work. To the extent practicable, contracts will allow flexibility to keep crews working on other projects in the event that a project area is burned by wildfire.

The BLM is working to ensure the greatest likelihood of success for the Recovery Act projects as well as our regularly scheduled work on the public lands.