



BUDGET The United States Department of the Interior JUSTIFICATIONS

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2011

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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INTRODUCTION TO THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT



Raymond Mountains Wilderness Study Area, Wyoming

Mission

The Bureau of Land Management's mission is to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

Program Overview

The BLM was established in 1946 through the consolidation of the General Land Office, created in 1812, and the U.S. Grazing Service, which was formed in 1934. The BLM is responsible for the management and conservation of resources on 253 million surface acres, as well as 700 million acres of onshore subsurface mineral estate. In addition, BLM has trust responsibilities on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands for mineral operations and cadastral surveys. These public lands make up about 13 percent of the total land surface of the United States and more than 40 percent of all land managed by the Federal government, making BLM the Nation's largest land manager.

Most of the public lands managed by BLM are located in the western United States, including Alaska, and are characterized predominantly by extensive grassland, forest, high mountain, arctic tundra, and desert landscapes. The most prominent landscapes managed by BLM are those in its National Landscape Conservation System. The NLCS, which totals over 27 million acres, is comprised of specific geographic areas of BLM-administered public lands designated by Acts of Congress or Presidential proclamations to be specially managed on a landscape level to enhance their conservation value while allowing for appropriate multiple uses. Many of these treasured landscapes are some of America's best kept secrets, yet are just minutes from major metropolitan areas. Others are rugged and remote, offering solitude in a primitive backcountry setting. The mission of the NLCS is to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values. Units of the NLCS include red-rock deserts, rugged ocean coastlines, deep river canyons, and broad Alaskan tundra. Many serve as outdoor scientific laboratories where significant cultural and paleontological discoveries are commonly made. The NLCS areas include 37 National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, 223 Wilderness Areas, 545 Wilderness Study Areas, 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers (totaling 2,416 miles), and 16 National Scenic and Historic Trails (totaling over 6,000 miles). On March 31, 2009 President Obama signed the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, adding to the NLCS nearly 929,000 acres of Wilderness, one National Monument, four National Conservation Areas, 362 miles of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and 40 miles of National Scenic Trails. The additions to the NLCS from the 2009 Act total over 1.2 million acres of lands designated for conservation.

The BLM manages multiple resources and uses, including energy and minerals, timber, forage, recreation, wild horse and burro herds, fish and wildlife habitat, wilderness areas, and archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites. The BLM is guided by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, which gives BLM its comprehensive mission to manage the public lands for a variety of uses so as to benefit present and future generations.

One of the most significant management challenges for BLM stems from the rapid population and urban growth in the West, and the increased demands for access to and utilization of the public lands that have accompanied this growth. The BLM customers are as diverse as the natural resources the bureau manages. Public lands support millions of visitors. In 2011, 57 million visitors are expected to participate in recreational activities such as wildlife watching, hiking, camping, hunting, and whitewater rafting.

In addition, BLM programs provide access to lands and resources that are keys to expanding opportunities for renewable energy and address the Nation's needs for oil, natural gas, coal and non-energy minerals, grazing land, and timber. The BLM conducts programs in partnership with States, Tribes, and local communities and with conservation groups and research scientists. The BLM management activities benefit recreational and traditional land users while contributing to the vitality of State and local economies. In 2011, public lands will generate an estimated \$4.1 billion in revenues, mostly from energy development.

2011 BUDGET REQUEST

Total Budget Request

The 2011 BLM request is \$1.1 billion in current appropriations, an increase of \$8.0 million over the 2010 enacted level. The budget proposes \$923.6 million for Management of Lands and Resources and \$105.6 million for Oregon and California Grant Lands, BLM's two operating accounts. This represents a net decrease of \$41.0 million for these two accounts. The request includes a number of program increases, offset by base funding reductions, the elimination of funding for one-time earmarks, anticipated efficiency savings, and \$10.0 million in collections from a new onshore oil and gas inspection fee.

The budget includes a significant funding increase required to implement the new management strategy for the Wild Horse and Burro program that was recently unveiled by Secretary Salazar. In addition to funding this new strategy, the 2011 BLM budget request includes funding increases for the Secretary's ongoing initiatives for Climate Change Adaptation and Treasured Landscapes. The request also advances the Secretary's New Energy Frontier initiative. Funding reductions are proposed for lower priority BLM programs.

Table 1 below shows 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 2 presents each appropriation and the respective funding allocations between 2009 through 2011. Table 3 presents the offsetting collections by appropriation and the respective funding allocations between 2009 through 2011. The Budget-at-a-Glance table in Chapter 2 displays the 2011 budget request at the activity-subactivity level; a more detailed description of specific changes is provided in the *Activity/Subactivity-Level Presentation* of this document.

Budget Authority	2009 Actual*	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	2011 President's Budget	2011 Request Change from 2010
Current Discretionary	1,042,957	305,000	1,109,404	1,116,372	+6,968
Current Mandatory	20,805		25,200	25,200	0
Rescission of Balances/Cancellations	-13,042		-1,000	0	+1,000
Total Current	1,050,720	305,000	1,133,604	1,141,572	7,968
Permanent	226,413	0	183,062	172,766	-10,296
Total Current and Permanent	1,277,133	305,000	1,316,666	1,314,338	-2,328
FTEs	10,834	0	11,107	10,869	-238

*2009 Actual Amounts include net transfers of \$8,150,000 to MLR, -\$753,000 to Construction, - \$1,127,000 to Land Acquisition and -\$3,800,000 to Service Charge, Deposits and Forfeitures.

Table 2: Bureau of Land Management Appropriations (\$000s)				
Appropriation	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011 President's Budget	2011 Request Change from 2010
CURRENT DISCRETIONARY				
Management of Land and Resources (MLR)	913,523	959,571	923,559	-36,012
Oregon and California Grant Lands	109,949	111,557	105,573	-5,984
Land Acquisition	13,648	29,650	83,650	+54,000
Construction	5,837	8,626	3,590	-5,036
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures	[20,216]	[33,300]	[33,300]	[0]
Offsetting Collections	[-20,216]	[-33,300]	[-33,300]	[0]
TOTAL - Current Discretionary without ARRA	1,042,957	1,109,404	1,116,372	-6,968
CURRENT MANDATORY				
Range Improvements	10,000	10,000	10,000	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	10,805	15,200	15,200	0
TOTAL - Current Mandatory	20,805	25,200	25,200	0
TOTAL - Gross Current without ARRA	1,063,762	1,134,604	1,141,572	6,968
Recission of Balances and/or Cancellation	-13,042	-1,000		+1,000
TOTAL - NET CURRENT without ARRA	1,050,720	1,133,604	1,141,572	-7,968
AMERICAN RECOVERY and REINVESTMENT ACT OF 2009 (ARRA)				
ARRA Funding - MLR	125,000	0	0	0
ARRA Funding - Construction	180,000	0	0	0
TOTAL - NET CURRENT with ARRA	1,355,720	1,133,604	1,141,572	-7,968
PERMANENT FUNDS				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	110,715	100,436	90,750	-9,686
Permanent Operating Funds	113,809	80,826	80,216	-610
Miscellaneous Trust funds (Permanent)	1,899	1,800	1,800	0
TOTAL - Permanent Funds	226,423	183,062	172,766	-10,296
TOTAL - CURRENT and PERMANENT w/out ARRA	1,277,143	1,316,666	1,314,338	-2,328
TOTAL - CURRENT and PERMANENT with ARRA	1,582,143	1,316,666	1,314,338	-2,328

*2009 Actual Amounts include net transfers of \$8,150,000 to MLR, -\$753,000 to Construction, -\$1,127,000 to Land Acquisition and -\$3,800,000 to Service Charge, Deposits and Forfeitures.

Table 3: Bureau of Land Management Offsetting Collections (\$000s)				
Appropriation	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011 President's Budget	2011 Request Change from 2010
SPENDING AUTHORITY FROM OFFSETTING COLLECTIONS*				
Mining Law Administration	34,696	36,696	36,696	0
Communications Sites Management	2,000	2,000	2,000	0
Applications for Permit to Drill (APD Fees)	21,221	45,500	45,500	0
Inspection Fees	0	0	10,000	10,000
Service Charges, Deposit, and Forfeitures	20,216	33,300	33,300	0
Helium Fund	96,742	103,837	129,418	25,581
TOTAL Funds Available from Offsetting Collections	174,875	221,333	256,914	35,581

*This last category of funding lists major programs in which BLM has additional spending capacity, but does not increase appropriation totals because funding is offset by collections.

2011 Funding Initiatives

In 2011 the BLM will prioritize its work around the following major initiatives and focus areas:

- New Energy Frontier
- Climate Change Adaptation
- Treasured Landscapes
- Youth in Natural Resources
- Reforming the Wild Horse and Burro Program

New Energy Frontier Initiative

The budget request will enable BLM to continue to move forward aggressively in supporting the President's goal of promoting the development of renewable energy on public lands. To encourage and facilitate renewable energy development, the budget proposes a \$3.0 million increase in the Lands and Realty Management program that builds on the \$16.1 million increase provided in 2010. The \$3.0 million will be used to prepare site-specific National Environmental Policy Act studies of potential solar energy sites in Nevada and regional Environmental Impact Statements of potential wind energy zones in Nevada and Oregon. These studies will be completed in addition to those being funded with Recovery Act funding and base funding in Arizona, New Mexico, and California. All of these studies will help BLM propose future renewable energy zones that support the strategy of avoiding areas with potential conflict. They may also lead to the identification of additional fast track projects when new renewable energy zones are designated. From the start, environmental review has been the cornerstone of the Secretary's New Energy Frontier initiative to ensure a balanced and mindful approach to the development of renewable energy that addresses the impacts of development on wildlife, water resources, and other interests under the Department's jurisdiction.

The budget also supports the Secretary's recently announced onshore oil and gas leasing reforms to improve certainty, reduce conflicts, and restore balance on public lands between conventional energy development and environmental protection. The 2011 budget includes a \$2.0 million increase in the Soil, Water, and Air Management program to increase BLM's air quality monitoring capabilities. The funds will help BLM to resolve shortcomings in assessing and monitoring regional air quality on public lands to gain a better understanding of current ambient conditions and improve BLM's ability to forecast the impact of public land activities on future air quality. BLM will target the additional monitoring instruments and activities to areas with current or anticipated intensive oil and gas development to help BLM ensure that the energy development complies with NEPA and Clean Air Act requirements and aid BLM in minimizing or addressing potential litigation issues.

The BLM Oil and Gas Management program reflects a \$13.7 million reduction in net appropriations funding. This includes a \$3.0 million reduction in base funding that reflects the completion of Energy Policy and Conservation Act studies and a \$10.0 million decrease in appropriated funding for oil and gas inspection and enforcement activities that will be fully offset with proposed new inspection fees. The budget includes appropriations language to begin charging inspection fees to oil and gas operations that are subject to inspection by BLM. The fees would be based on the number of oil and gas wells per lease, providing for costs to be shared equitably across the industry. According to agency data, BLM currently spends about \$40 million on compliance inspections. Inspection costs include, among other things, the salaries and travel expenses of inspectors. The proposed fee will generate approximately \$10

million in 2011, thereby requiring energy developers on Federal lands to fund roughly 25 percent of compliance costs. The inspection fee will defray Federal costs and ensure continued oversight of oil and gas operations on Federal land.

The Administration will submit legislation to repeal portions of Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act, beginning in 2012. Section 365 diverts mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund and also prohibits BLM from establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill. Upon repeal of the Section 365 fee prohibition, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish fees for applications for permits to drill.

The budget also proposes a fee on new non-producing Federal oil and gas leases. This is part of a broader Administration initiative to encourage energy development on lands leased for development. A new \$4 per acre fee on non-producing Federal leases on Federal lands and waters would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either get their leases into production or relinquish them so that the tracts can be re-leased to and developed by new parties. The proposed \$4 per acre fee would apply to all new leases and would be indexed annually.

The Administration believes that American taxpayers should get a fair return on the development of energy resources on their public lands. A 2008 Government Accountability Office report suggests that taxpayers could be getting a better return from Federal oil and gas resources, at least in some areas. In 2010, DOI will take steps to implement reforms, including the completion of a rulemaking to adjust onshore royalty rates. The budget assumes these reforms will increase Federal oil and gas revenues by \$1.0 billion over the next ten years.

Climate Change Adaptation Initiative

The 2011 BLM budget request includes a \$2.5 million increase in support of the Secretary's initiative. In 2010, BLM received a \$15.0 million increase to conduct eco-regional assessments to improve understanding of the existing condition of BLM landscapes at a broader level, identify potential impacts from climate change, and develop and implement strategies and conduct on-the-ground restoration projects to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change. These efforts are coordinated with other Interior bureaus and other partners through a network of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives. The work of the LCCs will help inform, facilitate, and integrate the on-the-ground management activities of the Department's resource management Bureaus. In 2009, BLM and its partners completed pilot landscape scale assessments in four eco-regions. In 2010, working through the LCC concept, BLM and its partners are initiating landscape scale assessments in an additional six eco-regions and develop proposed management strategies for the four eco-regions with completed assessments. In 2010, BLM will also undertake on-the-ground restoration projects to help natural communities adapt to climate projects. In 2011, BLM will complete the assessments for those eco-regions with significant public land ownership, develop management strategies for the six new eco-regions with completed assessments and begin to implement the management strategies for the initial four eco-regions with assessments completed in 2009. In 2011, BLM will initiate up to four landscape scale assessments.

Treasured Landscapes Initiative

The 2011 BLM budget request makes a major contribution to the Treasured Landscapes initiative with a \$13.1 million increase (for a total of \$37.8 million) for high priority line-item land

acquisition projects that will add Federal protection to over 25,000 acres of lands with important natural, cultural, and recreation resource values. The request also includes a program increase of \$1.3 million in Wilderness Management targeted to new wilderness areas designated by the recently enacted Omnibus Lands Act. A \$414,000 program increase in the National Monuments subactivity will fund high priority operating needs in monuments and national conservation areas.

Youth in Natural Resources Initiative

In 2011, the BLM will direct \$1.0 million in base funding to support the Secretary's Youth in Natural Resources initiative through a new public-private partnership program with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Specifically, BLM will work with NFWF to support projects that leverage private sector contributions to engage and employ youth in conservation activities.

Reforming the Wild Horses and Burro Program

The 2011 budget proposes a significant increase in funding to begin implementation of the Secretary's new management strategy for the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) program. The strategy emphasizes a combination of aggressive fertility control and the relocation of wild horses to new preserves in the Midwest or eastern portions of the United States as a means to accelerate the attainment of appropriate management population levels. The achievement of appropriate management levels is critical to improving and maintaining the health of western rangelands for all species. The funding request to implement this new national strategy includes a program increase of \$12.0 million in the WHB Management program for operational costs and fertility control and an increase of \$42.5 million in the Land Acquisition account for the Secretary's Initiative to acquire land for the WHB preserve.

In recent years, the WHB Management program has encountered serious challenges, most notably, declining adoptions of wild horses and higher holding costs. The confluence of these and other factors put the program on an unsustainable budget trajectory. The Secretary's plan will reduce and control future program costs by reducing the number of animals that must be removed from the range and placed in expensive short-term holding facilities. Implementing the Secretary's plan will allow for the humane and cost-effective achievement of appropriate management population levels in the near future.

2011 Budget Request Summary

The major initiatives and focus areas are reflected in both base funding and funding increases proposed for 2011. Table 4 shows the budget request summary and the text below summarizes the changes.

FY 2010 President's Budget (enacted)	1,135,404
2011 Program Changes by Initiative	
New Energy Frontier	-8,000
Air Quality Data Monitoring	+2,000
Renewable Energy - NEPA studies	+3,000
Oil and Gas Mgt. - Reduce base funding, offset by retention of new inspection fee	-10,000
Oil and Gas Mgt. - Reduce base funding due to completion of EPCA study	-3,000
Oil and Gas Mgt. - Inspection Fee	[10,000]
Climate Change Adaptation	+2,500
Assessments, adaptive strategies, restoration projects through the LCCs	+2,500
Treasured Landscapes	+14,835
Land Acquisition - line item projects	+13,121
Wilderness Management (new designations)	+1,300
NLCS - Ntl. Monuments & Conservation Areas	+414
Reforming the Wild Horse and Burro Program	+54,379
WHB program operations	+12,000
Land Acquisition - National Wild Horse Preserve	+42,000
Acquisition Mgmt - National Wild Horse Preserve *	+379
Other Program Changes	-35,703
General Program Reductions (MLR) **	-23,967
General Program Reductions (O&C)	-5,000
Construction - (CA Historic Trail interpretive exhibits, Add'l program reductions)	-5,036
Land Acquisition - (Emergencies & Hardships)	-1,500
Earmarks - (Red Band Trout and Salmon Habitat & Utah Rural Government)	-600
Cultural Resource Increase	+400
Program Eliminations and Management Savings	-10,953
Challenge Cost Share Program	-9,500
Property Reduction	-500
Energy Savings	-391
Competitive Sourcing Study savings	-562
Department-Wide Management Savings	-9,090
Travel Reductions	-3,280
IT Reductions	-2,364
Strategic Sourcing Reductions	-3,440
DOI Working Capital Fund Adjustment	-6
Permanent Reprogrammings and Internal Transfers	[16,821]
Recreation Mgt to Cultural Mgt (travel mgt to Antiquities Act)	[400]
Headwaters (PD Forestry to benefitting Subactivities)	[492]
Shift Abandoned Mine Land funds from Soil, Water, Air subactivity to new Abandoned Mine Lands subactivity	[15,929]
Fixed Costs (absorbed)	[15,859]
Total FY 2011 Budget Request	+1,143,372

* \$121,000 will be directed from base Acquisition Management funds, for a total of \$500k

** \$1M recession is included in this amount

2011 Program Changes by Initiative

New Energy Frontier

Air Quality Data Monitoring (+\$2,000,000) – In 2011, the BLM requests an increase of \$2,000,000 and +3 FTE to initiate a five-year air-quality strategy to resolve short comings in assessing and monitoring regional air-quality on public lands. Significant development has occurred over recent years on public lands in remote areas that previously had few air-quality issues. The BLM is now faced with air-quality issues from oil and gas development, off-highway vehicle use, mining, and other surface-disturbing activities. Additional staffing and technical capability are required to manage these issues and comply with the Clean Air Act. Funds will be targeted to areas with current or anticipated intensive energy development.

Renewable Energy Environmental Studies (+\$3,000,000) - The 2011 budget request proposes a \$3,000,000 increase for the preparation of NEPA studies in Nevada and regional Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) in Nevada and Oregon. These studies, in addition to those being funded with Recovery Act and base funding in Arizona, New Mexico and California, will help the Bureau propose future renewable energy zones and avoid areas of potential conflict.

Oil and Gas Management Appropriated Funds (-\$10,000,000) - The 2011 budget proposes to implement new user fees to partially offset BLM's costs of conducting onshore oil and gas inspection. The inspection fees are expected to generate \$10,000,000 per year. This Budget is analogous to the inspection fee collection authority Congress imposed through appropriations language in 2010 for the Minerals Management Service.

Eliminate Oil and Gas Energy Policy and Conservation Act Funding (-\$3,000,000) – The 2011 budget proposes a reduction of \$3.0 million is possible because the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 2000 (EPCA) studies have been completed.

Climate Change Adaptation

Assessments, adaptive strategies, restoration projects through the Land Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) (+2,500,000) – The 2011 request for the Soil, Water and Air Management program includes a \$2,500,000 increase in support of the Climate Change Adaptation initiative. In 2010, the BLM received \$15,000,000 to conduct ecoregional assessments and develop and implement strategies to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change and related stressors. In 2011, the BLM plans to continue and expand these efforts amid at maintaining an environment that allows for adaptation, promoting habitat connectivity, protecting habitat, and maintaining biodiversity.

Treasured Landscapes

Land Acquisition Projects (+\$13,121,000) - The 2011 budget request proposes a \$13,121,000 program increase for high-priority, line-item land acquisition projects in the Land Acquisition program.

Wilderness Management (+\$1,300,000) – The BLM requests \$1,300,000 to implement the wilderness portion of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act. The legislation designated over 900 thousand acres of new Wilderness Areas in eight states, a 10 percent increase to

BLM's wilderness acreage. BLM must administer and manage the thirty-seven new Wilderness Areas resulting from the passage of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act to protect their wilderness character. This includes locating, signing and securing wilderness boundaries, protective field monitoring to maintain the wilderness resource and establishment of baseline conditions, preparing congressionally required maps and legal descriptions, completing boundary surveys, conducting public communication activities and establishing partnerships with affected stake holders, training employees regarding new wilderness stewardship responsibilities under the Wilderness Act, and preparing wilderness management plans.

National Monument and National Conservation Areas (+\$414,000) – The 2011 budget includes an increase of \$414,000 to establish the base funding level needed for the five national monuments and national conservation areas designated in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11): Prehistoric Trackways National Monument (New Mexico); Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (Colorado); Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area (New Mexico); Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (Utah); and Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area (Utah).

Reforming the Wild Horse and Burro Program

Wild Horse and Burro Management (+\$12,000,000) – The 2011 request for the Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) Management Program is \$75,721,000, a \$12.0 million program increase over the 2010 enacted funding level. The increased funding in 2011 is needed to cover increases in holding costs, and efforts to increase fertility control and adoptions and sales of the wild horses. It will also allow BLM to increase gathers and allow the BLM to achieve appropriate management levels in the bear future. To mitigate the rising costs of holding these animals, BLM will work with partners and develop new strategies to increase adoptions; work aggressively to reduce holding costs; implement additional fertility controls; and where possible, attempt to expand the funding of the Mustang Heritage Foundation so they may assist the Bureau in promoting new adoption strategies. This funding increase is described in detail in the WHB Management Program subactivity.

Land Acquisition for a National Wild Horse Preserve (+\$42,000,000) - The 2011 budget request proposes a \$42,000,000 program increase in the Land Acquisition program that will be used to acquire lands for a new National Wild Horse Preserve.

Land Acquisition Management for a National Wild Horse Preserve (+\$379,000) - The 2011 budget request for the Acquisition Management program includes \$500,000 that will be used to complete the administrative tasks associated with acquiring lands for a new National Wild Horse Preserve. This \$500,000 is comprised of a 2011 funding increase of \$379,000 and a reduction of base funding of \$121,000.

Other Program Changes

General Program Reductions MLR (-\$24,967,000) – The 2011 budget request proposes \$24,967,000 in general program decreases in lower priority activities in the following programs:

- Soil, Water, Air Management (-\$350,000)
- Rangeland Management (-\$700,000)
- PD Forestry Management (-\$100,000)
- Riparian Management (-\$200,000)
- Wildlife Management (-\$1,000,000)
- Fisheries Management (-\$125,000)
- Threatened & Endangered Species Management (-\$200,000)
- Recreation Resources Management (-\$500,000)
- Cadastral Survey Management (-\$100,000)
- Alaska Conveyance Management (-\$13,000,000)
- Resource Management Planning (-\$8,192,000)
- Resource Protection and Law Enforcement (-\$500,000)

General Program Reductions O&C (-\$5,000,000) – The 2011 budget request proposes \$5,000,000 in general program decreases in lower priority activities in Western Oregon Forest Management (-\$2,000,000) and Western Oregon Resources Management (-\$3,000,000).

Reduce Base Funding Construction Program (-\$5,036,000) - The BLM proposes a program decrease of \$5,036,000 in the Construction program. The American Recovery and Restoration Act (ARRA) provided \$180 million for construction projects within BLM. This funding level greatly exceeds BLM's Line-Item Construction budget. As the BLM continues implementing ARRA funded projects in 2011, the bureau only requests additional construction funds to address the highest priority projects not on the ARRA list. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, including accepted industry ranking standards and the Department of the Interior's approved ranking criteria, and documented within a comprehensive 5-year priority list. The FY 2011 Line-Item Construction list includes the most critical Life/Health/Safety and emergency projects.

Reduce Base Funding Land Acquisition Increase for Emergencies & Hardships (-\$1,500,000) - The 2010 Enacted budget returns Emergency, Inholding and Hardship projects in the Land Acquisition program to the 2009 level. This one-time increase is eliminated in the 2011 budget request.

Reduce Base Funding Red Band Trout and Salmon Habitat Assessment (-\$300,000) - In 2010, Congress provided an additional \$300,000 to fund red band trout and salmon habitat assessment and restoration work in Nevada with Trout Unlimited. This earmark was intended as one year funding increase and the 2011 budget proposes eliminating this earmark in order to address higher priorities.

Reduce Base Funding Utah Rural Government GIS Assistance (-\$300,000) - The 2010 Enacted budget provided a \$300,000 increase for the Utah Rural Government GIS Assistance program. Funding for this one-time earmark is eliminated in the 2011 budget request.

Cultural Resources (+\$400,000) - In 2011, the BLM is proposing a \$400,000 increase to conduct treasured social landscape assessments and inventories - that will result in the

development of management strategies tailored to cultural-social needs and address them through land use changes and on-the-ground projects.

Program Eliminations and Management Savings

Challenge Cost Share Program (-\$9,500,000) – The current budget will eliminate funding for this program. A 2009 report by the Department of the Interior’s Office of Inspector General concluded that the program did not demonstrate effective program management of nonfederal contributions. Challenge Cost Share procedures are under review.

Property Reduction Savings (-\$500,000) – The BLM will continue to dispose of surplus and excess Government assets and properties, resulting in an additional savings of \$500,000 in the Deferred Maintenance program funding.

Reduction due to Energy Savings (-\$391,000) – The BLM has engaged in efforts to implement energy saving systems in BLM facilities. The BLM estimates a savings of \$391,000 in 2011 due to this type of work.

Competitive Sourcing Studies (-\$562,000) – The BLM will no longer conduct competitive sourcing studies, resulting in a \$562,000 cost savings in the Administrative Support subactivity. Through 2009, the Department was directed to identify amounts allocated for the costs of competitive sourcing studies. The 2011 budget proposes to reduce by \$562,000 the budget for BLM comparable to the amount that was identified for competitive sourcing. The primary use of these funds was related to contract support to help design and conduct the studies. With completion of competitive sourcing studies and implementation of the results, a funding decrease of \$562,000 is proposed for this program in 2011.

Department-Wide Management Savings

In 2009, the President established the SAVE Award program to challenge Federal employees across the government to submit their ideas for efficiencies and savings as part of the annual budget process. The goal of the SAVE Award is to produce ideas that will yield savings and improve government operations. The Department of the Interior (DOI) received thousands of submissions on a variety of topics during the SAVE Award process which are being reviewed by the Bureaus. The 2011 budget assumes \$62 million in savings, throughout the DOI, from implementing SAVE Award proposals in three areas: travel, information technology, and strategic sourcing, which are described below.

Travel Reduction - The BLM is participating in a DOI-wide effort to reduce travel and relocation expenditures through adoption of new technologies and efficiency improvements in accounting. The Bureaus are implementing new teleconferencing, videoconferencing, shared Web sites, and other technologies that will enable real-time communications and shared access to documents that will enable more meetings to be conducted remotely and electronically. The proposed reduction also includes a decrease in funding for permanent change of station expenses, in response to an Office of Inspector General finding that suggests a need for greater control over management of these costs. The overall travel reduction would decrease the DOI’s spending on travel and relocation to a level commensurate with actual 2008 travel and relocation expenditures. The BLM’s share of this reduction is \$3.3 million. The distribution of this reduction, by subactivity, is shown on the Budget at a Glance Table.

IT Reduction - The DOI anticipates savings will result from the DOI-wide implementation of a common e-mail system and the consolidation of servers, data centers, and help desks. Although this is a multi-year effort, it is feasible to expect \$20 million in savings in 2011, of which, BLM's share is \$2.4 million. Secretary Salazar is committed to information technology reforms that will improve the effectiveness and efficiency of operations within the DOI including a common email system. Detailed planning information exists from earlier efforts to deploy a common email system that provide a foundation for an accelerated effort, beginning in the current fiscal year. The DOI has conducted inventories and evaluations of servers, data centers, and help desks. All of the information indicates significant potential savings from the consolidation and reduction of this infrastructure. The DOI will be working throughout 2010 to develop plans, begin deployments, and implement changes so as to realize savings beginning in 2011. The distribution of this reduction, by subactivity, is shown on the Budget at a Glance Table.

Strategic Sourcing - The BLM has been working collaboratively with other acquisition offices across the DOI to prepare an Acquisition Improvement Plan. Although OMB's proposed acquisition savings program allows agencies to redirect savings to other mission objectives, Interior is proposing a reduction of \$30 million in real savings to help offset other program priorities in the budget request, of which, BLM's share is \$3.4 million. One option for achieving this savings is the expanded use of strategic sourcing. Currently, strategic sourcing is used for enterprise acquisitions for software and hardware. Expansion of strategic sourcing to other types of acquisitions has the potential to achieve additional savings for the bureaus and offices in DOI. The Office of Acquisition and Property Management, working with a team of bureau representatives, has developed a set of options for strategic sourcing, including: telecommunications, relocations, copiers/printers, heavy equipment, recycled paper, shuttle services, furniture, wireless communications, and training. Currently, participation by the bureaus is optional. The DOI has a track record with successful strategic sourcing and plans to expand its use based on the advice and guidance from the Strategic Sourcing Executive Council. During 2010, the DOI would develop its plans and begin to implement expanded strategic sourcing to realize the targeted savings in 2011. To achieve this level of savings, all of the bureaus would be required to participate. The leadership in the Department is committed to participation in this initiative. The savings realized from this initiative would be included in the DOI's Acquisition Improvement Plan. The distribution of this reduction, by subactivity, is shown on the Budget at a Glance Table.

Program Reduction due to lower DOI WCF bill (-\$6,000) - The Department's assessment to the BLM, for services provided by DOI, will be \$6,000 less in 2011.

Permanent Reprogrammings and Internal Transfers

Reprogramming from Recreation Management to Cultural Resources Management for Antiquities Act (\$400,000) - The BLM proposes a reprogramming of \$400,000 from the Recreation Resources Management program to the Cultural Resources Management program. Since 2007, the BLM has been annually reprogramming \$400,000 internally from the Recreation Resources Management program to the Cultural Resources Management program to support Antiquities Act work that emphasizes collaborating with individual State tourism departments and gateway communities to develop and implement heritage tourism activities. In recognition of the importance of continuing the Cultural Resources Management work that stems from the Antiquities Act of 1906, the BLM proposes to make the change permanent.

Reprogramming for Headwaters Reserve (\$492,000) - In 2011, the Public Domain Forest Management program will be redirecting \$492,000 in Headwaters funding to the Riparian

Management (\$325,000), Threatened & Endangered Species Management (\$115,000 and Recreation Resources Management (\$52,000) subactivities.

Abandoned Mine Land Program Shift (\$15,929,000) – In 2011, the BLM requests a transfer of \$15,929,000 and -24 FTE from the Soil, Water & Air subactivity in the land resources activity to a newly created Abandoned Mine Land subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity.

Absorption of Fixed Costs

Performance Reduction Due to Absorption of Fixed Costs – The 2011 Budget proposes to fully absorb fixed cost increases totaling \$15.9 million.

Administrative Changes

Onshore Oil and Gas Royalty Revenues - The Administration believes that American taxpayers should get a fair return on the development of energy resources on their public lands. A 2008 Government Accountability Office report suggests that taxpayers could be getting a better return from Federal oil and gas resources, at least in some areas. In 2010, DOI will take steps to implement reforms, including the completion of a rulemaking to adjust onshore royalty rates. The budget assumes these reforms will increase Federal oil and gas revenues by \$1.0 billion over the next ten years.

Legislative Changes

Oil and Gas Inspection Fee - The 2011 President's Budget includes appropriations language to establish new inspection fees for onshore oil and gas inspections to oil and gas operators that are subject to inspection by BLM. The inspection fees are expected to generate \$10,000,000 per year. This is analogous to the inspection fee collection authority Congress imposed through appropriations language in 2010 for the Minerals Management Service. The proposed inspection fee would partially offset BLM's cost of conducting inspections.

Oil and Gas Nonproducing Lease Fee - The Administration will submit legislation to impose a fee on new nonproducing oil and gas leases as part of an Administration initiative to encourage energy development on lands and waters leased for development. A \$4.00 per acre fee on non-producing Federal leases on lands and waters would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either get their leases into production or relinquish them so that the tracts can be re-leased to and developed by new parties. The proposed fee would apply to all new leases and would be indexed annually. In October 2008, the Government Accountability Office issued a report critical of past efforts by Interior to ensure that companies diligently develop their Federal leases. Although the GAO report focused on administrative actions that the Department could undertake, this proposal requires legislative action. This proposal is similar to other non-producing fee proposals considered by the Congress in the last several years. The proposal is projected to result in savings to the Treasury of \$760.0 million over ten years, of which \$340 million would come from onshore leases managed by BLM.

Repeal Geothermal Payments to Counties - The Administration will submit legislation to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal lease payments were split 50-50 between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent to the

General Fund. The Energy Policy Act changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. Authorization for the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund was set to expire in 2010, and Congress, through the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act, already repealed the last year of funding for this program, as well as the 2010 payments to counties. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of the geothermal revenue to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This is projected to result in savings to the Treasury of \$80.0 million over ten years.

Repeal Permit Processing Improvement Fund and Prohibition on Oil and Gas Cost Recovery - The Administration will submit legislation to repeal portions of Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act, beginning in 2012. Section 365 diverted mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund and also prohibited BLM from establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill. Congress has effectively overridden the fee prohibition and implemented permit fees through appropriations language for the last several years. The budget proposes to continue the permit fees through appropriations language in 2011. Upon elimination of the fee prohibition, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish fees for applications for permits to drill administratively, starting in 2012. In combination with normal discretionary appropriations, these fees will then replace the mandatory permit funds, which would also be repealed starting in 2012. Savings from terminating this mandatory funding are estimated at \$20.0 million in 2012 and \$84.0 million over five years.

Land and Water Conservation Fund Amendment for Wild Horse and Burro Sanctuary - The 2011 budget proposes technical amendments to the management of Land and Resources and Land Acquisition appropriations language to allow the BLM to purchase and operate the National Wild Horse and Burro preserve. A legislative proposal authorizing the acquisition of wild horse preserves is forthcoming. Thus, the BLM's Land Acquisition Program budget request includes a total of \$42.5 million for the acquisition of lands for one wild horse preserve in FY 2011.

Federal Land Disposal - The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act, P.L. 106-248 (114 Stat. 613), provides authority for the BLM to sell public lands that were classified as suitable for disposal under resource management plans in effect at the time of enactment. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by DOI. This authority expires on July 25, 2010. The 2011 budget request includes a legislative proposal to expand and extend this authority. The proposal includes eliminating the Act's July 2010 sunset date and allowing lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Extension of the Grazing Permit/Lease Renewal Timeline - The BLM is facing several challenges in issuing the grazing permit renewals, including the need to address litigation and other unforeseen issues. The budget request proposes an extension, until the end of FY 2011, of the existing legislative authority to renew grazing permits.

INITIATIVES

The following is a highlight of the major DOI initiatives and focus areas in which BLM plays a key role. In general, BLM draws upon the expertise of multiple resource programs and multiple funding activities and subactivities to implement these initiatives, consistent with the philosophy that the BLM can more effectively address land management challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective.

New Energy Frontier

The BLM places a high priority on ensuring responsible, environmentally-sound, scientifically-grounded development of both conventional and renewable energy resources on the nation's public lands. The BLM and the Department of the Interior work with the Department of Energy, states, Indian tribes, and industry to assess energy use forecasts, understand emerging technologies, and incorporate new energy resource data in order to be prepared to provide appropriate access to the country's diverse energy resources well into the future. These BLM policies encourage the use of new technologies to enhance energy development and minimize environmental impacts with a goal of ensuring a stable, long-term energy portfolio for the nation.

Conventional Energy Resources

As worldwide energy demand continues to grow, conventional energy resources on lands managed by the BLM will continue to play a critical role in meeting the nation's energy needs. The BLM provides access to conventional energy through its Oil and Gas Management and Coal Management programs.

Oil and Gas – In 2009, the onshore public lands generated 15 percent of the Nation's domestically produced natural gas, and six percent of domestic oil. In 2009, the BLM administered over 53,000 oil and gas leases, of which over 22,500 oil and gas leases are producing. These leases cover over 45 million acres in 35 states.

Secretary Salazar announced on January 6, 2010, that the Bureau will undertake a number of reforms to improve certainty and order in oil and gas leasing, by bringing clarity, consistency, and public engagement into the leasing process while balancing the resource values the agency is entrusted with protecting. These reforms will help reduce potential conflicts that can lead to costly and time-consuming protests and litigation of leases. Under the reformed oil and gas leasing policy, the BLM will provide:

- Comprehensive lease sale reviews of parcels being nominated for leasing. Parcels will undergo increased interdisciplinary review of available information, confirmation of Resource Management Plan conformance, internal and external coordination and public participation, as well as site visits to parcels when necessary to confirm the presence or absence of important natural resource values.
- Leadership in identifying areas where new oil and gas leasing and development will occur. The Bureau will continue to accept industry expressions of interest for oil and gas leases, but will emphasize more focused planning for environmentally sound leasing and

development in new areas. The BLM will initiate Master Leasing and Development Plans for unleased and undeveloped areas where major new oil and gas development is anticipated so that other important natural resource values can be fully considered prior to making an irreversible commitment to develop an area. Resource Management Plans will continue to provide programmatic-level guidance, but the new Master Leasing and Development Plans will provide a finer level of detail and analysis than is possible in the land use plans.

- Guidance regarding the use of categorical exclusions. Categorical exclusions (CXs) were established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and allow the bureau to approve some oil and gas development activities based on existing environmental or planning analysis. Under the new policy, in accordance with White House Council on Environmental Quality guidelines, the Bureau will not use these CXs in cases involving “extraordinary circumstances” such as impacts to protected species, historic or cultural resources, or human health and safety. The Bureau will rely less on the use of CXs and will instead focus more on the use of new and existing NEPA environmental analyses.

Secretary Salazar also issued a Secretarial Order establishing an Energy Reform Team within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management that will identify and oversee implementation of energy reforms.

The Administration will submit legislation to impose a fee on new nonproducing oil and gas leases as part of an Administration initiative to encourage energy development on lands and waters leased for development. A \$4.00 per acre fee on non-producing Federal leases on lands and waters would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either get their leases into production or relinquish them so that the tracts can be re-leased to and developed by new parties. The proposed fee would apply to all new leases and would be indexed annually. In October 2008, the Government Accountability Office issued a report critical of past efforts by Interior to ensure that companies diligently develop their Federal leases. Although the GAO report focused on administrative actions that the Department could undertake, this proposal requires legislative action. This proposal is similar to other non-producing fee proposals considered by the Congress in the last several years. The proposal is projected to result in savings to the Treasury of \$760.0 million over ten years, of which \$340 million would come from onshore leases managed by BLM.

The 2011 budget proposes appropriations language to establish new inspection fees for onshore oil and gas inspections. The inspection fees are expected to generate \$10,000,000 per year. This is analogous to the inspection fee collection authority Congress imposed through appropriations language in 2010 for the Minerals Management Service. The proposed inspection fee would partially offset BLM's cost of conducting inspections.

In addition, as part of the BLM's effort to use the best scientific information available in the authorization of conventional energy resources, the 2011 budget includes a \$2.0 million increase to improve the BLM's air quality monitoring capabilities. The funds will help the BLM implement an air quality strategy to resolve shortcomings in assessing and monitoring regional air quality on public lands. The strategy will allow the BLM to gain a better understanding of current ambient conditions and improve the BLM's ability to forecast the impact of public land activities on future air quality. The BLM will target the additional monitoring instruments and activities to areas with current or anticipated intensive oil and gas development to help the BLM ensure that the energy development complies with NEPA and Clean Air Act requirements and aid the BLM in minimizing or addressing potential litigation issues.

Coal – Federal coal provides approximately 42 percent of the nation’s coal production. Coal is used to generate approximately 50 percent of the nation’s electricity. Coal is used in the nation’s industrial sector to generate power, while in the manufacturing sectors it is used to produce foods, primary metals, chemicals, papers, beverages, and fabricated metals. Coal is also used directly to heat residential structures and commercial facilities.

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. Several examples of recommendations include the development of new guidance regarding inspection and enforcement and production verification, as well as providing training courses focused on safety and accomplishing inspector’s duties.

The Utah State Office developed a coal leasing database in 2002. In 2009, a pilot program was successfully completed to expand the capabilities of the database to include Wyoming and the non-energy solid leasable minerals. The database would also improve communications between the BLM and the MMS.

From 2000 through 2009, the BLM held 45 successful coal lease sales that generated \$2.73 billion in accepted bonus bids for approximately 4.02 billion tons of mineable coal on approximately 151,600 Federally-managed acres. Also during this period, approximately 4.9 billion tons of Federal coal was produced with a gross value of \$44.1 billion, generating \$4.1 billion in royalties.

Renewable Energy Resources

Both the President and the Secretary have set a nationwide goal of increasing energy production from renewable sources. The public lands, especially those managed by the BLM in the western United States, will be critical to realizing this vision. These lands have some of the highest potential for wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, and biomass energy production. Throughout the land that it manages, the BLM has identified approximately 21 million acres with wind energy potential in 11 western states, 23 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern states, and 140 million acres with geothermal potential in several western states and Alaska.

Renewable Energy Coordination Offices – On March 11, 2009, Secretary Salazar signed Secretarial Order 3285. This order directed the establishment of coordination offices to facilitate the permitting of renewable energy projects. The order directed the Department of the Interior to identify specific zones on U.S. public lands to facilitate responsible development of large-scale projects with the potential for near-term renewable energy production.

In response, the BLM established four Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs) in Arizona, California, Nevada and Wyoming, modeled after past oil and gas pilot office initiatives. The Bureau also created six smaller Renewable Energy Coordination Teams in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon/Washington and Utah to facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. These RECOs and teams are located in existing BLM offices. They consist of BLM staff members from a variety of disciplines who are providing the additional resources necessary to address currently pending applications and projected workload increases.

Wind – 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 of wind projects is approximately 29,440 megawatts. Approximately 427 megawatts of this installed capacity is located on Federal lands managed by the BLM.

In June 2005, a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) relating to the authorization of wind energy projects was completed. This PEIS identified the potential development of over 3,200 megawatts of wind energy on public lands in the western States. BLM offices are able to utilize this PEIS 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 PEIS, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of applicable lands for wind energy development. This PEIS will be updated in 2011, using the regional Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) proposed in this budget request for Nevada and Oregon.

The BLM recently approved a wind energy development project on public lands in Utah with an additional capacity of 80 megawatts and one on public lands in Arizona with an additional capacity of 30 megawatts. There are currently 42 wind energy development projects proposed for BLM-managed lands. By the end of 2011, the BLM expects to have issued decisions on approximately 22 of these projects (including seven fast-track projects) with a combined estimated capacity of more than 3,000 megawatts.

Solar – There are currently no commercial-scale solar energy facilities on BLM-managed 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.

In May 2008, the BLM and the Department of Energy initiated a joint PEIS for solar energy development on BLM-managed lands to evaluate a number of alternatives to determine which presents the best management approach for environmentally responsible utility-scale solar energy development in six states (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah). In 2009, the BLM received sufficient ARRA funds to expand on the solar PEIS by developing regional EISs for thirteen Renewable Energy Zones. These EISs will be completed in 2011 along with the necessary studies and data collection to support large-scale project offerings with a high probability of completion and energy production.

The thirteen Federal Renewable Energy Zones for which regional EISs are being completed are: the Sonoran Desert North and Sonoran Desert South Zones in Arizona; the Imperial Valley East, Riverside East, Ward Valley, and Pisgah Zones in California; the Tonopah, Las Vegas, and Amargosa Zones in Nevada; the Las Cruces and Alamogordo Zones in New Mexico; the San Luis Valley Zone in Colorado; and the Cedar City Zone in Utah. These regions are further subdivided into twenty-four Solar Energy Study Areas being evaluated within the solar PEIS for utility-scale solar project development.

There are currently 128 solar energy development projects proposed for BLM-managed lands. By the end of 2011, the BLM expects to have issued decisions on approximately 17 of these projects (including 14 fast-track projects) with a combined estimated capacity of more than 6,000 megawatts.

Geothermal – The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal lands (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest lands) with geothermal potential. The BLM presently manages 630 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status. These

projects generate approximately 1,300 megawatts of energy, or more than 40 percent of geothermal energy capacity in the United States.

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

By the end of 2011, the BLM expects to have issued decisions on six fast-track geothermal energy development projects proposed for BLM-managed lands with a combined estimated capacity of more than 250 megawatts.

Transmission

The BLM administers transmission lines on BLM-managed public lands throughout the 11 western states and Alaska. The majority of these transmission lines are authorized by right-of-way grants. Transmission facilities consist of 69 kilovolt (kV) and greater transmission lines and related facilities. In 2005, the BLM had approximately 46 pending applications for transmission line projects. The BLM anticipates over 1,000 existing transmission line grants would need to be renewed in 2010, and over 500 would need to be renewed in 2011.

Section 368 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 directed the Secretaries of Energy, Agriculture, Interior, Commerce and Defense to designate corridors for oil, gas and hydrogen pipelines and electricity transmission facilities in federal lands in the 11 western states. It also directed the agencies to take actions to improve reliability, relieve congestion, and enhance the capability of the national grid to deliver energy.

As a result, the agencies amended their respective land use management plans, as appropriate, to include designated energy corridors. The agencies also committed to implement procedures to create a streamlined, virtual “one-stop shop” application process.

A Final Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) was released on November 28, 2008, and, on January 14, 2008, the BLM signed a Record of Decision (ROD) amending 92 and use plans in support of the designation of more than 6,000 miles of energy transport corridors on Federal lands in 11 western states. Eighty two percent of the corridors, approximately 5,000 miles, were located on BLM-managed lands.

The energy corridors are the preferred locations for future energy transport projects on federal lands and would encourage co-location of compatible projects thereby minimizing the dispersal of separate rights-of-way and giving agencies, industry and the public greater certainty in infrastructure planning.

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation	2010 Enacted	2011 President's Budget
Adapting to Climate Change ¹	\$15,000,000	\$17,500,000
Healthy Landscapes ²	\$7,797,000	\$7,797,000
Assessments, Inventory, and Monitoring ³	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
TOTAL	\$24,697,000	\$27,197,000
¹ Funding found in Soil, Water, Air Subactivity ² Funding found in 7 MLR subactivities ³ Funding found in Resource Management Planning subactivity (estimate)		

As part of the Department of the Interior's Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, and in response to the unprecedented environmental change occurring on BLM lands as a result of global climate change, drought, invasive animal and plant species, changes in land use associated with energy development and urban development, and altered fire regimes, the Bureau of Land Management is implementing comprehensive adaptation strategies to address these profound changes. There are three primary components to BLM's adaptation strategies: adaptation, carbon sequestration, and carbon footprint reduction. Each of these program components is discussed below.

Adaptation: The public lands are experiencing a period of environmental change on a broad, landscape level scale. To address this emergent reality in a manner that is both cost-effective and sustainable over time, the BLM has been adopting a multi-scale approach to management. This multi-scale approach involves assessing conditions and potential risks at a landscape scale; developing management strategies to help geographically focus development and conservation activities; implementing these strategies through changes in land use, development of new best management practices, and on-the ground projects; and systematically monitoring to determine the effectiveness of management actions. The Department's emerging framework for addressing climate change impacts, including the Climate Science Centers CSCs) and the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs), establishes the cross-jurisdictional institutional context within which these BLM management activities occur.

The BLM anticipates that in each eco-region it will take several years to implement this multi-scale approach to management.

- The first year (or year and a half) will focus on conducting rapid eco-regional assessments. In these assessments, the BLM and its partners will evaluate at least three significant ecological values (native fish, wildlife, and plants; terrestrial condition; and aquatic condition) and four potential change agents (climate change, fire, invasive plants and animals, and urban and industrial development).
- The second year will be devoted to developing proposed regional management strategies to respond to the assessment information. These strategies will include: identifying specific focal areas for conservation and restoration; conducting sub-assessments, where necessary, to develop specific, localized conservation, restoration and adaptation strategies; amending land use plans where appropriate; incorporating

identified conservation strategies into subsequent use authorizations; collecting and storing native seeds; and conducting on-the-ground projects and land treatments.

- The next three to ten years will be devoted to implementing planned actions and to effectiveness monitoring.

With management responsibilities in close to twenty Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) Level III eco-regions, the BLM is planning to phase in this program of work across the West, focusing initially on those eco-regions with significant BLM management responsibilities, energy development potential, and climate change vulnerabilities.

This program of work involves the integration of three budget strategies: addressing impacts from climate change; fostering healthy landscapes; and developing a bureau-wide assessment, inventory and monitoring strategy.

There are numerous challenges in addressing impacts to climate change. The following list highlights several critical ones:

- *Managing resources at multiple-scales:* Traditionally, resource management has been done project by project, permit by permit, without systematically assessing landscape scale effects. To effectively address the impacts of climate change, resource managers are developing the capacity to evaluate effects at multiple geographic scales. The LCCs will work to understand the needs of on-the-ground resource managers and effectively communicate them to the CSC's to help guide their research and decision support tools development activities. On-the-ground managers, in turn, will use the LCC's to help inform, integrate, and facilitate their on-the-ground management activities, including aligning future funding requests to help implement adopted adaptation strategies.
- *Managing resources across ownerships and jurisdictions:* Traditionally, resource managers have focused on activities within their own administrative units. To effectively address the impacts of climate change, resource managers will have to develop the capacity to work across-jurisdictions. The BLM has learned a great deal through its Healthy Landscapes program about how to effectively work across jurisdictions. Establishing the LCC's will facilitate these cross-jurisdictional relationships.
- *Managing with uncertainty:* Traditionally, resource managers have used known resource "reference" conditions to help guide their management activities. With effects of climate change, these reference conditions will evolve introducing a dimension of uncertainty into resource management. Managers are learning how to address this uncertainty in their plans, environmental impact analyses, use authorizations, and project designs.
- *Standardizing and integrating data:* The ability to collect, consolidate and share geospatial information about resource conditions, change agents such as wildland fire, and on-the ground management activities is a critical part of this effort. Without the ability to compile and correlate such information, it is extremely difficult to either target conservation, restoration and adaptation strategies or evaluate the effectiveness of such strategies once implemented. The LCCs and the on-the-ground managers will have to work together to figure out how to systematically compile and share information at the landscape scale about the location and effect of day-to-day management activities.

The following are the primary ways BLM proposes to accomplish the goals for addressing impacts from climate change:

- Working with partners, develop a template for conducting, and periodically refreshing, rapid ecological assessments. Over time, BLM anticipates that the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives will assume a major role in periodically refreshing eco-regional assessments as resource management actions are implemented and as new information becomes available about climate change impacts.
- Develop and implement a standard process for incorporating assessment results into day-to-day management activities including land use planning, environmental impact assessments, use authorizations and project planning.
- Where appropriate, focus available base funding on regional conservation, restoration and adaptation priorities identified through rapid eco-regional assessments.
- Prioritize native plant materials development in response to eco-regional assessment findings and provide native plant materials for implementation of adaptation strategies.
- Continue to implement BLM's Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy to collect, integrate and use renewable resource data at multiple scales. This strategy addresses regional assessments, core indicators of terrestrial and aquatic condition, systematic sampling designs, use of geographic information systems and remote sensing, retaining legacy data and integrating AIM activities with decision making.
- Fill fifteen critical interagency climate change coordination positions including positions in the BLM State Offices and positions at the BLM's National Operations Center. Twelve of these positions will require full-time FTE in order to ensure effective BLM participation in emerging landscape-scale collaborations addressing climate change impacts. The remaining three of these positions will be contractors.

BLM used 2010 climate change funding was used to initiate a number of landscape scale assessments to help inform, integrate, and facilitate day-to-day management activities.

Through the Healthy Landscapes program, established in 2007, BLM conducts focused restoration activities in areas where some type of rigorous assessment work had been completed to guide both restoration and land use activities. This funding continues to be distributed across a number of programs in which the work and accomplishments are planned including Soil/Water/Air, Riparian, Rangeland Resources, Forestry, Fisheries, Wildlife, and Threatened and Endangered Species.

The BLM has directed funding for development of an Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring (AIM) Strategy since 2005 at a level of \$2 million per year in the Division of Decision Support, Planning and NEPA. The BLM has dedicated this funding to support projects which will enhance the BLM's ability to integrate data collection activities across offices, jurisdictions and among its federal and non-federal partners. In implementing its AIM strategy, BLM has funded many projects in partnership with: the Jornada Experimental Range (New Mexico State University), the Heinz Center, Defenders of Wildlife, the Nature Conservancy, the Sustainable Rangelands Roundtable, USGS, USFS, NRCS, USF&W, Joint Fire Science Program, LANDFIRE, and many others.

The need to practice effective adaptive management, working at multiple geographic scales and across jurisdictions is essential to proper land management. This is partly a result of anticipated changes in on-the-ground resource conditions and a recognition of the efficacy of developing coherent management responses to climate change impacts.

Carbon Footprint Reduction: The BLM has a well-established, on-going program to make its facilities, computers, and vehicles more energy efficient. The BLM is developing a program to enable Field Offices to verify and validate energy and water usage data and enable the BLM to conduct energy and water operational analyses and management reviews at multiple-levels of the organization. The BLM is also installing the advanced meters required by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and completing the technical work required to incorporate advanced metering data into the energy and water management system.

The BLM is an active participant in a "Road Test" of a Public Sector Protocol for Green House Gas Emissions Inventory. This activity is providing critical feedback to the Department of Energy (DOE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as those agencies begin to develop guidance and instructions related to the recent Executive Order, *Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance*.

Carbon Sequestration: The Bureau has received two applications for rights-of-way under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act for geologic sequestration projects that are unrelated to enhanced oil recovery. The Bureau also is using base funding to begin to address the potential for enhanced bio-sequestration of carbon through ongoing rangeland and forest vegetation management activities. Finally, high priority bio-sequestration opportunities may be identified through eco-regional assessments and in subsequent eco-regional conservation and restoration strategies.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Accomplishments

In 2009, the BLM and its partners completed initial assessments in four eco-regions (Northern Great Basin, Wyoming Basin, Chihuahuan Desert, and Alaskan North Slope). In 2010, the BLM and its partners will initiate rapid eco-regional assessments in an additional six eco-regions (Central Basin, Mojave Basin, Sonoran Desert, Colorado Plateau, Northwestern Great Plains, and Alaskan Seward Peninsula). In 2010, the BLM is also developing proposed management strategies for the eco-regions with initial assessments completed in 2009, and undertake on-the-ground restoration projects to help natural communities adapt to climate change.

In 2010, Healthy Landscapes work continues in Oregon, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and California. New projects were initiated in two additional states, Arizona and Montana. In 2011 the scope of work will continue to expand with work continuing in states where assessments have been completed.

Planned Performance

In 2011, the BLM is planning to complete the assessments for those eco-regions with significant public land ownership, develop management strategies for the new eco-regions with completed assessments, and begin to implement the management strategies for the eco-regions with initial assessments completed in 2009.

In 2011 the BLM will use \$1,000,000 of its Ecosystem Assessments funding for staff support, collaboration on science priorities, and to conduct climate change impact assessments, research, and modeling within the framework of Climate the Department's Science Centers (CSC's). BLM support of and participation in the CSC's will help prioritize research topics and locations so as to address the most pressing land management needs and provide an interface to step down broad-scale research results to the applied research and monitoring activities of the LCC's, individual Interior bureaus, programs and land managers.

2011 Performance Summary Table

Assess Ecoregions	57 million BLM	acres
Assess Ecoregions ¹	317 million total	acres
Conservation/Restoration Seed Collections	1,500	collections
Apply shrub/grass vegetation treatments	119,000	acres
Construct Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects	35	projects
Apply Weed Treatments	14,000	acres
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments	100	miles
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development	1,800	acres
Implement Conservation Actions for Non-ESA Species and Communities	30	actions
Evaluate Weed Treatments	1,300	acres
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat	114,000	acres

¹ 317 million acres includes the 57 million BLM acres as well as 260 million other acres. These assessments are being completed entirely with BLM funding.

Treasured Landscapes

The BLM's 2011 budget request is an important component of the Treasured Landscapes initiative. BLM-managed lands include a significant part of many important landscapes in the Western United States. These lands have important wildlife habitat and wildlife migration corridors, riparian and river corridors, and wilderness, historic and cultural values. BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) lands are an important part of these wide-ranging landscapes and ecosystems, as are many other BLM-managed lands.

Recognizing the need to take a landscape-scale approach to conservation, BLM is requesting an additional \$13.1 million, (for a total of \$37.8 million) in the 2011 budget for acquisition of significant lands. As many of the important landscapes in the West have multiple landownership and management, BLM has worked with other Department bureaus and multiple other State, Tribal, local and non-governmental partners in selecting the lands to purchase. BLM focused on projects that would, at a landscape or ecosystem level, improve our river and riparian conservation and restoration; conserve or protect wildlife habitat; preserve open spaces; or provide critical historical and cultural preservation. BLM prioritizes its acquisition efforts through an annual natural ranking process. In 2011, BLM also uses DOI-wide criteria in project selection that included the amount of matching funds and donations that non-Federal partners bring to the project; the number and diversity and relevance of the partners involved in advancing and supporting the project; the degree to which projects involve more than one DOI bureau; and the urgency of completing the project. The projects are organized within regional clusters using the Landscape Conservation Cooperative (LCCs) boundaries. BLM's budget request includes 20 projects that will add federal protection to over 25,000 acres of land.

The budget request also includes an increase of \$1.3 million targeted to management of new wilderness areas designated by the recently enacted Omnibus Lands Act, and an additional \$414,000 to fund high priority operating needs in new monuments and national conservation areas.

Wilderness Management (+\$1,300,000) – The 2011 budget request includes an increase of \$1,300,000 to implement the wilderness portion of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act. The legislation designated over 900 thousand acres of new Wilderness Areas in eight states, a 10% increase to BLM's wilderness acreage. BLM administers and manages the thirty-seven new Wilderness Areas resulting from the passage of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act to protect their wilderness character. This includes locating, signing and securing wilderness boundaries, conducting protective field monitoring to maintain the wilderness resource and establishment of baseline conditions, preparing congressionally required maps and legal descriptions, completing boundary surveys, conducting public communication activities and establishing partnerships with affected stake holders, training employees regarding new wilderness stewardship responsibilities under the Wilderness Act, and preparing wilderness management plans.

National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (+\$414,000) – The 2011 budget request includes an increase of \$414,000 to establish the base funding level needed for the five national monuments and national conservation areas designated in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11): Prehistoric Trackways National Monument (New Mexico); Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (Colorado); Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area (New Mexico); Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (Utah); and Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area (Utah).

Land Acquisition (+\$13,121,000) – The 2011 budget request proposes a \$13,121,000 program increase for high-priority, line-item land acquisition projects in the Land Acquisition program. These acquisitions will strengthen the BLM's efforts to conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity. The BLM will utilize innovative methods to acquire lands, including conservation easements, leveraged purchases, and the purchase of development rights where these methods meet management objectives and landowner needs.

Areas that Promote Public Land Recreation Resource Opportunities

16 National Monuments	4,813,650 acres
AZ - <i>Agua Fria</i>	70,900 acres
- <i>Grand Canyon-Parashant</i>	808,727 acres
- <i>Ironwood Forest</i>	128,398 acres
- <i>Sonoran Desert</i>	486,600 acres
- <i>Vermilion Cliffs</i>	279,568 acres
CA - <i>California Coastal</i>	883 acres along 840 miles of coastline
- <i>Carrizo Plain</i>	204,107 acres
- <i>Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mtns.</i>	86,400 acres
CO - <i>Canyons of the Ancients</i>	165,900 acres
ID - <i>Craters of the Moon</i>	273,468 acres
MT - <i>Pompeys Pillar</i>	51 acres
- <i>Upper Missouri River Breaks</i>	374,976 acres
NM - <i>Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks</i>	4,645 acres
- <i>Prehistoric Trackways</i>	5,280 acres
OR - <i>Cascade-Siskiyou</i>	52,947 acres
UT - <i>Grand Staircase-Escalante</i>	1,870,800 acres

21 National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations **4,110,116 acres**

AK - <i>Steese NCA</i>	1,208,624 acres
AZ - <i>Gila Box Riparian NCA</i>	22,905 acres
- <i>Las Cienegas NCA</i>	41,972 acres
- <i>San Pedro Riparian NCA</i>	56,400 acres
CA - <i>King Range NCA</i>	58,151 acres
- <i>Headwaters Forest Reserve</i>	7,472 acres
- <i>Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station</i>	
- <i>Outstanding Natural Area (ONA)</i>	18 acres
CO - <i>McInnis Canyon NCA</i>	122,929 acres
- <i>Gunnison Gorge NCA</i>	62,844 acres
- <i>Dominguez-Escalante NCA</i>	209,610 acres
FL - <i>Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA</i>	63 acres
ID - <i>Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA</i>	485,604 acres
NM - <i>Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA</i>	24,950 acres
NV - <i>Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon</i>	
- <i>Emigrant Trails NCA</i>	799,165 acres
- <i>Red Rock Canyon NCA</i>	197,382 acres
- <i>Sloan Canyon NCA</i>	48,438 acres
NM - <i>El Malpais NCA</i>	227,100 acres
OR - <i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area</i>	428,181 acres
- <i>Yaquina Head ONA</i>	95 acres
UT - <i>Red Cliffs NCA</i>	44,725 acres
- <i>Beaver Dam Wash NCA</i>	63,488 acres

223 Wilderness Areas 8,662,214 acres

545 Wilderness Study Areas 12,986,497 acres

69 Wild and Scenic Rivers 2,416 miles
1,164,894 acres (20% of the national system)

11 National Historic Trails 5,343 miles

<i>California</i>	1,493 miles
<i>El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro</i>	60 miles
<i>Iditarod</i>	418 miles
<i>Lewis and Clark</i>	369 miles
<i>Mormon Pioneer</i>	498 miles
<i>Nez Perce</i>	70 miles
<i>Oregon</i>	848 miles
<i>Pony Express</i>	596 miles
<i>San Juan Bautista De Anza</i>	103 miles
<i>Old Spanish</i>	887 miles
<i>Washington Rochambeau Rev. Route</i>	1 mile

5 National Scenic Trails 667 miles

<i>Arizona</i>	31 miles
<i>Continental Divide</i>	389 miles
<i>Pacific Crest</i>	233 miles
<i>Pacific Northwest</i>	12 miles
<i>Potomac Heritage</i>	2 miles

Other Congressional Designations

1	California Desert	10,671,080 acres
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	
154	Archaeologic or Historic Public Use Sites	

Youth in Natural Resources

The BLM 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 Initiative is a continuum of programs that do just that. It includes:

- Programs for youth and families, including Hands on the Land, Take It Outside, and interpretive programs and projects for children and families
- Programs for teens and young adults, including service-learning, youth corps, and internships
- Human capital management programs that recruit youth to BLM careers

The Secretary of the Interior has pledged to create the next generation of conservation leaders through youth education, engagement and employment programs. DOI's high priority performance goal for youth stewardship is: by the end of 2011, increase by 50 percent (from 2009 levels) the employment of youth between the ages of 15-25 in the conservation mission of the Department.

BLM's Plan for the Youth in Natural Resources Initiative

The BLM employs young people through various programs (listed below), not only to conduct natural resources work such as inventorying and monitoring, trails construction, and habitat restoration, but also to assist in implementing a variety of other programs for children. Many of these programs are already being undertaken at the national and field office level. This work furthers the mission of the BLM and also engages and educates young people, encouraging them to pursue careers with BLM and other natural resource agencies.

Programs for Children and Families

- Interpretive and Visitor Center Programs: BLM develops and implements programs targeting families and children who visit interpretive sites and recreate on BLM public lands. These include Junior Explorer activities, as well as a wide range of natural and cultural interpretive programs or partnerships at over 65 visitor centers and other BLM sites that reach about 750,000 or more visitors annually.
- Take It Outside Program (TIO): 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. More than 100 partnership projects provide direct, hands-on outdoor experiences that introduce nearly 75,000 children and their families directly to recreational opportunities as well as natural and cultural resources managed by BLM. Special emphasis will be

given to those TIO programs for 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. These include youth from diverse backgrounds and audiences traditionally underserved by outdoor and natural resource programs.

Programs for School-Age Youth

- Hands on the Land (HOL): This interagency network of field classrooms engages local schools and students from kindergarten-12th 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 reach tens of thousands of children through hundreds of schools and environmental education programs.
- Resource-Specific Education and Employment Programs: BLM develops resource education materials and curricula, and promotes teacher training as well as internships in natural and cultural 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-specific education and employment programs will be implemented annually. These education and employment programs are projected to reach hundreds of teachers and thousands of students each year.
- Stewardship Programs: These programs emphasize and support a wide variety of service projects undertaken by youth organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girls Scouts, and other youth groups, as well as national annual service days in support of public lands. Through volunteer events such as National Public Lands Day and National Trails Day, as well as through service projects undertaken by youth groups, much-needed work is accomplished and stewardship values are instilled in the next generation. 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 to BLM project sites would enhance these stewardship programs and introduce young people to BLM careers.

Programs for High School and College-Age Youth

- Conservation corps and internship programs: Internships and project-based work programs offer young people a thorough introduction to the resources BLM manages and to real-world, career-related experiences. Through partnerships with Americorps, the Student Conservation Association and other youth corps organizations, some 1,000 15-25 year olds will work on about 100 rehabilitation and restoration projects on public lands in FY 2011.

Initiatives for Recruiting and Retaining Youth in BLM Careers

- Housing stipends for Student Career Experience Program (SCEP) participants: 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 provides 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 encourages the participation of economically disadvantaged youth.

- Public lands scholarship program: BLM has 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 are offered each year.
- Virtual classroom visits: An interactive outreach and recruitment tool will develop 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: 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 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.

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.

Recovery Act Youth Employment

During FY 2009 and 2010, Recovery Act funding is supporting more than 600 projects on BLM lands, many of which are employing youth corps members. Recovery Act funding has enabled BLM to engage youth corps in projects ranging from trail-building and maintenance, to habitat improvement, "greening" of facilities, and more.

2010 Funding and Performance Plans

In 2010, as part of the Secretary's Youth in Natural Resources Initiative, the BLM received an additional \$5,000,000, to support youth programs and partnerships that:

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

Special consideration was given to those programs that involved hiring young people ages 15-25 through various student employment programs, youth corps, and other youth partnership organizations. Emphasis is also being placed on hiring youth from diverse backgrounds.

2011 Funding and Performance Plans

For 2011, the BLM will focus on expanding these programs and enhancing them through the following activities:

- Expand and enhance youth education and engagement programs, particularly those focused on the Department's high-priority goals of climate change, renewable energy, and treasured landscapes
- Provide career pathways and strengthen partnerships with youth corps groups, non-profit youth organizations, and minority-serving institutions

The 2011 budget request redirects \$1.0 million in base funding provided to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) to support a competitive grant program to develop new or expand existing youth job programs.

The BLM will work with the NFWF to develop a public-private partnership by leveraging the Federal funding with at least an equal amount of privately financed contributions. Funds will be awarded to BLM programs, Youth Conservation Corps, non-governmental organizations and others who seek to develop innovative conservation employment opportunities for youth. The primary focus of the grant program will be to protect priority species on both public and private lands. Summer employment opportunities will be specifically targeted, but after-school and weekend employment programs will also be considered.

Environmental education will be an integral aspect of the grant program. Eligible grantee organizations will need to demonstrate how environmental learning goals have been incorporated into the traditional job opportunity. To assist potential grantee organizations, the Department of the Interior's National Training Center will partner with NFWF to develop learning goals, curricula, and other training material that can be made available through the web and/or through a handbook. The material will include both lessons and suggestions for hands-on educational activities that can be conducted outdoors. See the Appendix section for more information about the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

Reforming the Wild Horse and Burro Program

The Secretary and the BLM recently outlined a new national management strategy for protecting America's iconic wild horses and the open lands on which they roam, which BLM is beginning to implement in 2010.

Since 1971, when Congress passed the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act, the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Land Management has proudly managed the Nation's wild horses and burros. In four decades under the BLM's protection, wild horse populations that were once fast disappearing from the American scene have returned to rapid growth.

This success in reviving wild horse populations, however, has created a new set of challenges for BLM and the landscapes they manage. Wild horse herds have grown substantially. The total wild horse and burro population is now approximately 69,000. This number includes approximately 37,000 currently roaming the public land, and approximately 32,000 held in expensive short-term corrals and long-term pastures. With no natural predators, wild horse populations on the range continue to grow. Additionally, arid western lands and watersheds cannot support a population this large without significant damage to the environment that threatens all wildlife species that depend on healthy rangelands, including wild horses. To prevent starvation of animals and to protect the lands from over-grazing, the BLM each year moves thousands of wild horses to short-term corrals and long-term pastures.

The BLM's management strategy up to this point has primarily focused on removing animals off the range in an effort to reach appropriate management population level, offering these gathered animals up for adoption, and placing any unadopted horses in holding facilities. However, declining adoption rates over the last several years and feed and fuels costs, among other factors, have led to holding costs that are no longer affordable. The current path of the wild horse and burro program is not sustainable for the animals, the environment, or the taxpayer.

To respond to these challenges, on October 7, 2009, Secretary Salazar announced a new comprehensive long-term plan to put the wild horse and burro program on a sustainable track. Full implementation of the plan requires increased funding in the short-term and additional legislative authorities. The plan identifies three management strategies to improve the protection and management of wild horses: managing sustainable herds on western rangelands through the aggressive application of fertility control measures; establishing new wild horse preserves, primarily in the Midwest and East for horses that must be removed from western rangelands; and providing special designations for selected treasured herds in the West.

Wild horse population growth rates must be brought into balance with adoption demand to ensure that the herds on our western rangelands are kept at more sustainable levels. Only by reducing breeding populations of wild horses on western rangelands will this program come into balance. The Secretary's plan should achieve sustainable populations on the range through far more aggressive use of fertility control than is currently practiced, active management of sex ratios on the range, and possibly the introduction of non-reproducing herds in some existing herd management areas. At the same time, the success of the plan depends on the placement of more animals into good homes by making BLM adoptions more flexible where appropriate.

The BLM envisions the establishment of a new set of wild horse preserves across the Nation, particularly on the productive grasslands of the Midwest and in the East. We must consider siting these preserves in areas outside the Western States because water and forage are extremely limited in the West, and drought and wildfire threaten both rangeland and animal health. These new preserves would be located on lands (or interests in lands) acquired by the BLM, and/or partners, and would be home to non-reproducing herds of wild horses. They would provide excellent opportunities to celebrate the historic significance of wild horses, showcase these animals to the American public, and serve as natural assets that support local tourism and economic activity. The budget provides funding for the acquisition of one preserve in 2011.

Lastly, the Secretary's plan will showcase certain unique herds on public lands in the West that deserve special recognition. These select herds would be highlighted with Secretarial or possibly Congressional designations. The special designations would highlight the unique qualities of America's wild horses, providing a focal point for publicity, environmental education and increased eco-tourism that could boost the economies of nearby rural communities.

The 2011 BLM budget request includes a program increase of \$12.0 million in the Wild Horse and Burro Management program to support implementation of the Secretary's plan. In addition, the BLM budget includes an increase of \$42.5 million in land acquisition funding to purchase land for one wild horse preserve. The plan will enable BLM to achieve appropriate management population levels on the range in the near future.

HIGH PRIORITY PERFORMANCE GOALS

This section highlights the performance and cost impact of the major initiatives and focus areas on select BLM program outcomes based on high-priority performance goals (HPPGs) recently developed by DOI as part of an Administrative-wide effort.

The major areas where BLM is expected to contribute significantly toward DOI success in meeting its HPPGs include:

- Renewable Energy.
- Climate Change Adaptation.
- Youth in Natural Resources.

The BLM programs affected by these initiatives include: Soil, Water and Air Management, Range Management, Riparian Management, Wildlife and Fisheries Management, Wild Horse and Burro Management, Recreation Management, Energy and Minerals Management, Land and Realty Management and the National Landscape Conservation System.

Renewable Energy – The goal is to increase approved capacity for production of renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources on DOI-managed lands, while ensuring full environmental reviews, by at least 9,000 megawatts by the end of 2011.

- **BLM Contribution:** The public lands managed by the BLM in the western United States will be critical to meeting this goal. These lands have some of the highest potential for wind, solar and geothermal energy production. Throughout the land that it manages, the BLM has identified approximately 21 million acres with wind energy potential in 11 western states, 23 million acres with solar energy potential in six southwestern states, and 140 million acres with geothermal potential in several western states and Alaska. In 2010, the BLM has committed \$16.1 million to facilitate the review and approval of rights-of-way for solar, wind and transmission development. Of this total, \$11.1 million is funding Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs) and Teams, and \$5.0 million is being used to conduct environmental studies. For 2011, the budget request is \$19.1 million to continue funding the RECOs and Teams (\$11.1 million) and to conduct additional environmental studies (\$8.0 million).
- **Implementation Strategy:** In 2010, the BLM, using both American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and appropriated funds, will identify areas for future large utility-scale solar energy development. The BLM will also process applications for 27 fast-track projects (seven wind, 14 solar and six geothermal). In 2011, the BLM will build on the momentum in solar development and will continue the emphasis on identifying and processing applications for solar energy development projects. The BLM will utilize the \$3.0 million funding increase in 2011 to identify opportunities for additional wind energy development and to resolve wind-related planning and resource conflict issues. By the end of 2011, the BLM expects to have issued decisions on a total of 45 currently pending wind, solar and geothermal energy development project proposals with a

combined estimated capacity of more than 9,250 megawatts and successfully meet the Renewable Energy High Priority Performance Goal.

- **Performance Metrics:** The Department is developing a Strategic Planning Framework and doing a comprehensive review of existing measures and metrics.

Climate Change Adaptation – By the end of 2012, the DOI will identify areas and species ranges in the U.S. that are most vulnerable to climate change, and begin implementing comprehensive climate change adaptation strategies in these areas.

- **BLM Contribution:** To address the landscape scale changes associated with climate change, the BLM is adopting a multi-scale approach to management. This multi-scale approach involves assessing conditions and potential risks at a landscape scale; developing management strategies to help geographically focus development, conservation and adaptation activities; implementing these strategies through changes in land use allocations, development of new best management practices, and on-the-ground treatments and projects; and systematically monitoring to determine the effectiveness of management actions. The Department's emerging framework for addressing climate change impacts, including the Climate Science Centers (CSCs) and the Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs), establishes the cross-jurisdictional institutional context within which these BLM management activities occur.

With management responsibilities in close to twenty Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC) Level III eco-regions, the BLM is planning to phase in this program of work across the West, focusing initially on those eco-regions with significant BLM management responsibilities, energy development potential, and climate change vulnerabilities.

The 2010 budget includes \$15 million to support this program of work. These funds are being used to: initiate ecoregional assessments in 6 ecoregions; develop conservation and adaptation strategies in 4 ecoregions; collect, propagate, and store native seed for restoration activities; and implement on-the-ground conservation and restoration projects.

In 2011, BLM is requesting \$17.5 million for climate change adaptation, an increase of \$2.5 million from 2010. With this funding the BLM will be able to initiate ecoregional assessments in the remaining ecoregions with significant BLM management responsibilities; develop conservation and adaptation strategies in 6 additional ecoregions; continue to collect, propagate and store native seed; and implement additional on-the-ground conservation and restoration projects.

- **Implementation Strategy:** The implementation strategy for the BLM assumes the bureaus establish a coordinated infrastructure of Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCC's), supported by DOI Climate Science Centers (CSC's), and an integrated climate monitoring approach. The rapid ecoregional assessments initiated in 2010 and 2011 will help create systematic baseline information for 6 LCCs: Great Basin, Desert, Southern Rockies, Great Northern, Plains and Prairie Potholes, and Western Alaska. These assessments will help inform the development of adaptive management strategies in these 6 LCCs. They will also help identify critical indicators for systematically monitoring the effectiveness of management activities in these LCCs.

Youth in Natural Resources – The Department’s goal is by the end of 2011, increase by 50 percent (from 2009 levels) the employment of youth between the ages of 15-25 in the conservation mission of the DOI.

- **BLM Contribution:** In 2010, as part of the Secretary’s Youth in Natural Resources Initiative, the BLM received an additional \$5,000,000, to support youth programs and partnerships that:
 - Engage youth in natural resource management;
 - Encourage young people and their families to visit, explore and learn about the public lands; and
 - Promote stewardship, conservation and public service.

Special consideration was given to those programs that involved hiring young people ages 15-25 through various student employment programs, youth corps, and other youth partnership organizations. Emphasis is also being placed on hiring youth from diverse backgrounds.

For 2011, the BLM will focus on expanding these programs and enhancing them through the following activities:

- Expand and enhance youth education and engagement programs, particularly those focused on the Department’s high-priority goals of climate change, renewable energy, and treasured landscapes.
- Provide career pathways and strengthen partnerships with youth corps groups, non-profit youth organizations, and minority-serving institutions.

In 2011, BLM will redirect an additional \$1.0 million in base funding to support the Secretary’s Youth in Natural Resources initiative through a new public-private partnership program with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation. Specifically, BLM will work with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to support projects that leverage private sector contributions to engage and employ youth in conservation activities. See the Appendix section for more information about the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

- **Implementation Strategy:** Secretary Salazar has challenged Departmental programs to achieve the High Priority Performance Goal for youth employment, a year ahead of schedule, by the end of 2010. The BLM is working to engage an additional 3,000 individuals 25 and under, in 2010 either through a temporary position with the bureau or a work experience in conjunction with a partnering organization. To achieve this aggressive target, the bureau will seek ways to expand opportunities for youth engagement through ongoing activities and partnerships as well as the additional funds appropriated directly.

The BLM 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 Initiative is a continuum of programs that do just that. It includes:

- Programs for youth and families, including Hands on the Land, Take It Outside, and interpretive programs and projects for children and families;
- Programs for teens and young adults, including service-learning, youth corps, and internships; and
- Human capital management programs that recruit youth to BLM careers.

2011 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 DOI developed a DOI Strategic Plan which is currently undergoing the required triennial review and update in accordance with GPRA and OMB policy and direction. The DOI is reviewing the organization and construct of the Strategic Plan in light of the Administration's priorities, goals and objectives. 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.

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. The 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 DOI to report on progress and the cost of achieving performance goals.

Every manager and employee is accountable for ensuring the BLM's performance goals are achieved, such that the pertinent 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										
Target Codes:		SP = Strategic Plan Measure				TBD = Future targets have not been determined.				
		Bur = Bureau Measure				UNK = Prior year data unavailable.				
		PA = Program Assessment Measure				NA = Long Term targets are inappropriate to determine at this time.				
Type Codes:		C = Cumulative Measure			A = Annual Measure			F = Future Measure		
Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
End Outcome Goal 1.1 Resource Protection: Improve Health of Watersheds, Landscapes, and Marine Resources										
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PA)	C/F	90% 128,829/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	91% 130,146/ 143,290	85% 131,976/ 154,976	85% 131,976/ 154,976	0%	85% 131,976/ 154,976
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$19,775	\$20,738	\$21,788	\$22,409	\$21,018	\$22,523	\$22,887	+\$364	\$22,887
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$154	\$162	\$170	\$175	\$161	\$175	\$177	+\$2	\$176
<p><u>Comments:</u> Inventory and monitoring provides information to focus treatments in high priority areas and has allowed the BLM to maintain desired condition on 85% of stream/shoreline miles with an increase of 481 miles achieving desired condition over 2006. Results reflect the cumulative affects of drought, wildland fire activity and wild horse and burro management areas not meeting objectives. Multi-year interdisciplinary efforts to increase land health treatments, the ecoregion assessments for climate change impacts, and the increased capability to gather and remove Wild Horses and Burros, will improve results beginning in 2010. BLM-minimum desired condition for riparian areas is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. The denominator change in DOI stream/shoreline miles in 2010 is the result of Oregon's effort to update and validate stream miles. Most of these miles are in the unknown category for condition rating but in many cases information regarding the condition is known but has not been correlated to a stream reach. This situation will be resolved over the next few years.</p>										
<p><u>Contributing Programs:</u> Land Resources provide 47% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Wildlife and Fisheries Management, 29%; O&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/PA)	C/F	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	58% 147,253,000/ 256M	58% 147,325,000 253M	59% 149,325,000/ 253M	59% 152,192,000/ 253M	0%	60% 154,192,000/ 253M
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$74,005	\$59,709	\$60,546	\$65,251	\$59,222	\$75,536	\$87,653	+\$12,117	\$87,653
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.40	\$0.50	\$0.58	+\$0.08	\$0.57

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<p>Comments: This measure includes \$15,929,000 associated with the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program, as a funding subactivity; this shift of funds will have no impact on overall accomplishments because the AML was managed as an independent program. In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$2,000,000 to improve air-quality monitoring and assessment capabilities; five additional monitoring stations will be installed and it is anticipated that additional staff hired in 2011 will increase accomplishments in future years by leveraging efforts with other entities. In 2011, \$17,500,000 will be allocated to continue the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative. In 2010, a total of \$5,000,000 was allocated to the Soil, Water & Air and Recreation Programs, \$2,500,000 to each for the Youth In Natural Resources Initiative. Funding is provided to these Initiatives through the Soil, Water & Air Program for administrative convenience but is not managed by the Program. The Climate Change Adaptation Initiative will increase ecoregional assessments by 197,000,000 acres, evaluated weed treatments by 1,300 acres. The Youth In Natural Resources Initiative will result in youth participation in activities such as monitoring grazing allotments, conducting land health evaluations, inventorying water and soil resources, and constructing or maintaining stream/lake/wetland projects. See the General Statement for more information about these Initiatives. Additional accomplishments are completed under the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). See the NLCS performance overview for more information. BLM minimum desired condition for wetland acres and stream miles 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. The denominator change in 2009 from 256M to 253M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the 2008 Public Land Statistics.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: Land 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%. Cost shown represents the inventory and monitoring needed to determine desired condition.</p>										
Percent of surface waters acres managed by DOI that meet State EPA Approved Water Quality Standards. (SP)	C	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	87% 283,616/ 324,628	0%	87% 283,616/ 324,628
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$4,742	\$5,332	\$4,973	\$5,129	\$4,387	\$5,191	\$5,253	+\$62	\$5,253
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$17	\$19	\$18	\$18	\$15	\$18	\$19	+\$1	\$19
<p>Comment: State Environmental Protection Agency reports are used to provide results for this measure. The reports are showing no % change for BLM managed lands.</p>										
Percent of surface waters (stream miles) managed by DOI that meet State (EPA Approved) Water Quality Standards. (SP)	C	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	91% 124,188/ 136,327	0%	91% 124,188/ 136,327
<p>Comment: State Environmental Protection Agency reports are used to provide results for this measure. The reports are showing no % change for BLM managed lands.</p>										
<p>Intermediate Outcome: Restore watersheds and landscapes</p>										
Number of DOI riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PA)	A	770	601	767	500	779	650	788	+138	550
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$6,989	\$4,715	\$7,867	\$6,920	\$6,745	\$7,694	\$8,000	+\$306	\$7,438

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$9,076	\$7,844	\$10,257	\$13,839	\$8,658	\$10,259	\$10,152	-107	\$9,971
<p>Comment: In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$700,000 for the Global Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, which resulted 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 resulted 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.</p>										
<p>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%.</p>										
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PA)	A	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	950,157	850,000	700,000	-150,000	700,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$104,213	\$110,424	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$144,808	\$122,316	\$134,563	+\$12,247	\$134,563
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$129	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$152	\$91	\$96	+\$5	\$96
<p>Comment: The Climate Change Adaptation work will result in the development of 8 adaptive strategies, and 26,300 acres of shrub/grass treatments. In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Climate Change Adaptation, which resulted in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also included an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth in Natural Resources, which resulted 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: Wildlife Management, 17%; O&C Resources Management, 16%; Range Improvements, 8%; Forest Ecosystems, 4%; SNPLMA Conservation, 4%; Resource Management Planning, 3%; Forestry Pipeline Restoration, 2%; NM&NCA's, 2%; Other Reimbursables, 2%; Nine other programs make up 19%.</p>										
Number of DOI wetland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (Bur/PA)	A	8,366	11,290	10,156	10,500	16,122	12,000	11,000	0	11,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$11,424	\$13,235	\$14,343	\$14,488	\$11,396	\$14,652	\$14,816	+\$164	\$14,816
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$1,366	\$1,172	\$1,412	\$1,376	\$707	\$1,329	\$1,344	+\$14	\$1,344
<p>Comment: In 2010, this measure included \$105,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which resulted 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>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (Bur)	C	UNK	15% 564/ 3,831	26% 996/ 3,831	30% 1,164/ 3,831	58% 2,239/ 3,831	73% 2,813/ 3,831	88% 3,387/ 3,831	+15%	100% 3,831/ 3,831
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		0	\$15,383	\$15,555	\$23,165	\$30,177	\$23,402	\$23,639	+\$237	\$23,639
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$0	\$27,274	\$36,006	\$77,217	\$13,478	\$39,397	\$39,796	+\$399	\$39,796
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2007, 3,831 acres of Abandoned Mine Lands were identified as in progress of remediation. The cost shown represents all acres receiving remediation during the reporting period. The result is based on the total number of contaminated sites where all remediation has been completed during the reporting period. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure. Since 2006, the AML program has discovered many more sites than what is currently represented in the table. The program is currently working to remediate those sites as well as what's represented in the table.</p>										
Percent of known contaminated sites remediated on DOI managed land. (SP)	C	9% 33/ 358	6% 16/ 272	11% 30/ 272	17% 46/ 272	17% 46/ 272	22% 61/ 272	28% 76/ 272	+6%	33% 91/272
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$24,694	\$18,139	\$35,005	\$16,944	\$13,662	\$17,231	\$17,518	+\$287	\$17,518
Actual/Projected Cost per Site (in dollars)		\$748,315	\$1,133,713	\$2,500,350	\$1,129,603	\$296,999	\$1,148,750	\$1,167,866	+\$19,116	\$1,167,866
<p><u>Comment:</u> Performance remains constant for this measure with a minimum of 15 contaminated sites remediated each year. Remediation requires multi-year efforts. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure.</p>										
<p>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.</p>										
Percent of baseline acres infested with invasive plant species that are controlled. (SP/PA)	C	0.9% 310,332/ 35,763,000	1.0% 338,585 35,000,000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 411,388 35,762,000	1.2% 411,388 35,762,000	1.2% 411,888 35,762,000	0%	1.2% 437,698/ 35,762,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$4,991	\$5,720	\$7,435	\$6,183	\$6,458	\$6,284	\$7,759	+\$1,475	\$7,759
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$16	\$17	\$17	\$14	\$17	\$14	\$18	+\$4	\$18
<p><u>Comment:</u> The increase in 2011 is due to increase cost for labor and materials.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: Land Resources provides 72% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Burned Area Rehabilitation, 9%; O&C Resources Management, 5%; Challenge Cost Share, 5%; and 9% Other Subactivities.</p>										
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Provide Habitat for Biological Communities to Flourish</p>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	C	new measure	39% 177/ 453	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	52% 312/ 595	0%	53% 314/ 595
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$43,303	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$39,482	\$51,049	\$51,307	+\$258	\$51,307
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$244,652	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$130,204	\$164,674	\$164,446	-\$228	\$164,446
<p><u>Comment:</u> 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. Performance is variable from year to year as the Challenge Cost Share program is one contributor to many workload measures. In 2011, the BLM proposes to eliminate funding for the Challenge Cost Share program.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: Wildlife and Threatened and Endangered Species Management provides 68% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: O&C Resources, 11%; Challenge Cost Share, 9%; Fisheries Management provides 7%; 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/PA)	A	New Measure	1,254	1,737	1,750	1,976	1,900	1,920	+20	1,940
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		0	\$43,896	\$12,351	\$12,328	\$7,900	\$12,558	\$12,833	+\$275	\$12,833
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Conservation Action (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$32,754	\$7,110	\$7,044	\$3,998	\$6,976	\$7,051	+\$75	\$7,051
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$150,000 resulting from an internal shift of funds from lower priority work within the Threatened and Endangered Species program. This change will result in 20 conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA listed species. 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&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>										
Number of (stream/shoreline) miles of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (SP/PA)	A	159	214	253	225	314	225	225	0	250
<p><u>Comment:</u> Restoring and enhancing miles of habitat is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. Miles of habitat restored or enhanced is based on actual projects planned which will vary between years.</p>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (Pres ident's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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&C Wildlife Management, 3%.										
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (SP/PART)	A	118,047	217,608	324,113	250,000	284,261	250,000	250,000	0	275,000
<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.										
Contributing Programs: 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%.										
End Outcome Goal 1.3 Protect Cultural and Natural Heritage Resources.										
Percent of archaeological sites on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	82% 41,860/ 50,865	83% 44,911/ 54,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 48,559/ 58,837	83% 48,980/ 58,837	83% 49,828/ 60,337	83% 51,123/ 61,837	0%	83% 53,663/ 64,837
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$13,408	\$13,522	\$15,269	\$16,069	\$17,845	\$16,329	\$21,358	+\$5,029	\$21,358
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>		\$320	\$301	\$321	\$347	\$364	\$328	\$418	+\$90	\$398
<u>Comment:</u> In 2011, this measure includes a general program increase of \$400,000 from the 2010 Enacted. The increase will fund inventory for treasured landscapes; it will also support increasing responsibilities for government-to-government tribal consultation, repatriation of Native American remains and objects under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and on-going investigations and reports in compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act; and specific mandates from the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Management Act. Cost shown includes archaeological and paleontological workloads. Archaeological sites are added to BLM inventory each year which changes the numerator and the denominator.										
Percent of historic structures on DOI inventory in good condition (SP)	C	new measure	48% 158/ 326	50% 182/ 362	49% 187/ 380	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	49% 197/ 400	\$0	49% 202/ 410
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		0	\$3,425	\$3,316	\$3,577	\$3,814	\$3,706	\$3,835	+\$129	\$3,835
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per historic structure (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$21,676	\$18,217	\$19,127	\$20,397	\$19,301	\$19,467	+\$166	\$18,985
<u>Comment:</u> In 2011, 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.										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of miles of National Historic Trails, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and other linear Special Management Areas under DOI management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation. (SP)	C	66% 5311/ 8031	66% 5274/ 8031	66% 5,323/ 8,031	67% 5,383/ 8,031	67% 5,353/ 8,031	67% 5,408/ 8,031	70% 5,919/ 8,425	+3%	72% 6,066/ 8,425
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$3,036	\$2,650	\$2,609	\$2,955	\$3,228	\$2,962	\$5,032	+\$2,070	\$5,032
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>		\$572	\$503	\$490	\$549	\$603	\$548	\$850	+\$302	\$638
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>		\$336	\$826	\$730	\$655	\$1,222	\$657	\$659	+\$2	\$659
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per collection (in dollars)</i>		\$111,911	\$275,540	\$243,325	\$218,437	\$407,465	\$219,091	\$219,667	+\$576	\$219,667
Percent of paleontological localities in DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	C	98% 14,980/ 15,351	97% 18,652/ 19,134	88% 19,421/ 22,000	95% 19,421/ 20,337	95% 19,421/ 20,337	95% 19,471/ 20,437	95% 19,521/ 20,537	0%	95% 19,571/ 20,637
Comment: 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.										
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	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	65% 33,107,897/ 51,155,198	62% 31,759,077/ 51,155,198	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	76% 38,568,057/ 50,451,846	+11%	80% 40,398,199/ 50,451,846
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$8,750	\$13,830	\$12,954	\$13,528	\$13,157	\$17,641	+\$4,484	\$17,641
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0.00	\$0.22	\$0.40	\$0.39	\$0.43	\$0.38	\$0.46	+\$0.08	\$0.44

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$1,300,000 for Wilderness Management which will result in 900,000 acres of wilderness monitoring, and the completion of 10 Wilderness Activity Plans. Legislation converts some Wilderness Study Areas to Wilderness and releases other Wilderness Study Areas from consideration. The result in 2011 is 704,072 fewer acres of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas. Long term efforts in managing Wilderness Areas show that 98%, or 21,023,455 out of 21,452,505 acres will be meeting heritage resource objectives in 2011. For the Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management areas, 61%, or 17,544,602 out of 28,999,341 acres are meeting heritage resource objectives. The combined totals make up the 76% shown in 2011. The cost shown represents the inventory and monitoring associated with determining condition of Wilderness Areas.</p>										
Intermediate Outcome: Improve the condition of cultural and natural heritage resources.										
Percent of Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	A	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/ 199	44% 78/ 180	66% 119/ 180	71% 128/180	+5%	85% 153/ 180
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$44,543	\$47,797	\$50,660	\$52,452	\$57,406	\$78,980	\$91,325	+\$12,345	\$91,325
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Herd Management Area (in dollars)</i>		\$307,195	\$364,861	\$464,771	\$538,654	\$735,981	\$724,587	\$652,321	-\$72,266	\$596,895
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$12,000,000 which will result in a 5% improvement, or an additional 9 Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. The 2011 increase allows the Wild Horse & Burro program to gather and hold additional horses, and continue adoption events. 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 22% improvement in Herd Management Areas meeting objectives of FY 2009. In 2010, the BLM received \$63.9 million in direct appropriations for the WH&B program. The actual performance measure cost includes: direct and indirect appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. The Herd Management Area number has been reduced from 199 to 180. Smaller Herd Management Areas have been combined to facilitate efficiencies in management.</p> <p>Note: FY 2010 Budget Justifications state that smaller HMAs in BLM Nevada was combined to form larger complexes, and this change would reduce the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. The planned change of 188 was actually reduced to 180 HMAs in 2009.</p>										
End Outcome Goal 2.1 Manage or influence resource use to enhance public benefit, promote responsible use, and ensure optimal value										
Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill. [SP]	C	47% 22,859/ 48,423	44% 21,612/ 49,152	42% 23,289/ 55,546	42% 23,439/ 56,436	42% 22,476/ 53,930	41% 23,589/ 57,326	43% 22,852/ 52,798	+2% -737/ -4,528	42% 23,889/ 51,537
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$15,250	\$16,666	\$20,026	\$19,884	\$20,798	\$17,384	\$17,537	+\$153	\$17,537
<i>Actual/Projected Cost lease (in dollars)</i>		\$667	\$737	\$860	\$848	\$925	\$737	\$767	+\$30	\$734
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2010, \$2,500,000 was 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>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of onshore federal acres under lease for coal development. [SP]	C	466,652	466,943	472,337	472,337	474,334	470,700	470,700	0	470,700
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$3,607	\$3,977	\$4,381	\$4,346	\$4,216	\$4,437	\$4,528	+\$91	\$4,528
Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)		\$8	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$10	+\$1	\$10
<p><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. The new process will be implemented in 2012.</p>										
Average acreage disturbed per permitted energy exploration or development	A	2.3 acres 13,442/ 5,798	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 6,751/ 3,162	2.1 10,127/ 4,822	2.1 10,062/ 4,791	0	2.1 9,905/ 4,698
The average full cost of processing applications for (fluid energy) Permit to Drill Applications (APDs). (Bur/PA)	A	\$3,712	\$5,091 \$45,631,397/ 8,964	\$6,329 \$49,656,365 7,846	\$6,370 \$49,660,000 7,796	NR	\$6,500 \$51,025,000 7,850	\$6,500 \$51,025,000 7,850	\$0	\$6,500 \$51,025,000 7,850
<p><u>Comment:</u> NR = Not Reported. In 2009, data was not reported due to anomalous data. BLM is evaluating the anomalous data to determine the cause.</p>										
Fluid Minerals: Percent of acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	A	new measure	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 1,678/ 6,751	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,525/ 10,062	0%	25% 2,482/ 9,905
Renewables (geothermal, wind, solar)										
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development. (SP)	C	new measure	458	595	700	700	750	4,789	+4,039	5,350
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development for all available funding. (SP)		NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	4,400	+4,400	5,400
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development for all available funding. (SP)		NA	NA	595	700	700	750	9,189	+8,439	10,750

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<p>Comment: BLM is currently processing 14 "fast track" solar energy projects, 7 "fast track" wind energy projects, and 6 "fast track" geothermal projects that will add significant megawatt capacity to the current capacity on BLM public lands. These projects have been identified and are currently being processed to meet December 2010 DOE and Treasury grant and subsidiary programs under ARRA. Starting in 2011, performance resulting from Recovery Act funding accrues as a result of environmental studies conducted in 2009 and 2010.</p>										
Percent of wind farms incorporating best management practices for protecting raptors, and other birds and bats. [SP]	C	28% 35/ 125	59% 93/ 158	79% 143/ 182	80% 163/ 202	81% 163/ 202	82% 183/ 222	88% 213/ 242	+6%	93% 243/ 262
<p>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.</p>										
Intermediate Outcome - Effectively Manage and Provide for Efficient Access and Development										
Percent of fluid minerals permit and lease applications processed. (SP/PA)	A	62% 8,776/ 14,131	107% 8,964/ 8,370	59% 7,846/ 13,225	59% 7,796/ 13,306	NR	59% 7,850/ 13,371	63% 7,250/ 11,520	+4% '-600 '-1,851	64% 7,250/ 11,270
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$47,098	\$69,594	\$69,242	\$71,142	NR	\$72,842	\$74,542	+\$1,700	\$74,542
Actual/Projected Cost per APD (in dollars)		\$5,367	\$7,804	\$8,825	\$9,125	NR	\$9,279	\$10,282	+\$1,003	\$10,649
<p>Comment: Denominator shown in 2007, does 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. NR = Not Reported. In 2009, data was not reported due to anomalous data. BLM is evaluating the anomalous data to determine the cause.</p>										
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP/PA)	A	20% 9/ 44	14% 5/ 35	10% 4 / 40	19% 8/ 43	5% 2/ 38	19% 8/ 42	19% 8/ 42	0%	22% 8/ 36
<p>Comment: The percentage of coal lease applications processed remains relatively low because of the multi-year processing aspects.</p>										
Develop a commercial oil shale leasing program by FY 2008. [SP]	C	new measure	35% 35/ 100	80% 80/ 100	100% 100/ 100	100% 100/ 100	Measure Complete	Measure Complete	0%	Measure Complete
<p>Comment: 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 were five steps to completing this process and each step was assigned a percentage. The draft EIS for 35% was completed in 2007. The final EIS and ROD for 15% was completed in 2008. The draft regulations counted as 30%, and the final regulations made up the last 20% which was completed in 2009.</p>										
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (SP)	A	31% 1,350/ 4,300	47% 1,492/ 3,153	56% 1,656/ 2,965	52% 1,556/ 2,965	51% 1,525/ 2,965	51% 1,500/ 2,965	49% 1,450/ 2,965	-2%	47% 1,400/ 2,965

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of oil and gas agreements, drainage cases, and Indian Diligence processed. (Bur)	A	new measure	90% 2,758/ 3,063	91% 3,071/ 3,358	91% 3,071/ 3,358	100% 4,975/ 4,960	91% 3,071/ 3,358	91% 3,050/ 3,350	0%	91% 3,050/ 3,350
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$6,486	5,378	\$5,412	\$6,620	5,498	5,548	+\$50	5,548
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per APD (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$2,352	\$2,352	\$1,743	\$1,331	\$1,790	\$1,819	+\$29	\$1,819
Number of pending cases of permits that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APDs) (Bur/PA)	A	2,310	1,932	1,759	1,763	1,823	1,700	1,660	-40	1,625
Comment: BLM continues to process an increased number of APD's each year to keep pace with industry demand and reduce the backlog. If industry demand remains relatively steady, BLM anticipates being able to reduce the backlog 12% by 2012.										
Improve customer satisfaction rating with energy resources permitting process. (Bur/PA)	A	52% 52/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	53% 53/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	No Survey Measured Biannually	53% 53/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	0%	54% 54/ 100
Intermediate Outcome - Enhance Responsible Use Management Practices										
Percent of required fluid mineral inspections and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PA)	A	84.4% 19,405/ 22,979	81% 23,798/ 29,353	97% 25,444/ 26,249	97% 25,444/ 26,249	101% 29,550/ 29,354	95% 26,700/ 28,100	95% 26,700/ 28,100	0%	96% 29,058/ 30,250
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$34,980	\$37,560	\$41,296	\$41,896	\$42,615	\$44,996	\$45,596	+\$600	\$45,596
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>		\$1,803	\$1,578	\$1,623	\$1,647	\$1,442	\$1,685	\$1,708	+\$23	\$1,569
Comment: In 2010, a \$2,500,000 program increase was received for oil and gas production accountability workload which is included in this measure. The number of inspections completed will increase by 1,256, 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.										
Percent of fluid minerals safety violations (incidents of non-compliance) corrected by operators with first notice. (SP/PA)	A	95.6% 2,633/ 2,754	96% 3,693/ 3,843	92% 3,468/ 3,757	92% 3,468/ 3,757	96% 5,344/ 5,568	93% 3,494/ 3,757	93% 3,450/ 3,670	0%	95% 3,569/ 3,757

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of required coal inspection and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PA)	A	109% 2,253/ 2,074	103% 2,636/ 2,552	111% 2,823/ 2,552	100% 2,799/ 2,799	101% 2,828/ 2,799	100% 2,799/ 2,799	100% 2,799/ 2,799	0%	100% 2,799/ 2,799
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$2,084	\$2,110	\$2,474	\$2,495	\$2,152	\$2,548	\$2,802	+\$254	\$2,802
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>		\$925	\$801	\$877	\$891	\$761	\$910	\$1,001	+\$91	\$1,001
Number of coal post leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (Bur)	A	356	348	297	312	319	312	312	0	312
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$1,859	\$2,392	\$2,799	\$2,609	\$3,379	\$2,664	\$2,690	+\$26	\$2,690
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per action (in dollars)</i>		\$5,222	\$6,874	\$9,424	\$8,363	\$10,594	\$8,537	\$8,622	+\$85	\$8,622
End Outcome GOAL 2.2 Water - BLM has no measures										
End Outcome GOAL 2.3 Land-Related Resources										
Forage										
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. [SP]	A	103% 2,565/ 2,479	79% 2058/ 2,600	84% 2177/ 2,600	35% 2,015/ 5,835	44% 2,554/ 5,835	43% 2,206/ 6,484	31% 1,683/ 5,383	-12% -'523/ -1101	56% 2,506/ 4,466
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$21,027	\$23,792	\$28,234	\$26,117	\$28,606	\$26,691	\$25,812	-\$879	\$30,004
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per permit or lease (in dollars)</i>		\$8,198	\$11,560	\$12,969	\$12,961	\$11,200	\$12,099	\$11,972	-\$127	\$11,972
<p><u>Comment:</u> The denominator in 2009 includes a "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. Due to the need to absorb fixed costs (\$1.612M) a reduction of 161 permits will also be realized. In 2010 ,the denominator for the percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned is a combination of the permits in "unprocessed" status at the end of the previous fiscal year plus the permits scheduled to expire in the target fiscal year. The reduction in 2011 from 2010 reflects the absence of the Congressional provision language to renew permits.</p>										
Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing and issuing grazing permits/leases. [SP]	A	\$4,956	\$5,178	\$5,374	\$5,374	\$4,219	\$5,400	\$10,000	+\$4,600	\$10,000
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2011, grazing permits and leases will no longer be processed under the Congressional provision language and will be fully processed with full NEPA analysis completed. There will be a significant increase in the cost of processing grazing permits due to this requirement. The increased cost in prior years is related to an increase in the number of protests and appeals.</p>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Forest Products										
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (O&C) [SP]	A	80% 162/ 203	68% 139/ 203	86% 174/ 203	34% 170/ 502	31% 155/ 502	84% 170/ 203	70% 142/ 203	-14%	80% 162/ 203
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$28,180	\$31,910	\$38,405	\$36,440	\$51,907	\$37,037	\$37,634	+\$597	\$37,634
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)</i>		\$173,949	\$229,567	\$220,716	\$214,352	\$334,887	\$217,867	221,376	+\$3,509	221,376
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2011, this measure includes a decrease of \$2,000,000 as well as a \$5,000,000 reduction in spending from the Timber Sale Pipeline and Restoration Funds and a \$3,000,000 reduction in the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management. Completion of the western Oregon RMPs established the ASQ at 502 million board feet which is reflected in the targets for 2009 and 2010. On July 16, 2009, the RMP Records of Decision were withdrawn which reverted the management of Western Oregon BLM back to the 1995 RMPs with ASQ at 203 million board feet which is now reflected in the 2011 target. Increased litigation and the loss of several critical biological opinions and the Survey and Manage lawsuit also contribute to a loss in ability to meet this performance measure.</p>										
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C/MMBF) [SP]	A	243	255	292	287	270	260	215	-45	215
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$1,423	\$1,438	\$1,924	\$1,951	\$1,774	\$1,986	\$2,027	+41	\$2,027
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)</i>		\$5,856	\$5,639	\$6,588	\$6,798	\$6,570	\$6,920	\$7,344	+424	\$7,344
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2011, cord wood will be computed in tons which contributes to biomass and will no longer be included in total board foot volume (MMBF). The result is a decrease in the overall board foot volume target and an increase in the biomass target, i.e., the public domain board foot volume is reduced by 10MMBF for total of 30MMBF. 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: In 2011, the Public domain portion of the target is 30 MMBF, and the O&C portion is 185 (142 ASQ, 43 non-ASQ) for a total Bureau -wide of 215 MMBF.</p>										
Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	A	\$135	\$190	\$181	\$190	\$228	\$190	\$225	+\$35	\$190
<p><u>Comment:</u> Several court orders have resulted in the need for additional species survey work which increases the cost per thousand board feet of timber offered for sale.</p>										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Volume of wood products offered (tons of biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (Bur)	A	122,000	100,752	109,345	55,000	103,300	120,000	100,000	-20,000	120,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$109	\$340	\$117	\$2,264	\$118	\$119	+\$1	\$119
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per ton (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$1	\$3	\$2	\$22	\$2	\$1	\$0	\$1
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2010, cord wood will be computed in tons which contributes to biomass and will no longer be included in total board foot volume (MMBF). The result is an additional 61,000 tons shown in the 2011 target of 119,000 tons for biomass. No cost data was collected prior to 2007.</p>										
<p>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%.</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	520,291	752,706	752,706	776,221	752,706	752,706	+0	760,000
Number of acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. [SP]	A	4,151	3,750	7,375	3,750	8,315	3,750	3,500	-250	3,500
<p><u>Comment:</u> When the demand for mineral materials, locatable minerals and nonenergy leasable minerals is high, fewer mined sites are closed and reclaimed. Out-year targets have been adjusted to reflect this demand.</p>										
Percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PA)	A	101.7% 713/ 701	77% 707/ 922	39% 783/2022	39% 780/ 2000	46% 948/ 2,081	48% 967/ 2,000	48% 938/ 1,950	0%	48% 929/ 1,925
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$9,432	\$8,572	\$8,219	\$7,429	\$7,134	\$7,570	\$7,645	+\$75	\$7,645
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>		\$13,227	\$12,125	\$10,497	\$9,525	\$7,525	\$9,705	\$9,801	+\$96	\$9,801
<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	33% \$459M/ \$1,373M	44% \$609M/ \$1,373M	53% \$729M/ \$1,373M	56% \$769M/ \$1,373M	58.6% \$804M/ \$1,373M	63% \$869M/ \$1,373M	71% \$969M/ \$1,373M	+8%	85% \$1,169M/ \$1,373M

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Mining Law applications processed. (Bur)	A	New Measure	827	643	508	84% 544/ 651	537	556	+19	556
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$14,043	\$15,239	\$14,596	\$17,506	\$15,350	\$15,792	+\$442	\$15,792
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per application (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$16,981	\$23,699	\$28,732	\$32,181	\$28,585	\$28,403	-\$182	\$28,403
Improve customer satisfaction rating with the non-energy mineral permitting process. (Bur/PA)	A	92%	No Survey Measured Biannually	72% 72/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	No Survey Measured Biannually	72 % 72/100	No Survey Measured Biannually	0%	74% 74/ 100
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy (Bur/PA)	A	new measure	95% 958,808,534/ 1,010,130,079	101% 1,170,579,653 / 1,160,075,979	98% 1,145,500,979 / 1,164,149,866	95% 1,323,887,069 / 1,392,917,134	98% 1,145,500,979/ 1,164,149,866	99% 1,152,508,367 / 1,164,149,866	0%	100% 1,164,149,86 6/ 1,164,149,86 6
<i>Comment:</i> 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	204	116	94	94	91	94	94	0	94
<i>Comment:</i> 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	104% 489/ 469	63% 297/ 469	85% 414/ 488	109% 536/ 488	90% 439/ 488	90% 439/ 488	0%	95% 467/ 488
Intermediate Outcome - Forest Products										
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. [SP]	A	112% 32,510/ 28,919	112% 29,846/ 26,700	82% 22,629/ 27,564	85% 21,845/ 25,700	85% 21,929/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	0%	85% 21,845/ 25,700
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$13,173	\$13,224	\$12,874	\$13,263	\$14,975	\$13,457	\$13,591	+\$134	\$13,591
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>		\$405	\$443	\$569	\$607	\$683	\$616	\$622	+\$6	\$622
<i>Comment:</i> 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%.										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Intermediate Outcome - Non-Energy Minerals										
Average time for processing plans of operation for locatable minerals. (SP/PART)	A	17 mo	14 mo	11 mo	14 mo	11 mo	14 mo	14 mo	0	14 mo
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$7,906	\$7,352	\$9,392	\$9,756	\$10,907	\$10,283	\$10,683	+\$527	\$10,683
Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)		\$465,073	\$525,125	\$853,829	\$696,834	\$991,528	\$734,530	\$763,071	+\$28,541	\$763,071
<i>Comment:</i> Although plans of operation are completed in less time, the continuous start of new plans does not allow the funding level to decrease.										
Percent of non-compliance and trespass actions that are resolved for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PA)	A	41% 46/112	46% 39/ 85	31% 59/ 188	22% 40/ 180	27% 44 / 163	22% 40/ 180	25% 45/ 180	+3%	30% 54/ 180
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$2,983	\$2,863	\$3,242	\$3,235	\$3,553	\$3,300	\$3,333	+\$33	\$3,333
Actual/Projected Cost per action (in dollars)		\$64,838	\$73,403	\$54,943	\$80,871	\$80,750	\$82,500	\$74,067	-\$8,433	\$61,722
Average 3 year rolling costs of Mineral Materials disposals, inspections and trespass protection divided by the cubic yards disposed. (Bur/PA)	A	\$188	\$119	\$157	\$228	\$276	\$228	\$224	-\$4	\$224
<i>Comment:</i> 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. Out year targets reflect a more average year.										
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (Bur)	A	95% 322/ 340	97% 330/ 340	103% 350/ 340	100% 340/ 340	101% 342/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340	0%	100% 340/ 340
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$205,380	\$183,422	\$143,590	\$139,922	\$108,390	\$140,021	\$140,021	\$0	\$140,021
Actual/Projected Cost per day (in dollars)		\$637,827	\$555,826	\$410,256	\$411,535	\$316,930	\$411,826	\$411,826	\$0	\$411,826
Number of non-energy pre and post lease actions processed (Bur)	A	new measure	207	218	220	209	220	223	+3	223
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations Inspected (Bur/PA)	A	27% 1,185/ 4,403	41% 1,158/ 2,841	55% 1,321/ 2,385	75% 1,665/ 2,216	46% 1,347 / 2,924	47% 1,400/ 3,000	47% 1,450/ 3,050	0%	47% 1,450/ 3,050

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$8,898	\$8,847	\$9,467	\$9,101	\$8,404	\$9,617	\$9,833	+\$216	\$9,833
Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)		\$7,509	\$7,640	\$7,167	\$5,466	\$6,240	\$6,869	\$6,781	-\$88	\$6,781
Comment: 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)		17% 13/ 76	9% 3/ 32	9% 3 / 35	23% 11/ 47	21% 4 /19	26% 12/ 47	31% 14/ 45	+5%	31% 14/ 45
End Outcome Goal 3.1 Improve the Quality and Diversity of Recreation Experiences and Visitor Enjoyment on DOI Lands										
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience (SP/PA)	C/F	97% 97/ 100	93% 93/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	94% 94/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	0%	93% 93/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$20,764	\$18,774	\$21,915	\$22,202	\$22,269	\$22,300	\$25,926	+\$3,626	\$25,926
Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)		\$214,059	\$201,874	\$238,208	\$241,328	\$236,909	\$242,391	\$278,774	+\$36,383	\$278,774
Comment: Inventory and evaluation of objectives provides valuable information on the availability and condition of resources that contribute to visitor satisfaction. Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%. BLM hosted over 57 million visitors in 2008, and 1% equals 570,000 visitors.										
Intermediate Outcome - Provide Recreation Opportunities										
Percent of physical facilities in Special Recreation Management Areas (SMRA) in good or fair condition. (Bur/PA)	C	92%	94% 365/ 388	94% 365/ 388	94% 365/ 388	94% 365/388	94% 365/ 388	94% 365/ 388	0%	94% 365/ 388
Comment: 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	55% 199/ 362	58% 210/362	61% 220/ 362	61% 220/ 362	64% 230/ 362	66% 240/ 362	+2%	69% 250/ 362
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$1,757	\$2,441	\$2,478	\$2,043	\$2,485	\$2,492	+\$7	\$2,492
Actual/Projected Cost per Unit (in dollars)		\$0	\$8,829	\$11,623	\$11,261	\$9,288	\$10,806	\$10,383	-\$423	\$9,968

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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	Establish Baseline	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	0%	91% 2,607/2,875
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,806	\$20,486	\$27,893	\$28,574	+\$681	\$28,574
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per buildings (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,851	\$10,699	\$10,960	+\$261	\$10,960
<u>Comment:</u> In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at recreation sites is 2,875 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	Establish Baseline	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	0%	88% 2,409/2,730
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,336	\$20,272	\$18,273	\$19,155	+\$882	\$19,155
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,415	\$7,585	\$7,951	+\$366	\$7,951
<u>Comment:</u> In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were 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: 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	90% 171/190	148% 281/ 190	91% 173/190	92% 175/190	+1%	93% 177/190
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$165,043	\$32,117	\$165,043	\$165,343	+\$300	\$165,043
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per project (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$965,163	\$114,295	\$954,006	\$944,817	-\$9,189	\$932,446
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%.										
Intermediate Outcome - Improve Capacities to Provide Recreation, Where Appropriate										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of priority recreation facilities that meet applicable accessibility standards (SP/PA)	C	8% 39/ 512	8% 41 / 512	8% 43/ 512	9% 45/ 512	9% 45/ 512	9% 47/ 512	10% 49/ 512	+1%	10% 51/ 512
<p><u>Comment:</u> 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.</p>										
Overall condition of trails and campgrounds as determined by the Facilities Condition Index. (SP)	C	new measure	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.0572 3,876,955/ 67,791,316	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.0	0.9 12,709/ 14,712
Intermediate Outcome - Provide Effective Interpretation and Education Programs										
Percent satisfaction among visitors served by facilitated programs (SP/PA)	C	91% 91/ 100	81% 81/ 100	94% 94/ 100	93% 93/ 100	96% 96/ 100	94% 94/ 100	94% 94/ 100	0%	94% 94/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		unk	\$45,461	\$32,563	\$32,775	\$27,408	\$35,708	\$36,210	+\$502	\$36,210
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied</i>		unk	\$561,251	\$346,412	\$352,419	\$285,504	\$360,591	\$385,213	+\$24,622	\$385,213
<p><u>Comment:</u> In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$2,500,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which resulted 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>										
Intermediate Outcome - Manage and Protect Recreational Resources and Users										
Law Enforcement: Number of serious injuries per 100,000 visitors. (SP)	A	0.26 144/ 553	0.27 153/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0.28 159/ 569	0.22 123/ 574	0.28 146/ 574	0.22 123/ 574	-0.06	0.22 123/ 574
Law Enforcement: Number of fatalities per 100,000 visitors (SP)	A	0.05 27/ 553	0.06 37/ 573	0.04 24/ 569	0.05 30/ 569	0.07 39/ 574	0.06 35/ 574	0.07 39/ 574	+0.01	0.07 39/ 574
Percent of visitors satisfied with services provided by commercial recreational operations. (SP)	C	new measure	No report	No report	Establish Baseline	91% 91/ 100	91% 91/ 100	91% 91/ 100	0%	91% 91/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,226	\$7,483	\$8,246	\$8,328	+\$82	\$8,328

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,237	\$90,615	\$91,516	+\$901	\$91,516
<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	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	80% 80/ 100	80% 80/ 100	82% 82/ 100	81% 81/ 100	81% 81/ 100	0%	82% 82/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$1,118	\$515	\$751	\$756	\$1,225	\$757	\$757	\$0	\$757
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Satisfied Customers (in dollars)</i>		\$13	\$5,988	\$9,390	\$9,450	\$14,945	\$9,356	\$9,346	-\$10	\$9,232
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection (SP)	C	15%	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	2% 2/ 100	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	0%	3% 3/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$607	\$781	\$1,041	\$586	\$979	\$587	\$587	\$0	\$587
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Satisfied Customers (in dollars)</i>		\$40,498	\$260,229	\$347,155	\$195,467	\$326,556	\$195,574	\$195,574	\$0	\$195,574
Cost per visitor at developed recreational fee sites. (Bur/PA)	C	\$1.44	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$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.										
End Outcome Goal 4.1 Improve Protection of Lives Resources, and Property										
Law Enforcement: Percentage of facilities meeting the minimum Departmental security guidelines (SP)	C	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	Baseline not established	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
Law Enforcement: Level of emergency preparedness as measured by the Interior Readiness (I-READ) Index. (SP)	C	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	86% 86/ 100	89% 89/ 100	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	0%	86% 86/ 100

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Alaska Land Conveyances: Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (Bur/PA)	C	45% 68,396,441/ 150,113,591	50% 74,611,810/ 150,497,040	55% 82,245,500/ 150,497,040	55% 82,995,500/ 150,497,040	56% 84,011,156/ 150,497,040	57% 85,011,156/ 150,147,007	57% 85,511,156/ 150,147,007	0%	57% 86,011,156 /150,147,007
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$1,070	\$1,046	\$1,226	\$1,026	\$1,053	\$3,038	\$3,088	+\$50	\$3,088
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$0.70	\$0.23	\$0.15	\$1.36	\$0.01	\$0.82	\$1.24	+\$0.42	\$1.24
<u>Comment:</u> 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. The smaller increases in planned performance beginning in 2011 are a result of a proposed \$13.0 million program reduction. The denominator in this measure is subject to change as estimates of entitlement acreages are replaced with actual sizes following cadastral survey. Changes occurred most recently for 2007 and 2010.										
Percent of total land within SNPLMA boundary offered for sale or disposal under Recreation and Public Purposes Act. (Bur/PA)	A	13% 4,412/ 32,836 acres	1% 371/ 26,972 acres	1.0% 801/ 74,000 acres sold	1.4% 1,000/ 74,000 acres sold	1.7% 459/ 26,934	1.6% 1,200/ 74,000 acres sold	1.6% 1,200/ 74,000 acres sold	0.0%	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 (Bur)	A	2% 1,115/ 58,209	4% 2,146/ 58,564	38.6% 28,580/ 74,000	38.7% 28,629/ 74,000	10% 650,000/ 13,416,000	39% 28,779/ 74,000	39% 27,300/ 70,000	+0%	39% 27,300/ 70,000
Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated by the BLM Director as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals. (Bur)		New Measure in 2009	New Measure in 2009	New Measure in 2009	Establish Baseline	New Measure in 2010	TBD	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	-35% -127/ 365	-15% -36/ 238	+4% 10/ 300	+37% +74/202	2.2% 6 / 276	-1% -2/ 202	1.2%	-1% -2/ 202
<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	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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	+5% 148/ 2,974	-7% -230/ 3,122	+4% 126/ 3,153	+7% 209/2892	+4% 126/ 3,101	-1% -29/ 2,892	3%	-1% -29/ 2,892
<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	-7% -692/ 10,317	+1% 134/ 9,625	+12% +1,096/ 9,140	+16% 1,556/ 9,759	+2% 226/ 11315	-1% -99/ 9,759	1%	-1% -99/ 9,759
<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.										
Intermediate Outcome - Improve Public Safety and Security and Protect Public Resources from Damage										
Mitigate Hazards: Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety (SP)	A	90% 861 / 955	93% 436/ 468	97% 716/ 739	91% 723/ 794	82% 917/ 1,114	91% 723/ 794	92% 740/ 800	+1%	92% 740/ 800
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$4,508	\$4,778	\$7,210	\$7,528	\$5,263	\$7,621	\$7,714	+\$93	\$7,714
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per hazard mitigated (in dollars)</i>		\$5,235	\$10,960	\$10,070	\$10,411	\$5,740	\$10,540	\$10,424	-\$116	\$10,424
<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	Establish Baseline	20% 58/ 290	40% 116/ 290	40% 116/ 290	TBD	TBD
Percent of plans completed within four years of start. (Bur)	A	55% 11/ 20	45% 23/ 51	45% 27/ 59	47% 30/ 63	44% 28/63	48% 32/ 66	51% 35/ 69	+3%	55% 38/ 69
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$72,368	\$66,541	\$69,135	\$65,609	\$86,065	\$66,842	\$69,449	+\$2,607	\$69,449
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)</i>		8.5M	\$5.5M	\$1.7M	\$2.2M	\$3.1M	\$3.3M	\$2.0M	-\$1.3	\$1.8M

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Comment: The 'Total Projected/Actual Cost' figures above represent the total cost of the program's priority workload. This includes the costs associated with plan development and revision, as well as the costs associated with completing RMP amendments, land use plan evaluations, and implementation strategies.										
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years, (Bur)	C	16% 22/ 136	18% 24/ 136	19% 26/ 136	24% 33/ 136	24% 33/ 136	30% 41/ 136	38% 51/ 136	+8%	48% 65/ 136
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$1,858	\$2,526	\$2,524	\$1,988	\$2,485	\$2,025	\$2,062	+\$37	\$2,062
Actual/Projected Cost per evaluation (in dollars)		\$619,355	\$1,263,166	\$1,262,165	\$284,000	\$75,299	\$253,156	\$206,200	-\$46,956	\$147,285
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies (Bur)	C	New in 2008	New in 2008	16% 22/ 136	31% 42/ 136	29% 39/ 136	38% 52/ 136	44% 60/ 136	+6%	52% 68/136
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	new measure	new measure	Establish baseline	84% 1,783/ 2,110	84% 1,783/ 2,112	84% 1,783/ 2,112	\$0	84% 1,783/ 2,112
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,182	\$11,891	\$21,487	\$21,487	\$0	\$21,487
Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,669	\$12,051	\$12,051	\$0	\$12,051
Comments: In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload. The total number of buildings at administrative sites is 2,112, and will be used as the denominator.										
Contributing Programs: 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	new measure	new measure	Establish baseline	92% 689/ 745	92% 689/ 743	92% 689/ 743	0	92% 689/ 743
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,533	\$3,027	\$9,294	\$9,294	\$0	\$9,294
Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,393	\$13,489	\$13,489	\$0	\$13,489

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<p>Comments: In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were 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.</p>										
<p>Contributing Programs: 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%.</p>										
Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (Bur)	A	new measure	29,500	35,144	35,000	36,123	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$28,215	\$27,741	\$28,102	\$20,081	\$28,708	+\$29,210	+\$502	+\$29,210
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per mile (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$956	\$789	\$803	\$556	\$820	\$834	+\$17	\$834
<p>Comments: 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%.</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	90% 86/ 96	108% 104/ 96	90% 86/ 96	90% 86/ 96	0%	90% 86/ 96
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,000	\$54,946	\$13,914	\$14,053	+139	\$14,053
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per project (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,791	\$528,329	\$161,790	\$163,407	+1,617	\$163,407
<p>Contributing Programs: 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	83% 99/ 120	88% 105/ 120	89% 107/ 120	90% 108/ 120	93% 112/ 120	91% 109/ 120	93% 111/ 120	+2%	94% 113/ 120
Law Enforcement: Percent of incidents/investigations closed for Part I, Part II and natural, cultural and heritage resource offenses (SP)	A	new measure	59% 7,596/ 12,985	61% 7,802/ 12,853	50% 6,427/ 12,853	56% 8,168/ 14,692	56% 8,168/ 14,692	60% 8,815/ 14,692	+4%	60% 8,815/ 14,692
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$0	\$52,559	\$43,811	\$56,934	\$77,004	\$57,821	\$59,254	+\$1,433	\$57,458
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per incident closed (in dollars)</i>		\$0	\$6,919	\$5,615	\$8,859	\$9,428	\$8,997	\$7,695	-\$1,302	\$9,097

Goal Performance Table											
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012	
<p>Comment: 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.</p>											
<p>Contributing Programs: 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	39% 61/ 155	46% 71/ 155	47% 73/ 155	48% 74/ 155	48% 75/ 155	53% 81/ 155	+5%	57% 87/ 155	
<p>Comments: 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>											
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	15% 38,700,000/ 258,000,000	26% 66,563,497/ 256M	36% 92,163,497/ 256M	39% 99,624,251/ 256M	46% 117,763,497/ 256M	56% 143,363,497 256M	+10%	66% 168,963,497/ 256M	
<p>Intermediate Outcome - Promote Respect for Private Property</p>											
Percent of open complaints received from property owners concerning DOI actions affecting status of their private property, resolved within one year. (SP)	A	new measure	100% 0/ 0	100% 27/ 27	100% 10/ 10	100% 7/ 7	100% 10/ 10	100% 10/ 10	0%	100% 10/ 10	
<p>Comments: In 2007, no open complaints regarding private property were received by the Lands and Realty staff.</p>											
Number of public land title records posted on the internet to assist title, survey, historical, and genealogical research and retrieval. (Bur)	A		143,148	139,475	180,450	200,000	244,359	200,000	200,000	0	200,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost per Record (\$000)</i>			35,359	30,700	\$28,217	\$25,507	\$16,988	\$25,778	\$25,978	+\$200	\$25,978
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per record (in dollars)</i>			\$247	\$220	\$156	\$128	\$70	\$129	\$129	\$0	\$129
<p>Comments: BLM has consistently reduced the cost of preparing public land title records for posting to the internet since 2006. The total reduction through 2010 will be \$118 per record.</p>											

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded (Bur/PA)	A	11% 151/1432	14% 314/2176	25% 360/1464	100% 249/ 249	23% 336/1,435	20% 264/1,304	20% 264/1,304	0%	20% 264/1,304
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$54,811,981	\$49,137,299	\$51,321	\$49,071	\$51,682	\$49,222	\$50,432	+\$1,210	\$50,432
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Project (in dollars)</i>		\$362,993	\$156,488	\$142,558	\$197,072	\$153,815	\$197,677	\$200,925	+\$3,248	\$200,925
<u>Comments:</u> Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.										
Survey: Percent of cadastral surveys approved within eighteen months of the funding date. (Bur/PA)	A	1st data 2007	63% 389/ 615	54% 350/ 645	53% 340/ 636	83% 530/ 636	67% 408/611	67% 408/611	0%	67% 408/611
<u>Comments:</u> Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.										
Percent of land processed under IC, TA, relinquishments and rejections to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations. (Bur)	C	5% 3,450,882/ 71,550,000	23% 16,359,196/ 71,550,000	32% 23,038,496/ 71,550,000	42% 30,188,496/ 71,550,000	52% 37,014,555/ 71,550,000	55% 39,014,555/ 71,550,000	55% 39,014,555/ 71,550,000	0%	55% 39,014,555/ 71,550,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$12,074	\$12,288	\$10,589	\$11,033	\$8,808	\$9,021	\$9,238	+\$217	\$9,021
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$3	\$1	\$9	\$2	\$0	\$5	\$5	+\$0	\$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/PA)	A	121,788	84,363	77,296	27,000	44,948	30,000	45,893	+15,893	45,893
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>		\$5,166	\$5,139	\$13,843	\$8,072	\$5,971	\$8,178	\$9,141	+\$963	\$9,141
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>		\$42	\$61	\$179	\$299	\$133	+\$272	+\$199	-\$73	+\$199
Comment: In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$882,000 for the Omnibus Land Act Implementation which will result in 9,050 acres disposed, 6,685 acres exchanged, and 158 acres processed for sale.										
Increase the number and acreage of land acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution. (Bur/PA)	A	72,887	46,560	52,990	13,000	17,098	17,690	30,679	+12,989	30,679

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$80,069	\$141,973	\$893,901	\$130,000	\$69,316	\$130,000	137,450	+\$7,450	137,450
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$1,099	\$3,049	\$16,869	\$10,000	\$4,054	\$7,238	\$7,822	+\$586	\$7,822
Comment: 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 2011, this measure includes a net funding increase of \$13,121,000 which will result in an increase of 12,719 total acres acquired over 2010. It does not include the increase of \$42,000,000 to acquire lands for a new National Wild Horse Preserve. Beginning in 2009, this measure no longer includes land exchanges. 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/PA)	A	new measure	82% 9,694/ 11,849	80% 7,871/ 9,802	67% 7,918/ 11,849	28% 3,296/ 11,849	68% 8,000/ 11,849	68% 8,100/ 11,849	0%	68% 8,100/ 11,849
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		\$0	\$9,601	\$8,688	\$10,556	\$6,934	\$10,578	\$10,600	+\$22	\$10,600
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)		\$0	\$990	\$1,104	\$1,333	\$2,104	\$1,322	\$1,309	-\$16	\$1,309
Percent of SNPLMA parcels offered for sale within 12 months of nomination. (Bur)	A	12% 3,907 32,836	100% 46/ 46	100% 195/195	100% 350/350	100% 127/127	100% 300/300	100% 300/300	0%	100% 300/300
Percent of funds expended on acquisitions by BLM from willing sellers within two years of approved SNPLMA funding availability. (Bur)		19% \$13,590,000/ \$69,079,032	10% 3,758,469/ 38,786,715	66% 50,238/ 76,379	74% 56,726/ 76,647	4.85% 650,000/ 13,415,000	75% 57,586/ 76,317	75% 57,000/ 76,317	\$0	75% 57,000/ 76,317
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (Bur/PA)	A	unk	unk	24% 3,816/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	27% 4,182/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	22% 3,350/ 15,361	-1%	21% 3,200/ 15,361
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)		unk	unk	\$46,880	\$43,855	\$55,767	\$59,425	\$62,779	-\$3,354	\$62,779
Actual/Projected Cost per right-of-way processed (in dollars)		unk	unk	\$4,026	\$3,760	\$86	\$5,010	\$5,205	-\$195	\$5,039
Comment: In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$3,000,000 for the Creating a New Energy Frontier Initiative which increases the capability of the Renewable Energy Coordination Offices established in 2009 and 2010 to facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. In 2011, the result is a 1% decrease of pending applications which includes 40 fewer solar and wind energy pending applications. In 2011, 12,161 out of 15,361 pending applications will be processed to lower the backlog. In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$16,100,000 for renewable energy rights-of-way which results 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.										

Goal Performance Table										
	Type	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 (President's Budget)	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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	\$700	\$2,036	\$2,036	\$1,332	\$2,036	\$2,036	\$0	\$2,036
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.										
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

Budget at a Glance

(Dollars in Thousands)	2009 Actual	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Internal Transfers	Travel Reduction	Strategic Sourcing	IT Reduction	Program Changes	2011 Request
Appropriation: Management of Lands & Resources										
Land Resources										
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	40,292		58,971		0	-95	-85	-80	-12,039	46,932
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-350	
<i>Air Quality Data Monitoring</i>									+2,000	
<i>Global Climate Change - Landscape Conservation Coop (LCC)</i>									+2,500	
<i>Create New Abandoned Mine Lands Subactivity</i>									-15,929	
Range Mgt	71,195		74,193		0	-237	-195	-240	-1,372	72,821
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-700	
Public Domain Forest Mgt	10,086		10,543			-28	-31	-26	-677	9,866
<i>Reprogram from Headwaters</i>					-492					
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-100	
Riparian Mgt	21,935		22,718			-71	-74	-66	-86	22,632
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-200	
<i>Reprogram from Headwaters</i>					+325					
Cultural Resources Mgt	15,618		16,131			-94	-56	-45	+605	16,736
<i>Increase Base Funding</i>									+400	
<i>Reprogram to Antiquities Act</i>					+400					
Wild Horse & Burro Mgt	49,913		63,986		0	-145	-64	-56	+11,735	75,721
<i>Increase Base Funding</i>									+12,000	
Activity Total, Land Resources	209,039		246,542	0	+233	-670	-505	-513	-1,834	244,708
Wildlife & Fisheries Mgt										
Wildlife Mgt	34,823		36,592		0	-81	-91	-79	-1,251	35,341
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-1,000	
Fisheries Mgt.	13,302		13,765		0	-43	-44	-37	-249	13,516
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-125	
Activity Total, Wildlife & Fisheries Mgt	48,125		50,357	0	0	-124	-135	-116	-1,500	48,857

(Dollars in Thousands)	2009 Actual	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Internal Transfers	Travel Reduction	Strategic Sourcing	IT Reduction	Program Changes	2011 Request
Threatened & Endangered Species Mgt	21,574		22,612		0	-56	-91	-60	-592	22,020
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-200	
<i>Reprogram from Headwaters</i>			+115							
<i>Eliminate Fish Habitat Earmark</i>									-300	
Recreation Mgt										
Wilderness Mgt	17,759		18,421			-53	-90	-58	+1,099	19,520
<i>Increase Base Funding</i>									+1,300	
Recreation Resource Mgt	45,356		49,971		0	-165	-189	-144	-1,346	48,625
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-500	
<i>Reprogram from Headwaters</i>					+52					
<i>Reprogram to Antiquities Act</i>					-400					
Activity Total, Recreation Mgt	63,115		68,392	0	+52	-218	-279	-202	-247	68,145
Energy & Minerals Mgt										
Oil & Gas Mgt	78,151		69,336		0	-254	-196	-224	-13,674	55,662
<i>EPCA Funding</i>									-3,000	
<i>Inspection & Enforcement - decrease approp, offset by fees</i>									-10,000	
O&G Inspection Fee - offsetting Coll	-21,221									[10,000]
Oil & Gas APD Processing Fund	36,400		[45,500]						[45,500]	
Coal Mgt	9,461		9,739			-28	-28	-29	-85	9,654
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	10,325		10,614			-32	-34	-33	-99	10,515
Activity Total, Energy & Minerals Mgt	113,116		89,689	0	0	-314	-258	-286	-13,858	75,831
Realty & Ownership Mgt										
Alaska Conveyance	33,382		34,109			-116	-39	-81	-13,236	20,873
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-13,000	
Cadastral Survey	12,778		12,863			-65	-57	-36	-558	12,305
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-100	
<i>Eliminate UT Rural Gov't Earmark</i>									-300	
Land & Realty Mgt	44,229		50,660			-316	-143	-116	+2,425	53,085
<i>Increase Base Funding</i>									+3,000	
Activity Total, Realty & Ownership Mgt	90,389		97,632	0	0	-497	-239	-233	-11,369	86,263

(Dollars in Thousands)	2009 Actual	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Internal Transfers	Travel Reduction	Strategic Sourcing	IT Reduction	Program Changes	2011 Request
Communication Site Mgt	2,000		2,000							2,000
Communication Site Mgt Offset	-2,000		-2,000							-2,000
Resource Protection & Maintenance										
Resource Mgt Planning	47,259		49,961			-154	-113	-108	-8,567	41,394
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-8,192	
Abandoned Mine Lands	0		0			-36	-33	-9	+15,851	15,851
<i>Create New Subactivity from AML in Soil, Water & Air Funds</i>									+15,929	
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	27,389		28,457			-194	-131	-52	-877	27,580
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-500	
Hazardous Materials Mgt	16,745		17,159			-111	-70	-36	-217	16,942
Activity Total, Resource Prot. & Maint.	91,393		95,577	0	0	-495	-347	-205	+6,190	101,767
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance										
Operations	5,939		6,067			-15	-27	-18	-60	6,007
Annual Maintenance	30,987		32,003			-112	-111	-87	-310	31,693
Deferred Maintenance	24,454		35,085			-44	-11	-32	-587	34,498
<i>Property Reduction</i>									-500	
Activity Total, Trans. & Fac. Maintenance	61,380		73,155	0	0	-171	-149	-137	-957	72,198
Nat'l Landscape & Conservation System										
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	28,196		31,301			-75	-58	-65	+216	31,517
<i>Increase Base Funding</i>									+414	
Land & Resource Information Systems	16,233		16,754			-56	-39	-28	-123	16,631
Challenge Cost Share	9,488		9,500						-9,500	0
<i>Eliminate Funding</i>									-9,500	
Workforce & Organizational Support										
Information Systems Operations	14,969		15,406			-26	-34	-24	-84	15,322
Administrative Support	48,784		51,377			-307	-349	-177	-1,395	49,982
<i>Competitive Sourcing</i>									-562	

(Dollars in Thousands)	2009 Actual	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Internal Transfers	Travel Reduction	Strategic Sourcing	IT Reduction	Program Changes	2011 Request
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	89,572		91,277			0	-562		-959	90,318
<i>Energy Savings</i>									-391	
<i>Program Reduction due to lower DOI WCF bill</i>									-6	
Activity Total, Workforce & Organ. Support	153,325		158,060	0	0	-333	-945	-201	-2,438	155,622
Mining Law Administration	34,696		36,696							36,696
Mining Law Administration Offset	-34,696		-36,696							-36,696
Fixed Costs	0		0	[14,523]					[-14,523]	0
<i>Absorb Fixed Costs</i>									[-14,523]	
Rescission of Prior Year Oil Shale Funding			-1,000						+1,000	
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	905,373	125,000	958,571	[14,523]	0	-3,009	-3,045	-2,046	-35,012	923,559
Transfers	8,150									
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	913,523	125,000	958,571	[14,523]	0	-3,009	-3,045	-2,046	-35,012	923,559
Construction	6,590		8,626						-5,036	3,590
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-5,036	
Total, Construction	6,590		8,626	0	0	0	0	0	-5,036	3,590
Transfers	-753									
Total, Construction	5,837	180,000	8,626	0	0	0	0	0	-5,036	3,590
Land Acquisition										
Land Acquisition	11,425		24,650			0	0	0	+55,121	79,771
<i>Purchase of WH&B Preserves</i>									+42,000	
<i>Increase Base Funding - Acquisition Management</i>									+13,121	
Exchange Equalization Payments	0		0							0
Acquisition Mgt	1,850		2,000						+379	2,379
<i>Support Acquisition of WH&B Preserves</i>									+379	
Emergencies & Hardships	1,500		3,000						-1,500	1,500
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-1,500	
<i>Fixed Costs</i>	0		0	[24]					[-24]	0
Absorb Fixed Costs									[-24]	
Total, Land Acquisition	14,775		29,650	[24]	0	0	0	0	+54,000	83,650

(Dollars in Thousands)	2009 Actual	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Internal Transfers	Travel Reduction	Strategic Sourcing	IT Reduction	Program Changes	2011 Request
Transfers	-1,127									
Total, Land Acquisition	13,648		29,650	[24]	0	0	0	0	+54,000	83,650
Oregon & California Grant Lands										
Western OR Construction & Acquisition										
Acquisition	313		317			-1	-1	-2	-4	313
Activity Total, Construction & Acquisition	313		317	0	0	-1	-1	-2	-4	+313
Western OR Transportation & Facilities Maintenance										
Operations	2,103		2,129			-4	-6	-8	-18	2,111
Annual Maintenance	7,908		8,031			-21	-38	-24	-83	7,948
Deferred Maintenance	1,042		1,042			0	0	-1	-1	1,041
Activity Total, Trans. & Facilities Maint.	11,053		11,202	0	0	-25	-44	-33	-102	11,100
Western OR Resources Mgt										
Forest Mgt	31,079		31,584			-72	-114	-103	-2,289	29,295
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-2,000	
Reforestation & Forest Development	23,859		24,155			-57	-67	-56	-180	23,975
Other Forest Resources	36,997		37,544			-96	-130	-110	-3,336	34,208
<i>Reduce Base Funding</i>									-3,000	
Resource Mgt Planning	3,676		3,769			-7	-14	-10	-31	3,738
Activity Total, Resources Mgt	95,611		97,052	0	0	-232	-325	-279	-5,836	91,216
Western OR Information & Data Systems										
Information Systems Operation & Maintenance	2,152		2,153			-12	-23	-2	-37	2,116
Activity Total, Information & Data Sys.	2,152		2,153	0	0	-12	-23	-2	-37	+2,116
Western OR Nat'l Landscape Conservation System										
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Conservation Areas	820		833			-1	-2	-2	-5	828
Activity Total, Nat'l Landscape Cons. Sys.	820		833	0	0	-1	-2	-2	-5	828
<i>Fixed Costs</i>	0		0	[1,312]					[1,312]	0
Absorb Fixed Costs									[1,312]	0
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	109,949		111,557	[1,312]	0	-271	-395	-318	-5,984	105,573

(Dollars in Thousands)	2009 Actual	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	Fixed Cost Changes	Internal Transfers	Travel Reduction	Strategic Sourcing	IT Reduction	Program Changes	2011 Request
Range Improvements										
Public Lands Improvement	7,873		7,873							7,873
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement	1,527		1,527							1,527
Administrative Expenses	600		600							600
Activity Total, Range Improvements	10,000		10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Total, Range Improvements										
	10,000		10,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,000
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures										
	20,216		33,300							33,300
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures Offset	-20,216		-33,300							-33,300
Miscellaneous Trust Funds										
	12,704		17,000							17,000
Total, All Appropriations										
	1,065,661	305,000	1,135,404	15,859	0	-3,280	-3,440	-2,364	7,968	1,143,372

COLLECTIONS

BLM COLLECTIONS, 2008 - 2011 (\$000)

Collection Source	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Estimated
Sale of Public Lands	55,122	27,016	40,299	28,450
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	174	56	100	100
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	4,409	2,823	4,000	4,000
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	12,347	12,497	12,605	12,955
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	29,154	26,004	32,580	32,130
Recreational Use Fees	15,754	17,540	19,000	19,500
Mineral Leasing Naval Oil Shale Reserve	30,060	0	0	0
Earnings on Investments	82,318	22,562	3,100	17,500
Sale of Helium	152,233	96,742	103,837	129,418
Mining Claim & Holding Fees	70,470	55,380	45,000	40,000
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	34,366	24,016	33,300	33,300
Application for Permit to Drill Fees	22,052	21,220	45,500	45,500
Onshore oil and gas lease inspection fees				10,000
Other Collections	55,617	55,502	59,230	69,260
Total	564,076	361,358	398,551	442,113

*Note: The 2011 President's Budget proposes to impose a \$4/acre fee on non-producing onshore, as well as OCS, oil and gas leases. The estimate of collections from onshore leases in 2011 is \$5 million. MMS is reporting those collections in the MMS Budget Justification, so they are not included here.

2011 COLLECTIONS

In 2011, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will collect an estimated total of \$442,113,000 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 2011, the Mineral Management Service (MMS) will collect an estimated \$4.1 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, 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 in 2008 and 2009 were \$27,045,000 and \$9,696,000 respectively. Estimates for 2010 and 2011 are \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 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 \$22,562,000 in 2009 and are projected to be \$3,100,000 in 2010 and \$17,500,000 in 2011. Estimated earnings on investments in 2010 are low because interest rates are low. In 2011 and beyond, projected investment earnings take into account: (a) revenue from land sales, (b) earnings on investments, and (c) projected outlays.
- **Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)** – Proceeds from the sale of land under the FLTFA, Title II of P.L. 106-248 in 2009 were \$2,327,000. The estimate for 2010 is \$20,000,000. The 2011 Budget proposal includes eliminating the Act's July 2010 sunset date and allowing lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. It is expected that it will take time to identify lands for sale under the broadened authority, and therefore, the receipt estimate for 2011 is \$5,000,000. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the proposal. Four percent of FLTFA collections are paid to the state in which the land was sold.
- **Lincoln County Land Sales** – No revenue was collected in 2008 or 2009 from the sale land under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Receipts from smaller sales not close to Las Vegas are estimated to be \$34,000 and \$75,000 in 2010 and 2011.

- **Owyhee Land Acquisition Account** – No revenue was collected in 2009. No sales are planned in 2010 and 2011, but a portion of the revenue collected prior to the enactment of Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 may be reported in 2010. The estimate for 2012 is \$36,000,000 of which \$1,440,000 will be paid to the State.
- **Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account** – No revenue was collected in 2009 or 2010 from the sale land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). In 2011, collections are estimated to be \$2,500,000 of which \$100,000 will be paid to the State.
- **Silver Saddle Endowment Account** – No revenue was collected in 2009 from the sale land under the Silver Saddle Endowment Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). In 2010, collections are estimated to be \$375,000 of which \$15,000 will be paid to the State.
- **Carson City Special Account** – No revenue was collected in 2009 or 2010 from the sale land under the Carson City Special Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). In 2011, collections are estimated to be \$500,000 of which \$25,000 will be paid to the State.

Miscellaneous Filing Fees – Collections in this category are primarily from fees received for filing or recording documents; charges for registration of individuals, firms, or products; and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits under statutory authorities that do not permit BLM to retain and spend those collections.

Mineral Leasing-National Grasslands – Since 1983, the MMS is responsible for the collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts, however, the BLM administers and collects rentals from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. The BLM pays 25 percent of mineral leasing collections on acquired lands to counties where the collections were generated. The BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but deposits these receipts directly into MMS accounts.

Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization Project Lands – This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and Land Utilization Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes certain receipts from Land Utilization Project lands, such as from mineral leasing. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*. For more information on the use of these fees see the Range Improvements section.

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales –

- **Receipts from the Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands** – In 2011, the BLM projects it will collect \$ 30,770,000 mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road 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 2011, the BLM expects to offer for sale 30 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. In 2011 the BLM estimates collections of \$1,260,000 in timber sales receipts from public domain lands. Collections from salvage timber sale on public domain lands are estimated at \$850,000 in 2010 and 2011. The estimates were prepared before it became apparent that a high number of contracts will be cancelled in 2010; actual collections in 2010 and 2011 may be lower.
- **Stewardship Contracting Fund** – With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the 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 2009, the BLM deposited \$161,000 to this fund, and estimates deposits of \$100,000 in 2010 and 2011.

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 2009, recreation fee collections were \$17,540,000. The BLM anticipates collecting \$19,000,000 in 2010 and \$19,500,000 in 2011 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of Recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Naval Oil Shale Reserve – 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 under the Mineral Leasing Act.

The balance of the Naval Oil Shale Reserve special fund expenditure account available for appropriation as of September, 2008 was \$12,995,720, which was rescinded by the 2009 Interior appropriations act. The unappropriated account balance is \$76,665,505 which will not change unless new legislation is enacted.

Sales of Helium – 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 \$96,742,000 in 2009. Collections from annual sales are projected to be \$103,837,000 in 2010 and to \$129,418,000 in 2011. 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. This category of collections includes "in-kind" crude helium sales to Federal helium suppliers and open market sales.

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. 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. The maintenance fee is currently \$140 per claim and the location fee is currently \$34 per claim. Collections in 2009 were \$55,380,000 and are estimated to be \$45,000,000 in 2010 and \$40,000,000 in 2011. 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 2009 were \$24,016,000 and are estimated to be \$33,300,000 in 2010 and \$33,300,000 in 2011. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – The 2010 Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act authorized the BLM to collect \$45,500,000 in fees to be collected when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas is submitted. The fee is \$6,500 per application. Collections are to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. The 2011 President's Budget proposes to continue one-year authority to collect these fees, which are estimated at \$45,500,000. For more information please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program.

Onshore Oil and Gas Lease Inspection Fees – The 2011 Budget includes a new inspection fee for onshore oil and gas leases. The fee would support Federal efforts to provide services that not only ensure human safety, but also protect the environment and conserve energy resources.. These fees will be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.

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. The estimate for 2011 includes a planned increase of \$10,000,000 from wind and solar renewable energy rights-of-way rents.

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 \$94,855,173 paid to the western Oregon counties for 2009 in 2010, \$80,384,431 was appropriated from the General Fund.

Secure Rural Schools payments were enacted by P.L. 106-393 for Fiscal Years 2002 through 2006. They were extended for one year (FY 2007) by Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007, and were extended for Fiscal Years 2008 through 2011 by Public Law 110-343, October 3, 2008.

More information about Secure Rural Schools payments is in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments section.

APPROPRIATION: MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

[(including rescission of funds)]

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, [and] *the assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96-487 (16 U. S. C. 3150(a)), and the operation and maintenance of wild horse preserves, [\$959,571,000] \$923,559,000*, to remain available until expended; of which \$3,000,000 shall be available in fiscal year 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, \$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 \$6,500 per new application for permit to drill that the Bureau shall collect upon submission of each new application, *and in addition, \$10,000,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from fees that the Bureau shall collect to offset inspection costs, as provided for in this Act*, and in addition, \$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 mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year [2010] 2011 so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [\$959,571,000] \$923,559,000, 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 [: Provided, That notwithstanding section 430 of division E of Public Law 111-8, the amount of \$1,000,000 made available to the Bureau of Land Management for the shipment and storage of oil shale core samples in the State of Colorado, as described in the table entitled "Congressionally Designated Spending" contained in the joint explanatory statement, is rescinded]. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

1. *“and the operation and maintenance of wild horse preserves”* This will allow the BLM to expend Management of Lands and Resources funds for the operation and maintenance of the National Wild Horse Preserves, which will be located on acquired lands.

2. *“and in addition, \$10,000,000 is for conducting oil and gas inspection activities, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation that shall be derived from fees that the Bureau shall collect to offset inspection costs, as provided for in this Act”.* This provision authorizes the BLM to assess a fee for oil and gas inspection activities. The BLM will collect and retain these fees in the Management of Lands and Resources account. The appropriations language authorizes the BLM to spend the estimated \$10,000,000 in fee collections on inspection activities, regardless of the amount actually collected. The fee schedule is located in Section 111 of the General Provisions, which is repeated below:

ONSHORE OIL AND GAS INSPECTION FEES

SEC. 111. (a) In fiscal year 2011, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall collect a non-refundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Management of Lands and Resources" account, from the designated operator of each Federal and Indian lease or agreement subject to inspection by BLM under 30 U.S.C. 1718(b) that is in place at the start of fiscal year 2011.

(b) Fees for 2011 shall be:

(1) \$150 for each lease or agreement with no active or inactive wells, but with surface use, disturbance or reclamation;

(2) \$300 for each lease or agreement with one to ten wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells;

(3) \$750 for each lease or agreement with 11 to 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and

(4) \$1,500 for each lease or agreement with more than 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.

(c) BLM will bill designated operators within 60 days of enactment of this Act, with payment required within 30 days of billing.

3. *[Provided, That notwithstanding section 430 of division E of Public Law 111-8, the amount of \$1,000,000 made available to the Bureau of Land Management for the shipment and storage of oil shale core samples in the State of Colorado, as described in the table entitled “Congressionally Designated Spending” contained in the joint explanatory statement, is rescinded]* This section is no longer necessary.

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.

Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009 (Public Law 111-8), Division E, Section 430 provided \$1,000,000 for oil shale sample shipment and storage in Colorado.

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, 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.

<i>National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)</i>	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.
<i>The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)</i>	Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.
<i>Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)</i>	Directs Federal agencies to undertake efforts to ensure energy efficiency, and the production of secure, affordable, and reliable domestic energy.
<i>An Act to Amend the Reclamation Recreation Management Act of 1992 (P.L. 107-69)</i>	Provides for the security of dams, facilities and resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Reclamation. Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to authorize law enforcement personnel from the Department of the Interior to enforce Federal laws and regulations within a Reclamation Project or on Reclamation lands.
<i>The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)</i>	Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.
<i>The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)</i>	Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.
<i>The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)</i>	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.
<i>The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)</i>	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
<i>The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)</i>	Requires agencies more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
<i>The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)</i>	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
<i>The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)</i>	Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.

<i>P.L. 101-512, November 5, 1990</i>	Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost share programs.
<i>Notification and Federal Employee Anti-discrimination and Retaliation Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-174)</i>	Requires Federal agencies be accountable for violations of antidiscrimination and whistleblower protection laws, and for other purposes.
<i>Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)</i>	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
<i>E-Government Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-374)</i>	Requires the use of internet-based information technology to improve public access to information and to promote electronic services and processes.

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

<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005 (P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
<i>Burnt, Malheur, Owyhee, and Powder River Basin Water Optimization Feasibility Study Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-237)</i>	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.
<i>Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (42 U.S.C. 1593)</i>	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.

P.L. 107-30

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wild Horse and Burro Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wildlife 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

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

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

***Tax Relief and Health Care
Act of 2006***

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

***Otay Mountain Wilderness
Act of 1999***

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

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

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

<i>Ojito Wilderness Act (P.L. 109-94)</i>	Designates New Mexico's Ojito Wilderness Study Area as wilderness, to take certain land into trust for the Pueblo of Zia, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 107-361</i>	Authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain public lands within the Sand Mountain Wilderness Study Area in Idaho to resolve an occupancy encroachment dating back to 1971.
<i>Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)</i>	Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.
<i>Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)</i>	Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.
<i>Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)</i>	Authorizes exchange of public lands for certain lands owned by the State of Utah within existing and proposed Wilderness Study Areas in the West Desert Region of Utah.
<i>The Land Use Planning Act (P. L. 94-579), as amended by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433) (43 USC 1781)</i>	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.
<i>The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

Recreation Resources Management

<i>Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 104-134)</i>	Provides authority to the Bureau of Land Management for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.
<i>The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.

Oil & Gas Management

<i>The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))</i>	Provides the basic mandate under which 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.
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<i>The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)</i>	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.
<i>Energy Policy and Conservation Act Amendments of 2000 (P.L. 106-469, Section 604) –</i>	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.
<i>The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)</i>	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
<i>The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)</i>	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.
<i>Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)</i>	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
<i>The Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)</i>	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
<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 Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)</i>	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
<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.

Coal Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

43 U.S.C. 2

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

43 U.S.C. 52

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

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.

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

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

P.L. 107-374

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

P. L. 109-46

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

P. L. 109-69

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

P. L. 109-130

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

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

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

**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.

**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.

**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.

P.L. 107-371

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

P.L. 107-350

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

<i>P.L. 107-138</i>	Require the valuation of non-tribal interest ownership of subsurface rights within the boundaries of the Acoma Indian Reservation, and for other purposes.
<i>P.L. 106-206</i>	Revised authority for commercial filming and still photography activities. In doing so, it clarifies authority on the requirements for commercial filming and still photography permits and establishes limitations on filming activities for the protection of resources.
<i>Ivanpah Valley Airport Public Land Transfer Act (P.L. 106-145)</i>	Authorizes sale at fair market value of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada to Clark County, for use as an airport. Provides that the funds be deposited in the special account for the 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.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.
<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
<i>The Recreation and Public Purposes Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
<i>The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988</i>	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the U.S. against unforeseen liability.
<i>The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)</i>	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
<i>The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
<i>The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.

Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)

Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.

The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)

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

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.

National Landscape Conservation System

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. 101-621) as amended by 107-282 (16 U.S.C. 460ccc)

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

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

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

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

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

Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Park and Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area Act of 1999 (6 USC 410fff), as amended (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

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

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

Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

Established the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument, to be managed by the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management.

<i>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</i>	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.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000</i>	Established the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</i>	Established the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the Bureau of Land Management.
<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designate certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. 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.
<i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241- 1249)</i>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</i>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
<i>Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)</i>	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.

Mining Law Administration

<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)</i>	Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through 1998. 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.
<i>The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.), as amended by P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 120, (30 U.S.C. 23 et seq.)</i>	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western U.S.

<i>The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))</i>	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.
<i>The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)</i>	Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.
<i>The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)</i>	Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.
<i>The 1994 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 103-138)</i>	Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.
<i>The 1999 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 105-277)</i>	Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.
<i>The 2002 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 107-63)</i>	Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2003. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2004, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2007.
<u>Other Authorizations</u>	
<i>The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)</i>	Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.
<i>Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)</i>	Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.
<i>Oregon Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-257)</i>	Authorizes exchange of specified parcels of public and national forest lands in Oregon for specified parcels of private lands.
<i>P.L. 109-127</i>	Revokes a Public Land Order with respect to certain lands erroneously included in the Cibola National Wildlife Refuge, California.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2011 Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Management Of Lands and Resources	6,140	905,373	36	125,000	5,845	959,571	0	-8,100	+101	-27,912	5,834	923,559	-11	-36,012
Land Resources	1,364	209,039	0	0	1,378	246,542	0	-1,688	-4	-146	1,374	244,708	-4	-1,834
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	220	40,292	0	0	230	58,971	0	-260	-17	-11,779	213	46,932	-17	-12,039
Range Mgt	628	71,195	0	0	628	74,193	0	-672	0	-700	628	72,821	0	-1,372
Forestry Mgt	80	10,086	0	0	77	10,543	0	-85	0	-592	77	9,866	0	-677
Riparian Mgt	176	21,935	0	0	176	22,718	0	-211	+2	+125	178	22,632	+2	-86
Cultural Resources Mgt	113	15,618	0	0	115	16,131	0	-195	+6	+800	121	16,736	+6	+605
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	147	49,913	0	0	152	63,986	0	-265	+5	+12,000	157	75,721	+5	+11,735
Wildlife & Fisheries	316	48,125	0	0	0	50,357	0	-375	0	-1,125	323	48,857	0	-1,500
Wildlife Mgt	218	34,823	0	0	225	36,592	0	-251	0	-1,000	225	35,341	0	-1,251
Fisheries Mgt	98	13,302	0	0	98	13,765	0	-124	0	-125	98	13,516	0	-249
Threatened & Endangered Species	155	21,574	0	0	155	22,612	0	-207	+1	-385	156	22,020	+1	-592
Recreation	515	63,115	0	0	515	68,392	0	-699	+7	+452	522	68,145	+7	-247
Wilderness Mgt	141	17,759	0	0	141	18,421	0	-201	+7	+1,300	148	19,520	+7	+1,099
Recreation Resource Mgt	374	45,356	0	0	374	49,971	0	-498	0	-848	374	48,625	0	-1,346
Energy & Minerals	1,069	113,116	0	0	1,125	89,689	0	-858	-40	-13,000	695	75,831	-40	-13,858
Oil and Gas Mgt	524	78,151	0	0	580	69,336	0	-674	-40	-13,000	540	55,662	-40	-13,674
Coal Mgt	68	9,461	0	0	68	9,739	0	-85	0	0	68	9,654	0	-85
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	87	10,325	0	0	87	10,614	0	-99	0	0	87	10,515	0	-99
O&G APD Processing Fund	390	36,400	0	0	390	45,500	0	0	0	0	390	45,500	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-21,221	0	0	0	-45,500	0	0	0	0	0	-45,500	0	0
O&G Inspection Fees	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+40	+10,000	+40	10,000	+40	+10,000

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2011 Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Offsetting Collections	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-40	-10,000	-40	-10,000	-40	-10,000
Realty and Ownership	662	90,389	0	0	677	97,632	0	-969	-11	-10,400	666	86,263	-11	-11,369
Alaska Conveyance	257	33,382	0	0	240	34,109	0	-236	-36	-13,000	204	20,873	-36	-13,236
Cadastral Survey	87	12,778	0	0	87	12,863	0	-158	0	-400	87	12,305	0	-558
Land and Realty Mgt	318	44,229	0	0	350	50,660	0	-575	+25	+3,000	375	53,085	+25	+2,425
Communications Sites Mgt	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0
Fee Collection	20	2,000	0	0	20	2,000	0	0	0	0	20	2,000	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-2,000	0	0	0	-2,000	0	0	0	0	0	-2,000	0	0
Resource Protection & Maintenance	550	91,393	0	0	545	95,577	0	-1,047	+11	+7,237	556	101,767	+11	+6,190
Resource Mgt Planning	302	47,259	0	0	296	49,961	0	-375	-13	-8,192	283	41,394	-13	-8,567
Abandoned Mine Land Management	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-78	+24	+15,929	24	15,851	+24	+15,851
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	150	27,389	0	0	151	28,457	0	-377	0	-500	151	27,580	0	-877
Hazardous Materials Mgt	98	16,745	0	0	98	17,159	0	-217	0	0	98	16,942	0	-217
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance	353	61,380	0	0	348	73,155	0	-457	+5	-500	353	72,198	+5	-957
Operations	44	5,939	0	0	44	6,067	0	-60	0	0	44	6,007	0	-60
Annual Maintenance	229	30,987	0	0	224	32,003	0	-310	+5	0	229	31,693	+5	-310
Deferred Maintenance	80	24,454	0	0	80	35,085	0	-87	0	-500	80	34,498	0	-587
Land and Resources Information Systems	84	16,233	0	0	84	16,754	0	-123	0	0	84	16,631	0	-123
National Landscape Conservation System	259	28,196	0	0	269	31,301	0	-198	+154	+414	271	31,517	+2	+216

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2011 Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
National Monuments & National Conservation Areas	259	28,196	0	0	269	31,301	0	-198	+2	+414	271	31,517	+2	+216
Challenge Cost Share	29	9,488	0	0	22	9,500	0	0	-22	-9,500	0	0	-22	-9,500
Workforce & Organizational Support	478	153,325	0	0	478	158,060	0	-1,479	0	-959	478	155,622	0	-2,438
Information Systems Operations	57	14,969	0	0	57	15,406	0	-84	0	0	57	15,322	0	-84
Administrative Support	421	48,784	0	0	421	51,377	0	-833	0	-562	421	49,982	0	-1,395
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	89,572	0	0	0	91,277	0	-562	0	-397	0	90,318	0	-959
Mining Law Administration	286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	296	0	0	0
Mining Law Administration	286	34,696	0	0	296	36,696	0	0	0	0	296	36,696	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-34,696	0	0	0	-36,696	0	0	0	0	0	-36,696	0	0
Reimbursables (\$ are non-add)	249	0	0	0	249	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	0

*Recovery Act funding allocation can be found in the Appendix.

Justification of Fixed Costs and Related Changes

(dollars in thousands)

MLR	2010 Budget	2010 Revised	2011 Fixed Costs Change
Additional Operational Costs from 2010 and 2011 January Pay Raises			
1. 2010 Pay Raise, 3 Quarters in 2010 Budget	+11,540	+11,540	NA
<i>Amount of pay raise absorbed</i>	[0]	NA	NA
2. 2010 Pay Raise, 1 Quarter (Enacted 2.0%)	NA	NA	+2,633
3. 2011 Pay Raise (Assumed 1.4%)	NA	NA	+5,529
<p>These adjustments are for an additional amount needed to fund estimated pay raises for Federal employees. Line 1 is the 2010 Revised column is an update of 2010 budget estimates based upon the 2010 Enacted and the enacted 2.0% versus the 2.09% request.</p> <p>Line 2 is the amount needed in 2010 to fund the enacted 2.0% January 2010 pay raise from October through December 2010.</p> <p>Line 3 is the amount needed in 2011 to fund the estimated 1.4% January 2011 pay raise from January through September 2011.</p>			
	2010 Budget	2010 Revised	2011 Fixed Costs Change
Other Fixed Cost Changes			
Non-Foreign Area COLA/Locality Pay Adjustment	NA	NA	+1,106
This adjustment is for an additional amount needed to fund COLA/Locality Pay for Federal employees.			
One Less Pay Day	NA	NA	+0
The number of paid days is constant.			
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans			+2,626
This adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. For 2011, the increase is estimated at 7.0%, the estimated increase for 2010.			
Worker's Compensation Payments	8,576	8,576	+362
The 2010 adjustment is for actual charges through June 2009 in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2011 will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.			
Unemployment Compensation Payments	7,633	7,633	-277
The 2010 adjustment is for estimated changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.			
Rental Payments	51,758	51,758	+1,087
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.			
Departmental Working Capital Fund	25,790	25,790	-6
The 2011 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.			
Other Related Changes	0	0	0
Total Fixed Costs Increase Absorbed	[0]	[0]	[14,523]
Total Fixed Costs Funded			+0

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water & Air Mgt	\$ 40,292	58,971	-260	-11,779	46,932	-12,039
	FTE 220	230	0	-17	213	-17
AML	[15,929]	[15,929]	[-78]	0	[-15,851]	[-78]
Range Mgt	\$ 71,195	74,193	-672	-700	72,821	-1,372
	FTE 628	628	0	0	628	0
Forestry Mgt	\$ 10,086	10,543	-85	-592	9,866	-677
	FTE 80	77	0	0	77	0
Riparian Mgt	\$ 21,935	22,718	-211	125	22,632	-86
	FTE 176	176	0	2	178	2
Cultural Resources Mgt	\$ 15,618	16,131	-195	800	16,736	605
	FTE 113	115	0	6	121	6
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	\$ 49,913	63,986	-265	12,000	75,721	11,735
	FTE 147	152	0	5	157	5
Total Activity	\$ 209,039	246,542	-1,688	-146	244,708	-1,834
	FTE 1,364	1,378	0	-4	1,374	-4

* The 2009 Actual column includes a net increase of \$7,842,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Land Resources activity is \$244,708,000 and 1,374 FTE, which represents a program change of -\$146,000 and -4 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. The Bureau of Land Management (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. The Abandoned Mine Lands Program, which is currently funded in the Soil, Water and Air Management subactivity, is being moved to the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity as a new subactivity.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water & Air Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Soil, Water & Air Management (\$000)	40,292	58,971	-260	-11,779	46,932	-12,039
AML					[-15,929]	
FTE	220	230	0	-17	213	-17
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
PRIS 010-04-01-03-02-0446-04	58	58			97	+39

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$276,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Soil, Water & Air Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Creation of new Subactivity - Abandoned Mine Lands	-15,929	-24
• Reduce Base Funding	-350	-2
• Air Quality Data Monitoring	+2,000	+3
• Global Climate Change - Land Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs)	+2,500	+6
TOTAL, Program Changes	-11,779	-17

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Soil, Water & Air Management program is \$46,932,000, a program change of -\$11,779,000 and -17 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Creation of new Subactivity - Abandoned Mine Land (-\$15,929,000/-24 FTE) – In 2011, the BLM requests a transfer of \$15,929,000 and -24 FTE from the Soil, Water & Air subactivity to the newly created Abandoned Mine Land subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance Activity.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$350,000/-2 FTE) – A reduction of \$350,000 in lower priority activities is proposed. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Soil, Water & Air program Management program by focusing on the highest priority work and implementing program efficiencies where possible.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PA)	52% 135,410,846 /258M	57% 145,082,806 /256M	58% 147,325,000 /253M	59% 149,325,000 /253M	59% 149,325,000 /253M	59% 152,192,000 /256M	0%	60% 154,192,000 /256M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$59,709	\$60,546	\$59,222	\$75,536	\$75,536	\$87,653	+\$12,117	\$87,653
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.44	\$0.42	\$0.40	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.58	+\$0.08	\$0.57
Comments:	This measure includes \$15,929,000 associated with the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program, as a funding subactivity; this shift of funds will have no impact on overall accomplishments because the AML was managed as an independent program. In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$2,000,000 to improve air-quality monitoring and assessment capabilities; five additional monitoring stations will be installed and it is anticipated that additional staff hired in 2011 will increase accomplishments in future years by leveraging efforts with other entities. In 2011, \$17,500,000 will be allocated to continue the Climate Change Adaption Initiative. In 2010, a total of \$5,000,000 was allocated to the Soil, Water & Air and Recreation Programs, \$2,500,000 to each for the Youth In Natural Resources Initiative. Funding is provided to these Initiatives through the Soil, Water & Air Program for administrative convenience but is not managed by the Program. The Climate Change Adaption Initiative will increase ecoregional assessments by 197,000,000 acres, evaluated weed treatments by 1,300 acres. The Youth In Natural Resources Initiative will result in youth participation in activities such as monitoring grazing allotments, conducting land health evaluations, inventorying water and soil resources, and constructing or maintaining stream/lake/wetland projects. See the General Statement for more information about these Initiatives. Additional accomplishments are completed under the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). See the NLCS performance overview for more information. BLM minimum desired condition for wetland acres and stream miles 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. The denominator change in 2009 from 256M to 253M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the 2008 Public Land Statistics.							
Inventory Water Resources (number of stations monitored)	9,049	4,896	5,663	4,000	4,000	5,000	+1,000	5,000
Ecoregion Assessments (acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	120,000,000	120,000,000	317,000,000	+197,000,000	185,000,000
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	6,292,032	4,041,680	3,832,217	6,505,759	6,505,759	6,500,000	-5,759	6,500,000
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number of projects).	238	266	272	275	275	280	+5	280
Assess climate conditions (number of projects) (New in 2008)	N/A	1	6	10	10	11	+1	11
Monitor water resources (number).	5,188	6,513	4,680	4,200	4,200	4,000	-200	4,000
Evaluate Weed Treatments (acres)	606	641	262	500	500	1,800	+1,300	1,800

Air Quality Data Monitoring (+\$2,000,000/ +3 FTE) – In 2011, the BLM requests an increase of \$2,000,000 and +5 FTE to implement an air-quality strategy to resolve short comings in assessing and monitoring regional air-quality on public lands. Significant development has occurred over recent years on public lands in remote areas that previously had few air-quality issues. The BLM is now faced with air-quality issues from oil and gas development, off-highway vehicle use, mining, and other surface-disturbing activities. Additional staffing and technical capability are required to manage these issues and comply with the Clean Air Act.

Global Climate Change-Land Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) (+2,500,000/ +6 FTE) – In 2011, the Soil, Water and Air Management program request a \$2,500,000 increase in support of the Department's Climate Change Adaption Initiative. In 2010, the BLM received \$15,000,000 to develop and implement strategies to help native plant and animal communities adapt to climate change and related stressors. In 2011, BLM plans to continue efforts on maintaining an environment that allows for adaption, promoting habitat connectivity, protecting habitat, and maintaining biodiversity.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Soil, Water & Air Management program collects soil, water, and air resource data and information required to manage natural resources and applies expertise to assess, sustain, protect, and improve the productivity and health of public lands. The program relies heavily on collaborative partnerships with Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments and other entities to improve and enhance watershed, landscape, and airshed conditions.

The Soil, Water & Air Management program historically has included the Soil, Water & Air and Abandoned Mine Land (AML) programs. The AML program will be managed as an independent subactivity in the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity beginning in 2011. Budget and program information for the two subactivities therefore are summarized in separate overview sections, which is a change from budget justification documents for previous years.

Program Components

Information and expertise provided by the Soil, Water & Air Program is used by many other subactivities to complete their assigned objectives and make informed decisions about public-land management. The Soil, Water, & Air Management program is responsible for:

- Conducting soil surveys and developing ecological site determinations to understand the distribution of soils, soil properties, soil responses to various uses, as well as potential and present plant communities and important climate change processes such as land-carbon sequestration;
- Monitoring and managing soils to support land-health standards, sustain plant and animal productivity, maintain water and air quality, and reduce threats to human health and safety;
- Inventorying water resources and acquiring and protecting water rights to ensure adequate quantities of water are available for public-land management purposes;
- Monitoring water quality and implementing appropriate best-management practices to promote functioning aquatic ecosystems and ensure waters on public lands meet applicable water-quality standards;
- Reducing the discharge of salts to waters of the Colorado River Basin to ensure usable water supplies to tens of millions of downstream users;

- Managing air resources including air quality, visibility, noise, and climate;
- Providing land managers with access to sufficient expertise to make informed decisions and proactively address issues.

Critical Factors

An internal risk assessment was conducted in FY 2010 for the BLM Division of Environmental Quality and Protection that administers the Soil, Water, & Air Program. The assessment identified several management concerns displayed in the insert box. The following items summarize major challenges facing the program in meeting its goals and objectives:

Management Categories

- ✓ Information Management
- ✓ Human Capital Management
- ✓ Regulatory Compliance

- Soil, Water, & Air relies heavily on other agencies for its corporate data management and lacks consistent approaches among field offices for other data sources.
- Land managers have access to fewer numbers of skilled staff in scarce-skill disciplines as a result of increasing retirements and replacement with generalists.
- Future compliance with water-quality and air-quality regulations such as the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act given increasing use and associated disturbance of public lands;
- Climate change and its potential to alter landscapes; the quantity, quality, and distribution of water resources; soil quality; air quality; vegetation and wildlife habitat; and associated socioeconomic values.
- Significant levels of uncertainty about groundwater-flow systems, the distribution of soils and related physical properties, and air resources data in many areas complicate decision making regarding site-specific impacts of management actions.

Means and Strategies

- A revised five-year program strategy for the Soil, Water & Air Management program will be completed in FY 2010. The strategy will guide program operations from FY 2011 to FY 2015, include measures to begin reducing the high-risk management categories identified above in the Critical Factors section, and identify actions to improve overall program efficiency and effectiveness.
- A five-year strategic plan specific to air-resource management was completed in 2009. The plan proposes actions to increase the BLM's ability to assess air resource conditions; increase the BLM's ability to quantitatively assess regional air quality impacts; improve collaborative relations between the BLM and regulatory agencies; and better integrate air resource management into BLM planning and project implementation processes. The 2011 requested funding increase for Air Quality Data Monitoring would help implement this strategy.
- Significant effort has been put forth in recent years to revise outdated manual sections. Sections for soils were completed in FY 2008, and air resources in FY 2009; and water resources are expected to be completed in FY 2010. Additional handbooks for soils, water quality, and water rights are under development to provide clarification and detailed guidance to field offices.

- The Soil, Water & Air Management program will continue promoting landscape health and watershed function as the fundamental means to achieve BLM performance goals. Priority will be placed on ensuring land managers have access to expertise needed to identify, monitor, and assess environmental effects of actions and decisions.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Soil, Water & Air Management program receives assistance from partnerships, collaboration, and other contributions to complete work and meet existing goals and objectives. The program has been successful over many years in leveraging its appropriated funds with external sources of funds and resources. Watersheds, landscapes, and airsheds transcend administrative boundaries and many stakeholders share interests in monitoring the condition of resources, improving understanding of natural systems, and maintaining and improving functioning ecosystems. Examples of other sources of funding and resources include:

- University researchers conduct a variety of work on BLM lands and routinely fund their efforts independently though sources such as the National Science Foundation, competitive grant programs, and self-endowed foundations. BLM directly benefits from additional monitoring and inventory data, evaluations, and analytical models or tools that are developed as part of such work.
- Cost-sharing projects with other Federal land-management and regulatory agencies on regional-scale or costly efforts. BLM and its partners are jointly contributing more than \$1 million dollars to USGS to refine a groundwater flow model in the Amargosa Desert of Nevada and California to expedite development of solar-energy projects. The Environmental Protection Agency has committed to match \$750,000 provided under the Air Quality Data Monitoring strategy to establish an interagency air-quality data warehouse for the Rocky Mountain states.
- Volunteer contributions of labor, services, and materials from numerous partnerships in every state with BLM lands. While non-monetary, such contributions defray BLM costs and provide additional expertise.
- Requirements for land-users to directly fund or reimburse the BLM for monitoring and mitigation activities as part of stipulations for their land-use authorizations.
- Direct grants through initiatives managed by other Federal or State agencies or indirect grants to other entities with access to grant funds that the BLM is not eligible to apply for.

Demands, Trends and Resources

The following are some of the significant demands and trends facing the Soil, Water & Air Management program:

- Development of renewable energy on public lands is a priority. Hydrologists, soil scientists, and air resource specialists are needed to assess and manage impacts associated with this development. Increasing workloads associated with state water-rights adjudications, livestock water-right conflicts in some states, and conflicts arising from increasing demands for water supplies and ecosystem requirements continue to increase.
- Stricter air-quality and visibility regulations are increasing workload and technical complexity to ensure compliance for public land activities that produce dust, ozone, and other pollutants.

- Meeting applicable water-quality standards in waters on public lands is becoming more demanding as greater numbers of public-land users and other factors result in more landscape disturbance.
- Requirements for climate-change assessments, greenhouse-gas emission inventories, and participation in similar collaborative efforts are competing with existing land-management priorities for decreasing resources and scarce-skill staff.
- Improvements in data management and standardized approaches will continue to be realized as the program implements bureau-wide initiatives for data stewardship, E-planning, web-based training, and information technology system improvements.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Soil, Water & Air Management program will continue to make progress towards key performance goals in FY 2011. Primary focus areas will include the following key areas:

- **Water Quality**—Improving or maintaining water-quality of waters on public lands remains an important objective of the Soil, Water & Air Program. Increments of overall change will continue to be small because of the slow response of water quality to changes in landscape and vegetation conditions and rapid response to sudden changes from fire and flood events.
- **Soil Survey and Ecological Site Determination**—Soil surveys will continue in several high priority areas including Wyoming, Oregon, Alaska, California, and Utah. Soil-survey accomplishments in FY 2011 will be similar or slightly less than those projected for FY 2010 (about 750,000 acres).
- **Watershed Assessment**—Watershed assessment accomplishments in FY 2011 should meet those projected for FY 2010 (about 6,500,000 acres) because of continuing work associated with regional assessments under the Climate Change Adaption Initiative. Assessment results will help establish base line conditions for climate change studies.
- **Water Rights**—Processing water rights actions and related litigation activity is expected to remain high, but is difficult to estimate from year-to-year because the BLM only can respond to submitted applications and participate in administrative hearings as scheduled by state governments. Typical workload ranges between 3000-5000 actions.
- **Colorado River Salinity Control**—Efforts to reduce transport of salinity to the Colorado River will continue in FY 2011. The annual performance goal assigned to BLM under the Colorado River Salinity Control Act is to reduce transport of salt from BLM-managed lands into the Colorado River system by 10,000-20,000 tons from new projects, and achieve additional cumulative salt-loading reductions from existing projects that continue to function. Cumulative salt loading projections from existing projects in FY 2011 is projected to be about 100,000 tons.
- **Air Resources**—Implementation of measures described in the first year of the Air Quality Data Repository and Monitoring Strategy will increase accomplishments by at least ten percent. More robust accomplishments will result in subsequent years as the first year requires hiring of new staff, procurement and installation of new monitoring sites, and establishing the interagency data warehouse. Additional activity will occur to assess climate change impacts on natural resources and meet requirements for Federal agencies to report greenhouse-gas emission inventories under Executive Order 13514.

SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PA)	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	57% 147,253,000/ 256M	58% 147,325,000/ 253M	59% 149,325,000/ 253M	59% 152,192,000/ 256M	0%	60% 154,192,000/ 256M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$60,546	\$65,251	\$59,222	\$75,536	\$87,653	+\$12,117	\$87,653
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.42	\$0.44	\$0.40	\$0.50	\$0.58	+\$0.08	\$0.57
Comments:	<p>This measure includes \$15,929,000 associated with the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program, as a funding subactivity; this shift of funds will have no impact on overall accomplishments because the AML was managed as an independent program. In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$2,000,000 to improve air-quality monitoring and assessment capabilities; five additional monitoring stations will be installed and it is anticipated that additional staff hired in 2011 will increase accomplishments in future years by leveraging efforts with other entities. In 2011, \$17,500,000 will be allocated to continue the Climate Change Adaptive Initiative and \$5,000,000 (\$2,500,000 each to the Soil, Water & Air and Recreation Programs) will be allocated to continue the Youth In Natural Resources Initiative. Funding is provided to these Initiatives through the Soil, Water & Air Program for administrative convenience but is not managed by the Program. The Climate Change Adaptive Initiative will increase ecoregional assessments by 197,000,000 acres, evaluated weed treatments by 1,300 acres. The Youth Conservation Corps Initiative will result in youth participation in activities such as monitoring grazing allotments, conducting land health evaluations, inventorying water and soil resources, and constructing or maintaining stream/lake/wetland projects. See the General Statement for more information about these Initiatives. Additional accomplishments are completed under the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). See the NLCS performance overview for more information. BLM minimum desired condition for wetland acres and stream miles 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. The denominator change in 2009 from 256M to 253M is the result of land conveyance, exchange and disposal. The details of these lands actions are listed in the 2008 Public Land Statistics.</p>								
Inventory Water Resources (number of stations monitored)	7,165	9,049	4,896	3,667	5,663	4,000	5,000	+1,000	5,000
Ecoregion Assessments (acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	120,000,000	317,000,000	+197,000,000	185,000,000
Soil Inventory (acres surveyed)	839,996	1,011,238	1,268,770	740,462	774,035	1,000,000	1,000,000	+0	1,000,000
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	3,223,553	6,292,032	4,041,680	4,005,759	3,832,217	6,505,759	6,500,000	-5,759	6,500,000
Process water rights actions (number).	8,992	9,896	4,903	4,462	5,659	5,000	5,000	+0	5,000
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number of projects).	325	238	266	266	272	275	280	+5	280
Assess climate conditions (number of projects) (New in 2008)	N/A	N/A	1	6	6	10	11	+1	11

SOIL, WATER AND AIR MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Monitor water resources (number).	6,948	5,188	6,513	3,947	4,680	4,200	4,000	-200	4,000
Inventory Ecological Sites (acres)	0	237,801	327,547	199,003	199,025	200,000	200,000	0	180,000
Inventory Invasive Plants (acres)	505	150,475	185,420	159,150	156,700	175,000	175,000	0	157,500
Inventory Lakes/Wetlands (acres)	460	209	465	380	10,035	5,000	5,000	0	4,500
Inventory Streams (miles)	125	106	114	54	61	100	100	0	90
Evaluate Weed Treatments (acres)	552	606	641	399	262	500	1,800	+1,300	1,800
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat (acres)	3,413	3,367	3,281	52	8,171	525	525	0	500
Monitor Stream Habitat (miles)	142	154	288	104	105	200	200	0	180
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream Projects (projects)	15	48	17	11	15	50	50	0	45
Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream Projects (projects)	16	23	28	8	37	50	50	0	45

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Range Management (\$000)	71,195	74,193	-672	-700	72,821	-1,372
FTE	628	628	0	0	628	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
Weed Database: 010-04-01-02-02-0415-04	590	409			610	+201
RAS 010-04-01-02-02-0423-04	476	491			516	+25
Native Seed Network 010-04-01-02-02-0436-04	150	150			158	+8
RIPS 010-04-01-02-02-0433-04	140	140			147	+7

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$686,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Range Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-700	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-700	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Rangeland Management program is \$72,821,000 and 628 FTEs, a program change of -\$700,000 from the 2010 enacted level.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$700,000) – The budget reduces funding for Rangeland Management activities by \$700,000.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out- years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans.	79% 2058/ 2,600	84% 2177/ 2,600	44% 2,554/ 5,835	34% 2,206/ 6,484	34% 2,206/ 6,484	31% 1,683/ 5,383	-3% -523/ -1101	56% 2,506/ 4,466
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$23,792	\$28,234	\$28,606	\$26,691	\$26,691	\$25,812	-\$879	\$30,004
Actual/Projected Cost Per...	\$11,560	\$12,969	\$11,200	\$12,099	\$12,099	\$11,972	-\$127	\$11,972
Comments	The denominator in 2009 includes a "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. In 2010, the denominator for the percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned is a combination of the permits in "unprocessed" status at the end of the previous fiscal year plus the permits scheduled to expire in the target fiscal year.							
Percent of range improvements completed as planned. [SP]	104% 489/ 469	63% 297/ 469	109% 536/ 488	90% 439/ 488	90% 439/ 488	95% 476/ 488	+5%	95% 467/ 488

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Rangeland Management Program major components include land health evaluations; grazing management, including 10 year permit renewal; grazing administration, including annual billings, inspection and compliance, and data management and reporting; invasive species and noxious weed management; and rangeland improvement projects and treatments. Livestock grazing 10 year permit renewal is the program's highest priority, with an emphasis for processing the most environmentally sensitive permits first.

Critical Factors

Critical factors affecting the Rangeland Management Program include:

- New fire regimes, invasive species, and urbanization have impacted long-term vegetation management goals and objectives.
- Ecological change in the West has shifted management efforts from restoring degraded land to one of conserving lands with proper functioning ecosystems.
- Changing and competing public demands as well as complex documenting processes challenge on-the-ground management and environmental reviews.

- Natural resource, social and economic baseline data, as well as follow-up monitoring data in order to more effectively renew grazing permits.
- Loss of BLM's Categorical Exclusion (CX) for helping to process grazing permits where land health standards are being met and where no changes to terms and conditions are proposed.

Means and Strategies

The Rangeland Management Program's means and strategies to achieve land use plan resource condition goals and objectives are:

- Conduct eco-regional assessments to identify conservation, development, and restoration opportunities. These strategies will help guide where land health evaluations will be conducted;
- Conduct interdisciplinary land health evaluations on a watershed or landscape level areas;
- Categorize allotments based on environmental needs and management sensitivities and prioritize processing of livestock grazing permit renewal on allotments meeting those criteria;
- Utilize Resource Management Plan's and larger scale NEPA documents as much as possible for permit renewal;
- Continue implementation of the Vegetation Management Treatment EIS and ER (Environmental Report) to control and manage vegetation, noxious weeds and invasive species.
- Deploy and fully implement the National Invasive Species Information Management System (NISIMS) data management systems.
- Enhance data management systems to better support management needs and provide for public disclosure;
- Work with USGS to capture electronically all historic land treatments and results;
- Use riparian areas and a systematic uplands monitoring protocol to enhance BLM's effectiveness; and

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

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

- BLM enters into cooperative agreements and issues rangeland improvement permits with permittees/leasees to construct projects using Range Improvement Fund monies; (see the Range Improvement Fund section for additional information)
- Weed management often occurs in partnership with County, State, and other Federal agencies as well as local groups through Coordinated Weed Management Areas (CWMA). These involve cost-share funding, in-kind-labor or volunteer work.



Figure 1- Student Volunteer on thistle control project in Utah

Demands, Trends and Resources

The following are demands, trends, and resource challenges BLM faces in the Rangeland Management program:

- Demands include: conducting livestock grazing in a manner to protect and provide for other values, and controlling invasive and noxious weeds to maintain ecological integrity.
- Complexity of processing permits has increased due to increased litigation and mitigation, changing NEPA requirements, climate change, drought, fire and other multiple-use public land challenges.
- Approximately 4,300 expired permits have not been processed at the end of FY 2009 and an additional 3,549 permits are scheduled to expire in FY 2010 and 2011. Many of the 4,300 expired permits that need to be processed were processed in the past, but existing NEPA is inadequate, or conditions have changed since they were processed. In addition, about 750 permits are issued based on transfers of grazing preference each year, resulting in a total of about 8,600 permits that need to be processed in 2010 and 2011. BLM has been processing about 2,200 permits per year.



Figure 2: *Proper livestock grazing management on public rangelands to maintain and improve land health is an achievable objective.*

Accomplishments

Chart 1 below illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those which have been renewed in accordance with General Provisional language included in the Appropriations Acts. In Chart 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.

Chart 1

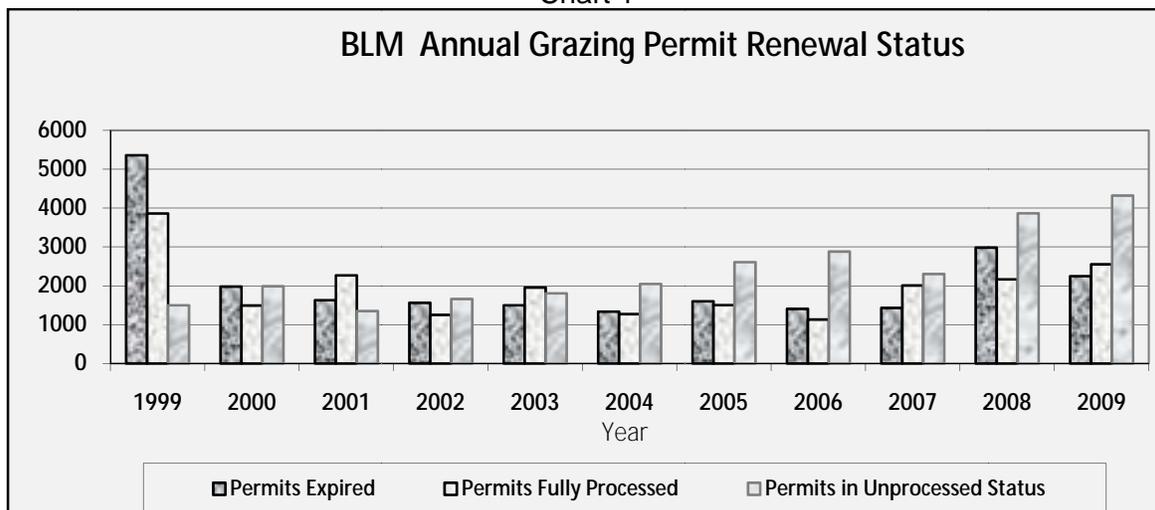
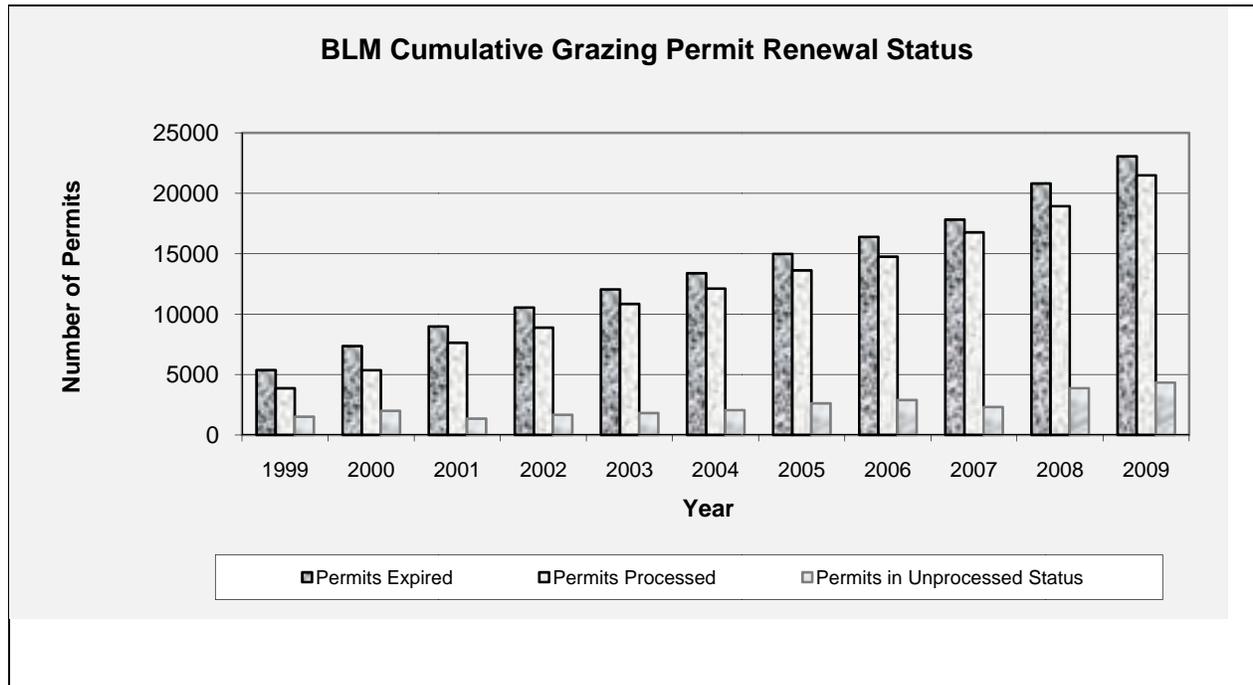


Chart 2



For the past decade, BLM’s goal has been to complete the legal and regulatory requirements for all permits that expired between 1999 and 2009. BLM processed 90 percent of the grazing permits that expired between 1999 and 2009. The congressional permit renewal language continues to be critical to BLM and enables an environmental strategy to processing permits, thus helping to stabilize western rural communities whose economies rely on livestock grazing.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Permit renewal procedures have and will continue to be improved by prioritizing allotments based on environmental sensitivities and with better-tiered NEPA processes. 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 may be time-consuming in the short-term but produce long-term land health benefits. Focusing on the most environmentally sensitive allotments will increase attention on land health assessments and quantitative data collection; improve the usefulness of both the RMP/EIS and site-specific NEPA analyses; and result in grazing management decisions guiding land health solutions for the future.



Figure 3: Yellow Star thistle has invaded into Broad fruit Mariposa Lily habitat, a rare plant species in Idaho.

Range Management work planned in 2011 includes:

- Issuing 1,683 permits and leases
- Conducting 1,467 land health evaluations
- Monitoring 2,514 allotments
- Inspecting 4,110 allotments
- Conducting shrub/grass vegetation treatments on 96,760 acres
- Constructing 116 shrub/grass/PJ projects
- Monitoring shrub/grass vegetation treatments on 65,000 acres.

Weed Management and Invasive Species Program

The following describes the Weed and Invasive Species Management aspects of the BLM's Rangeland Management program:

- Invasive species impacts are an ongoing threat being introduced and spreading onto BLM lands throughout the West.
- BLM to prioritize and expand ongoing early detection and rapid response systems (EDRR) and implement EDRR in areas where the BLM faces invasive species that once were limited in their expansion and/or previously unknown to the west.
- Partners are crucial for the BLM to succeed in detecting, controlling and managing noxious weeds and other invasive species, For example, Partners Against Weeds Action Plan (PAW) and the Invasive Species Management plan emphasizes three areas of: education, inventory, and control. of noxious and invasive weeds and other invasive species such as viruses, pathogens, aquatic species

Weed management work planned in 2011 includes:

- Conducting weed and invasive species inventories on 5,200,000 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).



Figure 4: Salt Cedar is an invasive plant that uses large amounts of water, resulting in the loss of wildlife habitat.

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.

IMPACTS OF INFESTATION

More than 25 million acres of non-native grasses such as annual brome species (red brome, Downey brome or cheatgrass) infest the Western public lands and continue to threaten fire-adapted ecosystems that impact critical habitat for sage grouse and other threatened plant and animal species. Leafy spurge, a native of Eurasia has already caused significant problems by invading grazing lands for livestock, reducing rangeland productivity and plant diversity, degrading wildlife habitat, displacing sensitive species, and drastically reducing land values. Habitat occupied by leafy spurge has doubled in acreage every ten years since the early 1900s and is expanding beyond its foothold in the western United States.

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. [SP]	103% 2,565/ 2,479	79% 2058/ 2,600	84% 2177/ 2,600	35% 2,015/ 5,835	44% 2,554/ 5,835	34% 2,206/ 6,484	31% 1,683/ 5,383	-3% -523/ -1101	56% 2,506/ 4,466
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$21,027	\$23,792	\$28,234	\$26,117	\$28,606	\$26,691	\$25,812	-\$879	\$30,004
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per permit or lease (in dollars)</i>	\$8,198	\$11,560	\$12,969	\$12,961	\$11,200	\$12,099	\$11,972	-\$127	\$11,972
Comments:	The denominator in 2009 includes a "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. In 2010, the denominator for the percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned is a combination of the permits in "unprocessed" status at the end of the previous fiscal year plus the permits scheduled to expire in the target fiscal year.								
Cost per grazing permit/lease for processing and issuing grazing permits/leases. [SP]	\$4,956	\$5,178	\$5,374	\$5,374	\$4,219	\$5,400	\$10,000	+\$4,600	\$10,000
Average time (average reduction, number of days) for processing and issuance of grazing permits and leases (lower number is good). [SP]	204	116	94	94	91	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	104% 489/ 469	63% 297/ 469	85% 414/ 488	109% 536/ 488	90% 439/ 488	90% 439/ 488	0%	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% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	57% 147,253,000/ 256M	58% 147,325,000/ 253M	59% 149,325,000/ 253M	59% 152,192,000/ 253M	0%	60% 154,192,000/ 253M
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$55,546	\$66,319	\$59,222	\$75,536	\$87,653	+\$12,117	\$87,653
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.38	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$0.58	+\$0.08	\$0.57

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Comments:</i>	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$2,000,000 for the New Energy Frontier Initiative which will result in the monitoring of 439 air quality and climatological parameters. 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>	Land 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%. Cost shown represents the inventory and monitoring needed to determine desired condition.								
Percent of baseline acres infested with <u>invasive plant species</u> that are controlled. (SP)	1.0% 310,332/ 35,763,000	1.0% 338,585 35,000 000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 436,698/ 35,000,000	1.2% 411,388 35,762,000	1.2% 411,388 35,762,000	1.2% 411,888 35,762,000	0%	1.3% 437,698/ 35,000,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$4,991	\$5,720	\$7,435	\$6,183	\$6,958	\$6,284	\$7,759	+\$1,475	\$7,759
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$16	\$17	\$17	\$14	\$17	\$14	\$18	+\$4	\$18
<i>Comments:</i>	The increase in 2011 is due to increase cost for labor and materials.								
<i>Contributing Programs</i>	Land Resources provides 72% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Burned Area Rehabilitation, 9%; O&C Resources Management, 5%; Challenge Cost Share, 5%; and 9% Other Subactivities.								
Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases (number)	2,410	2,927	3,039	3,684	4,098	3,245	1,683	-1,562	1,900
Evaluate Rangeland Health (number)	1,408	1,586	1,570	1,460	1,396	1,484	1,467	-17	1,500
Monitor Grazing Allotments (number)	2,683	3,037	3,156	2,512	2,934	2,534	2,514	-20	2,600
Inspect Allotments for Grazing (number)	4,102	4,717	4,409	3,607	8,182	4,110	4,110	0	4,200
Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (acres)	75,406	42,424	158,718	99,229	152,797	96,760	96,760	0	100,000
Construct Shrub/Grass/PJProjects	173	143	143	125	157	116	116	0	116
Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (acres)	83,682	13,550	16,225	67,440	67,430	65,000	65,000	0	65,000

RANGELAND MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Inventory for Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious weeds (acres).	6,409,245	6,903,116	6,725,578	5,839,334	6,399,017	5,200,000	5,200,000	0	5,200,000
Apply Weed Treatments (acres).	135,787	231,727	260,957	229,304	257,455	240,000	240,000	0	240,000
Evaluate Weed Treatments (acres).	278,351	236,000	327,476	215,666	299,990	240,000	240,000	0	240,000

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forestry Management (\$000)	10,086	10,543	-85	-592	9,866	-677
FTE	80	77	0	0	77	0
Other Major Resources:						
SCDF: Timber Contract Expense (5500)	79	100			100	0
POF: Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery (5900)	3,929	4,308			4,308	0
Transfer: USFS Forest Pest Control (9620)	452	822			822	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
FORVIS: 010-04-01-02-02-0437-00	85	95			100	+5
TSIS: 010-04-01-03-02-0440-00	155	130			427	+297

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$156,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Forestry Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FT E
Program Changes:		
• Reprogramming (Headwaters funding)	-492	0
• Reduce Base Funding	-100	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-592	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Public Domain Forest Management program is \$9,866,000 and 77 FTE, program change of -\$592,000 from the 2010 enacted level.

Reprogramming for Headwaters Reduction (-\$492,000) – In 2011, the Public Domain Forest Management program will be redirecting \$492,000 in base funding upon an internal reprogramming to other subactivities which over paid for the 2009 NLCS reprogramming.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$100,000) – The budget reduces funding for PD forestry activities by \$100,000.

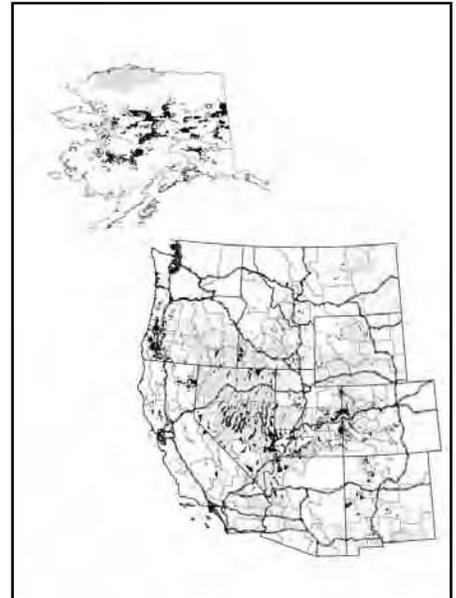
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Public Domain Forest Management program has been focusing on meeting the forest restoration goals and objectives of the “*Forests, Our Growing Legacy*”, the Healthy Forests Restoration Act, and integration and leveraging our efforts with the hazardous fuels reduction needs within the wildland urban interface of the Wildland Fire management program.

Program Components

The Public Domain Forest Management program is responsible for:

- **Implementing forest restoration** projects that improve forest health and resilience to enable the forests to better withstand disturbances from wildfires, insects, disease and Climate Adaptation Initiative at the landscape scale.
- **Salvaging dead and dying timber** to promote forest health and reduce hazardous fuels, while considering wildlife habitats, watershed health, soil stability, and local economic opportunities.
- **Providing personal use and/or commercial opportunities** for vegetative products from forests and woodlands.
- **Maintaining an inventory** of the 66 million acres of forest and woodland resources of the Public Lands.



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 wood product utilizing facilities have closed.
- Loss of infrastructure in the contracting community, fluctuations in the housing markets, and increased transportation costs affect BLM’s ability to sell timber, utilize the byproducts of treatments, and complete treatments.
- Projects can also be delayed due to weather and/or severe or extreme fire conditions.
- Forests and woodlands can benefit from restoration treatments to thin overly dense stands of trees to make them more resistant to insect and disease outbreaks and catastrophic wildfires.
- Typically, there is a time lag between funded activities and actual ground accomplishments. For example, many of the treatments are conducted through three year contracts and purchaser/contractors often delay implementation to reflect changing market conditions for forest products. Stewardship contracts can last up to ten years so accomplishments are spread over the decade following funding depending on when bid items are completed. Many PD forestry projects mingle funding from both Public Domain Forest Management program subactivity and Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund subactivity.

Means and Strategies

The Public Domain Forest Management program has been exploring new processes to increase program efficiency.

- 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,
- Use emerging technologies to more effectively conduct forest treatments.
- Striving to maintain a high level of partnerships with states, tribes and nongovernmental organizations such as the Society of American Foresters, American Forests, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and others.
- Integrating with Healthy Landscapes, Climate Change Adaptation Initiative and other programs and emphasis areas.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

Program funding for the Public Domain Forest Management program is used to accomplish the following priorities:

- The program received increased funding from 2003 to 2007 and has since declined as Administrative priorities have changed.
- Implementing forest restoration projects at the landscape scale to improve forest resiliency to disturbances from wildfires, insects, and disease.
- Salvaging dead and dying timber in areas with hazardous fuels, considering wildlife habitats, watershed health, soil stability, and local economic opportunities.
- Providing personal use and/ or commercial opportunities for vegetative products from forests and woodlands.
- The program leverages appropriated funding with Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Funding, USDA Forest Health Protection funding, and is using stewardship contracting authority to increase program accomplishments and meet Bureau goals.
- Providing support to the Healthy Landscapes program in accordance with the program allocation and available funding.

Accomplishments

The 2010 Enacted level is \$10,543,000 and 77 FTE. This figure was a \$301,000 increase from the 2009 Enacted level. Due to a technical one time reprogramming of \$492,000 however, the total funds actually available to support the Division of Forests and Woodlands workload was 10,051,000. Additionally, due to the reduced market capacity, and a change in reporting of convertible forest products such as firewood from board foot volume offered, to tons of biomass offered, the program will:

- Restore 21,235 forested acres and treat 1500 acres thru sales.
- Offer 30 MMBF of timber and other forest products volume.
- Offer 120,000 tons of biomass volume for energy and other uses



Biomass from BLM restoration treatment in the Alturas Field Office, California BLM

Success Story: For the last several years, the BLM in Northern California has been steadily increasing the volume of biomass sold off of timbersales, and stewardship contracts. The biomass market in Northern California is thriving with changes in markets for all forest products and has increased the sales from approximately 10,000 tons a few years ago to greater than 40,000 tons in 2009. In some locations such as Northern California, the biomass market has remained strong, while the sawlog market has been in a downward trend.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the program will be performing the following:

- Treat 11,500 acres for forest restoration and treat an additional 1,500 acres for growth enhancement and forestry improvements.
- Offer 30 MMBF of timber and other forest products.
- Offer 120,000 tons of biomass.

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP)	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	57% 147,253,000/ 256M	58% 147,325,000/ 253M	59% 149,325,000/ 253M	59% 152,192,000/ 253M	0%	60% 154,192,000/ 253M
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$55,546	\$66,319	\$59,222	\$75,536	\$87,653	+\$12,117	\$87,653
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.38	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$0.58	+\$0.08	\$0.57
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$2,000,000 for the New Energy Frontier Initiative which will result in the monitoring of 439 air quality and climatological parameters. In 2010, an increase of \$9,300,000 for the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative resulted in 120,000,000 acres of regional assessments and 3,000,000 acres of treatment monitoring. 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.								
Contributing Programs:	Land Resources provide 76% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: Wildlife Management, 5%; O&C Resources Management, 8%; Contributed Funds/Reimbursable, 2%; and Other Subactivities, 9%. Cost shown represents the inventory and monitoring needed to determine desired condition.								
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C /MMBF) (SP)	243	255	292	287	270	260	215	-45	215
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,423	\$1,438	\$1,924	\$1,951	\$1,774	\$1,986	\$2,027	+41	\$2,027
Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)	\$5,856	\$5,639	\$6,588	\$6,798	\$6,570	\$6,920	\$7,344	+424	\$7,344
Comments:	In 2011, this measure reflects a decrease of \$5,000,000 in the O&C accounts; which, when combined with the anticipated reductions in funding available from the Timber Sale Pipeline fund, results in a decrease in performance in 2011 and beyond. Also in 2010, fuel wood will be computed in tons which contributes to biomass and will no longer be included in total board foot volume (MMBF). This result in a decrease in the overall board foot volume target and a corresponding increase in the biomass target, i.e., the public domain board foot volume is reduced by 10MMBF for total of 30MMBF.								
Contributing Programs:	In 2011, the Public Domain portion of the target is 30 MMBF, the O&C portion is 185 (142 ASQ, 43 Non- ASQ) for a total Bureau-wide of 215 MMBF.								
Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	\$135	\$190	\$181	\$190	\$228	\$190	\$200	+\$10	\$200

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Volume of wood products offered (biomass for energy) consistent with applicable management plans. (Bur) (Tons)	122,000	100,752	109,345	55,000	103,300	120,000	100,000	-20,000	120,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$109	\$340	\$117	\$2,264	\$118	\$119	+\$1	\$119
Actual/Projected Cost per ton (in dollars)	\$0	\$1	\$3	\$2	\$22	\$2	\$1	\$0	\$1
Comments:	In 2010, cord wood will be computed in tons which contribute to biomass and will no longer be included in total board foot volume (MMBF). The result is an additional 30,000 tons shown in the 2010 target of 120,000 tons for biomass. No cost data was collected prior to 2007.								
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/PA)	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	950,157	850,000	700,000	-150,000	700,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$144,808	\$122,316	\$134,563	+\$12,247	\$134,563
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$129	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$152	\$91	\$96	+\$5	\$96
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$11,241,000 which will result in 49,628 upland acres restored or enhanced and the development of 28 strategies/activity plans. The increase includes: \$5,222,000 for Recreation Management which will result in 20 OHV activity plans; \$2,260,000 for the Climate Change Adaptation Initiative which will result in the development of 8 adaptive strategies, and 26,300 acres of shrub/grass treatments; \$1,000,000 for the 21st Century Youth Conservation Corps which will result in 3,300 acres of shrub/grass treatments; \$400,000 for the California Desert Conservation Area which will result in 10,000 acres of shrub/grass treatments and 960 acres of roads and trails decommissioned; \$2,048,000 for Wilderness Management which will result in 4,250 weed treatments, 103 acres of shrub grass projects constructed, and 448 acres of roads and trails decommissioned; \$61,000 for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas which will result in 2,257 acres of weed treatments; and \$250,000 for Threatened and Endangered Species Management which will result in 2,000 acres of shrub/grass treatments, and 10 acres of shrub/grass projects constructed. In 2010, BLM restored or enhanced of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also included an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which resulted 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.								

PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview										
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012	
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forest Management provides 3 % of the results of this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 45 % of the Public Domain Forest Management appropriation.									
Manage Forest and Woodland Commercial Sales (acres).	2,992	756	3,064	2,080	2,423	1,500	1,500	0	1,500	
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres).	10,845	11,668	4,427	5,167	7,944	6,000	4,200	-1,800	4,200	
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (acres).	7,118	3,330	4,059	**1831	3,399	4,000	1,900	-2,100	1,900	
Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF)										
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Sales (acres specific to FEHRF funding on PD lands not included above).	N/A	N/A	N/A	9,872	11,990	7,090	3,000	-4,090	3,000	
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (acres specific to FEHRF funding on PD lands not included above).	N/A	N/A	N/A	5,358	3,167	4,145	2,400	-1,745	2,400	
<p>In 2011, an internal shift of \$472,000 from Public Domain Forest Management to back fill behind the NLCS reprogramming will result in 600 fewer acres of restoration through sales, and 300 fewer acres of restoration through development. In 2009, approximately 2,000 acres of restoration work was transferred from Public Domain Forestry to the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. In 2006 and 2007, the restore workloads include accomplishments funded by both Public Domain Forestry and the Forest Ecosystem Health Restoration Fund (FEHRF). In 2008, FEHRF is shown in a separate table. The FEHRF targets are based on anticipated funding levels in the revolving account, not the President's budget. The FEHRF available funding will be reduced 42% in 2010 and 50% in 2011 due to poor lumber markets in 2009.</p>										

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Riparian Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Riparian Management (\$000)	21,935	22,718	-211	+125	22,632	-86
FTE	176	176	0	+2	178	+2
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$192K due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Riparian Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reprogramming (Headwaters funding)	+325	+2
• Reduce Base Funding	-200	
TOTAL, Program Changes	+125	+2

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY2011 budget request for the Riparian Management program is \$22,632,000, a program change of \$125,000 and +2 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Reprogramming for Headwaters Reduction (\$325,000/+2 FTE) – In 2011, the BLM is requesting a reprogramming of \$325,000 and + 2 FTE from the Public Domain and Forestry program for the Headwaters initiative to the Riparian Management program.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$200,000) – The budget reduces funding for lower-priority riparian management activities by \$200,000. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Riparian Management program by focusing on the highest priority work and implementing program efficiencies where possible.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out- years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Number of <u>DOI riparian</u> (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	601	767	779	650	650	788	+138	550
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$4,715	\$7,867	\$6,745	\$7,429	\$7,429	\$8,000	+\$844	\$7,429
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>	\$7,844	\$10,257	\$9	\$13,507	\$13,507	\$10,152	+\$338	\$13,507
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes shift in base funding of \$250,000 for Wild and Scenic River Management which will result in 38 riparian (stream/shoreline) miles restored or enhanced. 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 <u>DOI wetland</u> acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (Bur/PART)	11,290	10,156	16,122	11,025	11,025	11,025	+525	11,025
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$13,235	\$14,343	\$11,396	\$14,652	\$14,652	\$14,816	+\$164	\$14,652
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$1,172	\$1,412	\$1	\$1,329	\$1,329	\$1,344	-\$47	\$1,329
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes \$105,000 for the Youth In Natural Resources 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 16,122,000 wetland acres meeting desired condition in 2009.							
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	228	393	371	200	200	175	-25	150
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (number).	145	197	177	180	180	175	-5	125
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat (acres).	12,592	11,447	10,746	11,275	11,275	15,000	+3,725	20,000
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	2,197	2,089	2,382	1,950	1,950	2,750	+800	4,000

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

- The management for Riparian program RMPs is evaluating the riparian objectives in the Resource Management Plan, documenting the actions taken to achieve those objectives, and validating the effectiveness of those actions through riparian monitoring.
- The Riparian program is an interdisciplinary program and actively develops projects and engages in inventory, monitoring and assessment efforts with Rangeland, Wildlife, Fisheries, Threatened and Endangered Species, Forestry, Soil, Water and Air Management, and Wild Horse and Burro programs and the National Landscape and Conservation System. The activities of this interdisciplinary program are evaluated and the results determine whether significant progress is being made toward achieving riparian condition goals identified in the RMPs. Progress toward meeting condition goals is a Bureau performance measure.



Riparian project to restore and protect brood rearing habitat for sage grouse, a USFWS candidate species and a BLM sensitive species.

Critical Factors

There are a number of external factors impacting the riparian program that require management to reallocate resources and reevaluate management priorities. Some factors that will have long standing impacts are:

- Changing climate and its potential to affect rainfall and runoff patterns, plant communities, and watershed functions are a challenge.
- Increasing water demands and potential impact on stream flow, wetlands, and seeps and springs caused by changes in land use. These changes place increased workload on monitoring and adaptive management strategies.
- Development of public lands for renewable and non-renewable energy and mineral resources which often requires mitigation efforts to offset fragmentation and or loss of habitat.
- Spread of invasive terrestrial and aquatic species requiring additional monitoring and treatment to prevent degradation of functioning ecosystems and native plant and animal communities.
- Urban growth and increasing public use of riparian/wetlands areas requires additional monitoring to detect degradation and to prioritize restoration activities.
- Effects of catastrophic wildfire activity and the resulting workload to stabilize and rehabilitate burned areas.

Means and Strategies

The Riparian Program is implementing and developing a number of activities to help the BLM manage riparian resources in light of the conditions identified above. Some of these activities are the result of responses received from a voluntary field questionnaire while other efforts are being implemented to align the BLM-wide. Some examples are:

- The performance measure, 1.1.01 reports on the percentage of riparian resources at Proper Functioning Condition which is the minimum goal set by Resource Management Plans. This measure is a direct reflection on the effectiveness of management actions as determined by assessing and monitoring riparian areas.
- Working with the Rapid Ecoregional Assessment (REA) process to identify riparian areas for conservation and restoration
- Coordinating riparian restoration with Step-down Strategies developed from the REA and Healthy Landscapes focal areas
- Working with diverse stakeholders to improve riparian resources across jurisdictional boundaries through the interagency Creeks and Communities Strategy
- Designing and developing a national database to capture, analyze and report on the condition of riparian resources
- Increasing efforts to assess, monitor, and report on riparian/wetland conditions and the effectiveness of management decisions
- Use the riparian goals and objectives from the RMPs as an indicator of the effectiveness of the riparian resources program
- Restoring high value riparian/wetland areas that are functioning at risk
- Protecting ecologically diverse and important plant and animal communities
- Working to educate youth about the importance and complexity of riparian resources



Riparian project for habitat augmentation to support recovery efforts for two populations of federally listed endangered species and two additional BLM sensitive species.

The Riparian Program will continue to implement the Interagency Creeks and Community Strategy and increase the utilization of the National Riparian Service Team to meet the increasingly complex demands on this program. The Program will also implement guidance for assessing and reporting Proper Functioning Condition trends to improve the defensibility of our data.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Riparian Program will continue to work closely with the Treasured Landscapes program, and the Assessment, Inventory and Monitoring, Climate Change Adaption, and Rapid Ecoregional Assessments strategies. All of these strategies incorporate riparian resources as essential habitat and as an indicator of ecosystem health. The Riparian Program continues to direct funds for on-the-ground project work. The Riparian program also has a strong

relationship with diverse groups for project development and funding participation, including:

- National Fish and Wildlife Foundation grants
- Local Conservation Districts, Natural Resource Conservation Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, Trout Unlimited, The Nature Conservancy, and other Non-governmental Organizations
- Other BLM programs such as Fisheries Management, Soil, Water, and Air Management, Rangeland Management, and Public Domain Forest Management

Demands, Trends and Resources

- Demand for use of the riparian resources in the arid West continues to grow as does the litigation challenging BLM decisions relating to this resource. There is good indication that the demand will continue to increase in light of changing climate, increased water use, public land development for energy and non-renewable resources, invasive species, and increasing recreational use. Although the trend in riparian resource condition has continued to improve, the need for restoration and protection is growing as habitat loss has increased the number of sensitive species and their respective habitat requirements. Many of these sensitive species like sage grouse, cutthroat trout, bullhead trout, warm water aquatic species, and salmonids, have a critical nexus with riparian resources.

Accomplishments

- 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 and wetland acres that have achieved desired condition. The Riparian program also reports on stream/shoreline miles of and wetland acres resorted to the condition identified in management plans. Additionally, the Riparian program inventories, monitors, and applies treatments to stream/shoreline miles and wetland acres.
- The Riparian program is the major support for the interagency National Riparian Service Team (NRST) which strives for consistency in assessing and monitoring riparian resources within the BLM and across multiple Federal and state agencies. The NRST is also the primary provider for collaborative stakeholder engagement to address water and riparian conflicts in the arid West in an effort to avoid costly litigation.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Riparian Program work planned in 2011 includes:

- Inventory on 2,000 acres a decrease of 25 acres from 2010
- Inventory of 1,000 miles of streams and riparian areas
- Applying treatments on 175 miles of stream and riparian areas
- Constructing 175 lake, wetland, stream and riparian projects a decrease of 5 from 2010
- Monitoring 15,000 acres of lake and wetland habitat an increase of 3,725 from 2010
- Monitoring 2,750 miles of stream and riparian habitat, an increase of 800 from 2010

The BLM will focus funding in 2011 to improve riparian decisions through:

- Deploy a standard field office geodatabase and begin conversion of legacy PFC data
- Validate resource condition through interdisciplinary assessments
- Monitor resources at risk to determine trends
- Monitor management decisions to evaluate the effectiveness of our decisions

New program emphasis areas will be:

- Determine business requirements for PFC and monitoring data
- Developing a sample framework for monitoring riparian condition

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of DOI stream/shoreline miles that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	90% 128,829/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	90% 128,310/ 143,290	91% 130,146/ 143,290	85% 131,976/ 154,976	85% 131,976/ 154,976	+0%	85% 131,976/ 154,976
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$19,775	\$20,738	\$21,788	\$22,409	\$21,018	\$22,523	\$22,887	+\$114	\$22,523
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>	\$154	\$162	\$170	\$175	\$0	\$175	\$177	+\$0	\$173
<i>Comments:</i>	Inventory and monitoring provides information to focus treatments in high priority areas and has allowed the BLM to maintain desired condition on 85% of stream/shoreline miles with an increase of 481 miles achieving desired condition over 2006. Results reflect the cumulative effects of drought, wildland fire activity and wild horse and burro management areas not meeting objectives. Multi-year interdisciplinary efforts to increase land health treatments, the ecoregion assessments for climate change impacts, and the increased capability to gather and remove Wild Horses and Burros, will improve results beginning in 2010. BLM-minimum desired condition for riparian areas is achieving proper functioning condition (PFC) and functioning at risk with an upward trend. The denominator change in DOI stream/shoreline miles in 2010 is the result of Oregon's effort to update and validate stream miles. Most of these miles are in the unknown category for condition rating but in many cases information regarding the condition is known but has not been correlated to a stream reach. This situation will be resolved over the next few years.								
<i>Contributing Programs</i>	Land Resources provide 47% of the results of this measure. Other contributors include: Wildlife and Fisheries Management, 29%; O&C Resources, 12%; Contributed Funds, 7%; Challenge Cost Share, 3%; and Other Subactivities, 2%.								
Percent of DOI acres that have achieved desired conditions where condition is known and as specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	48% 123,952,644/ 258M	52% 135,410,846/ 258M	57% 145,082,806/ 256M	57% 147,253,000/ 256M	58% 147,325,000/ 253M	59% 149,325,000/ 253M	59% 152,192,000/ 256M	0%	60% 154,192,000/ 256M
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$74,005	\$59,709	\$55,546	\$66,319	\$59,222	\$75,536	\$87,653	+\$12,117	\$87,653
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$0.60	\$0.44	\$0.38	\$0.42	\$0.00	\$0.50	\$0.58	+\$0.08	\$0.57
<i>Comments:</i>	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$2,000,000 for the New Energy Frontier Initiative in the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity, which will result in the monitoring of 439 air quality and climatological parameters. In 2010, an increase of \$9,300,000 for the Climate Change Initiative resulted in 120,000,000 acres of regional assessments and 3,000,000 acres of treatment monitoring. 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 2008 Public Land Statistics.								

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Contributing Programs</i>	Land 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%. Cost shown represents the inventory and monitoring needed to determine desired condition.								
Number of <u>DOI riparian</u> (stream/shoreline) miles restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	770	601	767	500	779	650	788	+138	550
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$6,989	\$4,715	\$7,867	\$6,585	\$6,745	\$7,429	\$8,000	+\$844	\$7,429
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>	\$9,076	\$7,844	\$10,257	\$13,169	\$9	\$13,507	\$10,152	+\$338	\$13,507
<i>Comments:</i>	In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$700,000 for the Global Climate Change Adaptation Initiative, which resulted 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 resulted 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>	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 <u>DOI wetland</u> acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (Bur/PART)	8,366	11,290	10,156	10,500	16,122	11,025	11,025	+525	11,025
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$11,424	\$13,235	\$14,343	\$14,488	\$11,396	\$14,652	\$14,816	+\$164	\$14,652
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$1,366	\$1,172	\$1,412	\$1,376	\$1	\$1,329	\$1,344	-\$47	\$1,329
<i>Comments:</i>	In 2011, this measure includes \$105,000 for the Youth In Natural Resources 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 16,122,000 wetland acres meeting desired condition in 2009.								
Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas (acres)	5,367	5,623	4,736	1,463	3,445	2,000	2,000	0	1,500
Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas (miles)	3,867	1,742	1,579	875	1,227	1,000	1,000	0	750
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	560	228	393	238	371	200	175	-25	150

RIPARIAN MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects (number).	289	145	197	156	177	180	175	-5	125
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat (acres).	12,035	12,592	11,447	12,067	10,746	11,275	15,000	+3,725	20,000
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	2,623	2,197	2,089	1,711	2,382	1,950	2,750	+800	4,000

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Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management
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	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Cultural Resources Management (\$000)	15,618	16,131	-195	+800	16,736	+605
FTE	113	115	0	6	121	+6
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$148,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Cultural Resources Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reprogramming (Antiquities Act)	+400	+3
• Program Increase	+400	+3
TOTAL, Program Changes	+800	+6

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Cultural Resources Management is \$16,736,000 and 121 FTE, a program change of +\$800,000 and +6 FTE from the 2010 enacted level.

Reprogramming for Antiquities Act (\$400,000/+3 FTE) – The Bureau proposes a reprogramming of \$400,000 from the Recreation Resources Management program to the Cultural Resources Management program. Since 2007, the BLM has been annually reprogramming \$400,000 internally from the Recreation Recourses Management program to the Cultural Resources Management program to support Antiquities Act work that emphasizes collaborating with individual State tourism departments and gateway communities to develop and implement heritage tourism activities. In recognition of the importance of continuing the Cultural Resources Management work that stems from the Antiquities Act of 1906, the BLM proposes to make the change permanent.

General Program Increase for Highest Priority Work (\$400,000/+3 FTE) – In 2011, the BLM is proposing a \$400,000 increase to do the following: conduct social landscape assessments and inventories - that will result in the development of management strategies tailored to cultural-social needs and address them through land use changes and on-the-ground projects.

To improve the government-to-government relationship with tribes by continuing to repatriate

Native American remains and objects; curate artifacts, and develop reports for Assistant U.S. attorneys from the Four Corners Archaeological Resources Protection Act investigation; and provide support for specific activities stemming from the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Management Act.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out- years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of archaeological sites on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	83% 44,911/ 54,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 48,980/ 58,837	83% 49,828/ 60,337	83% 49,828/ 60,337	83% 51,123/ 61,837	0%	83% 53,663/ 64,837
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$13,522	\$15,269	\$17,845	\$16,329	\$16,329	\$21,358	+\$5,029	\$21,358
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per archaeological site (in dollars)</i>	\$301	\$321	\$364	\$328	\$328	\$418	+\$90	\$398
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes a general program increase of \$400,000 from the 2010 Enacted. The increase will fund inventory for treasured landscapes; it will also support increasing responsibilities for government-to-government tribal consultation, repatriation of Native American remains and objects under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and on-going investigations and reports in compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act; and specific mandates from the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Management Act. Cost shown includes archaeological and paleontological workloads.							
Percent of historic structures on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	48% 158/ 326	50% 182/ 362	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	49% 192/ 390	49% 197/ 400	0%	49% 202/ 410
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$3,425	\$3,316	\$3,814	\$3,706	\$3,706	\$3,835	+\$129	\$3,835
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per archaeological site (in dollars)</i>	\$21,676	\$18,217	\$20,397	\$19,301	\$19,301	\$19,467	+\$166	\$18,985
Comments:	In 2011, 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.							
Restore and Protect Cultural/Paleontology Properties (number).	461	1,106	268	285	285	285	0	285
Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities (number).	3,579	3,366	3,274	2,600	2,600	2,600	0	2,600

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Cultural Resources Management program is responsible for the protection of the largest, most diverse, and scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical, and world-class paleontological resources on public lands. The program consists of the following elements:

- Protecting, stabilizing, restoring, and interpreting important cultural and historical properties, and paleontological localities, and maintaining museum collections and documentation associated with the heritage resources.
- Conducting tribal consultation concerning the potential effects for traditional tribal activities or places of special meaning by proposed actions on the BLM land. The BLM consults with Indian tribes and Alaska Native governments on a regular basis, concerning proposed actions that may harm or destroy a property of cultural or religious significance.
- Enhancing and developing partnership, volunteer, and youth opportunities to promote public investment in management of the Nation's heritage resources.

The BLM has inventoried 20.3 million acres for cultural resources, 8 percent of the BLM's surface.
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Critical Factors

The BLM's Cultural Resource Management program has the following challenges and opportunities:

- *Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) discoveries.* Discoveries of Native American human remains on public lands are increasing due to increased use and development of public lands as well as increased natural erosional processes due in part to effects of climate change. Decisions involving the treatment of these sites and remains are very sensitive, and NAGPRA requires full consultation with interested Indian tribes. Comprehensive agreements are important tools that promote collaboration between the BLM and tribes on these issues.
- *Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) Enforcement.* Continued inter-directorate coordination between the Office of Law Enforcement and Security and the Cultural Resource Management program is critical to curbing criminal acts prohibited by the ARPA and NAGPRA. Ongoing investigations continue to result in successful prosecutions of violators. Respectful and timely return of Native American human remains, funerary objects, and sacred objects provides some restitution for the damage to Native American burial sites. Curation and interpretation of non-NAGPRA artifacts enhances public awareness programs about the protections of sites, while providing opportunity for the public to engage with archaeology through volunteer experiences and interpreted exhibitions.
- *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.* With the passage of the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act, what was once policy are now statutory mandates for on-the-ground management related to preservation and protection of paleontological resources, casual collecting, permitting, inventory and monitoring, public awareness and education, law enforcement (fossil theft and vandalism), and curation of paleontological resources from public lands.

- *National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) Section 106 casework.* Section 106 of the NHPA requires the BLM to take into account the effects of its actions on historic properties and provide the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation with a reasonable opportunity to comment. Annually, BLM specialists review more than 13,000 land use undertakings for their potential effect on properties listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
- *Museum collections.* The BLM is responsible for vast museum collections. These treasured resources include important early collections resulting from research permitted on the public lands prior to the 1970s under authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906. Their presence is still being identified in museums. BLM also experiences the ongoing steady growth of new BLM collections, as the impacts on cultural sites and paleontological localities by proposed land development activities are mitigated.
- *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.* The BLM collaborates with the State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs) in the western states to streamline NHPA compliance requirements and automate cultural resource spatial records.

Means and Strategies

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

- Continuing the BLM's national Programmatic Agreement with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) as the primary mechanism for streamlining the NHPA Section 106 review process.
- Continuing and expanding agreements with western SHPOs as part of the 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;
- BLM volunteers and partners make contributions (valued at \$2 to \$3 million annually) and supplement the proactive cultural resources work; and
- Using new technologies to input and retrieve automated cultural resources 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.

Use of Performance and Cost Integration

Cost management data from 2004 to 2009 indicates that the Cultural Resource Management program continues to be efficient in leveraging dollars with partners and using volunteers to maximize appropriated funding. Using volunteers and partners in addition to program staff for four separate actions – conducting inventories, recordation, stabilization, and monitoring for cultural resources – resulted in declining unit costs. For example, in 2004, the unit cost for heritage resource stabilization was \$8,711 per resource, and in 2008, the unit cost was \$2,618 per resource even though actual costs of supplies and labor increased due to inflation. In 2011, a significant amount of funding will be lost due to the elimination of the Challenge Cost Share Program, who contributed a 2:1 match on federal funding to preserve and protect heritage resources.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

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

Demands, 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 renewable energy and energy exploration and development activities have increased demands for the Cultural Resource Management program to provide Section 106 clearance.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the program will be emphasizing a more effective government-to-government relationship with tribes; continuing to repatriate Native American remains and objects, curating artifacts, and developing reports for Assistant U.S. attorneys from the Four Corners Archaeological Resources Protection Act investigation; and providing support for specific mandates stemming from the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act.

In 2011, the Cultural Resource Management program will:

- Conduct geospatial characterization of priority heritage focal areas and inventory within the areas of Utah, Arizona, and New Mexico.
- Continue to inventory, repatriate and transfer custody of Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act items;
- Continue to prepare reports for Assistant U.S. Attorneys for multiple grand jury sessions for violations under the Archaeological Resources Protection Act and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act;
- Support the curation of the BLM collections recovered from Archaeological Resources Protection Act investigations;
- Continue to account for and protect museum collections in non-Federal repositories, and facilitate use for public educational programs and scientific research;
- Hire two additional permanent positions in Utah and Montana to support the requirements of the enactment of the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act requires BLM to:
 - Inventory and monitor paleontological localities and designate Potential Fossil Yield Classification areas in support of casual collecting activities, planning efforts, and mitigation assessment for renewable energy projects;
 - Issue paleontological resources use permits for high priority research areas; and,
 - Provide assistance to law enforcement with high priority fossil theft cases.

- Protect, inventory, and monitor heritage resources within Owyhee Wilderness lands in Idaho recently designated by the 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act. In 2010, the Cultural Resource Management program is using the \$500,000 Appropriations increase to protect, inventory, and monitor heritage resources within six states that had wilderness lands designated by the 2009 Omnibus Public Land Management Act. In 2011, the Cultural Resource Management program will focus \$500,000 in base funding in Idaho to coordinate with BLM activities in the Wilderness program, which is proposing a \$1.3 million increase for wilderness lands recently designated and can use that funding for the other wilderness areas in other states.

- Inventory, assess, and develop management strategies for treasured social landscapes on BLM managed lands;

- Restore and protect 285 cultural/paleontological properties;
- Monitor 2,600 cultural properties and paleontological properties;
- Sustain existing volunteer Site Steward programs, and expand Site Steward programs across the West in collaboration with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and SHPO;
- 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 SHPOs to streamline procedural requirements;
- Maintain the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and BLM liaison to expedite review of compliance cases, especially pertaining to renewable energy and tribal consultation; and
- Continue the 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	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of archaeological sites on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	82% 41,860/ 50,865	83% 44,911/ 54,273	83% 47,537/ 57,273	83% 48,559/ 58,837	83% 48,980/ 58,837	83% 49,828/ 60,337	83% 51,123/ 61,837	0%	83% 53,663/ 64,837
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$13,408	\$13,522	\$15,269	\$16,069	\$17,845	\$16,329	\$21,358	+\$5,029	\$21,358
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per archaeological site (in dollars)</i>	\$320	\$301	\$321	\$347	\$364	\$328	\$418	+\$90	\$398
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes a general program increase of \$400,000 from the 2010 Enacted. The increase will fund inventory for treasured landscapes; it will also support increasing responsibilities for government-to-government tribal consultation, repatriation of Native American remains and objects under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and on-going investigations and reports in compliance with the Archaeological Resources Protection Act; and specific mandates from the Paleontological Resources Preservation subtitle of the 2009 Omnibus Public Lands Management Act. Cost shown includes archaeological and paleontological workloads. Archaeological sites are added to BLM inventory each year which changes the numerator and the denominator.								
Percent of historic structures on BLM inventory in good condition (SP)	new measure	48% 158/ 326	50% 182/ 362	49% 187/ 380	49% 187/ 380	49% 192/ 390	49% 197/ 400	0%	49% 202/ 410
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	0	\$3,425	\$3,316	\$3,577	\$3,814	\$3,706	\$3,835	+\$129	\$3,835
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per historic structure (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$21,676	\$18,217	\$19,127	\$20,397	\$19,301	\$19,467	+\$166	\$18,985
Comments:	In 2011, 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.								
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>	\$336	\$826	\$730	\$655	\$1,222	\$657	\$659	+\$2	\$659
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per collection (in dollars)</i>	\$111,911	\$275,540	\$243,325	\$218,437	\$407	\$219,091	\$219,667	+\$576	\$219,667
Percent of paleontological localities in DOI inventory in good condition. (SP)	98% 14,980/ 15,351	97% 18,652/ 19,134	88% 19,421/ 22,000	95% 19,421/ 20,337	96% 19,421/ 20,337	95% 19,471/ 20,437	95% 19,521/ 20,537	0%	95% 19,571/ 20,637
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.								

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Inventory Cultural and Paleontological Resources (acres).	47,554	52,735	75,271	50,075	68,503	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).	315	461	1,106	261	268	285	285	0	285
Monitor Cultural Properties and Paleontology Localities (number).	3,332	3,579	3,366	2,536	3,274	2,600	2,600	0	2,600

Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Management
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	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wild Horse & Burro (\$000)	49,913	63,986	-265	+12,000	75,721	+11,735
FTE	147	152	0	+5	157	+5
Other Major Resources:						
SCDF: Adopt-A-Horse Program (52xx)	433	375			375	0
Transfer: USFS Wild Horses ((9830)	1,500	1,500			1,500	0
						0
Major Program IT Investments:						
WHBPS: 010-04-01-03-01-0427-00	360	360			378	+18

* The 2009 Actual column includes an increase of \$9,300,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Wild Horse and Burro Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Program Increase	+12,000	+5
TOTAL, Program Changes	+12,000	+5

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 Wild Horse and Burro (WHB) Management Program budget request is \$75,721,000 and 157 FTE, a program change of +\$12,000,000 and +5 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted.

Wild Horse and Burro Management Program Increase (+12,000,000 / +5 FTE Positions)

The increase will enhance application of fertility control for the reduction of population growth rates, which in turn will also reduce the number of animals placed in holding, and to care for unadopted animals which are estimated to number 45,955 by the end of FY 2011. Holding costs for these unadopted animals in FY 2011 are expected to be approximately \$47.8 million. These costs will equate to over 63 percent of the program's budget in FY 2011. The Secretary's wild horse and burro management initiative helps address the increases in holding costs.

Secretary's Wild Horse and Burro Initiative

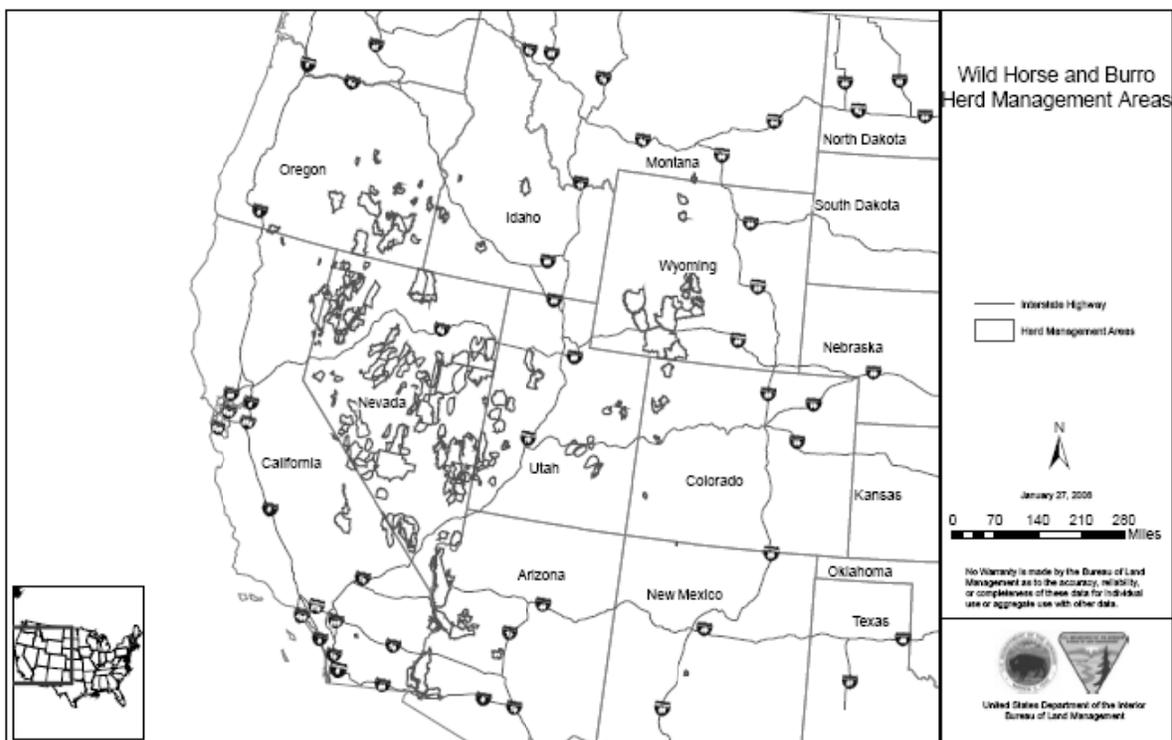
In keeping with its mandate to manage and protect wild horses and burros, protect the rangeland from the impacts of overpopulation, and respond to the findings and recommendations of a 2009 Government Accountability Office report (GAO-09-77), all

described in more detail below, on October 7, 2009 Secretary Salazar announced a new initiative to redirect the wild horse and burro program and put it on a sustainable track.

The 2011 budget request will allow the BLM to begin implementing the actions outlined in the Secretary's initiative. The initiative calls for a national solution to wild horse management issues, which have been a traditionally Western concern, and lays out three strategies to protect, manage, and honor these living legends. These strategies call for managing sustainable herds on western rangelands, establishing new preserves primarily in the Midwest and East for horses that must be removed from western rangelands, and special designations for selected treasured herds in the west.

Managing Sustainable Herds on Western Rangelands

Central to the Secretary's Initiative is applying new strategies aimed at balancing wild horse and burro population growth rates with public adoption demand, thus minimizing the number of animals that must be removed from the range and placed in expensive short-term holding facilities.



Fertility Control on Mares

In cooperation with its partner, the Humane Society of the United States, the BLM has contracted with the United States Geological Survey to research and develop the fertility control drug Porcine Zona Pellucida (PZP). To date, the research studies show this drug to be effective in preventing pregnancy in wild mares. Though not yet published, preliminary results in the McCullough Peaks Herd Management Area indicate that PZP reduced the foaling rate in untreated mares from 80.0 percent to 28.0 percent in mares who were treated in 2006; in 2007 from 83.3 percent to 38.2 percent; and in 2008 from 69.0 percent to 29.0 percent.

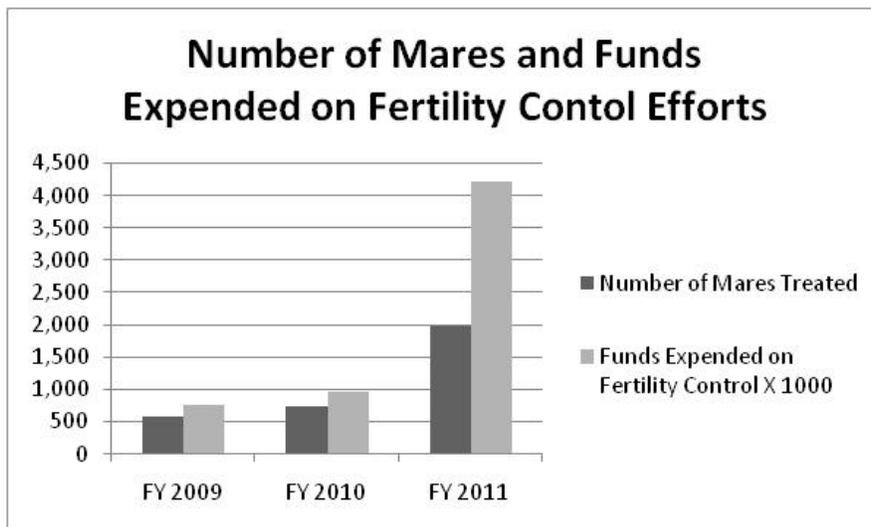
The Secretary’s initiative proposes a more aggressive use of this drug to slow the population growth rate in the wild herds currently occupying Western rangelands. Because gathers are typically only 80 percent to 90 percent efficient, often times too few animals can be captured to both reduce population appropriate management levels and treat and release a significant number of mares. To effectively reduce population growth, 70 percent to 90 percent of breeding age mares in a herd must be treated.

In FY 2011 the BLM will begin a program of gathering herds already at or near the appropriate management level to apply the drug to wild mares and return them to the range. Thus, BLM will gather about 2,500 additional animals under this scenario and apply the fertility control to about 1,990 mares. The term appropriate management level means the population level where the wild horses and burros are in ecological balance with their habitat. In addition to applying fertility control, the sex ratios in the herds will be skewed in favor of male horses. Both fertility control and sex ratio skewing are strategies to slow population growth.

In addition, BLM will continue gathering overpopulated herds (not yet at appropriate management levels) for removal, to treat as many mares as possible with the fertility control drug and then released back on to the range. The following table and chart shows that as the BLM implements the Secretary’s initiative, the program will increase its use of the fertility control drug and decrease the need for placing additional animals in holding.

Number of Mares Treated with Fertility Control			
	FY 2009	FY 2010	FY 2011
Gathers to Achieve AML / Slow Population Growth with Fertility Control	588	750	750
* Fertility Control Gathers	0	0	1,240
Total Mares Treated	588	750	1,990
Total Fertility Costs (\$000)	\$769	\$981	\$4,224

* Fertility control will be applied to Herd Management Areas that have already achieved appropriate management levels. Animals are gathered, fertility control applied, and the animals released.



In addition to applying fertility control to assist in slowing population growth rates on Western public rangelands, the BLM will also implement the following actions:

- o the active management of sex ratios on the range (skewed in favor of stallions to reduce the annual number of foal births);

- and the introduction of non-reproducing herds of geldings in some of the BLM's existing Herd Management Areas in 10 Western states. The new strategies would also include placing more animals into private care.

Preserves

The Secretary's initiative also proposes the designation of a new wild horse preserve with the acquisition of acres on the productive grasslands in the Midwestern or Eastern areas of the country. Given limits on forage and water in the West because of persistent drought and catastrophic wildfire, any Midwestern or Eastern lands acquired by the BLM and/or its partners would provide an excellent opportunity to showcase these historic animals with the potential for boosting eco-tourism in rural communities. The wild horses placed in the preserve would be non-reproducing.

The Secretary is proposing to manage the new preserves either directly by the BLM or through cooperative agreements between the BLM and private non-profit organizations or other partners to reduce the agency's off-the-range holding costs. BLM-owned preserves will be operated by the BLM, or through cooperative agreements between BLM and partners. In addition to the \$12.0 million request for program increase in FY 2011, the BLM's Land Acquisition Program budget request includes a total of \$42.5 million for the acquisition of lands for a wild horse preserve. A preserve will differ from a contracted long-term holding facility in that it would be managed and operated by the BLM or an agency partner through a cooperative agreement, and would be open to the public creating opportunities for viewing, tourism and education. The preserve is similar to a contracted long-term holding facility in that both serve as pastures providing life-time care for unadopted animals. Currently long-term holding facilities are on private ranch lands secured through contracts.

Treasured Herds

Lastly, the BLM will showcase certain herds on public lands in the West that deserve recognition with Secretarial or possibly congressional designations. These designations would highlight the special qualities of America's wild horses while generating eco-tourism for nearby rural communities.

The overall objective of the Secretary's initiative is to ensure the health of the public lands so that the species that depend on them – including wild horses and burros – can thrive. Toward that end, the Secretary's proposals would put the national WHB Management Program on a sustainable course.

The proposed funding will also support the hiring of 5 new FTE's including 2 specialists in Nevada, 2 specialists in Oregon, and 1 specialist in Idaho. These new positions will be responsible for herd management activities such as population inventory; fertility control and other population management actions that will include conducting removal operations to achieve appropriate management levels; administering adoptions and sale of excess animals; and the care of animals in holding that are not adopted or sold.

The BLM's goal is to achieve appropriate management levels of about 26,600 wild horses and burros on public rangelands in the near future. Achieving appropriate management levels, along with implementing additional management actions to slow population growth, will enable the Bureau to balance the annual number of animals removed from the range with the number of animals expected to be adopted annually in future years.

The BLM will also make every effort to increase the number of animals placed in good homes through the adoption program by increasing the program's marketing efforts that will offer incentives to encourage sales and adoptions; and continue its partnership with the Mustang Heritage Foundation.

Appropriations language is included in the BLM Budget to authorize the purchase of land for horse preserves and provide BLM with the authority to manage them. Other aspects of the Secretary's Wild Horse and Burro Initiative will require authorizing legislation. The Secretary's initiative will bring the reproduction and replacement rate of wild horses into closer alignment with the number adopted out each year, eliminating the need for any additional holding facilities in the near future.

Protecting and Managing Wild Horses and Burros

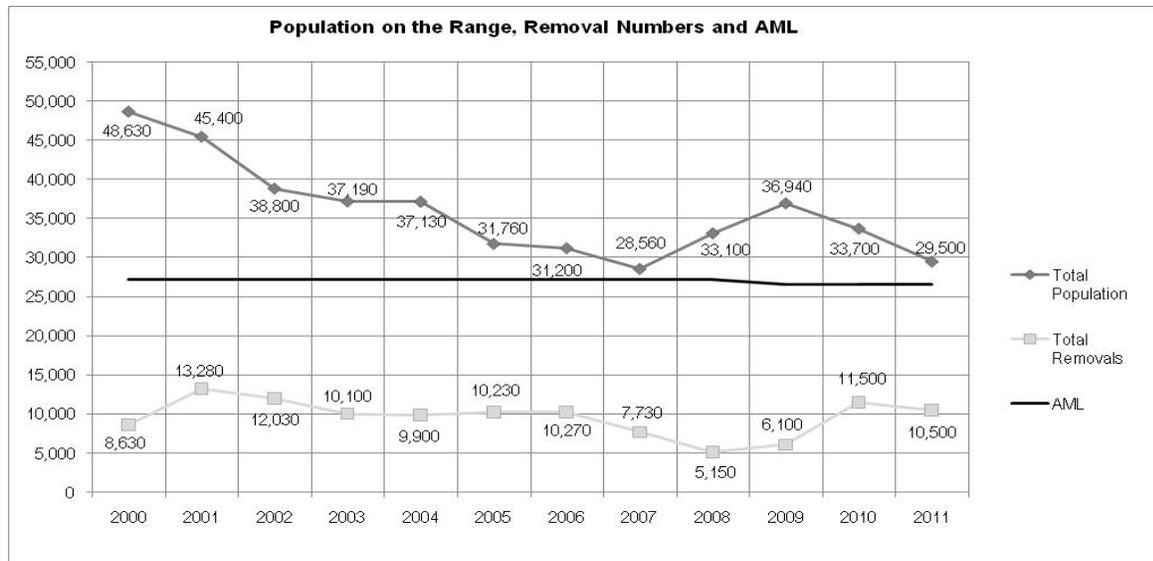
Under the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, the BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros that roam Western public rangelands. The BLM manages these historic animals as part of its overall multiple-use mission.

When Congress passed the 1971 law, it found that wild horses and burros – designated as “living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West” – were “fast disappearing from the American scene” because of their lack of legal protection. Now, nearly 40 years after that landmark law was enacted, these special animals are experiencing robust population growth under Federal protection. In fact, wild horse and burro herds, which have virtually no natural predators, grow at a rate of about 20 percent a year.

Impacts from Overpopulated Herds

Because herds can double in size about every four years, the BLM must take measures to slow population growth rates through fertility control and other strategies. Still thousands of wild horses and burros must be removed from the range each year to protect public rangelands from the environmental impacts of herd overpopulation and in response to rangeland conditions. Currently, the Western rangeland free-roaming population of 37,000 wild horses and burros exceeds by about 10,000 the number the BLM has determined can exist in balance with other public rangeland resources and uses. It is estimated the current population of wild horses will decrease to a population on the range of approximately 29,500 by FY 2011 through BLMs planned gathers, a level of almost 20,000 fewer animals than were on the range in FY 2000. The graph below reflects the February populations of wild horses and burros that are estimated on February 28 of each year, rather than on September 30, which precedes the foaling period in horses.

The need to manage populations is fully recognized by Congress in the 1971 law. Section 1333 of the law mandates that once the Secretary of the Interior “determines...on the basis of all information currently available to him, that an overpopulation exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” It also provides for controlling populations by sterilization or other options, thus authorizing the use fertility control drugs and sex ratio adjustments.



Note: The total population numbers are a result from the February census conducted annually.

Government Accountability Office Finding: “Critical Crossroads”

When excess horses and burros are removed, the BLM feeds and cares for these animals in short-term corrals and long-term pastures while trying to place as many as possible into private care through adoptions or sales. Since 1971, the Bureau has adopted out nearly 225,000 wild horses and burros.

While the BLM is working hard to boost adoptions, the public’s demand for adoptable wild horses has declined sharply in recent years (down from approximately 5,700 in FY 2005 to 3,500 in FY 2009), leaving more than 39,500 horses and burros in corrals and pastures that must be kept operating at an annual cost of \$35.9 million as of FY 2010. This figure, which is rising as the number of animals in holding increases, resulted in 70 percent of the program’s enacted funding level (\$40.6 million) in FY 2009. This necessitated a reprogramming of \$9.3 million to the Wild Horse and Burro Management Program, resulting in a 2009 actual spending level of \$49.9 million. Animals in holding, it should be noted, retain their “wild” status and remain under the protection of the BLM, which does not sell or send any horses or burros to slaughter.

The Government Accountability Office (GAO) reviewed BLM’s wild horse and burro program in FY 2009 (GAO-09-77). The GAO found that while BLM has made progress toward establishing and achieving appropriate management levels, one of the vital challenges BLM faces is the limited options for dealing with unadoptable animals. Thus, GAO made 5 recommendations: (1) finalize and issue the new Wild Horse and Burro Program Handbook to standardize how appropriate management levels is to be established; (2) improve the accuracy of population estimates; (3) provide information on the treatment of animals to the public; (4) develop alternatives for long-term holding facilities and seek legislative changes if necessary; and (5) discuss with Congress ways to comply with provisions of the act that require destruction or sale without limitation of unadopted horses. The BLM accepted the recommendations, and has implemented all but the first recommendation. The FY 2011 budget increase will provide the funding necessary to continue implementation of the GAO’s recommendations.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas: Cumulative percent of number of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	44% 78/ 180	66% 119/ 180	66% 119/ 180	71% 128/ 180	+5%	85%
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$47,797	\$50,660	\$57,406	\$78,980	\$79,245	\$91,245	+\$12,000	\$91,245
Actual/Projected Cost Per Herd Management Area (in dollars)	\$364,861	\$464,771	\$736,000	\$663,697	\$665,924	\$712,851	+\$46,927	\$596,895
Comments	<p>In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$12,000,000 which will result in a 5% improvement, or an additional 9 Herd Management Areas (HMAs) achieving appropriate management levels. The 2011 increase allows the Wild Horse & Burro (WHB) Program to apply a greater number of fertility control treatments, gather and hold additional horses, and continue adoption events. In 2010, the BLM received \$63.9 million in direct appropriations for the WHB Program, an increase of \$26,528,000 which allowed the WHB Program to gather and hold 11,500 additional horses which resulted in a 22% improvement in HMAs meeting objectives of FY 2009. The actual performance measure cost includes: direct and indirect appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. The HMA number has been reduced from 199 to 180. Smaller HMAs has been combined to facilitate efficiencies in management. Note: FY 2010 Budget Justifications state that smaller HMAs in BLM Nevada was combined to form larger complexes, and this change would reduce the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. The planned change of 188 was actually reduced to 180 HMAs in 2009.</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 2011 at the 2010 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: Out-year performance beyond 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. 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 WHB Management Program is responsible for:

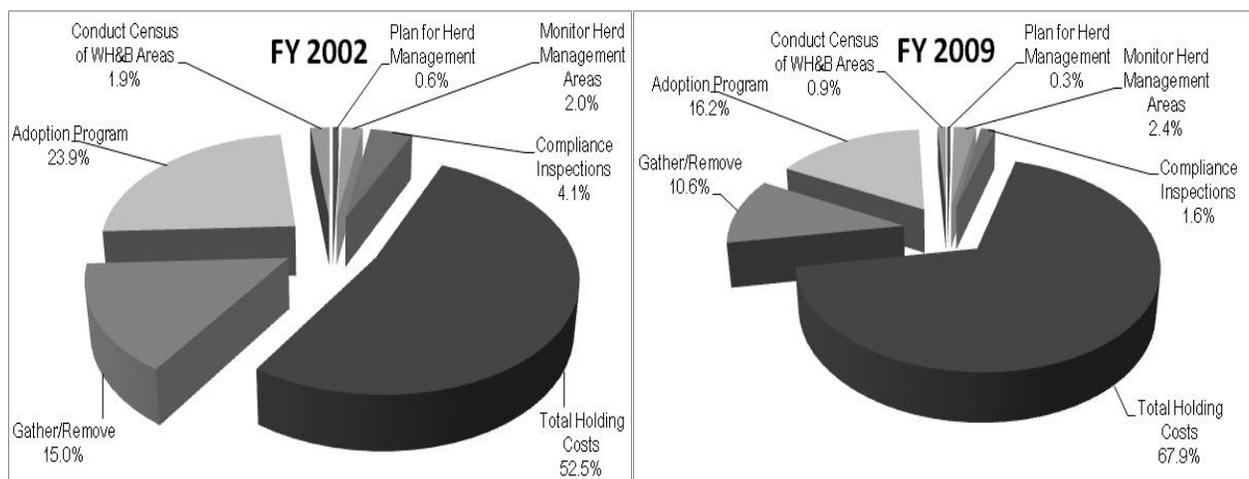
- Implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971, which requires the protection, management, and control of wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands.
- Maintaining a current inventory of wild free-roaming horses and burros on prescribed Herd Management Areas.

- Establishing appropriate management levels 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.
- Determining whether AML should be achieved by removal or destruction of excess animals, or other options such as sterilization or natural controls on population levels.
- Maintaining healthy herds and healthy rangelands by continually removing excess animals and attempting to reduce population growth rates using other options such as fertility control.
- Assisting the United States Forest Service with operational aspects of wild horse and burro management on Forest Service Lands.

Critical Factors

Factors impacting performance include the following: expenses associated with the reduced public demand for horses (sale or adoption) and the costs to provide the animals with lifetime holding; fluctuating costs of hay and fuel; and emergency gathers.

Comparison of Wild Horse and Burro Costs

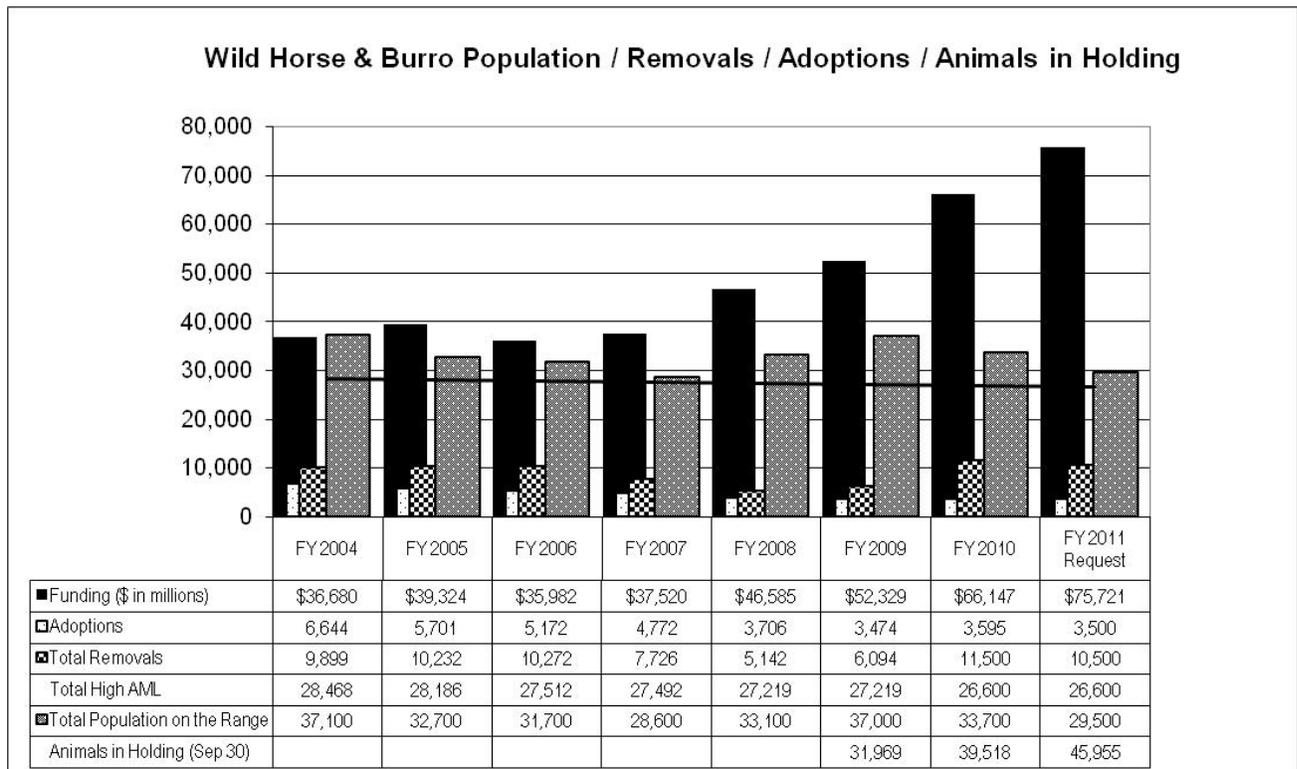


Note: The majority of program expenses are holding costs. Since 2002, holding costs have increased from 52.5 percent to 67.9 percent.

Adoptions and sales of wild horses have steadily declined (about 50 percent) from 7,630 animals placed in FY 2001 to 3,706 placed in FY 2008; adoptions are vital to assisting in diminishing the number of animals in holding as horses live approximately 30-years and the mortality rate in long-term holding is estimated to be 3 percent annually.

In FY 2009, the Bureau was able to acquire an additional 7,000 animal capacity in long-term holding, and have had a number of inquiries from landowners interested in providing this service. Historically, it has been easier for BLM to obtain long-term holding facility contracts when cattle prices are low. It is difficult to predict the availability of land for long-term holding and the Secretary’s initiative for the purchase of preserves will give the BLM greater flexibility by allowing for public access, an increase in educational and marketing opportunities, and the potential to increase tourism for nearby communities, and reduce holding costs through partnership preserves. The graph below illustrates the total number of animals on the range,

those removed from the range, the number of animals adopted, and the number of animals in a holding facility.



Note: Funding levels include appropriated funds, reimbursable funds, benefiting subactivities (prior years), and reprogrammings. Total High AML means the population level where the wild horses and burros are in ecological balance with their occupied habitat. Total Population on the Range is the number of animals after the annual census is conducted in February.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- **In FY 2009** – The population on the range increased to approximately 37,000 animals resulting in the need to request a reprogramming of \$9.3 million. The total program costs for this FY 2009 was \$52.4 million.
- **In FY 2010** – The enacted appropriation of \$63.986 million will enable BLM to conduct gathers and remove animals from the range to holding facilities, maintain the animals in holding, aggressively promote adoptions, fund herd management activities on the range for progress toward achieving appropriate management levels in the near future, meet holding and other fixed costs, and increase the application and implementation of sex ratio and fertility control.
- **In FY 2011** – The BLM will care for approximately 45,000 horses in holding facilities at a projected cost of \$47.8 million.
- The BLM partners with the United States Forest Service (USFS) to provide expertise and operating resources to gather wild horses and burros to meet the strategic goal of appropriate management levels. The USFS annually transfers funds to BLM, as authorized by Congress, to remove, prepare, hold and adopt excess horses and burros from National Forest System lands.

Other Partnerships and Funding Sources



The BLM provides trained mustangs for several programs including the Correctional Facilities to Federal government departments and agencies, such as the Border Patrol, at minimal cost to the taxpayers. These trained animals are also available for adoption.

The BLM uses innovative ways to boost the public's awareness of the adoption program, including media advertisements and public events. The program continues to grow its partnership with the Mustang Heritage Foundation, which is responsible for the "Extreme Mustang Makeover" and the "Trainer Incentive Program." The latter offers incentives to trainers who assist the BLM by gentling and adopting wild horses. The BLM will continue to partner with Take Pride in America® and the Ford Motor Co. to promote the "Save the Mustangs Fund," which funds private adoptions of older animals or animals that are not in the adoption pipeline.

Accomplishments

- In FY 2009, the population on the range increased to approximately 37,000 animals resulting in the need to request a reprogramming of \$9.3 million. The total program costs for this FY 2009 was \$52.4 million.
- In FY 2010, the BLM plans to remove 11,500 animals from the range and 3,595 adopted.
- In FY 2010, the BLM will issue new program guidance and policy for estimating wild horse population numbers.
- In fiscal years 2004 through 2009, the BLM applied fertility control on 2,396 mares in 76 Herd Management Areas. In FY 2010, 750 mares will receive fertility control treatments.
- Since the creation of the Extreme Mustang Makeover in 2007 by the Mustang Heritage Foundation, about 1,680 animals have been adopted and placed in homes because of this program and the recognition of the 'mustang' as a valuable and desirable animal. In collaboration with partners, more than eight events will occur in FY 2010.
- The Mustang Heritage Foundation continues to promote the Trainer Incentive Program utilizing notable horsemen/horsewomen to foster and train and directly adopt the animals. In September 2009, the Mustang Heritage Foundation partnered with BLM and several other organizations for the 1st National Wild Horse Adoption Day. Adoptions took place throughout the country in observance of this day and over 507 animals were adopted. Both organizations plan to annually host and celebrate National Wild Horse Adoption Day.
- In fiscal years 2001 through 2009, the BLM removed over 84,000 wild horses and burros from public lands and adopted over 51,000.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

A requested increase in funding from the FY 2010 enacted level, including \$12.0 million in the Wild Horse and Burro Management Program and \$42.5 million in the Land Acquisition account that performance in the subactivity will still include the following:

- In partnership with the Humane Society of the United States, reduce population growth by increasing fertility control of mares using Porcine Zona Pellucida (PZP) by way of gathers, treatments and releases; and adjusting the sex ratio of stallions through gathers, gelding and releases.
- Continue herd management activities, which include accelerating efforts toward achieving and maintaining wild horse and burro populations at appropriate management levels (AML) by gathering and removing the animals from the range.
- In February following the fall gather season, estimate the population of wild horses and burros on the range.
- Intensify research to acquire longer acting fertility control agents.
- Increase adoptions and sales through new policies and expanded partnerships that will include special events and showcases, virtual adoptions, and the trainer incentive programs. The program will continue working with partners to develop new marketing strategies and incentives.
- Initiate the implementation of a portion of the Secretary's Wild Horse Initiative, which involves the purchase of lands and the creation of wild horse preserves on productive grasslands of the Midwest or Eastern portion of the United States. Please refer to the Land Acquisition subactivity and the General Statement for more information.

WILD HORSE AND BURRO MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Wild Horse and Burro Management Areas: Cumulative percent of number of Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. (Bur)	72% 145/ 201	66% 131/ 199	55% 109/ 199	43% 85/ 199	44% 78/ 180	66% 119/ 180	71% 128/180	+5%	85% 153/ 180
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$44,543	\$47,797	\$50,660	\$52,452	\$57,406	\$78,980	\$91,325	+\$12,345	\$91,325
Actual/Projected Cost per Herd Management Area (in dollars)	\$307,195	\$364,861	\$464,771	\$538,654	\$736	\$724,587	\$652,321	-\$72,266	\$596,895
Comment:	<p>In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$12,000,000 which will result in a 5% improvement, or an additional 9 Herd Management Areas achieving appropriate management levels. The 2011 increase allows the Wild Horse & Burro program to gather and hold additional horses, and continue adoption events. 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 22% improvement in Herd Management Areas meeting objectives of FY 2009. In 2010, the BLM received \$63.9 million in direct appropriations for the WH&B program. The actual performance measure cost includes: direct and indirect appropriated funds; work done by reimbursable agreement, and available receipts. The Herd Management Area number has been reduced from 199 to 180. Smaller Herd Management Areas have been combined to facilitate efficiencies in management.</p> <p>Note: FY 2010 Budget Justifications state that smaller HMAs in BLM Nevada was combined to form larger complexes, and this change would reduce the denominator from 199 to 188 in 2009. The planned change of 188 was actually reduced to 180 HMAs in 2009.</p>								
Adopt Wild Horses and Burros (number).	5,790	4,920	3,739	3,325	3,398	3,595	3,500	-95	3,000
Long Term Hold Wild Horses and Burros (number feed days).	new in 2008	new in 2008	7,887,182	8,322,000	7,079,142	8,966,500	10,251,500	+1,285,000	10,610,700
Prepare/Hold Wild Horses and Burros (short term holding-number feed days).	9,566,927	10,416,712	3,332,207	3,681,050	3,710,077	3,710,435	5,601,230	+1,890,795	75,347,735
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)	9,310	6,420	5,221	5,500	5603	11,500	10,500	-1,000	13,100

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity		2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wildlife Mgt	\$	34,823	36,592	-251	-1,000	35,341	-1,251
	FTE	218	225	0	0	225	0
Fisheries Mgt	\$	13,302	13,765	-124	-125	13,516	-249
	FTE	98	98	0	0	98	0
Total Activity	\$	48,125	50,357	-375	-1,125	48,857	-1,500
	FTE	316	323	0	0	323	0

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$364,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

The 2011 budget request for the Wildlife and Fisheries Management activity is \$48,857,000 and 323 FTE, which represents a change of -\$1,500,000 from the 2010 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 Change Adaptation 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. 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's diverse land base includes over 117,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. Because of their isolation, BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats, which support many rare plant and animal communities.

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.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management Subactivity: Wildlife Management

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wildlife Management (\$000)	35,074	36,592	-251	-1,000	35,341	-1,251
FTE	218	225	0	0	225	0
Other Major Resources:						
Trust Funds - Sikes Act (7124)	145	204			204	0
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$251,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Wildlife Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-1,000	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1,000	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2010 budget request for the Wildlife Management program is \$35,341,000 and 225 FTE, a program change of -\$1,000,000 from the 2010 enacted level, and a decrease for DOI-wide changes of -\$251,000 from the 2010 enacted level.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$1,000,000) – The BLM proposes a reduction in lower priority wildlife management activities in order to focus on higher priority activities.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Over 3,000 species of wildlife occur on BLM's 253 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.

The BLM Wildlife Program is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving wildlife habitat as an integral part of BLM's multiple use mission and priorities which includes:

- 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 Healthy Landscapes program..

Critical Factors

- Wildlife habitat loss and fragmentation, due to both anthropogenic (e.g. urban expansion, energy development) and non-anthropogenic (drought, disease) factors, and exacerbated by the effects of climate change, are seemingly outpacing habitat restoration and enhancement activities, resulting in significant declines for some wildlife species.
- Authorization of land uses impacting wildlife habitat may significantly increase in conjunction with new energy initiatives.

Means and Strategies

- In 2009 and 2010, the BLM has undertaken several rapid ecoregional assessments to better address the management of wildlife and habitat resources at a scale equivalent to the intensified broad-scale land use pressures and associated stressors, including catastrophic wild fire and associated degradation and conversion of native vegetation communities, disease as well as the compounding effect of climate change.
- BLM is working to standardize and integrate data across landscapes and jurisdictions to gain a fuller understanding of changes to wildlife populations across geographic regions, and better coordinate actions to mitigate species decline.
- Once completed, rapid ecoregional assessments aid in identification of the highest priority areas for wildlife habitat protection and enhancement at an ecoregional scale consistent with the range and distribution of many wildlife species, transcending currently defined administrative boundaries.
- In 2010, the BLM identified the highest priority wildlife-related data layers needed. The first data layer initiated was a range-wide greater sage-grouse "key habitat" map, in coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies. While all BLM State Offices have identified "key" sage-grouse habitat, there is not consistency in the definition of "key habitat" or in the methodologies utilized to identify "key habitat". The sage-grouse "key habitat" map will be based upon a standardized methodology (adopted by the State fish and wildlife agencies) for identifying the highest priority areas for sage-grouse habitat protection that are necessary to ensure sustainable sage-grouse populations.
- The majority of species and habitats present on BLM lands do not occur exclusively on lands administered by the BLM. Additionally, BLM land ownership is not spatially contiguous, both at the regional and site scales. Therefore, BLM works closely with its partners across jurisdictional boundaries so that wildlife conservation measures applied on BLM lands are effective. The BLM currently has Memoranda of Understanding in place with the Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies (for sagebrush habitat management), the 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. For example, as a result of the aforementioned MOUs, the BLM has:

- Developed standardized regionally-specific habitat management guidelines for reptile and amphibian habitats that have been distributed to all BLM Field offices
 - Supported development and implementation of standardized avian monitoring protocols to ascertain population trends across jurisdictional boundaries
 - Established better coordination and collaboration with important partner organizations including Federal, State, and non-governmental organizations.
- Consistent with BLM policy direction, the BLM works closely with state fish and wildlife agencies on wildlife resource issues, in particular in support and implementation of State Wildlife Action Plans, which establish broader-scale wildlife priorities and identifies the species of greatest conservation need as well as the habitats necessary for their protection.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- Annually the Wildlife Program expends approximately 75 percent of received funding on “on-the-ground” vegetation treatments, habitat enhancement projects, and associated monitoring to restore wildlife habitat, and to confirm the effectiveness of management actions undertaken. The remaining 25% of received funding is spent primarily on inventory and planning activities.
- Much of the Wildlife Program work is accomplished through leveraging of additional dollars, equipment, and labor from Federal and non-Federal partners with shared wildlife-related objectives.

Demands, Trends and Resources

Anthropogenic (e.g. urban expansion, energy development) and non anthropogenic (drought, disease) driven landscape level changes on the public lands are seemingly out-pacing habitat restoration and enhancement activities.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- In 2009, just 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.
- BLM is providing policies and instructions to clarify the direction of the program, which aims to increase the number of species of management concern meeting or exceeding established objectives by at least one percent across the BLM in 2010 and 2011??.
- During 2010 and 2011 and in partnership with State fish and wildlife agencies, BLM will develop wildlife indicators that more accurately reflect the variety and condition of wildlife species and habitat across the system of public lands.
- BLM will Initiate compilation of existing wildlife data to regional-scale geospatial data layers (through data aggregation, edge mapping, etc.) such that data layers reflect the distribution and range of wildlife species, not resource area boundaries, promoting more effective wildlife habitat management within the context of other mandated land uses.

PLANT CONSERVATION PROGRAM

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

There are number of widely varying ecologies within the Bureau's 253 million acres of public land. These ecologies contain a diversity of native plant communities that provide the foundation for fish, wildlife and pollinator habitats that humans ultimately depend upon.

The BLM Plant Conservation Program is responsible for protecting, maintaining and restoring Western native plant communities on public lands. The program consists of the following elements:

- Identifying, evaluating, and protecting rare plants on public lands, including NLCS units.
- Understanding the effects of climate change on native plant species and native plant communities on public land.
- Developing genetically appropriate native plant materials for restoring and maintaining habitat for wildlife, fisheries, pollinators and endangered species
- Providing leadership and infrastructure on native plant materials development by coordinating with all BLM programs to ensure native plant material needs are met.
- Seed collection and curation.
- Seed storage.
- 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 priority focal areas.
- Enhancing partnerships and volunteer opportunities for plant conservation.

Critical Factors

- The effects of global climate change, drought, disease, catastrophic wildfire, and urban growth and development are altering native plant communities across the West. As rainfall and temperatures change, native plant species (and native plant communities) may not adapt as fast as the environment changes, thus affecting wildlife and other species' ability to survive.
- Native plant materials, like agronomic crops, take an average of 10-20 years to develop as consistent, reliable commercially available species.

Demands Trends and Resources

- BLM purchased 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 native seed is not available in the quantity and quality that the BLM needs to meet its multiple-use mandate.

Accomplishments Since 2001

- First program to coordinate native plant materials development on a national scale.
- Made over 9,000 collections of native seed since program's inception.
- Evaluated more than 3,327 taxa of forbs, grasses and shrubs.

- Coordinated 65 seed collecting teams across BLM and other Federal agency lands (FWS, ARS, DOD, FS, NPS, BOR), as well as private and non-federal lands.
- Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona - Established a Native Plant Materials Development Coordinating Office for the Colorado Plateau to develop an Interagency Colorado Plateau Native Plant Materials Strategy.
- Pacific Northwest- Cooperate with the USDA Forest Service Seed Extractory in Bend, OR to clean, test and distribute native seed collections.
- Nationwide- Development of protocols for movement of native plant materials.
- Collaborate with 10 western NRCS Plant Materials Centers.
- Idaho- Continue developing native seed through the Great Basin Native Plant Selection and Increase Project with over 25 partners covering 7 states.
- Support the Intertribal Nursery Council to ensure Native American participation in native plant materials development.
- Developed four training courses in native plant materials (seed collecting, seed processing, selecting native plants, and electronic field notes), held 32 sessions and trained over 1,700 people.
- Maintained and enhanced the Seeds of Success website (www.nps.gov/plants/sos) and database to manage and make available the information on native plant materials development, including collecting protocol, collection records, seed images, and germination protocols that have been developed for 1000 BLM species.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2010, BLM will: 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, and coordinate 70 nationwide wildland seed collection teams with BLM offices, other Federal and State agencies and botanic gardens across the country through Seeds of Success.

In 2011, BLM's Plant Conservation Program will continue to develop predictions of where rare plant species would move due to climatological changes using current locality information and various climate models. These predictions are critical as BLM plans for the conservation and maintenance of rare plant species under various climate scenarios.

The Plant Conservation Program will also continue to work with NatureServe in developing "vulnerability indices" for native plant species targeted for restoration use on public land. As climates change, some species will expand their ranges while others will contract. The challenge is predicting which species will expand and which will contract. Assessing priority restoration species will provide a means of dividing species into groups of relative risk to climate change, which will assist BLM in prioritizing native seed collections.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	39% 177/ 453	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	52% 312/ 595	0%	53% 314/ 595
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$43,303	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$39,842	\$51,049	\$51,307	+\$258	\$51,307
Actual/Projected Cost per population (in dollars)	\$0	\$244,652	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$130,204	\$164,674	\$164,446	-\$228	\$164,446
Comment:	The BLM continues to focus base funding 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. "Species of management concern" refers to invasive (harmful and non-native to the environment) species and desired condition would be accomplished by the eradication or reduction to a manageable level of invasive species.								
Program Contributors:	Wildlife and Threatened and Endangered Species Management provides 68% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: O&C Resources, 11%; Challenge Cost Share, 9%; Reimbursable and Contributed Funds, 6%; Land Resources, 2%; and Other Resources, 4%.								
Number of acres of habitat restored or enhanced that directly support ESA listed and Bureau sensitive species conservation or recovery. (SP/PART)	118,047	217,608	324,113	250,000	284,261	250,000	250,000	0	275,000
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).	9,490,879	8,492,223	5,317,172	4,798,104	4,789,748	4,700,000	4,700,000	0	4,700,000
Apply Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	73,857	195,666	280,112	252,071	188,467	252,000	210,000	-42,000	252,000
Construct Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	201	180	160	149	206	150	160	+10	150
Maintain Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	1,444	1,512	1,586	1,598	1,622	1,500	1,500	0	1,500
Implement Species Recovery/ Conservation Actions (number).	33	45	79	54	63	54	65	+11	54
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	12,552,630	7,310,338	5,884,516	5,503,045	5,978,944	5,500,000	5,500,000	0	5,500,000

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Monitor Species Populations (number).	2,821	2,950	3,625	3,288	4,024	3,200	4,000	+800	3,200
Monitor Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	33,909	113,379	96,219	104,688	110,512	104,000	110,000	+6,000	104,000

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Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Fisheries Management (\$000)	13,415	13,765	-124	-125	13,516	-249
FTE	98	98	0	0	98	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$113,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Fisheries Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-125	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-125	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Fisheries Management program is \$13,516,000 and 98 FTE, a program change of -\$125,000 and -1 FTE, and a DOI-wide changes decrease of -\$124,000 from the 2010 enacted level.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$125,000): The BLM will decrease funding for lower-priority Fisheries Management activities and will continue to maintain core functions in the Fisheries program by focusing on the highest priority work, while implementing program efficiencies where possible.

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 mitigation of actions affecting fish, other aquatic species, and their habitat are appropriate.
- 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 cooperation among federal, state, and local levels for planning and implementing mutually beneficial activities related to hunting, fishing, and shooting sports conducted on federal lands.
- Implementing stream and wetland conservation and restoration treatments in focused areas under the Healthy Landscapes program such as the Northern Great Basin.

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 it forces changes to the aquatic habitat on BLM lands. Specifically drought, changes in runoff and flow patterns, and the increasing risk of catastrophic wildfire individually and collectively impact aquatic resources. The effects of climate change place higher stress upon aquatic ecosystems in the arid west, and a greater focus on the conservation of these habitats will be essential for their long term persistence.
- The priority for development of renewable energy (hydropower, wind, solar, and geothermal) will place increasing demands on the fisheries workforce to ensure sites of high potential for development, and the transmission corridors linking these sites to the energy grid, are developed in a responsible manner consistent with the needs of aquatic resources.
- 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-passable culvert replacements. Culvert upgrades result in the reconnection of high quality habitat for numerous aquatic species. Culvert restorations are extremely efficient in that they result in the restoration of a large amount of habitat, while only resulting in a small construction footprint. Culvert fish passage projects have the ability to return fish to mature, functioning riparian and in-stream habitats.
- Addressing threats from failure of non-system roads. Catastrophic sediment inputs can result where historic, poorly planned roads made of soft fill material cannot pass the required amount of water downstream. Ponding occurs as the standing water upstream of the road overtops the road prism resulting in mass wasting, or catastrophic, erosion filling the downstream fish habitat with sediment.
- 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 by out-competing

the native fauna and have the potential to become the dominant member of the community offering little or no nutritional value to fishes. In addition, these aquatic invasive have the potential to clog reservoir water pipes that reduces needed downstream flow to communities and fowl recreational water craft through attachment to hulls and power equipment.

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 engages recreational users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders in the process of conservation. For example, the active participation in the National Fish Habitat Action Plan helps the Fisheries Program to better achieve its goal of improving, protecting and restoring aquatic resources for fish preservation and the experiences and opportunities the the public enjoys.
- The BLM Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy (AIM) allows the program to be more efficient in collecting, analyzing, and reporting data measuring 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 of BLM's Aquatic Monitoring Lab, a cooperative program with Utah State University, which provides field offices with baseline information needed to assess the condition and evaluate the 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, for example transwatershed diversions (piped water transfer from one drainage to another), and through fire suppression activities. These actions could result in the use of infected water in clean watersheds. The Fisheries program has recently become a member of the interagency Aquatic Nuisance Species Task Force. Membership will better assist program coordination because the BLM shares management authority of aquatic resources throughout the west, and because is a partner in the "Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!"

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- Approximately 34 percent of Fisheries funding (\$4.5 million) supports priority proactive fish habitat conservation in support of the National Fish Habitat Action Plan.

2011 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). 2011 will mark the first year in which the performance of each BLM State Fisheries Program will be evaluated against the NFHAP. The NFHAP is a key component in the Fisheries Program five

year Strategic Plan and will closely guide the program particularly with our aquatic habitat improvement program.

- Lake and wetland treatments will remain constant in 2011 from 2010 levels, with 1,429 acres treated.
- 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).
- Acres of habitat monitored (1,303), and species populations monitored (403) will decrease slightly from 2010.
- The percent of populations of species of management concern managed to desired condition will increase slightly (+1%) in 2011.

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	39% 177/ 453	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	52% 312/ 595	+1%	54% 322/ 595
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	N/A	\$43,303	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$39,842	\$51,049	\$51,307	+\$258	\$51,049
Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)	N/A	\$244,652	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$130,204	\$164,674	\$164,446	-\$1,310	\$158,537
Program Contributors:	Fisheries Management provides 7% of the results of this measure or the equivalent of 21 out of the 306 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/)	159	214	253	225	314	250	225	-25	325
Comment:	Restoring and enhancing miles of habitat is a vital step to achieving acres in desired condition. 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).	1,142	1,058	1,765	3,572	3,652	1,429	1,429	0	1,429
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (miles).	159	214	208	244	249	250	250	0	250
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (number).	91	110	98	106	100	94	94	0	94
Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (number).	250	254	256	281	257	275	275	0	275
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	25	51	68	67	96	62	62	0	62
Monitor Stream/Riparian Habitat (miles).	1,498	1,114	1,422	1,184	2,216	1,355	1,303	-52	1,303
Monitor Species Populations (number). *	460	444	496	525	926	421	403	-18	403
*This measure was modified in 2010 to change 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)									

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Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Threatened & Endangered Species (\$000)	21,574	22,612	-207	-385	22,020	-592
FTE	155	155	0	1	156	+1
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$139,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Threatened & Endangered Species Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reprogramming (Headwaters funding)	+115	+1
• Reduce Base Funding	-200	0
• Eliminate Red Band Trout and Salmon Earmark	-300	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-385	+1

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Threatened and Endangered Species Management program is \$22,020,000 and 156 FTE, a program change of -\$385,000 and +1 FTE, and an absorption of DOI-wide changes of -\$207,000 from the 2010 enacted level.

Reprogramming (Headwaters Funding) (+\$115,000, +1 FTE) – In 2011, BLM is proposing to permanently reprogram some Public Domain Forestry program funds to the Threatened and Endangered Species Management program. The reprogrammed funds would be used to fund work at the Headwaters NM/NCA that meet Threatened and Endangered Species program priorities.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$200,000) –The BLM proposes a \$200,000 base program reduction in lower priority T&E work. BLM also will promote efficiencies where possible.

Elimination of the Red Band Trout and Salmon Earmark (-\$300,000) – In 2010, Congress provided an additional \$300,000 to fund red band trout and salmon habitat assessment and restoration work in Nevada with Trout Unlimited. The 2011 budget proposes eliminating this earmark in order to address higher priorities.

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 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 metapopulation scale, regardless of administrative jurisdiction lines. 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. However, while partner involvement provides opportunities for leveraging of funding and expertise to achieve species recovery, it also substantially increases the complexity of program implementation.

Means and Strategies

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

- The Climate Change Adaptation Initiative and the BLM's Healthy Landscapes program will help the BLM to manage resources at a broad scale.
- 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.
- 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 the 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.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- The Threatened and Endangered Species Program's goal is to expend at least 65% of received funding for "on-the-ground" species recovery planning and action, and monitoring of species status and trends. Remaining program funding is spent primarily on inventory, general planning, and some law enforcement activities.
- Some efforts of the T & E Program are supplemented through leveraging of additional dollars, equipment and labor from government, and non-governmental partners who share federally protected species recovery objectives.

Demands, Trends and Resources

Urban expansion, energy development, fire, drought, and disease are all external drives of landscape level changes on public lands.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, 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 2009, BLM initiated a process to permit the agency to track its recovery actions using the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) recovery tracking database. Implementation of the system began in 2010. Using the FWS tracking database significantly improves accountability for tracking of BLM accomplishments toward species recovery, as well as provides the FWS with important information on BLM recovery actions.

Planned Performance

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, and include such actions as habitat restoration, research, and re-establishment of experimental populations to name a few. 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 targeted program elements.

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	39% 177/ 453	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	52% 312/ 595	0%	54% 322/ 595
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$43,303	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$39,842	\$51,049	\$51,307	+\$258	\$51,049
Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)	\$0	\$244,652	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$130,204	\$164,674	\$164,446	-\$228	\$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 310 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/PART)	New Measure	1,254	1,737	1,750	1,976	1,800	1,920	+20	1,800
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	\$43,896	\$12,351	\$12,328	\$7,900	\$12,558	\$12,833	+\$275	\$12,558
Actual/Projected Cost per Conservation Action (in dollars)	\$0	\$32,754	\$7,110	\$7,044	\$3,998	\$6,976	\$7,051	+\$75	\$6,976
Comment:	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$150,000 for Threatened and Endangered Species which will result in 20 conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA listed species. 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).	27	46	41	40	36	40	40	0	40
Apply Shrub/Grassland Vegetation Treatments (acres).	38,198	13,883	25,542	30,707	17,052	30,000	30,000	0	30,000
Implement Species Recovery/Conservation Actions (number).	1,706	1,208	1,452	1,472	1,377	1,500	1,500	0	1,600
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	2,623,994	2,476,545	3,999,705	2,239,821	2,885,916	2,000,000	2,000,000	0	1,500,000
Monitor Species Populations (number).	4,942	4,046	4,355	4,490	5,377	4,500	4,500	0	4,500

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wilderness Mgt	\$ 17,759	18,421	-201	1,300	19,520	1,099
	FTE 141	141	0	+7	148	+7
Recreation Resource Mgt	\$ 45,356	49,971	-498	-848	48,625	-1,346
	FTE 374	374	0	0	374	0
Total Activity	\$ 63,115	68,392	-699	+452	68,145	-247
	FTE 515	515	0	+7	522	+7

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$623,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

The FY 2011 budget request for the Recreation Management activity is \$68,145,000 and 522 FTE, which represents a net change of -\$247,000 and +7 FTE from the 2010 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Recreation Management activity supports and funds the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) role in:

- Providing resource-related recreational opportunities for a wide range of activities;
- Furnishing quality visitor services;
- Providing a diversity of recreation facilities, visitor centers, and competitive activities;
- Identifying and protecting wilderness values;
- Assuring that the public receives fair market value for any commercial ventures conducted on public lands; and
- 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.

The Recreation Management activity provides:

- Recreation planning and visitor use monitoring;
- Trails, access, and rivers management including off-highway vehicle (OHV), public access, 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; and
- Supporting partnerships, volunteers, and youth programs.

Areas that Promote Public Land Recreation Resource Opportunities

16 National Monuments 4,813,650 acres

AZ	- <i>Agua Fria</i>	70,900 acres
	- <i>Grand Canyon-Parashant</i>	808,727 acres
	- <i>Ironwood Forest</i>	128,398 acres
	- <i>Sonoran Desert</i>	486,600 acres
	- <i>Vermilion Cliffs</i>	279,568 acres
CA	- <i>California Coastal</i>	883 acres along 840 miles of coastline
	- <i>Carrizo Plain</i>	204,107 acres
	- <i>Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mtns.</i>	86,400 acres
CO	- <i>Canyons of the Ancients</i>	165,900 acres
ID	- <i>Craters of the Moon</i>	273,468 acres
MT	- <i>Pompeys Pillar</i>	51 acres
	- <i>Upper Missouri River Breaks</i>	374,976 acres
NM	- <i>Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks</i>	4,645 acres
	- <i>Prehistoric Trackways</i>	5,280 acres
OR	- <i>Cascade-Siskiyou</i>	52,947 acres
UT	- <i>Grand Staircase-Escalante</i>	1,870,800 acres

21 National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations 4,110,116 acres

AK	- <i>Steese NCA</i>	1,208,624 acres
AZ	- <i>Gila Box Riparian NCA</i>	22,905 acres
	- <i>Las Cienegas NCA</i>	41,972 acres
	- <i>San Pedro Riparian NCA</i>	56,400 acres
CA	- <i>King Range NCA</i>	58,151 acres
	- <i>Headwaters Forest Reserve</i>	7,472 acres
	- <i>Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station</i>	
	- <i>Outstanding Natural Area (ONA)</i>	18 acres
CO	- <i>McInnis Canyon NCA</i>	122,929 acres
	- <i>Gunnison Gorge NCA</i>	62,844 acres
	- <i>Dominguez-Escalante NCA</i>	209,610 acres
FL	- <i>Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA</i>	63 acres
ID	- <i>Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA</i>	485,604 acres
NM	- <i>Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA</i>	24,950 acres
NV	- <i>Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon</i>	
	- <i>Emigrant Trails NCA</i>	799,165 acres
	- <i>Red Rock Canyon NCA</i>	197,382 acres
	- <i>Sloan Canyon NCA</i>	48,438 acres
NM	- <i>El Malpais NCA</i>	227,100 acres
OR	- <i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area</i>	428,181 acres
	- <i>Yaquina Head ONA</i>	95 acres
UT	- <i>Red Cliffs NCA</i>	44,725 acres
	- <i>Beaver Dam Wash NCA</i>	63,488 acres

223 Wilderness Areas 8,662,214 acres

545 Wilderness Study Areas 12,986,497 acres

69 Wild and Scenic Rivers 2,416 miles 1,164,894 acres (20% of the national system)

11 National Historic Trails 5,343 miles

<i>California</i>	1,493 miles
<i>El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro</i>	60 miles
<i>Iditarod</i>	418 miles
<i>Lewis and Clark</i>	369 miles
<i>Mormon Pioneer</i>	498 miles
<i>Nez Perce</i>	70 miles
<i>Oregon</i>	848 miles
<i>Pony Express</i>	596 miles
<i>San Juan Bautista De Anza</i>	103 miles
<i>Old Spanish</i>	887 miles
<i>Washington Rochambeau Rev. Route</i>	1 mile

5 National Scenic Trails 667 miles

<i>Arizona</i>	31 miles
<i>Continental Divide</i>	389 miles
<i>Pacific Crest</i>	233 miles
<i>Pacific Northwest</i>	12 miles
<i>Potomac Heritage</i>	2 miles

Other Congressional Designations

1	California Desert	10,671,080 acres
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	
154	Archaeologic or Historic Public Use Sites	

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Wilderness Management (\$000)	17,759	18,421	-201	+1,300	19,520	+1,099
FTE	141	141	0	7	148	+7
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$122,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Wilderness Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Increase Base Funding	+1,300	+7
TOTAL, Program Changes	+1,300	+7

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Wilderness Management program is \$19,520,000 and 148 FTEs, a net change of +1,300,000 and +7 FTE from the 2010 enacted level.

Increase Base Funding (+\$1,300,000/+7 FTE Positions) – The BLM requests \$1,300,000 to implement the wilderness portion of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act. The legislation designated over 900 thousand acres of new Wilderness Areas in eight states, a 10 percent increase to BLM's wilderness acreage. BLM is charged with administering and managing the thirty-seven new Wilderness Areas resulting from the passage of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act to protect their wilderness character. This includes locating, signing and securing wilderness boundaries, protective field monitoring to maintain the wilderness resource and establish baseline conditions, preparing congressionally required maps and legal descriptions, completing boundary surveys, conducting public communication activities and establishing partnerships with affected stake holders, training employees regarding new wilderness stewardship responsibilities under the Wilderness Act, and preparing wilderness management plans.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of acres of Wilderness Areas and other Special Management Areas under DOI management meeting their heritage resource objectives under the authorizing legislation. (SP)	78%	67%	62%	67%	67%	76%	+11%	78%
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$8,750	\$13,830	\$13,528	\$13,157	\$13,157	\$17,641	+\$4,484	\$13,157
Actual/Projected Cost Per...	\$0.22	\$0.40	\$0.43	\$0.38	\$0.38	\$0.46	+\$0.08	\$0.33
Comments	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$1,300,000 for Wilderness Management which will result in 900,000 acres of wilderness monitoring, and the completion of 10 Wilderness Activity Plans. Legislation converts some Wilderness Study Areas to Wilderness and releases other Wilderness Study Areas from consideration. The result in 2011 is 704,072 fewer acres of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas. Long term efforts in managing Wilderness Areas show that 98%, or 21,023,455 out of 21,452,505 acres will be meeting heritage resource objectives in 2011. For the Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management areas, 61%, or 17,544,602 out of 28,999,341 acres are meeting heritage resource objectives. The combined totals make up the 76% shown in 2011. The cost shown represents the inventory and monitoring associated with determining condition of Wilderness Areas.							
<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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. 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 Wilderness Management 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 (21.7 million) and numbers of units (768). 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 for the 223 Wilderness Areas (totaling over 8.7 million acres) and the 545 Wilderness Study Areas (totaling 13 million acres) within the BLM Wilderness program include:

- 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

The Wilderness Management program frequently addresses challenges associated with unauthorized uses, such as illegal off-highway vehicle use, which are resulting in the degradation of wilderness character.

Means and Strategies

The Wilderness Management 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

The following demands, trends and resources are impacting the Wilderness Management program:

- BLM forecasts an increase in visitation in the future. An increase in visitation will increase the damage to wilderness areas, which will further enhance 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 the 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.

Accomplishments

The Wilderness Management program is continuing to make progress in achieving key performance goals. Monitoring is often performed with vehicles outside the boundary, non-motorized ground inspection inside boundaries, and aerial imagery and mapping. In 2010, BLM plans to monitor 19.81 million acres of Wilderness and WSA, compared to 19.16 million acres in 2009.

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 2010, the BLM plans to prepare seven Wilderness Management Plans; in comparison to five in 2009.

The BLM inventories needs to be periodically updated to determine current condition. The following are planned in 2010:

- Inventory 10,000 acres for presence of invasive plants or noxious weeds, with anticipated expenditures at \$19,000 annually, compared to 9,770 in 2009.
- Ensure 98 percent of Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas meet heritage resource objectives and maintain wilderness characteristics in the Wilderness Management subactivity (The combined totals of 98% for Wilderness Management and 61% for Wild Horse and Burro Management make up the 76% shown in 2011.) FY 2010 and 2011 performance will continue to be tracked with these measures, and will also include inventory for wilderness character, which is an emerging issue.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the BLM requests an increase of \$1,300,000 to accomplish the following in the Wilderness Management program:

- California – Administer four new Wilderness Areas and seven wilderness additions totaling 138,355 acres. Establish and sign boundaries, establish baseline conditions, and provide protective monitoring - \$ 50,000. Conduct restoration and protection activities utilizing public partnerships - \$ 20,000. Complete two wilderness management plans describing protective management to assure compliance with the Wilderness Act - \$144,000.
- Colorado – Administer one new Wilderness Area totaling 66,280 acres. Establish and sign boundaries, establish baseline conditions, and provide protective monitoring - \$20,000. Conduct restoration and protection activities utilizing public partnerships - \$10,000. Complete a wilderness management plan describing protective management to assure compliance with the Wilderness Act - \$72,000.
- Idaho – Administer six new Wilderness Areas totaling 516,995 acres. Establish and sign boundaries, establish baseline conditions, and provide protective monitoring - \$163,000. Conduct restoration and protection activities utilizing public partnerships - \$60,000. Complete two wilderness management plans describing protective management to assure compliance with the Wilderness Act - \$144,000.
- New Mexico – Administer one new Wilderness Area totaling 16,030 acres. Establish and sign boundaries, establish baseline conditions, and provide protective monitoring - \$13,000. Conduct restoration and protection activities utilizing public partnerships - \$3,000. Complete a wilderness management plan for the newly designated wilderness describing protective management to assure compliance with the Wilderness Act - \$72,000.
- Oregon – Administer four new Wilderness Areas totaling 60,852 acres. Establish and sign boundaries, establish baseline conditions, and provide protective monitoring - \$50,000. Conduct restoration and protection activities utilizing public partnerships - \$11,000. Complete a wilderness management plan describing protective management to assure compliance with the Wilderness Act - \$72,000.
- Utah – Administer 14 new Wilderness Areas totaling 129,289 acres. Establish and sign boundaries, establish baseline conditions, and provide protective monitoring - \$160,000. Conduct restoration and protection activities utilizing public partnerships - \$20,000. Complete wilderness management plans for three of the 14 newly designated wilderness describing protective management to assure compliance with the Wilderness Act - \$216,000.

In 2011, the Wilderness Management program will continue to protect the wilderness characteristic; manage use and encourage appropriate wilderness uses; monitor and manage noxious weed infestations, trespass activities and recreation; and restore damaged areas.

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	65% 33,107,897/ 51,155,198	62% 31,759,077/ 51,155,198	67% 34,457,861/ 51,201,821	76% 38,568,057/ 50,451,846	+11%	78% 39,657,668/ 50,721,819
Total Actual/Projected Cost	\$0	\$8,750	\$13,830	\$12,954	\$13,528	\$13,157	\$17,641	+\$4,484	\$13,157
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.00	\$0.22	\$0.40	\$0.39	\$0.43	\$0.38	\$0.46	+\$0.08	\$0.33
Comment:	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$1,300,000 for Wilderness Management which will result in 900,000 acres of wilderness monitoring, and the completion of 10 Wilderness Activity Plans. Legislation converts some Wilderness Study Areas to Wilderness and releases other Wilderness Study Areas from consideration. The result in 2011 is 704,072 fewer acres of Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas. Long term efforts in managing Wilderness Areas show that 98%, or 21,023,455 out of 21,452,505 acres will be meeting heritage resource objectives in 2011. For the Wild Horse and Burro Herd Management areas, 61%, or 17,544,602 out of 28,999,341 acres are meeting heritage resource objectives. The combined totals make up the 76% shown in 2011. The cost shown represents the inventory and monitoring associated with determining condition of Wilderness Areas.								
Prepare Wilderness/WSR/NSHT/Cultural Activity Plans (number).	1	5	7	6	5	7	10	+3	7
Process and Manage Non Commercial Special Recreation Permits (number).	5,340	4,497	6,676	5,000	5,304	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres).	19,231,964	19,947,216	19,576,051	18,857,692	19,163,766	19,811,692	19,107,620	-704,072	19,107,620
Inventory for Presence of Invasive Plants and/or Noxious Weeds (acres).	85,999	15,265	61,377	9,770	9,928	10,000	10,000	0	10,000

Activity: Recreation Management Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Recreation (\$000)	45,356	49,971	-498	-848	48,625	-1,346
FTE	374	374	0	0	374	0
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Recreation Fee (1232)	17,540	19,000			19,500	+500
SCDF: Rec Cost Recovery (5105)	840	1,000			1,000	0
Trust Fund: CA Off-Highway (7123)	2,032	7,266			7,266	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
RMIS: 010-04-01-04-02-0424-00	260	255			268	+13

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$501,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse & Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Recreation Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reprogramming (Headwaters funding)	+52	0
• Reprogramming (Travel Mgt. to Antiquities Act)	-400	0
• Reduce Base Funding	-500	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-848	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Recreation Resources Management subactivity is \$48,625,000 and 374 FTE, a net program change of -\$848,000.

Reprogramming (Headwaters Funding) (+\$52,000) – In 2011, BLM is proposing to permanently reprogram funds to the Recreation Management program from the Headwaters NM/NCA in California. The reprogrammed funds will be used to fund work at the Headwaters NM/NCA that meet Recreation program priorities.

Reprogramming for Antiquities Act (-\$400,000) - The Bureau proposes a reprogramming of \$400,000 from the Recreation Resources Management program, (for travel management program element and activities) to the Cultural Resources Management program. Since 2007, the BLM has been annually reprogramming \$400,000 internally from the Recreation Resources Management program to the Cultural Resources Management program to support Antiquities Act work that emphasizes collaborating with individual State tourism departments and gateway

communities to develop and implement heritage tourism activities. In recognition of the importance of continuing the Cultural Resources Management work that stems from the Antiquities Act of 1906, the BLM proposes to make the change permanent.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$500,000) – The BLM proposes to reduce funding for lower-priority activities by \$500,000 in order to focus on higher priorities. BLM continues to fund core activities in the recreation resources program.

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 Recreation and Visitor Services Program's primary components are:

- Trails and Public Access – Managing 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.
- Recreation Planning – Preparing and implementing Recreation Area Management Plans for designated special recreation management areas and evaluating, assessing, and managing a wide range of social, economic and recreational uses of public lands.
- Facility Management – Providing 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.
- River Management – Managing over 500 segments and about 9,000 miles of floatable/boatable rivers and lakes along with associated issues related to water quality, permitting, education and interpretation, visitor safety, enforcement patrols, and resource management.
- Youth – Overseeing components of BLM's Youth in Nature initiative, which is part of the Secretary's Youth in Natural Resources 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.
- Accessibility – Ensuring facilities and programs meet accessibility standards for persons with disabilities.
- Visual Resources – Analyzing, managing and ensuring protection of visual resources to maintain valued landscape aesthetic character.
- Recreation Permits – Reviewing, implementing, and monitoring over 3,200 special commercial and competitive recreation permits and over 800,000 individual use authorizations for special areas each year.
- Recreation Fees - Providing oversight and accountability for the \$18.1 million recreation, commercial and concession fee programs.

- Public Outreach and Stewardship – Promoting and supporting partnerships, volunteerism and stewardship to enhance recreational and educational experiences for visitors and public land users.
- Visitor Information – Providing visitor information and services including maps, websites, interpretation and environmental education.
- Cave Management – Overseeing cave and karst (an irregular limestone region with sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns) resource management policies and program.

Critical Factors

The primary critical factors impacting the Recreation Program are:

- Urban Growth – As communities near public lands grow in the West, visitation and demands for new trails and visitor service facilities increase 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 public lands has increased from 51 million visitors in 2001 to almost 57 million in 2009.
- Public Access Conflict – Off-highway vehicle (OHV) 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. The BLM addresses travel and transportation planning as well as OHV management and restoration needs through Travel Management Plans and the Resource Management Planning process.
- Public Safety and Resource Protection – Increasing visitation and motorized activities have resulted in law enforcement personnel spending significant resources on OHV, urban interface, and border-related enforcement activities.

Means and Strategies

The means and strategies utilized in the Recreation Resources Management subactivity are:

- Visitor Data – Improving baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use monitoring systems.
- Travel and Public Access Management – Balancing OHV access and use with resource protection and public access needs by updating and implementing comprehensive travel management plans;
- Visitor Information and Education – Expanding visitor information delivery and quality by improving signs and websites, and developing travel maps.
- Visitor Health, Safety and Accessibility – Ensuring and enhancing visitor health and safety and improving access for the disabled by conducting recreation facility condition assessments and fixing problems or hazards.
- Permits and Use Authorizations – Regulating uses by issuing and monitoring recreation use permits and allocating use for commercial, competitive, organized, and individual uses within specially designated areas.
- Accountability and Transparency – Improving accountability and effectiveness by conducting recreation special permit; fee program and fee site business practice assessments, audits and program evaluations.
- Visitor Use Monitoring – 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 impacts on resources.

- Partnerships and Public Service – 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 nearly half of the entire Bureau's volunteer hours and doubling the seasonal recreation workforce to serve visitors, maintain facilities and restore resources.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Recreation Resources Management subactivity has been highly successful in sustaining partnerships and leveraging appropriated resources. Other funding sources include:

- Promoting Partnerships – Building on a history of innovation, creativity, and partnership success. Partnerships for visitor facilities and services function as a tool to meet community growth demands placed on public lands with limited resources.
- Sharing Visitor Service Delivery – Engaging corporate, business and local support from surrounding communities to collaboratively manage recreation resources.
- Partnership Leader – The recreation program accounts for a majority of the Bureau's partnerships, leveraging a significant amount of non-federal resources to accomplish shared goals.
- Visitor Fees and Concessions – All recreation fees collected at specific recreation sites provide additional support for visitor services at those sites such as law enforcement, information, habitat or cultural resources restoration, and other recreation site expenditures. In 2009, recreation fee collections were \$17,540. The BLM anticipates collecting \$19,000,000 in 2010 and \$19,500,000 in 2011 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of Recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Demands, Trends and Resources

- BLM forecasts a continued 2-4 percent increase in visitation. BLM will continue to provide quality recreation experiences, adequately maintaining recreation sites, ensuring visitor health and safety, minimizing resource effects, and addressing urban growth related conflicts;
- Off-highway vehicle use on public lands continues to rise and land use conflicts challenge our management strategies;
- Public education and outreach continues to be an important tool for promoting multiple use strategies to emphasize public health and safety.

Accomplishments

- Continues to process hundreds of thousands of commercial, competitive and individual recreation use permits and special recreation permits each year. Thousands of recreational related businesses and the economic diversity of hundreds of western communities rely on the continued availability of public land recreation opportunities and BLM managed recreational facilities and settings.
- Continues to score above the 90% range in customer satisfaction in providing recreation program visitor services and facilities to its customers;
- Continues to initiate, maintain, and leverage partnerships with non-government resources and funds to achieve its stated goals and to continue to create jobs in the private sector.
- Leads the agency in the number of partnerships supported, the amount of leveraged external resources and funding received, and volunteer hours generated in support of program operations and services.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

BLM will improve outdoor recreation opportunities on public lands through the following:

- Support Renewable Energy – Assist in the analysis of renewable energy projects and provide improved Visual Resource Management guidance.
- Youth Programs –oversee the continued implementation of BLM's Youth and Careers in Nature initiative, a part of the Secretary's Youth in Natural Resources Initiative.
- Recreation Permits and Fee Implementation – 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 with recreation groups, non-profit organizations and local communities have enhanced BLM's ability to leverage resources and manage resources at the National, State and Field 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 – 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 - Provide for the daily and routine operations and maintenance of over 3,500 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.

RECREATION RESOURCES MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience (SP/PART)	97% 97/ 100	93% 93/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	94% 94/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	+0%	93% 93/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$20,764	\$18,774	\$21,915	\$22,202	\$22,269	\$22,300	\$25,926	+\$3,626	\$25,926
Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)	\$214,059	\$201,874	\$238,208	\$241,328	\$236,909	\$242,391	\$278,774	+\$36,383	\$278,774
Comments:	Inventory and evaluation of objectives provides valuable information on the availability and condition of resources that contribute to visitor satisfaction. Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%. BLM hosted over 57 million visitors in 2009, 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	55% 199/ 362	58% 210/362	61% 220/ 362	61% 220/ 362	64% 230/ 362	66% 240/ 362	+2%	69% 250/ 362
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$1,757	\$2,441	\$2,478	\$2,043	\$2,485	\$2,492	+\$7	\$2,492
Actual/Projected Cost per Unit (in dollars)	\$0	\$8,829	\$11,623	\$11,261	\$9,288	\$10,806	\$10,383	-\$423	\$9,968
Percent of priority recreation facilities that meet applicable accessibility standards (SP/PART)	8% 39/ 512	8% 41 / 512	8% 43/ 512	8% 45/ 512	9% 45/ 512	8% 47/ 512	10% 49/ 512	+1%	10% 51/ 512

Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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 majorities (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)	91%	81% 81/ 100	94% 94/ 100	93% 93/ 100	96% 96/ 100	94% 94/ 100	94% 94/ 100	0%	94% 94/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$45,461	\$32,563	\$32,775	\$27,408	\$35,708	\$36,210	+\$502	\$36,210
Actual/Projected Cost per percent of visitors satisfied (in dollars)	\$0	\$561,251	\$346,412	\$352,419	\$285,504	\$360,591	\$385,213	+\$24,622	\$385,213
Comments:	In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$2,500,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which resulted 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	0.9 14,670/ 16,724	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.0572 3,876,955/ 67,791,316	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.9 12,709/ 14,712	0.0	0.9 12,709/ 14,712
Comments:	In 2009, the actual FCI is reported per clarification of the measure definition. The denominator represents the average FCI of all trails.								
Percent of visitors satisfied with services provided by commercial recreational operations. (SP)	new measure	No report	No report	Establish Baseline	91% 91/ 100	91% 91/ 100	91% 91/ 100	0%	91% 91/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,226	\$7,483	\$8,246	\$8,328	+\$82	\$8,328

Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,237	\$90,615	\$91,516	+\$901	\$91,516
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)	86% 86/ 100	86% 86/ 100	80% 80/ 100	80% 80/ 100	82% 82/ 100	81% 81/ 100	81% 81/ 100	0%	82% 82/ 100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$1,118	\$515	\$751	\$756	\$1,225	\$757	\$757	\$0	\$757
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per percent of Satisfied Customers (in dollars)</i>	\$13	\$5,988	\$9,390	\$9,450	\$15	\$9,356	\$9,346	-\$10	\$9,232
Percent of recreation fee program receipts spent on fee collection (SP)	15%	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	2% 2/ 100	3% 3/ 100	3% 3/ 100	+0%	3% 3/ 100
Cost per visitor at developed recreational fee sites. (Bur/PART)	\$1.44	\$1.14	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$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	39% 61/ 155	46% 71/ 155	47% 73/ 155	48% 74/ 155	48% 75/ 155	53% 81/ 155	+5%	57% 87/ 155
Comments:	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.								
Provide Outreach Through Interpretation and Environmental Education (number)	5,577	5,811	9,659	6,725	6,946	8,189	8,200	+11	8,200
Inventory Recreation Resources (acres).	21,107,796	8,985,480	8,651,633	9,336,681	9,258,534	9,400,000	10,800,000	+1,400,000	10,800,000

Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Assess Linear Recreation Resources (miles).	16,261	17,320	16,507	13,457	20,851	13,700	17,323	+3,623	17,323
Evaluate Recreation Areas (acres).	8,238,004	6,924,093	7,057,965	7,901,319	8,227,803	8,000,000	8,000,000	0	8,000,000

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity		2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Oil and Gas Mgt	\$	78,151	69,336	-674	-13,000	55,662	-13,674
	FTE	524	580		-40	540	-40
Oil and Gas APD Processing Fund	\$	36,400	45,500			45,500	
	FTE	390	390			390	
Offsetting APD Fees Collections	\$	-21,221	-45,500			-45,500	
Oil and Gas Inspection Fees	\$				10,000	10,000	10,000
	FTE				40	40	40
Offsetting Inspection Fee Collections	\$				-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Coal Mgt	\$	9,461	9,739	-85		9,654	-85
	FTE	68	68			68	
Other Mineral Resources	\$	10,325	10,614	-99		10,515	-99
	FTE	87	87			87	
Total Activity	\$	113,116	89,689	-858	-13,000	75,831	-13,858
	FTE	155	155			1,085	930

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,476,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

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 2009, onshore Federal lands produced 42 percent of the Nation's coal, 15 percent of the natural gas and six 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. In 2009, the BLM administered over 53,000 oil and gas leases, of which over 22,500 oil and gas leases are producing. These leases cover over 45 million acres in 35 states.

The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal lands (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest lands) with geothermal potential. The BLM presently manages 630 geothermal leases, with 58 leases in producing status. These projects

generate approximately 1,300 megawatts of energy, or almost one-third of geothermal energy capacity in the United States.

Federal coal provides approximately 42 percent of the nation's coal production. Coal is used to generate approximately 50 percent of the nation's electricity. The electric power sector (electric utilities and independent power producers) accounts for about 92 percent of all coal consumed in the U.S. and is the driving force for the nation's coal consumption. Coal is used in the nation's industrial sector to generate power, while in the manufacturing sectors it is used to produce foods, primary metals, chemicals, papers, beverages, and fabricated metals. Coal is also used directly to heat residential structures and commercial facilities.

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

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Oil & Gas Management (\$000)	78,151	69,336	-674	-13,000	55,662	-13,674
FTE	524	580		-40	540	-40
Other Major Resources:						
APD Fees	36,400	45,500			45,500	
APD Fee Offsetting Collections	-21,221	-45,500			-45,500	
FTE	390	390			390	
Inspection Fee				+10,000	10,000	+10,000
Inspection Fee Offsetting Collections				-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
FTE				+40	40	+40
POF: Energy Act Permit Processing Fund (9141)	21,931	21,000			21,000	
SCDF: Cost Recoveries (5104)	2,498	1,800			1,800	
Major Program IT Investments:						
LSS: 010-04-01-03-02-0444-00	280	290			305	+15
RDAMP: 010-04-01-03-02-0445-00	511	501			526	+25
AFMSS: 010-04-01-03-01-0417-00	1,599	1,655			1,738	+83

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,327,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Oil & Gas Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Eliminate EPCA Study Funding	-3,000	
• Reduce Appropriated Funding (fully offset by new inspection fees)	-10,000	-40
TOTAL, Program Changes	-13,000	-40

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for Oil and Gas Management is \$55,662,000 and 540 FTE, a program change of -\$13,000,000.

Oil and Gas Management Base Funding (-\$10,000,000) - The 2011 budget proposes a decrease of \$10,000,000 in appropriation funding that will be fully offset by the Administration's proposal to create an oil and gas inspection fee that will generate collections of \$10,000,000.

Inspection Fee (+\$10,000,000) - The 2011 budget proposes to establish an inspection fee to help defray costs. The inspection fee is expected to generate \$10,000,000 per year. The Budget proposes the same inspection fee collection authority as Congress imposed through appropriations language in 2010 for the Minerals Management Service. The proposed inspection fee would partially offset the cost of conducting inspections.

Eliminate Energy Policy and Conservation Act Funding (-\$3,000,000) – The 2011 budget proposes a reduction of \$3.0 million that is made possible because the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 2000 (EPCA) studies have been completed.

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 Applications for Permit to Drill (APD) and subsequent modifications.
- Inspecting existing oil and gas authorizations.
- Inspecting producing oil and gas wells and ensuring 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 approximately 3,700 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees.
- Providing advice on leasing and operational matters to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian Tribes, and Indian mineral owners.

Secretary's Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform

The Department of the Interior announced on January 6, 2010 the Bureau will undertake a number of reforms to improve certainty and order in oil and gas leasing, by bringing clarity, consistency, and public engagement into the leasing process while balancing the resource values the agency is entrusted with protecting. These reforms will help reduce potential conflicts that can lead to costly and time-consuming protests and litigation of leases. Under the reformed oil and gas leasing policy, the Bureau will provide:

- Comprehensive lease sale reviews of parcels being nominated for leasing. Parcels will undergo increased interdisciplinary review of available information, confirmation of Resource Management Plan conformance, internal and external coordination and public participation, as well as site visits to parcels when necessary to confirm the presence or absence of important natural resource values;
- Leadership in identifying areas where new oil and gas leasing and development will occur. The Bureau will continue to accept industry expressions of interest for oil and gas leases, but will emphasize more focused planning for environmentally sound leasing and development in new areas. The BLM will initiate Master Leasing and Development Plans for unleased and undeveloped areas where major new oil and gas development is anticipated so that other important natural resource values can be fully considered prior to making an irreversible commitment to develop an area. Resource Management Plans will continue to provide programmatic-level guidance, but the new Master Leasing and Development Plans will provide a finer level of detail and analysis than is possible in the land use plans.
- The Bureau will also issue guidance regarding the use of categorical exclusions (CX), established by the Energy Policy Act of 2005 and that allow the bureau to approve some oil and gas development activities based on existing environmental or planning analysis. Under the new policy, in accordance with White House Council on Environmental Quality guidelines, the Bureau will not use these CXs in cases involving "extraordinary circumstances" such as impacts to protected species, historic or cultural resources, or human health and safety. The Bureau will rely less on the use of CXs and will instead focus more on the use of new and existing NEPA environmental analyses.

Secretary Salazar also issued a Secretarial Order establishing an Energy Reform Team within the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management that will identify and oversee implementation of energy reforms.

Critical Factors

The primary critical factors impacting the program are:

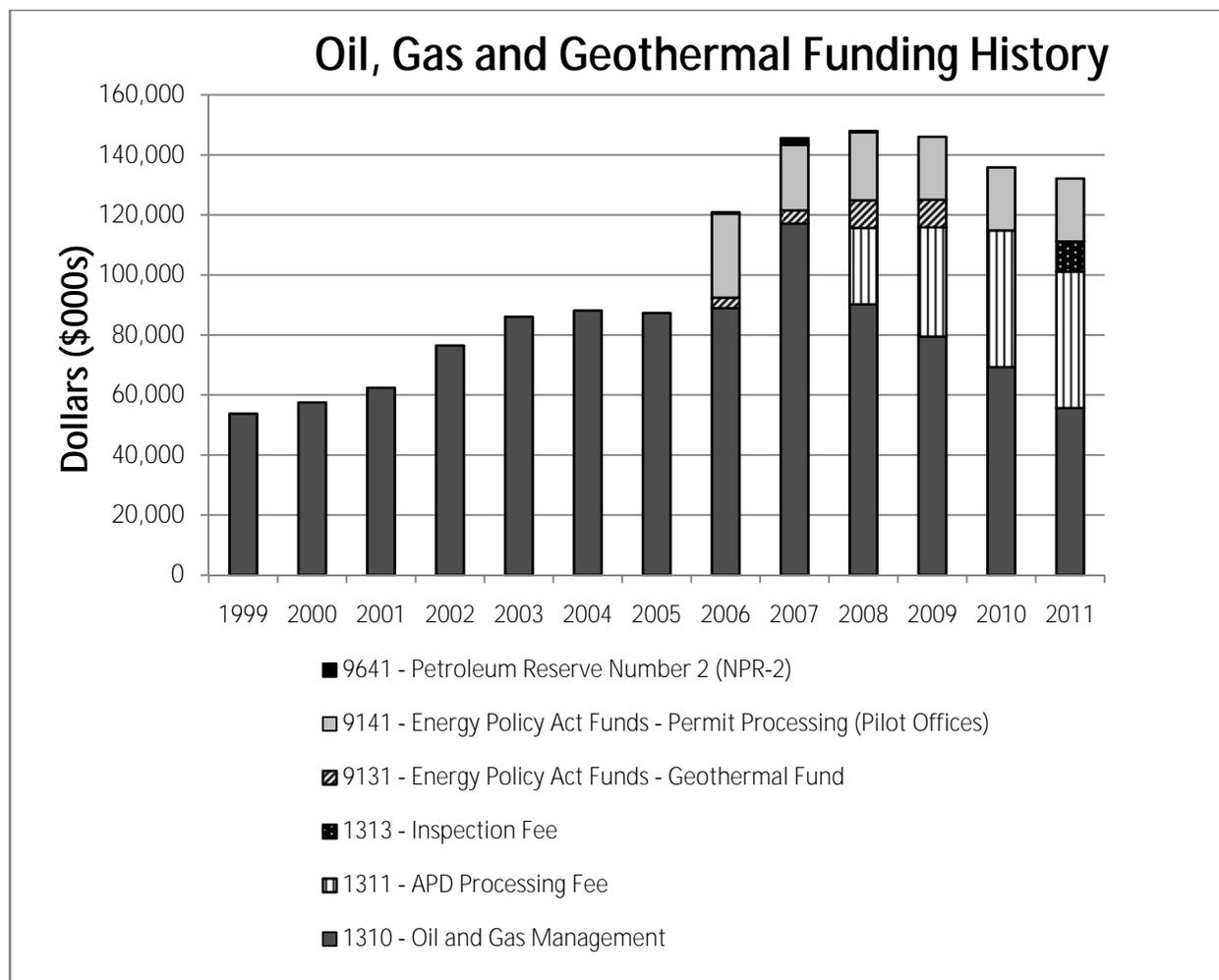
- BLM must analyze complex impacts and mitigation for APDs in associated environmental documents for areas with increasingly complex environmental issues.
- Costs for processing APDs have risen due to the increasing level of difficulty in mitigating environmental impacts.
- Costs for offering lease sales have risen due to the increasing level of protests and appeals.

- 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 ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes.
- BLM is experiencing problems with employee retention due to retirements and 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. This funding was terminated by Congress one year early in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act.
 - A new revenue account to manage National 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 subactivity funding (no net change in total program funding). The 2009 Omnibus Appropriation Act provided for continuation of the \$4,000 APD processing fee. The 2010 Interior Appropriations Act raised the APD processing fee to \$6,500 per APD. The anticipated increase in fee collections was fully offset by a reduction in appropriations for the Oil and Gas Management program.



Accomplishments

Inspection and Enforcement

The BLM performs several different types of oil and gas inspections each year. In accordance with GAO Report GAO-08-893R recommendation 1, the table below shows a breakout of inspections completed, planned and required in 2011 compared to previous years and the following paragraph explains how the BLM plans on meeting its goal for required inspections.

The BLM performed 29,600 oil and gas inspections in 2009. The numbers of inspections, inspectors, and total annual costs have risen over the previous eight years. However the increasing number of inspections over the previous eight years has dropped the average cost per inspection from about \$1,700 to \$1,500.

Inspections Completed and Planned

	2008 Completed	2009 BLM Required*	2009 Completed	2010 Planned	2011 Estimated
Production Inspections (PI)					
1. High Production /1	377	842	648	886	886
2. Other Production /2	5,009	8,550	6,371	7,338	7,400
PI Total	5,386	9,392	7,019	8,224	8,286
Other Inspections (OI)					
1. Drilling Inspections	2,681	3,122	1,587	2,169	2,150
2. Abandonment Inspections	967	1,022	878	1,101	1,100
3. Workover inspections	218	0	346	293	200
4. Environmental Inspections	14,684	10,064	16,498	16,679	16,700
5. Record Verification Inspections	1,615	0	2,907	1,735	2,000
6. Undesirable Event Inspections /3	316	0	363	387	250
7. Alleged Theft /3	3	0	2	0	0
OI Total	20,484	14,208	22,581	22,364	22,400
Total Inspections	25,870	23,600	29,600	30,588	30,686

* BLM required inspections are those inspections required by either regulation or policy.

/1 High Production inspections are those inspections required, by regulation, to be inspected at least once a year.

/2 Other Production inspections are all production inspections that do not meet High Production requirements and are set by BLM policy.

/3 These inspections are on an as-needed basis.

BLM did not achieve the required number of production inspections for high production leases and agreements in 2009, although records verification inspections were conducted on all high production leases. By policy, some of the high production leases and agreements where there have been no violations for several years only had a records verification (of production) inspection performed. The BLM completed drilling inspections for all wells drilled in 2009. However, the BLM overestimated the number of wells to be drilled and associated drilling inspections in 2009, due to an unexpected decline in drilling during 2009.

The BLM again did not meet its policy goal of inspecting a third of the other producing (do not meet high production level) leases and agreements in 2009. The BLM continues to have problems retaining certified inspectors in remote field offices. This has hampered the BLM in being able to meet its inspection requirements and goals. The BLM continues to search for ways to retain these inspectors. The BLM will continue to use qualified natural resource specialists to assist in environmental inspections to allow the certified petroleum engineering technicians to concentrate on production verification inspections.

During 2010, the BLM will evaluate its methodology of developing the yearly strategy for performing inspections. An improved inspection strategy will help the BLM to maximize the use of limited inspection staff to better meet the inspection goals and requirements in the future. The BLM will continue to train new inspectors so that the BLM will be able to meet its minimum inspection requirements going forward and more effectively target inspection resources to meet other inspection goals established by BLM policy.

Processing of Applications for Permit to Drill

Between 1996 and 2006, the number of new APDs received rose dramatically. The BLM expanded its capability to process APDs to handle the increasing demand. The number of APDs received dropped in 2007 and 2008, but still remained relatively high. The number dropped further in 2009, but the complexity of processing these declining numbers of APDs has grown, as has the unit cost for processing them. The BLM projects that it will receive 7,000 APDs per year in 2010 and 2011. Approval times have increased or remained high due to the increased complexity of resource issues analyzed in environmental documents. As shown on the table below, the number of APDs awaiting approval is projected to decline in 2009 through 2011.

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Planned	2011 Estimate
Total APDs pending at start of year	5,641	5,381	5,419	5,370	4,520
New APDs received	8,370	7,884	5,257	7,000	7,000
APDs approved	7,561	6,908	4,571	6,746	6,230
Total APDs processed	8,964	7,846	5,306	7,850	7,250
APDs pending at year end	5,381	5,419	5,370	4,520	4,270

Legislative Changes

Inspection Fee - The 2011 budget proposes to establish a new inspection fee. The budget proposes the same inspection fee collection authority as Congress imposed through appropriations language in 2010 for the Minerals Management Service. The proposed inspection fee would partially offset the cost of conducting inspections. Proposed appropriations language to implement the fee is included in the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior:

SEC. 111. (a) In fiscal year 2011, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) shall collect a non-refundable inspection fee, which shall be deposited in the "Management of Lands and Resources" account, from the designated operator of each Federal and Indian lease or agreement subject to inspection by BLM under 30 U.S.C. 1718(b) that is in place at the start of fiscal year 2011.

(b) Fees for 2011 shall be:

- (1) \$150 for each lease or agreement with no active or inactive wells, but with surface use, disturbance or reclamation;*
- (2) \$300 for each lease or agreement with one to ten wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells;*
- (3) \$750 for each lease or agreement with 11 to 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells; and*
- (4) \$1,500 for each lease or agreement with more than 50 wells, with any combination of active or inactive wells.*

(c) BLM will bill designated operators within 60 days of enactment of this Act, with payment required within 30 days of billing.

Nonproducing Lease Fee - The Administration will submit legislation to impose a fee on new nonproducing oil and gas leases as part of an Administration initiative to encourage energy development on lands and waters leased for development. A \$4.00 per acre fee on non-producing Federal leases on lands and waters would provide a financial incentive for oil and gas companies to either get their leases into production or relinquish them so that the tracts can be re-leased to and developed by new parties. The proposed fee would apply to all new leases and would be indexed annually. In October 2008, the Government Accountability Office issued a report critical of past efforts by Interior to ensure that companies diligently develop their Federal leases. Although the GAO report focused on administrative actions that the Department could undertake, this proposal requires legislative action. This proposal is similar to other non-producing fee proposals considered by the Congress in the last several years. The proposal is projected to result in savings to the Treasury of \$760.0 million over ten years, of which \$340 million would come from onshore leases managed by BLM.

Repeal Geothermal Payments to Counties - The Administration will submit legislation to repeal Section 224(b) of the Energy Policy Act of 2005. Prior to passage of this legislation, geothermal lease payments were split 50-50 between the Federal government and States, with 50 percent directed to States, 40 percent to the Reclamation Fund, and 10 percent to the General Fund. The Energy Policy Act changed this distribution beginning in 2006 to direct 50 percent to States, 25 percent to counties, and 25 percent to the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund. Authorization for the Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund was set to expire in 2010, and Congress, through the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act, already repealed the last year of funding for this program, as well as the 2010 payments to counties. The repeal of Section 224(b) will permanently discontinue payments to counties and restore the disposition of the geothermal revenue to the historical formula of 50 percent to the States and 50 percent to the Treasury. This is projected to result in savings to the Treasury of \$80.0 million over ten years.

Repeal Permit Processing Improvement Fund and Prohibition on Oil and Gas Cost Recovery - The Administration will submit legislation to repeal portions of Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act, beginning in 2012. Section 365 diverted mineral leasing receipts from the Treasury to a BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund and also prohibited BLM from establishing cost recovery fees for processing applications for oil and gas permits to drill. Congress has effectively overridden the fee prohibition and implemented permit fees through appropriations language for the last several years. The budget proposes to continue the permit fees through appropriations language in 2011. Upon elimination of the fee prohibition, BLM will promulgate regulations to establish fees for applications for permits to drill administratively, starting in 2012. In combination with normal discretionary appropriations, these fees will then replace the mandatory permit funds, which would also be repealed starting in 2012. Savings from terminating this mandatory funding are estimated at \$20.0 million in 2012 and \$84.0 million over five years.

Administrative Changes

Onshore Oil and Gas Royalty Revenues - The Administration believes that American taxpayers should get a fair return on the development of energy resources on their public lands. A 2008 Government Accountability Office report suggests that taxpayers could be getting a better return from Federal oil and gas resources, at least in some areas. In 2010, DOI will take steps to implement reforms, including the completion of a rulemaking to adjust onshore royalty rates. The budget assumes these reforms will increase Federal oil and gas revenues by \$1.0 billion over the next ten years.

ALASKA OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT FUNDING

Oil and Gas (\$000)	2009 Enacted	2010 Enacted	2011 President's Budget	Change from 2010 (+/-)
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska	8,564	8,564	8,564	0
Alaska Legacy Wells*	5,600	1,000	1,000	0
North Slope Science Initiative	1,000	1,000	1,000	0

* Amounts only reflect funding from the Oil and Gas Management subactivity. Alaska Legacy Well remediation has also been funded by other sources. 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.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

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 increase slightly due to an overall decrease in the number of active leases. 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) and allow more undeveloped leases to expire.

Percent of fluid mineral permit and lease applications processed (APDs): The percentage of APDs processed is expected to increase since the numbers of APDs pending is expected to decrease.

Percent of required fluid mineral inspections and enforcement reviews completed: The percentage of required inspections completed is expected to remain the same as in 2010.

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of fluid mineral leases with approved applications for permits to drill. [SP]	47% 22,859/ 48,423	44% 21,612/ 49,152	42% 23,289/ 55,546	42% 23,439/ 56,436	42% 22,476/ 53,930	41% 23,589/ 57,326	43% 22,852/ 52,798	+2% -737 -4,528	42% 23,889/ 51,537
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$15,250	\$16,666	\$20,026	\$19,884	\$20,795	\$17,384	\$17,537	+\$153	\$17,537
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per lease (in dollars)</i>	\$667	\$737	\$860	\$848	\$925	\$737	\$767	+\$30	\$734
Comments:	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 13,442/ 5,798	2.1 acres 10,059/ 4,685	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 10,258/ 4,884	2.1 6,751/ 3,162	2.1 10,127/ 4,822	2.1 10,062/ 4,791	0	2.1 9,905/ 4,698
The average full cost of processing applications for (fluid energy) Permit to Drill Applications (APDs). (Bur/PA)	\$3,712	\$5,091 \$45,631,397/ 8,964	\$6,329 \$49,656,365/ 7,846	\$6,370 \$49,660,000/ 7,796	NR	\$6,327 \$49,665,000/ 7,850	\$6,850 \$49,665,000/ 7,250	\$0	\$6,850 \$49,665,000/ 7,250
Percent of fluid minerals permit and lease applications processed. (SP/PA)	62% 8,776/ 14,131	107% 8,964/ 8,370	59% 7,846/ 13,225	59% 7,796/ 13,306	NR	59% 7,850/ 13,371	63% 7,250/ 11,520	+4% -600 -1,851	64% 7,250/ 11,270
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$47,098	\$69,594	\$69,242	\$71,142	NR	\$72,842	\$74,542	+\$1,700	\$74,542
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per APD (in dollars)</i>	\$5,367	\$7,804	\$8,825	\$9,125	NR	\$9,279	\$10,282	+\$1,003	\$10,649
Comments:	Denominator shown in 2007, does 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. NR = Not Reported. In 2009, data was not reported due to anomalous data. BLM is evaluating the anomalous data to determine the cause.								
Fluid Minerals: Percent of acres reclaimed to appropriate final land condition. (SP)	new measure	25% 2,473/ 10,059	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 1,678/ 6,751	25% 2,580/ 10,258	25% 2,525/ 10,062	0%	25% 2,482/ 9,905

OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of pending cases of permits that are in backlog status for fluid energy minerals (APDs) (Bur/PART)	2,310	1,932	1,759	1,763	1,823	1,700	1,660	-40	1,625
Percent of required fluid mineral inspections and enforcement reviews completed. (SP/PA)	84% 19,405/ 22,979	81% 23,798/ 29,353	97% 25,444/ 26,249	97% 25,444/ 26,249	125% 29,600/ 23,600	109% 30,588/ 28,100	106% 30,686/ 29,000	0%	100% 30,700/ 30,700
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$34,980	\$37,560	\$41,296	\$41,896	\$42,615	\$44,996	\$45,596	+\$600	\$45,596
Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)	\$1,803	\$1,578	\$1,623	\$1,647	\$1,442	\$1,685	\$1,708	+\$23	\$1,569
Comments:	In 2010, a \$2,500,000 program increase was received for oil and gas production accountability workload which is included in this measure. The number of inspections completed will increase by 981. The number of required inspections, however, is also projected to 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 BLM policies, 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.								
Percent of fluid minerals safety violations (incidents of non-compliance) corrected by operators with first notice. (SP/PA)	95.6% 2,633/ 2,754	96% 3,693/ 3,843	92% 3,468/ 3,757	92% 3,468/ 3,757	96% 5,344/ 5,568	93% 3,494/ 3,757	93% 3,450/ 3,670	0%	95% 3,569/ 3,757
Develop and Issue Fluid Mineral Leases. (number)	3,050	3,498	2,619	2,889	2,788	2,500	2,200	-300	2,200
Process Fluid Minerals Applications for Permit to Drill. (number)	7,585	8,964	7,846	7,796	5,306	7,850	7,250	-600	7,250
Process Oil and Gas Reservoir Management Agreements. (number)	1,967	1,960	2,033	1,615	1,988	1,615	1,500	-115	1,500
Process Sundry Notices. (number)	45,564	59,904	50,401	40,499	51,932	41,000	41,000	0	41,000
Conduct Fluid Mineral Inspection and Enforcement. (number)	19,567	23,438	25,870	26,304	29,600	30,588	30,686	+98	30,700
Resolve Fluid Mineral Drainage Cases. (number)	879	851	1,028	893	1,215	893	880	-13	880

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management
Subactivity: Coal Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 President's Budget	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
(\$000)	9,461	9,739	-85		9,654	-85
FTE	68	68			68	
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$72,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for Coal Management is \$9,654,000 and 68 FTE, with no program change from the 2010 Enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM has responsibility for coal leasing on approximately 570 million acres where the coal mineral estate is owned by the Federal Government. Federal coal provides approximately 42 percent of the nation’s coal production. Coal is used to generate approximately 50 percent of the nation’s electricity.

The BLM currently manages a coal program that consists of:

- 299 Federal coal leases.
- Approximately 464,380 acres under lease.

Federal coal leases in 2000 – 2009:

- Approximately 4.5 billion tons of coal produced.
- Valued at \$44.15 billion.
- Generated \$4.8 billion in royalties.

Federal coal lease sales offered in 2000 – 2009:

- Held 45 lease sales.
- Leased approximately 89,667 acres.
- Leased approximately 4.08 billion tons of minable coal.
- Lease bonuses totaled \$2.78 billion.

The BLM Coal Management program is responsible for:

- Conducting competitive coal lease sales and ensuring the public receives fair market value.
- Administering existing coal leases and providing additional approvals required to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of the lease.
- Processing coal exploration licenses and monitoring operations for compliance.
- Processing coal resource recovery and protection plans and modifications to protect the public's resources from waste and ensure maximum economic recovery.
- Inspecting Federal and Indian coal use authorizations to ensure compliance with the authorization's terms and conditions.
- Independently verifying reported coal production from Federal and Indian coal leases.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of leases and authorizations.
- Providing prelease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by BIA for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Critical Factors

- 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 in 2010. The best way to prepare new employees to successfully accomplish coal workloads is to ensure they complete the minimum safety training provided to new mine employees, attend certification courses that provide handbooks, manuals, regulations, and guidance in regards to maintaining office plans, performing inspections and recommending approvals of resource recovery and protection plans and modifications.
- Surface coal leasing requires the consent of surface owners prior to holding a lease sale. The BLM encourages these surface owners to participate in the land use planning process and encourages lease applicants to acquire surface owner consent prior to submitting the lease application to the BLM.
- 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 process applications to explore for and produce Federal coal resources.
- The BLM and the Department of Labor have developed 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. Examples of recommendations include the development of new guidance regarding inspection and enforcement and production verification, as well as providing training courses focused on safety and accomplishing inspector's duties.
- Ensuring environmental protection and maximum recovery of coal resources continues to be a priority for BLM.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The coal management program is primarily funded through this subactivity. The other funding sources are service charges collected 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 Department of Energy has predicted the future level of coal activity will rise in areas with Federal coal resources.

Accomplishments

In 2000 - 2009, the BLM held 45 successful coal lease sales generating \$2.78 billion in accepted bonus bids for approximately 4.08 billion tons of mineable coal on approximately 89,6667 federal acres. –Over the same period, approximately 4.5 billion tons of Federal coal was produced with a gross value of \$44.15 billion, generating \$4.8 billion in Federal royalties.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

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 remain at approximately the same level in 2010 and 2011. The projected number of lease sales in 2010 and 2011 should increase slightly in Wyoming. However, due to an anticipated softening coal market, these increases in acres are expected to be offset with acres relinquished from marginally economic operation. Reduced demand has resulted in the delay of two coal lease sales from 2009 until 2010 in Wyoming. Future sales may also be delayed.

Percent of coal lease applications processed: The percentage of coal lease applications processed is expected to remain at approximately the same level in 2011 as that planned for 2010. Processing coal lease applications requires multiple years to complete and the consent to lease from other surface management agencies and qualified surface owners once a comprehensive environmental analysis is completed. The percent of coal lease applications processed is dependent upon the number of applications received, number of leases backlogged and being processed, and the number of leases issued, or applications rejected or withdrawn during the year.

Percent of required coal inspections and enforcement reviews completed: Performance is expected to remain constant from 2010 to 2011.

COAL MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of onshore federal acres under lease for coal development. [SP]	466,652	466,943	472,337	472,337	474,334	470,700	470,700	0%	470,100
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$3,607	\$3,977	\$4,381	\$4,346	\$4,216	\$4,437	\$4,528	+\$91	\$4,437
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>	\$8	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$9	\$10	\$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. The new process will be implemented in 2012.								
Percent of coal lease applications processed. (SP/PART)	20% 9/ 44	14% 5/ 35	10% 4 / 40	19% 8/ 43	5% 2/ 38	19% 8/ 42	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)	109% 2,253/ 2,074	103% 2,636/ 2,552	111% 2,823/ 2,552	100% 2,799/ 2,799	101% 2,828/ 2,799	100% 2,799/ 2,799	100% 2,799/ 2,799	0%	100% 2,799/ 2,799
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$2,084	\$2,110	\$2,474	\$2,495	\$2,151	\$2,548	\$2,802	+\$254	\$2,802
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>	\$925	\$801	\$877	\$891	\$761	\$910	\$1,001	+\$91	\$1,001
Number of coal post leasing actions approved for energy minerals. (Bur)	356	348	297	312	319	312	312	0	312
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$1,859	\$2,392	\$2,799	\$2,609	\$3,379	\$2,664	\$2,690	+\$26	\$2,690
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per inspection (in dollars)</i>	\$5,222	\$6,874	\$9,424	\$8,363	\$10,594	\$8,537	\$8,622	+\$85	\$8,622
Improve customer satisfaction rating with energy resources permitting process. (Bur/PART)	52% 52/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	53% 53/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	No Survey Measured Biennially	53% 53/ 100	No Survey Measured Biennially	0%	No Survey Measured Biennially
Process Coal Leases and Exploration Licenses.	44	33	35	32	22	34	34	+0	34
Process Coal Post Lease Actions.	356	342	285	305	302	305	305	+0	295
Inspect and Verify Production at Coal Sites	2,253	2,636	2,823	2,789	2,828	2,790	2,734	-56	2,734

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Minerals Resources

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
(\$000)	10,325	10,614	-99		10,515	-99
FTE	87	87			87	
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$77,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for Other Minerals Resources is \$10,515,000 and 83 FTE, with no program change from the 2010 Enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Other Minerals Resources 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 monitoring 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 Mineral 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 Resources 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 for 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 of mineral materials 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 in the local area. 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.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Other Minerals Resources Program is primarily funded through appropriations in this subactivity. Other funding sources include:

- Cost recovery fees for processing mineral disposal actions such as mineral material competitive sales on a case-by-case basis. 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.

Accomplishments

The minerals materials workload for the Other Minerals Resources Program increased substantially for three years from 2005 through 2007, and then declined in 2008 through 2009 due to the economic downturn. Demand appears to have stabilized and is expected to increase as recovery from the economic downturn progresses in the second half of 2010. The average case size increased, resulting in a reduction in the number of cases processed. The average case size 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 increased due to the BLM increasing efficiency by combining multiple noncompetitive sand and gravel sales into one larger competitive sale and completing one NEPA document for that sale. The number of inspections has remained at a similar level over the past three years. The number of trespass resolutions declined in 2009. Demand for nonenergy solid leasable minerals (especially potash and phosphate) has increased substantially for several years, and this workload is expected to continue.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following performance measures are indicative of the proposed performance changes in the Other Minerals Resources 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 2011 as in 2010.

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 2011 as in 2010.

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	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of onshore federal acres under lease or contract for non-energy mineral exploration and development (leasable and saleable minerals). [SP]	new measure	520,291	752,706	752,706	776,221	752,706	752,706	0	760,000
Number of acres reclaimed to appropriate land condition and water quality standards. [SP]	4,151	3,750	7,375	3,750	8,315	3,750	3,500	-250	3,500
Comments:	When the demand for mineral materials, locatable minerals and non-energy leasable minerals is high, fewer mined sites are closed and reclaimed. Out-year targets have been adjusted to reflect this demand.								
Percent of pending cases of permits and lease applications that are processed for non-energy minerals. (Bur/PART)	101.7% 713/ 701	77% 707/ 922	39% 783/2022	39% 780/ 2000	46% 948/ 2,081	48% 967/2000	48% 938/1950	0%	48% 929/1925
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$9,432	\$8,572	\$8,219	\$7,429	\$7,134	\$7,570	\$7,645	+\$75	\$7,645
Actual/Projected Cost per case (in dollars)	\$13,227	\$12,125	\$10,497	\$9,525	\$7,525	\$9,705	\$9,801	+\$96	\$9,801
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)	41% 46/112	46% 39/ 85	31% 59/ 188	23% 40/ 180	27% 44 / 163	22% 40/ 180	25% 45/ 180	+3%	30% 54/ 180
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$2,983	\$2,863	\$3,242	\$3,235	\$3,553	\$3,300	\$3,333	+\$33	\$3,333
Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)	\$64,838	\$73,403	\$54,943	\$80,871		\$82,500	\$74,067	-\$8,433	\$61,722
Average 3 year rolling costs of Mineral Materials disposals, inspections and trespass protection divided by the cubic yards disposed. (Bur/PART)	\$188	\$119	\$157	\$228	\$276	\$228	\$224	-\$4	\$224
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.								

OTHER MINERALS MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of non-energy pre and post lease actions processed (Bur)	new measure	207	218	220	209	220	223	+3	223
Improve customer satisfaction rating with the non-energy mineral permitting process. (Bur/PART)	92%	No Survey Measured Biannually	72% 72/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	No Survey Measured Biannually	73% 72/ 100	No Survey Measured Biannually	0%	74% 74/ 100
Process Non-Energy Mineral Licenses, Permits or Leases.	15	15	58	110	129	110	100	-10	60
Process Non-Energy Mineral Post Lease Actions.	235	195	201	250	197	250	200	-50	250
Process Mineral Material Disposals.	4,790	4,401	3,798	3,767	3,701	3,800	3,700	-100	3,700
Inspect and Verify Production at Solid Leasable Mineral Sites-Non Energy.	1,344	1,516	1,435	1,165	1,240	1,200	1,200	0	1,400
Inspect and Verify Mineral Materials Production.	3,188	3,238	3,250	2,904	3,161	2,900	3,100	+200	3,000

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity		2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Alaska Conveyance	\$	33,382	34,109	-236	-13,000	20,873	-13,236
	FTE	257	240	0	-36	204	-36
Cadastral Survey	\$	12,778	12,863	-158	-400	12,305	-558
	FTE	87	87	0	0	87	0
Land and Realty Management	\$	44,229	50,660	-575	+3,000	53,085	+2,425
	FTE	318	350	0	+25	375	+25
Total Activity	\$	90,389	97,632	-969	-10,400	86,263	-11,369
	FTE	405	677	0	-11	666	-11

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$676,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity and an increase of \$11,000,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Land and Realty Management subactivity.

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 100,000 rights-of-way on the public lands. 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 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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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Alaska Conveyance (\$000)	33,382	34,109	-236	-13,000	20,873	-13,236
FTE	257	240	0	-36	204	-36
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-13,000	-36
TOTAL, Program Changes	-13,000	-36

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Alaska Conveyance program is \$20,873,000 and 204 FTE, a program change of -\$13,000,000 and -36 FTE from the 2010 appropriation.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$13,000,000 / -36 FTE Positions): The BLM is reducing funding for this program. Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960's and the 2004 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act has allowed BLM to streamline the conveyance program and reduce program costs. The Department and BLM will explore opportunities to further streamline the program. The BLM will focus resources on completing the goal of transferring title to 150 million acres the agency is required to convey. The BLM has already issued final or interim conveyance on most of these acres, but now needs a strategy to complete final transfers.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Alaska Land Conveyances: Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (Bur/PART)	50% 74,611,810/ 150,497,040	55% 82,245,500/ 150,497,040	56% 84,011,156/ 150,497,040	57% 85,011,156/ 150,147,007	57% 86,011,156/ 150,147,007	57% 85,511,156/ 150,147,007	0% -500,000/ 150,147,007	0
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$1,046	\$1,226	\$1,053	\$3,038	\$3,038	\$3,088	\$3,038	\$0
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$0.23	\$0.15	\$0.01	\$0.82	\$0.82	\$1.24	\$0.82	\$0
Comments	In 2011, this measure includes a decrease of \$13,000,000 which will result in 500,000 acres of land patented. 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. The smaller increases in planned performance beginning in 2011 are a result of a proposed \$13.0 million program reduction. The denominator in this measure is subject to change as estimates of entitlement acreages are replaced with actual sizes following cadastral survey.							
<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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. 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 Alaska Conveyance program transfers land title from the Federal government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANCSA) and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved the conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.

The Alaska Conveyance program performs adjudication, cadastral survey, easement identification, land examination and land record review to complete the land patent process.

- **Adjudication:** Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing right, title and interest of the Federal government to public lands. The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in local communities, and to the State of Alaska to obtain final conveyance priorities.
- **Cadastral Survey:** The cadastral survey component of the Alaska Conveyance program:
 - Prepares supplemental plats from existing survey plats and other information when possible,
 - Makes administrative title navigability determinations to facilitate conveyance,
 - Makes administrative determinations of emerged island title claims ,
 - Issues recordable Disclaimers of Interest of Title for the beds of navigable rivers and other waterways,
 - Performs responsibilities as trustee for Alaska Native townsites created under the *Alaska Native Townsite Act*,
 - Provides assistance in determining maps of boundaries and performs surveys for Village corporation re-conveyances required under Section 14(c) of the ANCSA,
 - Collects Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) data to distribute through the web-based Spatial Data Management System (SDMS), and
 - Maintains up-to-date digital copies of all survey records to distribute through the SDMS.
- **Easement Identification:** Easement identification must be completed pursuant to Section 17(b) of the ANCSA for approximately 1.1 million acres (6 percent) of Native corporation selections that have not been transferred. This process involves participation by the public, the State of Alaska and the corporations themselves.
- **Land Examination:** On the ground land examinations are conducted to resolve conflicts between Native allotment claims and to settle use and occupancy matters, including trespass and the presence of hazardous materials.
- **Land Record Review:** In 2004, the Acceleration Act established deadlines for ANCSA corporations and the state to file priorities. Throughout Alaska, millions of the same acres were applied for by village corporations, regional corporations and the state. As part of the conveyance process, the BLM reviews selections to identify conflicts and ensure correct depiction in land records.

Critical Factors

Provisions in the ANCSA and the Statehood Act allow transfers of title to unsurveyed lands through Interim Conveyance for Native corporation selections and Tentative Approval for state

selections. Both types transfer all right, title and interest of the Federal government, but patents cannot be issued until cadastral survey of the final boundaries has been completed. Land patents are required by Federal law for completion of transfers and are required for almost all types of state and private development, financing, leasing and disposing of property. Patents are dependent upon survey plats, and the patenting process follows approximately 18 months after field survey operations have been initiated.

Means and Strategies

The Acceleration Act provides authority to round up acreages, settle final selection entitlement matters, and determine land selections withdrawn, segregated or relinquished. Since 2003, the BLM has conducted face to face meetings with Alaska Natives in hundreds of remote locations to obtain or clarify evidence on Native allotment claims and with Native corporation representatives to discuss selection and title matters. Because it is not appropriate to use Interim Conveyance and Tentative Approval where unresolved issues remain, title conveyances are increasingly dependent upon field survey and survey plats for issuance of patents.

Demands, Trends and Resources

The next phase of Native corporation and state adjudication requires meetings to resolve conflicts between corporation and state selections so field survey instructions can be written with detail sufficient for future patenting. In addition, meetings between the corporations and the state will be coordinated by BLM personnel to resolve easement conflicts so the easements on unsurveyed land can be matched with easements on land that has already been patented.

A combined total of 17,080 parcel applications were filed under the 1906 *Native Allotment Act* and the *Alaska Native Veteran Allotment Act of 1998*. Over 16,480 of these claims have been closed through patent or rejection, leaving fewer than 600 applications pending. Although the 1906 *Native Allotment Act* was repealed by the ANCSA, claims pending with the Department up to the time of repeal still must be closed. A total of 45.6 million acres of Native corporation entitlements have been identified; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 26.5 million acres (58 percent), leaving 19.1 million acres (42 percent) that still require survey and patent. The State of Alaska entitlement is 104.5 million acres; survey has been completed and patents have been issued for 57.7 million acres (55 percent), leaving 46.8 million acres (45 percent) that still require survey and patent.

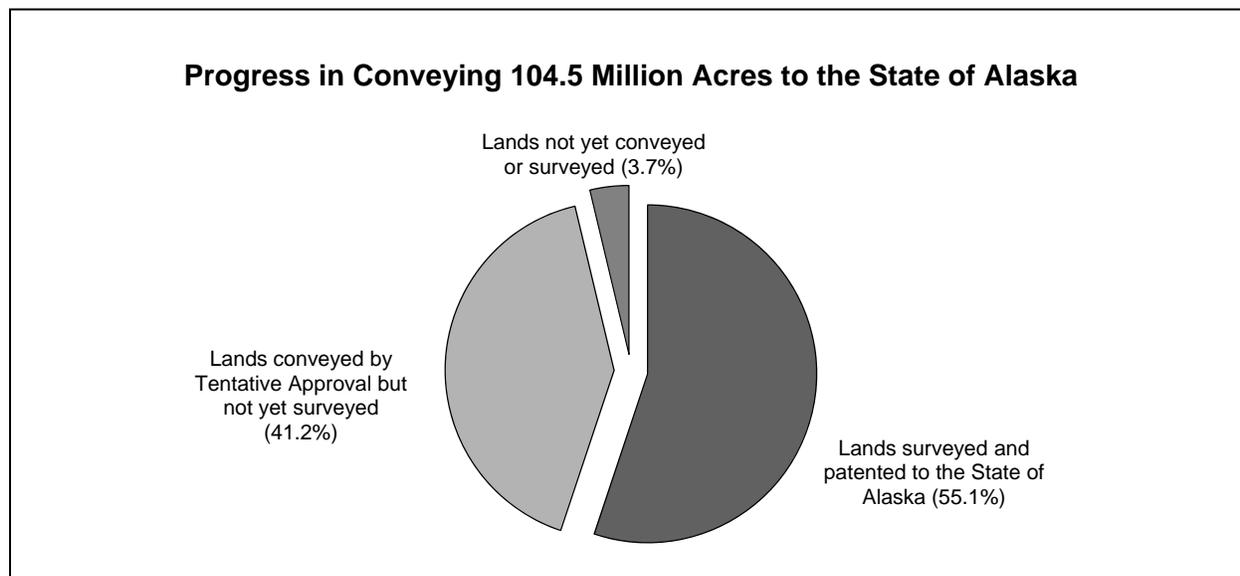
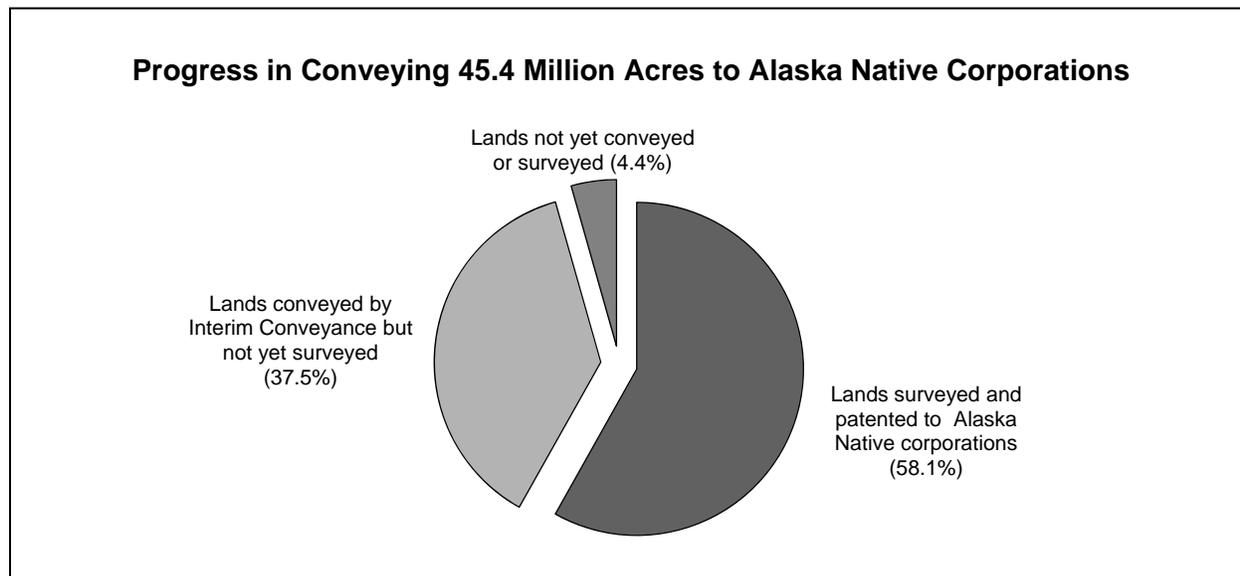


The rate of land patenting is dependent on cadastral surveys and the official records produced from these surveys. The BLM employs the latest in survey-grade GPS technology.

Accomplishments

In 2009, the BLM approved 2,446 miles of prior cadastral field survey and completed 717 miles of new cadastral field survey. The Bureau also processed 1,107 Native allotment claim applications, closed 214 Native allotment claims, patented over 730,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements, and patented over 1.7 million acres of the State of Alaska entitlement.

By the end of 2009, the BLM had surveyed and patented 84 million acres, or 56 percent, of the original 150 million acres. Approximately 66 million acres, or 44 percent, of the acres are under some form of tentative conveyance but have not been surveyed. Additionally, about 6 million acres, or less than 4 percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed.



2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Alaska Conveyance program will approve 1,990 miles of prior cadastral field survey and complete 540 miles of new field survey. Most new cadastral field survey work will be contracted under the provisions of *The Indian Self Determination and Education Assistance Act*. The BLM will also process 50 Native allotment applications, close 20 claims, and patent acreage surveyed and platted in previous years. Approximately 250,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 250,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented. Transfer of title through Interim Conveyance or Tentative Approval will be completed only as required by Native corporations and the State of Alaska in 2011.

The BLM will examine opportunities for additional program reforms and efficiencies to complete final transfers in a timely manner.

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Alaska Land Conveyances: Percent of land patented to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations as required by statute. (Bur/PART)	45% 68,396,441/ 150,113,591	50% 74,611,810/ 150,497,040	55% 82,245,500/ 150,497,040	55% 82,995,500/ 150,497,040	56% 84,011,156/ 150,497,040	57% 85,011,156/ 150,147,007	57% 85,511,156/ 150,147,007	0%	57% 86,011,156/ 150,147,007
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,070	\$1,046	\$1,226	\$3,046	\$1,053	\$3,038	\$3,088	+\$50	\$3,088
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0.70	\$0.23	\$0.15	\$4.06	\$0.01	\$0.82	\$1.24	+\$0.42	\$1.24
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes a decrease of \$13,000,000 which will result in 500,000 acres of land patented. 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. The smaller increases in planned performance beginning in 2011 are a result of a proposed \$13.0 million program reduction. The denominator in this measure is subject to change as estimates of entitlement acreages are replaced with actual sizes following cadastral survey.								
Percent of land processed under IC, TA, relinquishments and rejections to the State and Alaskan Native Corporations. (Bur)	5% 3,450,882/ 71,550,000	23% 16,359,196/ 71,550,000	32% 23,038,496/ 71,550,000	42% 30,188,496/ 71,550,000	52% 37,014,555/ 71,550,000	55% 39,014,555/ 71,550,000	55% 39,014,555/ 71,550,000	0%	55% 39,014,555/ 71,550,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$12,074	\$12,288	\$10,589	\$8,769	\$8,807	\$9,021	\$9,238	+\$217	\$9,021
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$3	\$1	\$9	\$1	\$0	\$5	\$5	+\$0	\$5
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).	6,328	12,481	5,957	3,000	2,446	1,600	1,990	+390	600
Complete Cadastral Field Survey (miles).	3,340	1,091	1,523	850	717	1,450	540	-910	500
Collect Digital Cadastral Data	510	495	597	430	572	500	170	-330	150
Manage Public Land Records	10,445	13,766	13,464	13,500	12,414	11,000	6,500	-4,500	5,500

ALASKA CONVEYANCE AND LANDS PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Process Alaska Native Allotment Conveyances (number).	351	482	228	200	214	40	20	-20	10
Patent Alaska State Conveyances (acres).	903,830	4,765,000	5,912,303	250,000	1,725,090	500,000	250,000	-250,000	250,000
Patent Alaska Native Corporation Conveyances (acres).	674,956	1,458,214	1,721,387	500,000	733,630	500,000	250,000	-250,000	250,000
Process Alaska Native Allotment Selections (parcels approved, processed but not approved).	1,145	3,161	1,362	1,000	1,107	400	50	-350	50
Convey Alaska State Selections (acres tentative approved, acres rejected, and acres relinquished).	1,645,709	2,407,615	2,094,680	3,750,000	3,532,481	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000	0
Process Alaska Native Corp Selections (acres interim conveyed, acres rejected, and acres relinquished).	1,804,028	10,500,699	4,584,620	3,400,000	10,443,578	1,000,000	0	-1,000,000	0
<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

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
(\$000)	12,778	12,863	-158	-400	12,305	-558
FTE	87	87	0	0	87	0
Other Major Resources:						
Trust Fund: Public Survey (7130)	909	909			909	0
Transfer: USFS Cadastral (9820)	383	426			426	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
GLO: 010-04-01-03-02-0416-04	40	40			41	+1

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$126,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Cadastral Survey

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-100	0
• Eliminate Utah Rural Government GIS Assistance Earmark	-300	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-400	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Cadastral Survey program is \$12,305,000 and 93 FTE, a program change of -\$400,000 and 0 FTE from the 2010 appropriation.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$100,000 / 0 FTE Positions): The BLM will reduce lower priority work in the Cadastral survey program by \$100,000 and will implement program efficiencies where possible.

Eliminate Utah Rural Government GIS Assistance Earmark (-\$300,000 / 0 FTE Positions): The 2010 appropriation provided a \$300,000 increase for the Utah Rural Government GIS Assistance program. Funding for this one-time earmark is eliminated in the 2011 budget request.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Cadastral Survey program conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that 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. Several statutes vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral survey services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Forest Service. This program provides direct support to the BLM's renewable energy, minerals, realty, law enforcement, forestry, recreation, and fire programs; helps to reduce unauthorized use; and assists with development activities on BLM-managed lands. Conducting Federal Authority Surveys requires the determination of boundaries, the marking of corner positions with "brass cap" markers and the filing of associated approved records in the Federal Records System.

Additional support services provided by the Cadastral Survey program include:

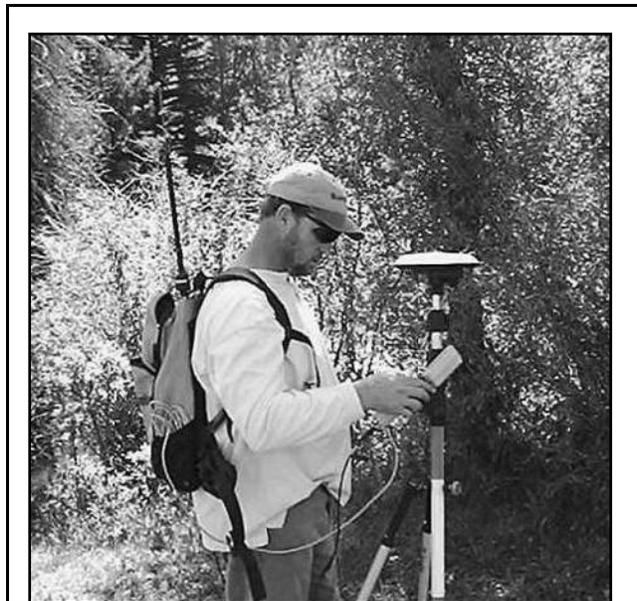
- Accurately positioning legal descriptions for rights-of way, oil and gas leases, and mineral leases,
- Providing cadastral survey and Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) services as requested in support of renewable energy projects, and
- Updating and modernizing riparian boundaries where resources and land values are at a premium.

The Cadastral Survey program also manages the GCDB that is used to represent land ownership boundaries in a coordinated, standardized digital fashion. Geographic Information System (GIS) layers depend on GCDB data as the base layer for many BLM processes including leasing, sales, exchanges, and stipulations. This base layer provides actual on-the-ground reference to the other layers of information.

In addition, the BLM is the custodial agency for land tenure records that date back to the 1800s. The Cadastral Survey program currently manages over nine million title documents as well as cadastral survey records from across the nation.

Critical Factors

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



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 1800s. The BLM employs the latest in survey-grade GPS technology in identifying the positions of original survey corner evidence.

Means and Strategies

Providing cadastral services in support of BLM's pressing challenges in the most efficient manner possible has required the program to refine its business model. Key strategies include:

- Using cost recovery to fund project requests,
- Avoiding costly field surveys whenever feasible by substituting less costly office-generated products and services described in previous sections, and
- Proactively coordinating 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.

The General Land Office (GLO) Automated Records System, located at the Eastern States Office, is responsible for making land tenure records available on the Internet via the BLM GLO Records website (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov>). BLM staff members scan, index and verify cadastral survey plats and field notes (both old and new) that reside with the other historical land records on the website. Since 2006, the BLM has annually updated an inventory of cadastral service needs.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

Approximately 75 percent of all work completed by the program is funded by other benefitting BLM subactivities and other benefitting agencies. In addition, GCDB activities are supported partially through partnerships with states, counties, and municipalities. In the past, these partnerships have allowed the program to leverage resources while benefitting all parties to the agreement. Data sharing agreements have also been utilized.

Demands, Trends and Resources

The demand for cadastral services to support energy development activities is increasing. Review of survey plats is a necessary step in processing Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs). Cadastral Survey program staff members review the plats to ensure that the construction of access roads, well pads, and well bottom drilling targets do not infringe on other property or mineral rights. Chain of survey and legal description reviews also help to determine whether land ownership and boundary locations are legally defensible prior to development. There is greater demand for GCDB data to provide accurate digital graphic portrayal of the Public Land Survey System. Minerals management and the energy pilot office staff members use the GCDB to display all stipulations and current leases in an automated format. This facilitates more efficient energy development and enables public land managers to make more informed decisions.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the Cadastral Survey program will continue to perform the core functions of overseeing and approving surveys, addressing public inquires, consulting with staff members from other programs to advise on boundary issues, providing guidance and oversight for field surveys paid for by other entities, and managing the GCDB.

CADASTRAL SURVEY PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of survey projects of Federal and Indian Trust lands that are funded (Bur)	11% 151/ 1,432	14% 314/ 2,176	25% 360/ 1,464	17% 249/ 1,435	23% 336/ 1,435	20% 264/ 1,304	20% 264/ 1,304	0%	20% 264/ 1,304
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$54,811,981	\$49,137,299	\$51,321	\$49,071	\$51,682	\$49,222	\$50,432	+\$1,210	\$50,432
Actual/Projected Cost per Project (in dollars)	\$362,993	\$156,488	\$142,558	\$197,072	\$153,815	\$197,677	\$200,925	+\$3,248	\$200,925
Comments:	Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years. Plans are based on data calls to BLM State Offices.								
Percent of cadastral surveys approved within eighteen months of the funding date. (Bur)	1st data 2007	63% 389/ 615	54% 350/ 645	53% 340/ 636	83% 530/ 636	67% 408/ 611	67% 408/ 611	0%	67% 408/ 611
Comments:	Results for this measure are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.								
Approve Cadastral Surveys (miles)	1,402	1,172	1,002	896	1,977	896	810	-86	896
Complete Cadastral Field Surveys (miles)	1,179	936	768	450	864	450	400	-50	450
Collect Digital Cadastral Data (GCDB) (number of townships)	579	1,406	346	250	244	200	65	-135	100
Update Digital Cadastral Data (GCDB) (number of townships)	2,111	2,954	562	375	991	650	350	-300	750
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.									

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management
Subactivity: Land and Realty Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
(\$000)	44,229	50,660	-575	+3,000	53,085	+2,425
FTE	318	350	0	+25	375	+25
Other Major Resources:						
SCDF: Rights of Way (510x)	14,318	17,340			16,400	-940
Trust Fund: Rights of Way (7150)	29	41			41	0
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$550,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity and an increase of \$11,000,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into this subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Land and Realty Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Renewable Energy Environmental Studies	+3,000	+25
TOTAL, Program Changes	+3,000	+25

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Land and Realty Management program is \$53,085,000 and 375 FTE, a program change of +\$3,000,000 and +25 FTE from the 2010 Enacted budget.

Renewable Energy Environmental Studies (+\$3,000,000 / +25 FTE Positions): The 2011 budget request proposes a \$3,000,000 increase for the Land and Realty Management program to prepare regional Environmental Impact Statements (EISs) for potential wind energy zones in Nevada and Oregon and site-specific National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) studies for potential solar energy sites in Nevada. These studies will be completed in addition to those being supported with base funds in Arizona, New Mexico, and California and will help the Bureau propose future renewable energy zones in the respective states while furthering the strategy to target areas of high resource concentration and avoiding areas with potential conflict. The results of these studies may also lead to the identification of additional fast track projects when these new renewable energy zones are designated.

In addition, the EISs for Nevada and Oregon will allow the BLM to update the Wind Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) completed in 2005. The changes made to the PEIS will take into account additional planned transmission not previously included, and will update the previous cumulative analysis section to address a greater level of wind energy development in these states to further streamline the environmental review of site-specific wind projects in these states. The site-specific NEPA studies in Nevada are proposed as follow-ups to ecological assessments conducted using American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funds and will allow the Bureau to address pending applications within specific regions of interest as well as provide opportunities to consolidate applications into larger projects and coordinate siting in relation to planned transmission capabilities.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	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. (Bur/PA)	unk	24% 3,816/ 15,361	27% 4,182/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	22% 3,350/ 15,361	-1% -150/ 0	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	unk	\$46,880	\$55,769	\$59,425	\$59,779	\$62,779	+\$3,000	\$0
Actual/Projected Cost per ROW (in dollars)	unk	\$4,026	\$86	\$5,010	\$5,040	\$5,227	+187	\$0
Comments	<p>In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$3,000,000 for Lands and Realty Management which sustains 2009 and 2010 efforts to establish Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. In 2011, the result is a 1% decrease of pending applications which includes 40 fewer solar and wind energy pending applications.</p> <p>In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$16,100,000 for renewable energy rights-of-way which results 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.</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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. 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 Land and Realty Management program grants rights-of-way (ROW) and other use authorizations for public lands and conducts public land sales, exchanges and withdrawals. Rights-of-way are granted for many purposes, including renewable energy development and testing, electricity transmission, roads, and water pipelines. Other use authorizations are granted for commercial filming, public facilities, and similar short and long-term purposes as allowed by law. The BLM provides the terms and conditions for all of these uses, and monitors users to ensure compliance.

Renewable Energy Permitting

The BLM's overall ROW program is designed to handle applications one-by-one as stand-alone projects in the order in which they are received. The costs specific to the processing of individual applications are paid by the Bureau and 75 percent of the costs are reimbursed by applicants under a cost recovery system. While this approach works well for most situations, in the context of renewable energy development and electricity transmission lines, it could lead to fragmented, limited-scope planning and analysis efforts. Therefore, the BLM is changing the way it handles right-of-way applications for these projects.

While pending applications will be evaluated and processed using the guidelines and procedures that were in place at the time of their submission, the BLM is beginning to implement a revised process for consideration of wind, solar and transmission ROW applications. The BLM is currently conducting environmental analyses with the goal of being able to select appropriate sites in areas that have been determined in advance to be optimal for wind and solar energy production. The Bureau will then offer these specific parcels to potential applicants through a competitive process and be able to approve ROW applications in an expedited fashion, due to the upfront analysis.

Although this process change requires appropriated funding to support the proactive analyses, the goal is to reduce the total number of applications and encourage future applicants to focus on large capacity projects on lands close to existing or planned transmission capability. Costs for wind, solar and transmission ROWs will be recovered on a 50-50 cost recovery basis.

The Department has established a Renewable Energy High Priority Performance Goal (HPPG) to increase approved capacity for production of renewable (solar, wind, and geothermal) energy resources on DOI-managed lands, while ensuring full environmental reviews, by at least 9,000 megawatts by the end of 2011. In 2010, the BLM, using both American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and appropriated funds, will identify areas for future large utility-scale solar energy development. The BLM will also process applications for 27 fast-track projects (seven wind, 14 solar and six geothermal). In 2011, the BLM will build on the momentum in solar development and will continue the emphasis on identifying and processing applications for solar energy development projects. The BLM will utilize the \$3.0 million funding increase in 2011 to identify opportunities for additional wind energy development and to resolve wind-related planning and resource conflict issues. By the end of 2011, the BLM expects to have issued decisions on a total of 45 currently pending wind, solar and geothermal energy development project proposals with a combined estimated capacity of more than 9,250 megawatts and successfully meet the Renewable Energy High Priority Performance Goal.

Land Tenure Adjustments

The Land and Realty Management program also conducts land sales, exchanges and withdrawals to ensure efficient and effective management of the public lands. A percentage of proceeds from public land sales under the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* can be used to acquire privately owned lands with exceptional resource values within applicable areas managed by the BLM, the Forest Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service. In addition, land exchanges and withdrawals can be useful land management tools under the proper circumstances. The BLM authorizes, reviews, and revokes land withdrawals to ensure the most appropriate uses and works closely with the Department of Defense to coordinate withdrawals for military purposes, resolve issues with over-flights, and coordinate management of adjacent military and public lands.

Critical Factors

With the President and the Secretary's goals to increase renewable energy development on the public lands and with many states enacting renewable energy portfolio standards that require utility companies to increase renewable energy supplies as part of their electricity capacity, renewable energy right-of-way processing workload for BLM has increased dramatically. Also, because much of this work is customer and market driven, it is difficult to predict the number of applications that will be filed for the various authorizations with a high level of certainty.

The land exchange program has undergone significant improvement. Material weaknesses and lack of management oversight issues have been 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 land management tool. However, the BLM anticipates fewer exchanges in 2010 and 2011 due to the increased emphasis on renewable energy development and the use of land sale authorities to achieve BLM land tenure goals.

The Land and Realty Management program includes a substantial number of employees that are rapidly approaching retirement eligibility. There are approximately 275 Realty Specialist (GS 1170 series) positions throughout the BLM. Within the next five years, approximately 55 percent of their incumbents will be retirement eligible. The senior personnel in these positions have accumulated a lifetime of complex realty skills. Retirements within the group will require a sustained focus on training new recruits. The BLM estimates that it takes replacements at least three years to operate at the full competency level for the positions being filled.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The BLM is authorized to charge applicants for the costs associated with processing their right-of-way grant applications in some situations. In 2009, the program generated over \$20.0 million in cost recovery processing and monitoring fees. In addition, BLM-issued rights-of-way generated over \$20.5 million in rental receipts for the U.S. Treasury.

In 2009, the BLM spent approximately \$635,000 in base funding to process wind, solar and transmission ROWs as part of the general ROW processing program, and collected approximately \$5.7 million in cost recovery fees. In 2009, the BLM also conducted a one-time reprogramming of funds specifically for the processing of wind, solar and transmission ROWs as part of the Department's New Energy Frontier initiative. The following table shows this reprogrammed funding, funding provided under ARRA, and subsequent base funding increases specifically targeted to wind, solar and transmission ROWs.

Wind, Solar and Transmission Rights-of-Way Funding Increases		
Source	Amount (\$000)	Description
2009 One-Time Reprogramming	11,000	Wind, solar and transmission ROW processing by Renewable Energy Coordination Offices (RECOs) and Teams
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)	41,000	Environmental Impact Studies (EISs) for designation of Renewable Energy Zones
2010 Appropriation	16,100	Wind, solar and transmission ROW processing by RECOs and Teams (\$11.1 million); National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) studies for ROW projects (\$5.0 million)
2011 Request	19,100	Wind, solar and transmission ROW processing by RECOs and Teams (\$11.1 million); NEPA studies (\$5.0 million); additional NEPA study and EISs for ROW projects (\$3.0 million)

The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)* became law in July 2000. It provides for the use of a percentage 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 to acquire inholdings within certain federally designated areas, or lands adjacent to those areas, which contain exceptional resources, and to administer the sale program. Of the funds used for acquisition, 80 percent must be expended in the same state in which the funds were generated, but 20 percent may be expended for acquisition in any of the 11 other Western states. Up to 20 percent of revenues from disposals may be used for administration costs and other expenses. By the end of 2009, the BLM had received over \$120.0 million in receipts from land sales and exchanges under FLTFA. FLTFA is set to expire in 2010. The Budget proposes to reauthorize FLTFA. The proposal includes eliminating the Act's July 2010 sunset date and allowing lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (SNPLMA)* became law in October 1998. It allows the BLM to sell public lands within a specific boundary around Las Vegas, NV. 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 the Interior and Agriculture for use throughout Nevada for parks, trails and natural areas; capital improvements; conservation initiatives; multi-species habitat conservation plans; environmentally sensitive land acquisition; and Lake Tahoe restoration projects. Other provisions in SNPLMA direct certain land sale and acquisition procedures and provide for the sale of land for affordable housing.

Demands, Trends and Resources

The demand for additional energy and power capacity is expected to increase the Land and Realty Management program's workload by as much as 20 percent in the next five years. Although the BLM is authorized to use cost recovery to process some right-of-way applications, others, such as those requested by state and local governments, are not subject to cost recovery. As a result, these processing expenses are incurred directly by the Land and Realty Management program, and are expected to increase in the future. The high priority of

encouraging responsible renewable energy development also creates a significant opportunity to direct the development of license conditions to conserve fisheries resources during the licensing and relicensing of hydropower projects so that federal trust responsibilities are met for the next 30 to 50 years. Failure to engage could result in lost opportunities and could increase the threat to these aquatic resources.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Land and Realty Management program will concentrate on issuing rights-of-way for renewable energy projects, conducting public land sales, revoking public land withdrawals and facilitating military base closures. The BLM will process an increasing number of applications for rights-of-way to allow wind energy site testing and monitoring, wind energy development, and solar energy development. It will also use the allowable percentage of proceeds from land sales under FLTFA to acquire private inholdings within areas managed by the Bureau. The BLM will review public land withdrawals and anticipates revoking withdrawals for 95,000 acres. The BLM anticipates an increased workload over the next few years to process relinquishments resulting from military base closures, with an estimated cost of \$100,000 in 2011.

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development. (SP)	new measure	458	595	700	700	750	4,789	+4,039	5,350
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development funded by the Recovery Act. (SP)	NA	NA	NA	NA	0	0	4,400	+4,400	5,400
Number of megawatts of installed capacity authorized on public land for renewable energy development for all available funding. (SP)	NA	NA	595	700	700	750	9,189	+8,439	10,750
Comment:	BLM is currently processing 14 "fast-track" solar energy projects, 7 "fast-track" wind energy projects, and 6 "fast-track" geothermal projects that will add significant megawatt capacity to the current capacity on BLM public lands. These projects have been identified and are currently being processed to meet December 2010 DOE and Treasury grant and subsidiary programs under ARRA. Starting in 2011, performance resulting from Recovery Act funding accrues as a result of environmental studies conducted in 2009 and 2010.								
Percent of wind farms incorporating best management practices for protecting raptors, and other birds and bats. [SP]	28% 35/ 125	59% 93/ 158	79% 143/ 182	80% 163/ 202	81% 163/ 202	82% 183/ 222	88% 213/ 242	+6%	93% 243/ 262
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/PA)	121,788	84,363	77,296	27,000	44,948	30,000	45,893	+15,893	45,893
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$5,166	\$5,139	\$13,843	\$8,072	\$5,971	\$8,178	\$9,141	+\$963	\$9,141
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$42	\$61	\$179	\$299	\$133	272	199	-\$73	+\$199

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Increase the number and acreage of land exchanges and acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution. (Bur/PA)	72,887	46,560	52,990	13,000	17,098	37,960	50,679	+12,719	50,679
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$80,069	\$141,973	\$893,901	\$130,000	\$69,315	\$130,000	\$137,450	+\$7,450	137,450
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$1	\$3	\$16,869	\$10,000	\$3,235	\$7,238	\$7,822	+\$586	\$7,822
Comment:	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 2011, this measure includes a base funding increase of \$13,121,000 which will result in a total increase of 12,719 acres from 2010. It does not include acreage associated with the increase of \$42,000,000 to acquire lands for a National Wild Horse Preserve. Beginning in 2009, this measure no longer includes land exchanges. 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/PA)	new measure	82% 9,694/ 11,849	80% 7,871/ 9,802	67% 7,918/ 11,849	28% 3,296/ 11,849	68% 8,000/ 11,849	68% 8,100/ 11,849	0%	68% 8,100/ 11,849
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$9,601	\$8,688	\$10,556	\$6,933	\$10,578	\$10,600	+\$22	\$10,600
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$990	\$1,104	\$1,333	\$2,104	\$1,322	\$1,309	-\$16	\$1,309
Percent of pending cases of right-of-way permits and grant applications in backlog status. (Bur/PA)	unk	unk	24% 3,816/ 15,361	24% 3,700/ 15,361	27% 4,182/ 15,361	23% 3,500/ 15,361	22% 3,350/ 15,361	-1%	21% 3,200/ 15,361
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	unk	unk	\$46,880	\$43,855	\$55,769	\$59,425	\$62,779	-\$3,354	\$62,779
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per ROW (in dollars)</i>	unk	unk	\$4,026	\$3,760	\$86	\$5,010	\$5,205	-\$195	\$5,039
Comment:	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$3,000,000 for Lands and Realty Management which sustains 2009 and 2010 efforts to establish Renewable Energy Coordination Offices and facilitate and streamline the review and approval of renewable energy projects. In 2011, the result is a 1% decrease of pending applications which includes 40 fewer solar and wind energy pending applications. In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$16,100,000 for renewable energy rights-of-way which results 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.								

LANDS AND REALTY MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE SUMMARY									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Average cost to process a minor category right-of-way permit or grant application (major types of rights-of-way reported separately). (Bur/PA)	new measure	\$700	\$2,036	\$2,036	\$1,332	\$2,036	\$2,036	0%	\$2,036
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.								
Average length of time required to process a minor category right-of-way permit or grant application. (Bur/PA)	new measure	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	60 days	0 days	60 days
Process Realty Permits/Licenses/Easements. (number) (does not include geophysical permits)	797	883	962	507	709	507	650	+143	650
Process Right-of-Way Grants. (number) (includes amendments and renewals)	3,365	2,865	1,269	1,619	1,154	1,619	1,700	+81	1,700
Process Land Exchanges - Disposals (acres)	28,549	31,247	28,248	20,967	3,920	21,000	21,000	0	21,000
Process Land Exchanges - Acquisitions (acres)	44,770	19,846	27,566	19,469	21,430	20,000	20,000	0	20,000
Conduct Realty Inspections. (number)	3,105	3,052	3,167	2,359	3,123	2,500	2,500	0	2,500

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Activity: Communication Site Management
Subactivity: Communication Site Management

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Communication Sites (\$000)	2,000	2,000	0	0	2,000	0
Communication Sites Offset (\$000)	-2,000	-2,000	0	0	-2,000	0
FTE	20	20	0	0	20	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Communication Site Management program is \$2,000,000 and 20 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Communication Site Management program processes applications for communications sites from commercial, private, and governmental entities under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA)* and issues right-of-way use authorizations for the communication sites that are approved. The program processes requests for new sites, inspects and administers existing sites and authorizations, completes site management plans and collects rental fees.

Critical Issues

A significant challenge facing the BLM is ensuring that holders of communication site leases report accurate inventories of uses within their facilities, so that the Bureau can assess and collect the appropriate rent for those uses. Based on recent audits by program administrators, it is estimated that for every dollar of communication site rent collected, there is at least another dollar that is not. In order to better manage the development and use of communications sites and the impacts upon surrounding public lands, the BLM has begun developing communication site management plans, which guide use and analyze the impacts of the structures on the sites on the surrounding lands. These plans allow the BLM to better manage sites, and often result in the collection of additional rent revenues. The Bureau's goal is to develop site management plans for all communication sites located on the public lands it manages. To date, the BLM has written 195 out of the total 1,485 site management plans needed.

Means and Strategies

When granting and administering authorizations, the Communication Site Management program works to protect the natural resources associated with public lands and adjacent lands, whether private or administered by government entities. The program tries to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands by promoting the use of communication site rights-of-way and leases in common, considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security, and land use plans. It also coordinates, to the fullest extent possible, all BLM actions under the program with state and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

In addition to appropriated funds, the Communication Site Management program relies on processing and monitoring (cost recovery) fees assessed to new applicants that make requests to site communication facilities on public lands. State and local governments, however, are exempt from these fees.

Demands, Trends and Resources

The BLM has authorized over 3,550 separate rights-of-way for communication sites to date. 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*, the BLM implemented new regulations and policies that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these uses. The BLM now requires only the owners of the towers and facilities to have right-of-way authorizations, while other users of the sites can collocate in these facilities, as tenants or customers, without further approval from the BLM.

Accomplishments

In recent years, the Communication Site Management program has focused on strengthening partnerships and improving its suite of BLM, inter-agency and industry sponsored right-of-way management courses, including the Wireless Telecommunication Systems Shortcourse, the National Lands Training for Line Officers, and the Lands and Realty Academy. In 2010, the BLM will reexamine the five-year communication site management plan schedules created in 2005 by state offices to complete the communication site management plans that still need to be developed.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM will continue to process applications for communications site leases and rights-of-way, as well as applications for assignments, amendments, and renewals. The Bureau will also continue to emphasize site administration and management. The BLM expects to complete 30 final communication site management plans; process 65 actions for lease or grant issuances, rejections, amendments, and renewals; process 50 actions for assignments, cancellations, relinquishments, and other administrative work; and complete 120 site or facility inspections. The BLM will train over 60 agency and industry personnel on the sitting and administration of communication uses on public land, plus train 75 line managers on their roles and responsibilities in the Communication Site Management program. The Bureau estimates it will collect \$5,700,000 in communication site rental fees in 2011.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity		2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Mgt Planning	\$	47,259	49,961	-375	-8,192	41,394	-8,567
	FTE	302	296	0	-13	283	-13
Abandoned Mine Lands Management	\$	[15,929]	[15,929]	-78	0	15,851	-78
	FTE	0	0	0	24	24	24
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	\$	27,389	28,457	-377	-500	27,580	-877
	FTE	150	151	0	0	151	0
Hazardous Materials Mgt	\$	16,745	17,159	-217	0	16,942	-217
	FTE	98	98	0	0	98	0
Total Activity	\$	91,393	95,577	-1,047	+7,237	101,767	6,190
	FTE	550	545	0	+11	556	11

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,158,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity is \$101,767,000 and 556 FTE, and a program change of +\$7,237,000 and +11 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted level.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

In FY 2010, there were three subactivities within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity. In FY 2011, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) proposes the creation of a new subactivity, Abandoned Mine Lands Management, within the Resource Protection and Maintenance activity by redirecting funding for this work that is currently included in the Soil, Water and Air Management subactivity. The Abandoned Mine Lands Management activities were previously conducted in the Soil, Water and Air Management subactivity within the Land Resources activity. All four subactivities contribute to the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources.

- Resource Management Planning – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- Abandoned Mine Lands – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by restoring degraded water quality and cleaning up mine waste that has been contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), and other environmental impacts on or affecting public lands, as well as mitigate physical safety.
- Resource Protection and Law Enforcement – The resource protection and law enforcement subactivity provides for the protection from criminal and other unlawful activities on public lands.
- Hazardous Materials Management – The hazardous materials provide for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity funds land use planning and compliance processes which are required by the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)*.

Activity: Resource Management Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Mgmt. Planning (\$000)	47,259	49,961	-375	-8,192	41,394	-8,567
FTE	302	296	0	-13	283	-13
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
ePlanning 010-04-01-07-01-0409-00	1,516	714			750	+36
Economic Profile System 010-04-01-05-02-0460-04	10	55			58	+3

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$873,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Resource Mgt. Planning

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Program Reduction	-8,192	-13
TOTAL, Program Changes	-8,192	-13

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Resource Management Planning program is \$41,394,000 and 283 FTE, a program change of -\$8,192,000 and -13 FTE from 2010 enacted.

Program Reduction (-\$8,192,000, -13 FTE) – For 2011, the BLM proposes a decrease of \$8,192,000 and -13 FTE for lower priority resource management planning activities. In 2011, BLM will focus on completing ongoing planning efforts. In 2011, there are expected to be 34 ongoing major planning projects. BLM will evaluate planning schedules for the ongoing planning projects in 2011 as well. BLM will also continue developing strategies to improve the efficiency of its planning process.

Program Performance Change

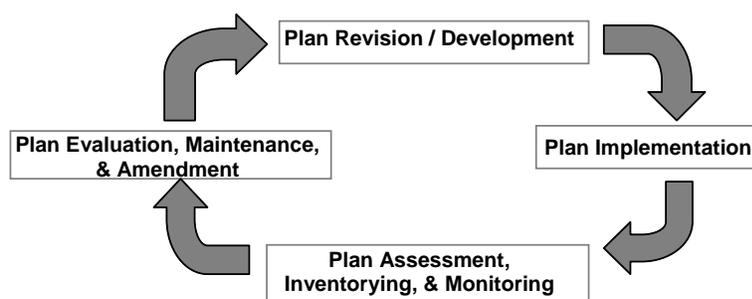
	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out- years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Prepare Pre- Land Use Plan (number)	9	9	2	8	8	0	-8	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$180	\$180	\$40	\$160	\$160	\$0	-\$160	\$0
Actual/Projected Cost Per Prep Plan	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
Comments	The cost estimates for development of a prep plan in this table are based on an approximated average of about 2 work months per prep plan, or about \$20,000. Prep plans are the first step in the 4-year process of developing or revising a land use plan. The average cost of a completing a revision or development effort is approximately \$3-4 million, or \$750,000-\$1,000,000 annually for the four-year planning period.							
Percent of plans completed within four years of start. (Bur)	45% 23/ 51	45% 27/ 59	44% 28 / 63	48% 32/ 66	48% 32/ 66	48% 33/ 69	0%	48% 39/ 80
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$66,541	\$69,135	\$86,066	\$66,842	\$66,842	\$69,449	+\$2,607	\$78,000
Actual/Projected Cost Per Plan	\$5.5M	\$1.7M	\$3.1M	\$3.3M	\$3.3M	\$2.0M	-\$1.3	\$2.0M
Comments	The 'Total Projected/Actual Cost' figures above represent the total cost of the program's priority workload. This includes the costs associated with plan development and revision, as well as the costs associated with completing RMP amendments, land use plan evaluations, and implementation strategies.							
Prepare Final Land Use Plan Amendment and Record of Decision (number)	1	3	2	7	7	0	-7	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$2,408	\$1,567	\$1,056	\$7,700	\$7,700	\$0	-\$7,700	\$0
Actual/Projected Cost Per Final Amendment and Record of Decision	\$2.4M	\$0.5M	\$0.5M	\$1.1M	\$1.1M	\$1.1M	\$1.1M	\$1.1M
Comment::	Environmental Impact Statement-level land use plan amendments, which maintain newly revised plans through the amendment process, may be supported by other programs and/or undertaken if program workload allows. Amendments help to lower the long-term planning workload by keeping plans up-to-date with the ever-changing on-the-ground condition of BLM lands.							
<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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.</p>								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Resource Management Planning is the foundation of effective public land 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 253 million acres 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.



Land Use Plan Revision and Development – Completing the ongoing RMP development and/or revision efforts continues to be the highest priority for the program. Delaying plan completion reduces the BLM’s on-the-ground effectiveness and also increases the potential for litigation. As ongoing RMP’s are completed, the program initiates plans identified as being in need of revision to meet changing demands and/or other identified resource issues. The Director’s 10-Year Schedule outlines a schedule for completing evaluation, revision and/or development of all BLM land use plans identified in the 2001 Report to Congress on the Land Use Planning program. This schedule projects that all RMP revisions and development projects are to be completed by 2018.

Sustainable Planning and NEPA Infrastructure – Initiated with plan development, this holistic and dynamic approach to land use planning continues its cycle through implementation, monitoring, evaluation of effectiveness, and assessment of emerging issues, which include rapid population growth, changing resource conditions, effects stemming from climate change, and other external factors. This cycle allows BLM to sustain its land use plans by addressing emerging challenges and changing resource issues as they arise so that plans remain current to on-the-ground conditions. With such an infrastructure, the risk of facing another very costly and disruptive overhaul of all the BLM’s land use plans is dramatically reduced.

Land Use Plan Amendments - Land use plan amendments enable the program to address significant new information, respond to new, intensified, or changing uses of public land, consider a proposal or action that does not conform to the plan, and implement new or revised

policy that changes 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 remain current while avoiding the need for costly plan revision. Amendments are often funded by other BLM programs, whose work benefits from the plan being updated or are undertaken when the planning program's workload allows.

Critical Factors

- Climate Change - Impacts of climate change contribute to: the loss of native animal and plant communities, as well as habitat for threatened and endangered species, increased invasive plant and insect infestations, drought, and wildfires causing loss of habitat and vegetation type. Changing conditions require the BLM to evaluate land use plans and amend as necessary. Ecoregional assessments and adaptation strategies for mitigating impacts of global climate change will also require the BLM to assess whether the decisions in the land use plans are still valid or if a land use plan amendment is necessary.
- Energy Demands - Increased demands for both renewable and conventional energy and other resource development on public lands challenges the BLM to balance energy and other resource development with separate, often-conflicting demands such as wilderness experience, recreation, off-highway vehicle use, and the cumulative effects of habitat fragmentation.
- Expanding Populations & Community Growth – These factors contribute to challenges associated with wildland fire suppression efforts in the wildland/urban interface, increased conflicts between recreation users, and increased demands for surface-disturbing uses such as roads, distribution lines, communication sites, sand, gravel, mineral materials sites, and public facilities. It is necessary for the BLM to understand the complex socioeconomic issues associated with the economies in communities adjacent to BLM-administered lands.

Means and Strategies

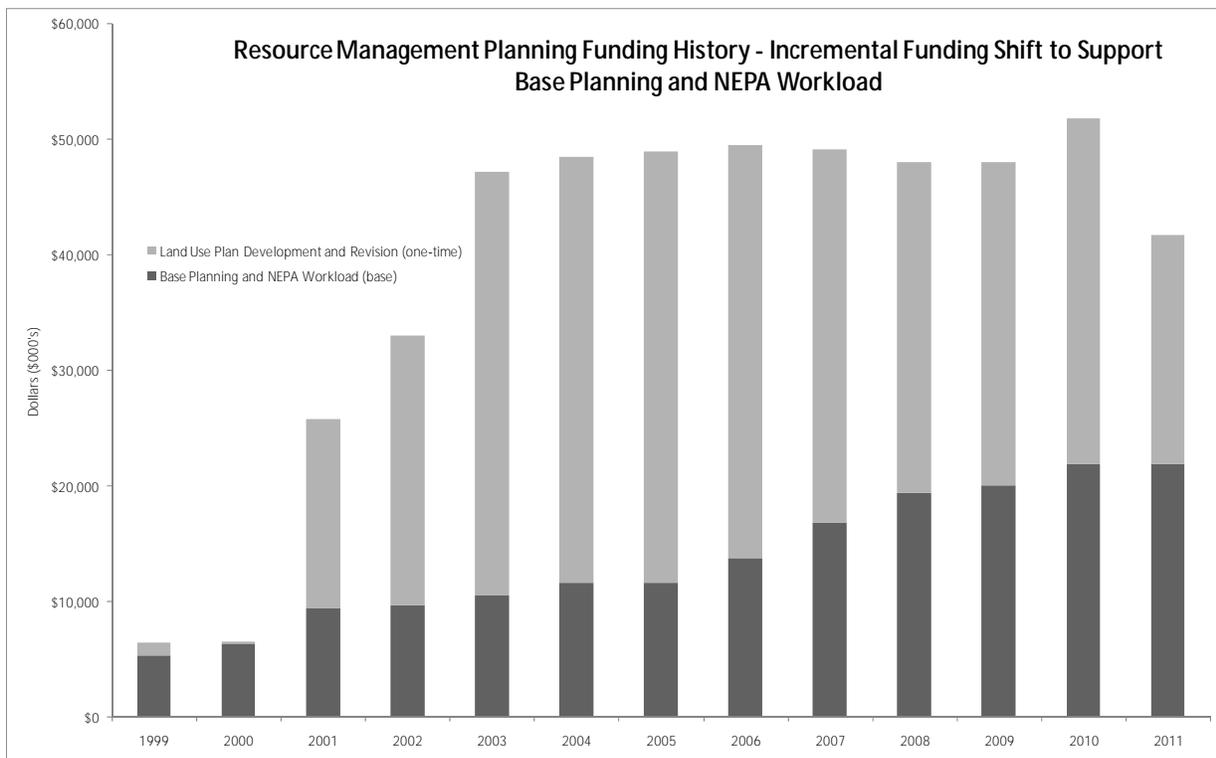
The Resource Management Planning program addresses program and BLM priorities by:

- 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, is anticipated to bring greater efficiencies to the planning program in managing the complex land use planning process. Efficiencies are created through the enhanced ability for the public to comment on BLM's NEPA documents; improved ability for the BLM to provide timely responses to comments; and improves the organization and structure of administrative record.
- 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 continues 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.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

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, BLM has been working to improve the quality and effectiveness of the BLM’s resource management by revising its land use plans. Approximately 70 percent of program funding over the past eight years has been directed to fund plan development and revision projects. As a significant number of plan development projects were completed, BLM began to incrementally shift funding to support base planning and NEPA workloads comprising the “sustainable” side of the land use planning cycle. As reflected in the chart below, this shift demonstrates BLM’s commitment to each step of the dynamic land use planning cycle, and implements the program’s strategic direction aimed at best protecting the large investments made since 2001 to update all land use plans



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.

Certain planning actions, especially land use plan amendments, are often funded by other BLM programs, whose work benefits from the plan being updated.

Demands, Trends and Resources

The BLM's Resource Management Planning program has made significant progress despite numerous challenges that have emerged over the past few years. The following summarizes the major demands and trends driving how BLM goals for effective land use planning for sustainable resource decisions:

- Complexity of Issues - Planning areas cover a broad geographic scale (typically one to two million acres per plan) and contain multiple natural and heritage resources. With such a diversity of resources, the potential for conflict is high among users of BLM-managed lands, especially given the added complexities from the emergence of climate change, increasing demand for energy development on public land, the West's growing population, and other significant drivers of land use change and conflict.
- Protests/Litigation - An outgrowth of the growing conflict over public land use is an increasing frequency of litigation over implementation of land use plan decisions. Even litigation not directly associated with land use planning may affect the development of a land use plan given the broad scope of resource issues included in most plans. There is an increasing number of challenges in the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) and the judicial courts of decisions that implement land use plans.
- Quality Collaboration and Involvement of Cooperating Agencies - The BLM faces an increasing demand to provide quality collaboration with interested members of the public. The BLM also works with other governmental agencies – various Federal, State, Local, County, and Tribal entities – to take advantage of their expertise, to fulfill requirements for cooperation under various laws, and to ensure consistency in management where BLM lands border those of other government agencies.

Accomplishments

Since 2001, the BLM has completed 86 plan revisions and major plan amendments as part of a comprehensive effort to improve the quality and effectiveness of BLM's resource management by revising its land use plans. A summary of program workload and accomplishments completed through the end of fiscal year 2009 is provided below.

- **74 percent** of land use plans have been revised, amended or in the revision process.
 - 86 new or revised land use plans and major amendments completed over the past five years
 - 34 major planning projects currently in progress
 - 42 land use plans are in need of revision or amendment to meet changing demands and/or resource issues

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 42 plans in need of revision to meet changing demands and resource conditions. Of the remaining plans, the program anticipates having the capacity to initiate 7 new RMP development and/or revision efforts in 2010. In addition, the program is also funding the following major planning efforts: Fort Stanton-Snowy River Caves National Conservation Area (NCA) Environmental Assessment to amend the Roswell RMP; Southeast Oregon Amendment; and Lakeview Amendment. Comprehensive management planning for the Red Cliffs NCA and Beaver Dam Wash NCA will be included with the planning effort to amend the St. George RMP.
- In 2011, 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.

Addressing Renewable Energy Development

In 2010, BLM identified 27 fast-track renewable energy projects to develop solar, wind, and geothermal resources and build the necessary infrastructure. BLM amends individual land use plans as necessary to allow for renewable energy development and continues to process right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy development as well as energy transmission corridor right-of-ways. BLM also issues leases for geothermal resource as they arise and evaluates plans for development. Renewable Energy Coordinating Offices have been established to respond to proposals and applications for renewable energy development in Arizona, Colorado, California, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming. BLM continues to support the completion of a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement for solar energy, which will amend approximately 60 existing land use plans to accommodate solar energy in Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, Nevada, and Utah. For more information on BLM's renewable energy program, please refer to the general statement.

2011 PLANNED PERFORMANCE

The following describes the BLM's planned performance in each critical component of the Resource Management Planning program.

Land Use Plan Revision and Development – In 2011, the Resource Management Planning Program will continue to make progress in completing its on-going RMP development and/or revision projects. In 2011, at least 34 major plan development and/or revision projects will be ongoing. Each project's funding needs and schedule for completion is established in an approved RMP Preparation Plan prior to project initiation. Evaluation of schedules will occur with ongoing planning projects in 2011 to determine the needs to complete the planning efforts.

Approvals to extend any project schedules will be coordinated through the Assistant Director for Renewable Resources and Planning. .

Land Use Plan Amendments - Three Environmental Impact Statement-level land use plan amendments, supporting the program's goal of maintaining the newly revised plans through the amendment process, will be ongoing in 2011 as the program focuses on completing the remaining ongoing RMP projects. Targeted amendments to address emerging challenges and changing resource issues eliminate the need for complete plan revisions and reduce the potential for litigation.

BLM's 10 year Planning Schedule can be found at the link below.

http://www.blm.gov/wo/st/en/prog/planning/ten_year_planning.html

The program currently has the following four Bureau Performance Measures to monitor program accomplishments, effectiveness, and efficiencies in meeting Bureau and program goals.

- *Percent of plans completed within four years of start* - 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 in accomplishment reflects the complex, multi-year resource management plan development process, which requires consultation and collaboration with stakeholders, cooperating agencies, and the public.
- *Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed* – As the BLM has made such a significant investment since 2001 in updating Resource Management Plans, the plan evaluation process is becoming an important part of ensuring that the planning program can identify problems before they become too widespread.
- *Percent of Resource Management Plans with an Implementation Strategy* - 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.
- *Percent of Resource Management Plans evaluated by the BLM Director as making significant progress toward achieving riparian condition goals* – This is a new cumulative measure in 2010. Each RMP developed or revised after 2001 will be evaluated in the next 5 years. Riparian condition is used as an indicator of effectiveness of the planning decisions as established in the RMP demonstrated by meeting or making progress toward the BLM's resource goals and objectives.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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	Establish Baseline	New Measure in 2010	TBD	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% 11/ 20	45% 23/ 51	45% 27/ 59	47% 30/ 63	44% 28 / 63	48% 32/ 66	48% 33/ 69	0%	48% 39/ 80
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$72,368	\$66,541	\$69,135	\$65,609	\$86,066	\$66,842	\$69,449	+\$2,607	\$69,449
Actual/Projected Cost per Plan (in dollars)	8.5M	\$5.5M	\$1.7M	\$2.2M	\$3.1M	\$3.3M	\$2.0M	-\$1.3	\$1.8M
Comment:	The 'Total Projected/Actual Cost' figures above represent the total cost of the program's priority workload. This includes the costs associated with plan development and revision, as well as the costs associated with completing RMP amendments, land use plan evaluations, and implementation strategies.								
Percent of Resource Management Plan evaluations completed within 5 years, (Bur)	16% 22/ 136	18% 24/ 136	19% 26/ 136	24% 33/ 136	24% 33/ 136	30% 41/ 136	38% 51/ 136	+8%	48% 65/ 136
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,858	\$2,526	\$2,524	\$1,988	\$2,485	\$2,025	\$2,062	+\$37	\$2,062
Actual/Projected Cost per evaluation (in dollars)	\$619,355	\$1,263,166	\$1,262,165	\$284,000	\$75,299	\$253,156	\$206,200	-\$46,956	\$147,285
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies (Bur)	New in 2008	New in 2008	16% 22/ 136	31% 42/ 136	29% 39/ 136	38% 52/ 136	44% 60/ 136	+6%	52% 68/136
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	100% 0/ 0	100% 27/ 27	100% 10/ 10	100% 7/ 7	100% 10/ 10	100% 10/ 10	0%	100% 10/ 10
Prepare Pre- Land Use Plan (number)	8	9	9	3	2	8	0	-8	10
Resolve Land Use Plan Protest and Prepare Record of Decision (number)	4	6	13	21	12	8	5	-3	9

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Changes from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Prepare Final Land Use Plan Amendment and Record of Decision (number)	4	1	3	2	2	7	0	-7	4

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Abandoned Mine Lands (\$000)	[15,929]	[15,929]	-78	0	+15,851	-78
FTE	0	0	0	24	24	+24
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands Mgt.

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Creation of new Subactivity from Soil, Water, Air Subactivity	+15,929	+24
TOTAL, Program Changes	+15,929	+24

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Abandoned Mine Lands (AML) program is \$15,929,000 and 24 FTE. Prior to fiscal year (FY) 2011, the AML program was in the Land Resources activity under the Soil, Water, Air (SWA) subactivity.

Abandoned Mine Land Program Transfer (-\$15,929,000/ -24 FTE) – In 2011, the BLM requests a transfer of \$15,929,000 and -24 FTE from the Land Resources activity, to the newly created Abandoned Mine Land subactivity.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (Bur)	UNK	15% 564/ 3,831	26% 996/ 3,831	30% 1,164/ 3,831	58% 2,239/ 3,831	73% 2,813/ 3,831	88% 3,387/ 3,831	+15%
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	\$15,383	\$15,555	\$23,165	\$30,177	\$23,402	\$23,639	+\$237
Actual/Projected Cost Per...	\$0	\$27,274	\$36,006	\$77,217	\$13,478	\$39,397	\$39,796	+\$399
Comments	In 2007, 3,831 acres of Abandoned Mine Lands were identified as in progress of remediation. cost shown represents all acres receiving remediation during the reporting period. The result is based on the total number of contaminated sites where all remediation has been completed during the reporting period. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure. Since 2006, the AML program has discovered many more sites than what is currently represented in the table. The program is currently working to remediate those sites as well as what's represented in the table.							

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The BLM maintains an inventory of known abandoned mines located on the public lands. Most of the sites are abandoned hard rock mines. While there has never been a comprehensive field inventory conducted of all abandoned mines, the BLM is currently reviewing and updating available data.

According to our inventory data as of January, 2010, there are over 65,976 features (such as open physical hazards and piles of contaminated material) associated with 25,281 sites, of which 21,075 will require further investigation or remediation. Much of the inventory data comprises legacy records that are often incomplete. BLM is updating its national AML inventory database continuously as new sites are discovered and further inventories are completed. Currently, 12 percent of the identified AML sites have been remediated, or are undergoing remediation.

While it is important to continue to characterize all sites, and add additional sites to the inventory, the BLM believes the greatest need is on-the-ground work for those high-priority sites already identified. It is also important to emphasize that the sites with the highest potential for harm to public health and safety have already been identified by the various Federal, State, and Tribal partners and are being addressed.

The AML prioritization process for environmental AML sites is directed at AML sites that impact water quality on a watershed scale and physical safety hazards to protect the public. The

contaminants released from AML sites are associated with the extraction of and production of heavy metals from past mining activities.

The prioritization process is as follows (from the Abandoned Mine Lands Strategic Plan, March 2006)

AML National Level Evaluation Criteria:

1. Water Quality Criteria Score: Up to 10 points for each criterion met.

- State government priority
- Partnerships
- Cost avoidance/cost recovery
- Impairment of water quality standards
- Water quality violations
- Threat to public health or safety
- Threat to the environment
- Continuing/expediting an existing on-the-ground project
- Location and,
- Cost efficient

2. Physical Safety Hazard Criteria Score: Up to 20 points for each criterion met.

- Death or injury has occurred. A death or injury is known to have occurred at the AML site and the site has not already been addressed.
- Visitation/high use. The AML site is situated on or in immediate proximity to developed recreation sites and areas with high visitor use. Areas with High Visitor Use can include dry lake beds, sand dunes, high use roads, frequently used special event areas, open Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV).

The Hazardous Materials Removal and Response (HMMR) program differs the AML program in that the HMMR program is for responding to Emergency response actions to spills, illegal dumping, unexploded ordinance, and petroleum and chemical spills and releases that may occur at a variety of site types, but which may include mine sites.

The Department's Central HazMat Fund (CHF) is specifically for funding Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) projects, for all bureaus in the Department. Some include very large scale, Superfund type abandoned mine sites that cannot be completed within the budgetary confines of the BLM AML program alone. Many of these sites are multi-million dollar clean up actions

Water Quality

Many abandoned mines produce contaminants that degrade water quality at a watershed level. Watersheds impacted by past mining activities located in the in the West, where the need to improve water quality for human and aquatic resource use is critical.

Physical Safety Hazards

The majority of sites in the database contain physical hazards, such as open mine shafts and pits; unstable rock and decayed support beams; and explosive and toxic chemicals. Addressing these abandoned mine features that pose a physical safety hazard risk to humans and wildlife continue to be a focus of the AML program.

Temporary mitigation (fencing and signage), biological and archeological clearances, and the closure of or the installation of controlled access barriers are our most common activities.



Oro Grande-Garnet Mine, New Mexico

Environmental Health

Five to ten percent of the sites in the inventory pose environmental hazards. AML environmental sites can include those adversely affected by poor water quality and by substances such as arsenic, mercury, and base metals. AML environmental sites include tunnels that may discharge contaminated water, or tailing piles that may discharge various hazardous materials or substances.

The BLM environmental cleanup or remediation activities cover a broad spectrum, and are guided by public laws such as: the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). Through the application of those laws, the agency addresses the impacts from the associated hazards along with the proposed mitigation work necessary to remediate a site.

Radioactive exposure at abandoned uranium mines (AUM) poses an environmental health hazard, and its remediation is a priority for the AML program. Abandoned uranium mines are most prevalent in many areas in New Mexico, Arizona and Utah. The BLM works with other Federal and State partners on the AUM issue. For example, the Grants Mineral Belt Working Group in NM has commenced plans for multi-ownership AUM remediation.

Partnerships

The AML program partners with other Federal, State, Local, Tribal AML agencies to close hundreds of abandoned shafts and adits, inventory thousands of mine sites, and remediate environmental contaminants from abandoned mine sites. Our partnerships encourage the leveraging of dollars with various partners. BLM has established assistance agreements with abandoned mine land state programs, including Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. In Nevada, the BLM has partnered effectively with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) on several projects under the ACOE Remediation of Abandoned Mine Sites (RAMS) program.

Strategic Plan

The AML National Strategic Plan ensures that the BLM meets its planning targets under the DOI's and the BLM's strategic and annual work plans. In FY 2010 the AML program completed

a revision of their original strategic plan. To complete this revision, each State BLM office created multi-year work plans which were developed and shared with the BLM's Federal and State partners to identify priority watersheds and high impact areas where field work will be conducted. The initial AML strategic plan covered fiscal years 2007 – 2013, and was revised in 2010 for fiscal years 2011 through 2015. State Office Plans will be reviewed and updated annually, adjusted if necessary, and program performance will be integrated into the national BLM planning process. The plan also facilitates coordination when projects are proposed for funding under multiple subactivities.

Program Components

The AML strategic objectives are as follows:



Red and Bonita Mine, San Juan County, Colorado

- Protect and restore the Nation's watersheds impacted by abandoned mines through a risk-based, watershed approach that uses partnerships to effectively leverage funding and facilitate projects.
 - Protect public safety and reduce liabilities by eliminating or reducing risks posed by abandoned mines.
 - Reduce environmental degradation caused by abandoned mines to ensure compliance with all applicable soil, water, and air quality standards, and applicable Federal, State, Tribal, and local laws.
- Inventory, validate and prioritize abandoned mine sites based on risk and maintenance of functioning ecosystems.
 - Apply the "polluter pays" principle to achieve cost avoidance/cost recovery for funding AML projects wherever possible.
 - Reclaim abandoned mine lands to productive uses including, but not limited to, recreation, fish and wildlife habitat, and preservation of historical/cultural resources.

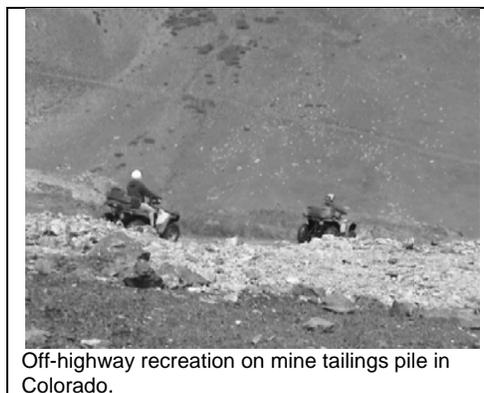
Critical Factors

Critical factors which impact the effectiveness of the AML program include:

- AML restoration projects can be highly complex in environmental scope and impact. Environmental analysis and engineering studies are conducted to determine the extent of contamination and restoration strategies. Typically, these sites require a multiple-year/phased approach to complete the project.
- Performance can be impacted by the complexity of site conditions, need for additional engineering studies, and changes in site conditions due to excessive precipitation or erosion.
- BLM also performs monitoring and maintenance of restored sites. For example, even passive water treatment systems require periodic maintenance and adjustments.

Demands, Trends and Resources

- In 2009 two fatalities, resulting from falls down abandoned mine features, occurred on BLM lands. Accessibility and the proximity of the public to abandoned mine sites continue to present a challenge to the BLM.



Off-highway recreation on mine tailings pile in Colorado.

Accomplishments

In FY 2010, the program received \$15,929,000 which is being used for AML projects focused on physical safety and/or environmental hazards.

- In 2010, water quality will be improved on 1,761 acres, an increase of 441 from 2009, and 502 physical safety hazards will be closed an increase of 442 from 2009. These increases are direct results of both ARRA funding for AMLs and the increase in appropriations in 2009.

The following 100 AML projects were funded in 2010:

STATE	PROJECT NAME(S) (*physical safety hazard closure projects):
Alaska	Program Development, Interagency Birch, *Site Inventory, Nome Creek
Arizona	Contaminated Sites in Aravaipa Creek, Gimmix Mining Camp Removal, *Phoenix District AML Work, *Dogtown Mine Hazards, *Box Canyon Adit Closure, *Colorado River District Mine Closures, *La Posa Closures, *Arizona Game and Fish, *Arizona State Mine Inspector Inventory, *Cultural Clearances
California	<i>Physical Safety Hazard (PSH) Closures:</i> *Ridgecrest Field Office(FO), *Palm Springs FO, *Needles FO, *El Centro FO, *Barstow FO <i>Environmental Cleanups:</i> Calico, Rinconada, Kings Mine, Little Bonanza Mine, Wisler, Pond, Poore, Sailor Flat, Voochies Asbestos, Clear Creek Hyd Mine, Cactus, Rathburn Petray, Research Mine, Chicago Mine, Elgin Mine, Clyde, Harley Gulch, Davis Creek
Colorado	Lark/Joe & John Mine Clean Up, Dinero Tunnel, Dinero Dumps, Roosevelt Tunnel, Millsap Gulch, Tiger Tunnel, Wyoming Mine, Querida, *AML Bats Clearances, North California Mountain, Animas Operations & Maintenance, *Venture Shaft, Ace #7 Mine Cleanup, *Wedding Bell Closure Projects, *San Juan Safety Closures, *Uravan Mineral Belt Closure Projects, *Grand Junction Mine Closure Project, *Cultural Clearances for Closure Projects

Idaho	South Fork Couer d'Alene (CDA) Basin, CDA Pine Creek Monitoring, CDA Mine Water System, CDA Idora Mine, Parrot Mine, Idaho Falls District Office (DO) Monitoring, Idaho Falls DO Investigation, Evolution Mine Site Stabilization, Owyee Watershed Council Partnership, Iron Creek Stockpile, Liberty Gulch Assessment, *Bayhorse Mine Closures, *National Historic Trails Closures, Thorium Exploration Reclamation, *CDA Safety Closures, *AML Sultan Shaft Closure, *Lava Creek Adit Closures
Montana	Zortman/Landusky Water Management, Iron Mask, Reclamation O&M, South Tobacco Roots and Weeds, Emma Tailings, *Physical Safety Hazard Abatement Western Zone
Nevada	Tybo Tailings, American Antimony, *Physical Safety Hazards
New Mexico	Abandoned Uranium Mine Sites, Cookes Peak, *Grants Mineral Belt & Poison Canyon AUM Partnership
Oregon	Poorman/Balm Creek, Josephine Mill, Yellowhead Mines, Lookout Mine, Formosa Site, Umpqua Site, Bretz Mine, Almeda Mine, Washington Rock Pit Closure, *Central Oregon Closure Monitoring
Utah	La Sal Creek Watershed, Fry Canyon Site Design, United States Geological Survey sampling, Browns Hole
Wyoming	AML physical hazard closures

Accomplishments (cont.)

- The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) provided \$29,750,000 for additional AML funding in FY 2009 and FY 2010. The AML program will be able to complete over 78. Through assistance agreements with the State AML programs inventories of mining areas were conducted, physical safety closures, environmental analyses and characterizations were conducted, environmental remediation, and cadastral surveys will be completed. Approximately \$14 million of the ARRA funding was directed toward inventory and physical safety hazard closures.
- A new national assistance agreement (AA) with Bat Conservation International (BCI) was initiated. The AA with BCI will provide assistance to field offices for biological clearances and training for physical safety hazard closures.
- In 2010, the AML program participants were involved in updating the AML Program Strategic Plan; implementing the AML Manual and Handbook; and supporting collaborative efforts with Federal and State partners through the Federal Mining Dialogue and the National Association of Abandoned Mine Land Programs (NAAML).
- In 2009 the "Fix A Shaft Today! (FAST!)" campaign was included for the first time in the 2009 BLM Reclamation and Sustainable Mineral



Development Awards. The BLM "Fix A Shaft Today!" ("FAST!") Award recognizes active participation in the FAST! Campaign, which is a partnership initiative aimed at eradicating unsafe abandoned mine land features, especially open mine shafts. There were two 2009 FAST! Award winners: the Nevada Operating Engineers Union Joint Apprenticeship Committee for Northern Nevada and the California Department of Conservation's Abandoned Mine Lands Unit. In 2010, BLM will continue to work with private and public partners to close shafts and other dangerous mine features through this voluntary effort.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- In 2011, BLM anticipates funding approximately 1,900 acres of improved water quality and 60 physical safety hazard closures, continuation of field validation of the AML inventory, as well as extensive coordination with partners.

ABANDONED MINE LANDS Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of sites (acres) reclaimed or mitigated from the effects of degradation from past mining. (Bur)	UNK	15% 564/ 3,831	26% 996/ 3,831	30% 1,164/ 3,831	58% 2,239/ 3,831	73% 2,813/ 3,831	88% 3,387/ 3,831	+15%	77% 2,946/ 3,831
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	\$15,383	\$15,555	\$23,165	\$30,177	\$23,402	\$23,639	+\$237	\$23,639
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$0	\$27,274	\$36,006	\$77,217	\$13,478	\$39,397	\$39,796	+\$399	\$39,796
Comments:	<p>In 2007, 3,831 acres of Abandoned Mine Lands were identified as in progress of remediation. In 2009, this measure included an increase of \$7.5 million, which resulted in the equivalent of an additional 294 sites (acres) where remediation has been completed each year beginning in 2010. The cost shown represents all acres receiving remediation during the reporting period. The result is based on the total number of contaminated sites where all remediation has been completed during the reporting period. The percentage increase is due to the cumulative nature of the measure. Since 2006, the AML program has discovered many more sites than what is currently represented in the table. The program is currently working to remediate those sites as well as what's represented in the table.</p>								
Inventory Abandoned Mine Land Sites (sites)	150	270	148	108	633	1,437	300	-1,137	300
Remediate AML Physical Safety Hazards (number of sites)	33	62	32	32	50	502	60	-442	60
Implement abandoned mine land projects to restore water quality (acres).	1,117	1,534	1,474	1,716	1,320	1,761	1,900	+139	1,900
Monitor and Maintain AML, HAZMAT, and NRDAR Sites	0	220	204	234	246	306	400	+94	400

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Activity: Resource and Protection Maintenance

Subactivity: Law Enforcement

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement (\$000)	27,389	28,457	-377	-500	27,580	-877
FTE	150	151	0	0	151	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
IMARS: 010-04-01-05-03-0018-00	569	499			440	-59

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$136,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Resource Protection & Law Enforcement

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-500	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-500	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity is \$27,580,000 and 151 FTE, a program change of -\$500,000 and 0 FTE from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Reduce Base Funding – The FY 2011 budget proposes a \$500,000 reduction in lower priority law enforcement program activities. It is expected that priority core program functions will remain unaffected, though some unforeseen impacts may occur depending on reported and discovered incidents and activities.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity 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. Protection is achieved through the enforcement of all Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of the public lands and resources. The objectives of the subactivity 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.



Critical Factors

Critical factors impacting the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program include:

- The Archaeological Resource Protection Act (ARPA) Enforcement in the Four Corners Region in which the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) continues an ongoing long-term investigation (code named 'Cerberus Action') targeting individuals suspected of looting archaeological sites and Native American graves in violation of the ARPA and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). To date, this investigation is the largest of its kind with 31 suspects who have already been indicted (2 of which have already plead guilty to felony charges), and the expected indictment of an additional 25 suspects.
- Large scale marijuana cultivation on public lands continues to rise and it also has adverse environmental impacts to land resources. Cultivation activities present increasing danger to visitors and employees who work on these public lands. Some of the environmental impacts include the extensive use of fertilizers, herbicides, and pesticides, trash, human waste from occupants, and the illegal taking of wildlife and game species by individuals tending grow sites. The Mexican Drug Trafficking Organizations (DTO) is largely responsible for the marijuana cultivation activities on public lands.
- Public lands near the Southwest Border are remote and isolated areas adjacent to or in close proximity to the Mexican border, which serve as major thoroughfares for smuggling human and controlled substances into the United States. Such activities have created hazardous climates for the public, agency employees, volunteers and contractors, and destructive environments for the public lands natural and cultural resources.
- Workload associated with enforcing the Archaeological Resource Protection Act and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.
- The unpredictable nature of other types and volume of criminal activity.
- Due to population increases in several major urban areas within one hour's drive of public lands, the BLM has noted an increase in its criminal activities such as increased off-highway vehicle use, illegal dumping of household and commercial waste, theft of mineral materials and native plants for private landscaping, and the start of wildland fires.
- Unplanned work requiring BLM to respond and support emergencies that involve wildland fires and/or natural disasters.
- High turnover staffing rates for law enforcement ranger positions is of concern and involve a 6 to 12 month replacement cycle which significantly impacts the programs ability and capacity to accomplish its goals and objectives.

Means and Strategies

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program means and strategies to achieve performance goals are as follows:

- 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 law enforcement rangers for a minimum of 14-days under the National Detail Program for special events or high-use recreation areas when the capacity to manage events or activities exceeds the law enforcement resources of the local office.
- 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, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands.
- Use electronic technology such as cameras, sensors, and tracking devices wherever possible to expand the capability of monitoring locations with known illegal activities.
- Maximize the use of interagency agreements, partnerships, and task forces.

Demands, Trends and Resources

Major program issues include marijuana cultivation on public lands, off-highway vehicle use, wildland fire investigation and theft, and vandalism and misuse of public land resources. The following tables illustrate criminal incidents statistics involving the major program issues.

Marijuana Cultivation Activity on Public Lands			
No. of Plants Seized	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	457,412	408,479	674, 935

Wildland Fire Activity on Public Lands			
No. of Fire Related Incidents	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
	734	607	694

Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Activity on Public Lands					
FY 2007		FY 2008		FY 2009	
OHV Incidents	Total Incidents	OHV Incidents	Total Incidents	OHV Incidents	Total Incidents
5,561	19,759	6,193	20,447	8,455	26,461

Theft, Vandalism, and Misuse of Resources			
	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009
Cultural, Paleontological & Historical Resources	131	81	85
Minerals	21	31	15
Natural Features & Other Wildland Resources	84	84	143
Timber, Forest Products, & Native Plant Species	185	138	165
Wild Horse and Burro	99	95	79

Long-Term Vision

The critical areas and long term vision for the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity includes:

- Patrol and enforcement of areas with a high use of off-highway vehicle (OHV) recreation 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, and continue to eradicate marijuana cultivation sites and increase 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 and increase the capacity to investigate and prosecute individuals and groups involved in the illegal sale and trafficking of cultural artifacts;
- Enforce laws and investigate violations related to wild horses and burros which includes harassment, unlawful removal, unauthorized destruction or sales, inhumane treatment, and violations of the Private Maintenance and Care Agreement;
- Patrol and enforcement of areas near the Southwest Border to respond to the heavy resource impacts and public safety issues due to illegal smuggling activities on public lands within 100-miles of the Southwest Border;
- Patrol and enforcement of National Landscape Conservation Systems (NLCS) for the protection of 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.

Accomplishments

As accomplished in FY 2009, the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program anticipate the following accomplishments:

- Support labor, training, and general operations costs associated with the hiring of 10 new special agents involved with drug enforcement and investigation operations. Establish positions to increase the Bureau's investigative capability in response to the continuing rise in large scale marijuana cultivation operations on the National System of Public Lands.
- Complete the expansion of the Phoenix Interagency Law Enforcement Dispatch Center, establishing a standard mobile and portable radio system for the law enforcement program and includes encryption interoperability with the United States Border Patrol along the Southwest Border.
- Increase special agent staff by one and continue to aggressively investigating wildland fires to determine their origin and cause; identify responsible parties, and to seek civil enforcement or criminal prosecution in cases involving negligence or arson.
- The Oil and Gas Special Investigations Group established in FY 2009 continues to focus investigative efforts on the theft of oil and gas resources and violations of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalties Management Act (FOGRMA). Three major investigations into over \$6.0 million in unpaid royalties continue.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

New positions established in fiscal years 2009 and 2010 for drug enforcement and wildland fire investigation will be at full performance and completely operational. Though every effort will be made in FY 2011 for the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program to sustain its priority focus areas and accomplish the following listed functions, it may be necessary for the program to use lapse dollars from vacancies, complete high costs related projects in FY 2010, reevaluating targets of investigation, and reprioritize work to ensure accomplishments are completed.

- **ARPA Enforcement in the Four Corners Region** – Continue with Cerberus investigation and prosecution of suspects; and provide for the proper curation, storage, and disposition of recovered artifacts.
- **Drug Enforcement** – Continue focusing investigative resources on large scale marijuana cultivation activities particularly in California and Oregon, and clean-up and rehabilitate cultivation sites.
- **National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS)** – Continue to patrol and offer enforcement in the NLCS areas to protect nationally significant resources and provide a safe and enjoyable visit.
- **Off-Highway Vehicle (OHV) Recreation** – Continue detailing law enforcement resources to high use OHV areas to provide for safe recreational activities.
- **Resource Damage, Loss and Theft** – Continue to emphasizing patrol, enforcement, and investigation to reduce the amount theft of public land resources including mineral materials, timber and forest products, and oil and gas, and reduce the loss of rangeland resources due to wildland fire.

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Law Enforcement: Number of serious injuries per 100,000 visitors. [SP]	0.26 144/ 553	0.27 153/ 573	0.28 159/ 573	0.28 159/ 569	0.22 123/ 574	0.25 146/ 574	0.22 123/ 574	0.03	0.22 123/ 574
Law Enforcement: Number of fatalities per 100,000 visitors (SP)	0.05 27/ 553	0.06 37/ 573	0.06 37/ 573	0.05 30/ 569	0.07 39/ 574	0.06 35/ 574	0.07 39/ 574	0.01	0.07 39/ 574
Law Enforcement: Percent change in Part I offenses that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	new measure	-35% -127/ 365	-15% -36/ 238	+4% 10/ 300	+37% +74/ 202	2.2% 6/ 276	-1% -2/ 202	1.2%	-1% -2/ 202
<i>Comments:</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 I offenses, but the Actual was an unpredictable result of +37%. Per this performance measure, it is often difficult to predict crimes so projections are based on five-year averages.								
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	+5% 148/ 2,974	-7% -230/ 3,122	+4% 126/ 3,153	+7% 209/ 2,892	+4% 124/ 3,101	-1% -29/ 2,892	-3%	-1% -29/ 2,892
<i>Comments:</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 126 to show the increase in Part II offenses, but the Actual number of Part II offenses was an unpredictable 209. Per this performance measure, it is often difficult to predict crimes so projections are based on five-year averages.								
Law Enforcement: Percent change of natural, cultural and heritage resource crimes that occur on DOI lands or under DOI jurisdiction (SP)	new measure	-7% -692/ 10,317	+1% 134/ 9,625	+12% +1,096/ 9,140	+16% 1,556/ 9,759	+2% 226/ 11,315	-1% -99/ 9,759	-1%	-1% -99/ 9,759
Law Enforcement: Percent of incidents/investigations closed for Part I, Part II and natural, cultural and heritage resource offenses. (SP)	new measure	59% 7,596/ 12,985	61% 7,802/ 12,853	50% 6,427/ 12,853	56% 8,168/ 14,692	56% 8,168/ 14,692	60% 8,815/ 14,692	+4%	60% 8,815/ 14,692
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$52,559	\$43,811	\$56,934	\$77,004	\$57,821	\$59,254	+\$1,433	\$57,458
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per incident closed (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$6,919	\$5,615	\$8,859	\$9,428	\$8,997	\$7,695	-\$1,302	\$9,097
<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.								

RESOURCE PROTECTION AND LAW ENFORCEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Law Enforcement Subactivity									
Conduct Patrol Enforcement Activities (number of incidents reported)	1,922	1,917	1,062	1,834	1,096	1,151	1,208	+57	1,208
Conduct Non Drug Investigative Activities (number of cases cleared)	2,024	2,366	1,278	1,482	1,228	1,289	1,354	+65	1,354
Conduct Emergency Response Activities (number of incidents resolved)	33	21	148	75	198	208	218	+10	218
Conduct Security Activities (number of vulnerability assessments)	163	131	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Comments:</i>	Change in the numbers from 163 in 2006 Actual and 131 in 2007 Actual to 0 since FY 2008 reflects two things: a change in the definition of this accomplishment/program element; and this work is not performed in 1630, but in other contributing programs or MLR subactivities.								
Conduct Drug Enforcement Activities (number of seizure incidents)	952	1,113	861	1,000	827	868	912	+44	912
<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 & Burro, Recreation Resources Management, Land and Realty Management, Wilderness Management, Wildlife Management, Cultural Resources, Hazardous Materials Management, and Rangeland Management.</p> <p>Increases in the change from FY 2010 to FY 2011 are based on trends over the last 4-years resulting from the filling of vacant law enforcement ranger positions that have provided for greater presence on the ground and an increase in discovered and reported incidents.</p>									
All Other Programs									
Conduct Patrol Enforcement Activities (number of incidents)	15,823	15,314	16,592	17,000	19,948	20,950	22,000	+1,050	22,000
Conduct Non Drug Investigative Activities (number of cases cleared)	8,840	8,982	10,798	11,000	11,738	12,325	12,940	+615	12,940
Conduct Emergency Response Activities (number of incidents resolved)	1,591	1,392	1,305	1,400	1,844	1,940	2,035	+95	2,035
Conduct Security Activities (number of vulnerability assessments)	2	0	123	73	0	25	25	0	25
Conduct Drug Enforcement Activities (number of seizure incidents)	0	0	118	100	307	325	340	+15	340

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management
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	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Hazardous Materials (\$000)	16,745	17,159	-217	0	16,942	-217
FTE	98	98	0	0	98	0
Other Major Resources:						
Transfer: Central Haz. Mat. Fund (26xx)	2,408	2,666			2,666	0
Transfer: Nat. Res. Damage Assess (9210/60)	183	329			329	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
PRIS: 010-04-01-03-02-0446-00	40	41			42	+1

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$149,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Hazardous Materials Management Program is \$16,942,000 and 98 FTEs, no program change from the 2010 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Hazardous Materials Management Program is responsible for the following traditional compliance activities:

- Minimizing environmental contamination on public lands.
- Reducing and eliminating risk associated with environmental hazards.
- Restoring natural and cultural resources adversely impacted by oil discharges and hazardous substance releases
- 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.
- Additionally, the Hazardous Materials Management Program will partner with the Abandoned Mine Land (AML) Program to clean up hazardous materials and other hazards typically located at AML sites.

The Hazardous Materials Management program differs from the Abandoned Mine Lands program because hard rock mining required various types of equipment and chemicals for mineral extraction and processing, many AML sites contain hazardous materials as well as hazards besides AML related physical safety hazards. Examples of hazardous materials and other hazards typically addressed at AML sites with 1640 funding but not AML funding include: petroleum spills, underground chemical storage tanks, polychlorinated biphenyls or PCBs, and other hazardous substances abandoned at ore processing plants.

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;
- 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; and
- Sites within the Hazardous Materials Management Program are identified through inventory and discovery, tracked in the Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) data base and prioritized based on risk to human health, natural resources and the environment. Proposals are reviewed and prioritized by State Office representatives through various yearly nomination processes associated with the Special Cleanup Fund (SCF), Central Hazmat Fund (CHF) and Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration (NRDAR) Fund. These processes ensure priority projects are funded on a national basis and key workload targets are met.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

Other funding sources that contribute to activities addressed by the Hazardous Materials Management Program include the Department's Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Fund and the 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, 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; and provides “no-year” funding, important for these multi-year projects. Currently, the BLM manages 15 Central Hazardous Materials Fund sites. In 2009, the Central Hazardous Materials Fund program allocated \$2.66 million to BLM sites. These sites are managed separately from the Hazardous Materials Management Program and funding is separate from the Hazardous Materials Management Program.

Central Hazmat Fund Sites are prioritized based on human health and ecological risk, regulatory factors and level of Principle Responsible Party involvement. Proposals are reviewed and prioritized first by BLM State Office representatives through a yearly nomination processes and then by Departmental representatives.

Precedent Setting Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration Settlement

On 12/10/2009, Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar announced that an environmental damage settlement had been reached with ASARCO LLC. Of the total amount, the BLM and the Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service are expected to jointly receive \$79.5 million for resource restoration at the Bunker Hill Superfund Facility in the Coeur d'Alene Basin, Idaho. In addition, \$28.5 million will be held by the Successor Coeur d'Alene Custodial and Work Trust to be used to perform work selected by the Environmental Protection Agency as part of its comprehensive remedy at the Coeur d'Alene Site Natural resource damage assessment and restoration activities on the BLM portions of the site will require increased Field Office staffing levels and are expected to be ongoing for the next 20-30 years.

Demands, Trends and Resources

The Hazardous Materials Management Program will focus on managing traditional responsibilities including compliance, response and restoration in addition to its newly acquired responsibilities such as Greening, Environmental Management Systems and assisting with Climate Change Adaption initiatives. Due to increasing encroachment on public lands, the program will dedicate its funding to address even more hazardous substances on the BLM public lands, including the cleanup of hazardous materials and other hazards. The Hazardous Materials Management Program seeks to improve the BLM's oil discharge and hazardous substance release response capability through coordinated training, updating contingency plans and providing additional resources with base funding.

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 (EMS) 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.
- Improving the BLM's response capability to oil discharges and hazardous releases along coastal areas in order to protect endangered species and associated habitats with base funding. The BLM's need for coastal protection and emergency response capability improvement was recently identified in the Cosco Buson oil spill incident where oil traveled out of the San Francisco Bay and affected California Coastal National Monument wildlife up and down the coast.

Accomplishments

The Hazardous Materials Management Program projects the following major workload accomplishments to be completed in FY 2010.

- *Pollution Prevention* –The use of source reduction techniques to increase diversion of solid waste as appropriate reduces risk to public health, safety, and the environment. In FY 2010, the BLM will continue to practice pollution prevention to reduce waste, save energy, and promote environmental thinking. In addition, the BLM will continue to develop required policies and guidance, as well as operational procedures, in accordance with the approved action plan, and update senior managers on programmatic progress. Additionally, the BLM will continue to hold meetings and conference calls to coordinate and monitor the BLM's overall Greening performance.
- *Illegal Dumping* – In FY 2010, the BLM will launch its National Campaign for preventing illegal dumping. The focus of the campaign will be to prevent and reduce the occurrence of illegal waste dumping through community outreach, education, and involvement, targeted enforcement, the creation of legal alternatives for Illegal dumpers, and assessing the nature and extent of risk presented by illegal dumping before and after cleanup.
- *Asbestos Inventory* – in FY 2010 the BLM will continue to conduct asbestos surveys at BLM owned facilities. In FY 2009, the BLM completed 75 asbestos surveys.
- *Policy and Guidance* - Develop policy to facilitate understanding and consistency in approach in program areas such as environmental compliance, Environmental Disposal and Liability and delegation of authority. In FY 2009 the Hazardous Materials Management program successfully developed multiple guidance documents. Key areas included emergency response, Greening, and compliance responsibilities for field managers.
- *Munitions and Explosives Concern* - Collaborate with the Department of the Interior and its Bureaus as well as the Department of Defense to develop a database to prioritize, track and monitor munitions and explosives of concern to ensure visitor and employee safety.
- *Environmental Management System (EMS)* –In FY 2010 the BLM proposes to complete implementation at 7 organizational units, begin implementation of EMS at 5 additional

organizational units, and conduct external audits of 4 EMSs. An Environmental Management Manual will also be published in FY 2010 providing the field with guidance on their responsibilities related to Environmental Management Systems and compliance trends.

- *Global Climate Change* – The BLM will develop new prescriptive specifications for use by the BLM engineering and space leasing programs in 2010 for improving energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This will be accomplished by developing new policy relating to the requirements of the EOs and contracting technical support in the areas of greenhouse gas emissions inventory implementation plan, and a Resource Energy Manager (REM) who will be tasked to revise the BLM's standard construction and space leasing specifications and award an Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC) specifically for the construction of renewable energy sources at BLM facilities or on BLM land.
- *Emergency Response* - Enhance response capability to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases by developing an Emergency Response Contingency Plan for oil and hazardous materials responses that integrates the requirements of the National Response Framework, the Department of Interior, and BLM Environmental Safeguards plans with existing contingency plans required by the National Contingency Plan.

Special Cleanup 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 at the sites listed below.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Hazardous Materials Management Program will continue to focus on the following activities:

- Environmental Management Systems
- Environmental Compliance
- Hazardous Substance and other Hazards Remediation and Restoration
- Illegal Dumping Prevention
- Pollution Prevention
- Asbestos Inventory
- Improving emergency response capability to oil spills and hazardous substance releases
- Greening

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 45 sites, as well as numerous safety hazards.

The Hazardous Materials Management Program will continue to do the following activities in FY 2011:

- *Illegal Dumping Prevention* –The BLM plans to continue its prevention effort in 2011 by targeting cleanups, outreach and monitoring on BLM lands to ensure human safety and to mitigate environmental damage.

- *Complex Contaminated Sites Cleanups* – The BLM plans to leverage funding to address cleanups at large complex hazardous waste sites that pose an imminent risk to the public. In FY 2011 the BLM will continue its cleanup effort at the Red Devil Mine Site, a high priority site located in Alaska.
- *Environmental Management System (EMS)* –In 2011, the BLM proposes to complete implementation at 5 organizational units, begin implementation of the 4 remaining organizational units, and conduct external audits of 4 EMSs. Internal audits will be conducted to ensure the effectiveness of EMSs that have been implemented.
- *Emergency Response* – Continue improving database response capability to oil discharges and hazardous substance releases.
- *Global Climate Change* – The BLM will continue to develop policy and program activities for improving energy efficiency, renewable energy, and water conservation and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This will be accomplished through improvements to the BLMs energy and water management processes and by emphasizing the use of EMS as the framework for managing the BLM's actions in meeting the Executive Orders' requirements.
- *Special Cleanup Funding* - In FY 2011, the Hazardous Materials Management Program will continue to fund removal of hazardous materials and other hazards through the Special Cleanup Fund.

HAZARD MANAGEMENT AND RESOURCE RESTORATION Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Mitigate Hazards: Percent of physical and chemical hazards mitigated in appropriate time to ensure visitor or public safety (SP)	90% 861 / 955	93% 436/ 468	97% 716/ 739	91% 723/ 794	82% 917/ 1,114	91% 723/ 794	92% 740/ 800	+1%	92% 740/ 800
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$4,508	\$4,778	\$7,210	\$7,528	\$5,264	\$7,621	\$7,714	+\$93	\$7,714
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per hazard mitigated (in dollars)</i>	\$5,235	\$10,960	\$10,070	\$10,411	\$5,740	\$10,540	\$10,424	-\$116	\$10,424
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)	9% 33/ 358	6% 16/ 272	11% 30/ 272	17% 45/ 272	17% 46/ 272	22% 60/ 272	28% 76/ 272	+6%	33% 91/272
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$24,694	\$18,139	\$35,005	\$16,944	\$13,662	\$17,231	\$17,518	+\$287	\$17,518
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Site (in dollars)</i>	\$748,315	\$1,133,713	\$2,500,350	\$1,129,603	\$296,999	\$1,148,750	\$1,167,866	+\$19,116	\$1,167,866
Comments:	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)	652	572	384	337	377	360	444	+23	360
Respond to Hazmat Risk Site (number)	222	203	172	155	187	164	187	+23	164
Monitor and Maintain HAZMAT & NRDAR Sites (number)	242	115	114	126	157	124	128	4	121
Evaluate PRP's for Cost Avoidance/Recovery (number)	13	13	12	2	10	4	10	+6	6
Process HAZMAT Cost Avoidance/ Recovery Cases (number)	11	8	6	5	10	6	8	+2	6

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity		2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations	\$	5,939	6,067	-60	0	6,007	-60
	FTE	44	44	0	0	44	0
Annual Maintenance	\$	30,987	32,003	-310	0	31,693	-310
	FTE	229	224	0	5	229	5
Deferred Maintenance	\$	24,454	35,085	-87	-500	34,498	-587
	FTE	80	80	0	0	80	0
Total Activity	\$	61,380	73,155	-457	-500	72,198	-957
	FTE	353	348	0	+5	353	5

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,477,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity and a decrease of \$11,000,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Land and Realty Management subactivity.

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 745 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

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations Maintenance (\$000)	5,939	6,067	-60	0	6,007	-60
FTE	44	44	0	0	44	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$45,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Operation Maintenance program is \$6,007,000 and 44 FTEs, with no program change from the 2010 enacted level.

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 (57 million visitors), the potential exists for more people to be using BLM recreation facilities which could require increased efforts to maintain these facilities.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

Funding is supplemented through the collection of fees for the use and entrance at approximately 400 recreation sites.

- In 2010, 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 the specific site, where the fee was collected.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the Operations program will continue to maintain constructed assets supporting BLM recreational needs. In 2009, 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	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
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	Establish Baseline	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	0%	91% 2,607/2,875
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$28,216	\$20,486	\$27,893	\$28,574	+\$681	\$28,574
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Square Foot (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,851	\$10,699	\$10,960	\$0	\$10,960
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, 2,875, 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	947	2,875	2,875	2,875	0	2,875
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (number of sites)	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	770	2,409	2,409	2,409	0	2,409

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Management

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Annual Maintenance (\$000)	30,987	32,003	-310	0	31,693	-310
FTE	229	224	0	5	229	+5
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Road Maintenance (9120)	629	459			459	0
POF: Quarters Maintenance (9710)	450	450			450	0
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$401,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Annual Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• FTE Increase		+5
TOTAL, Program Changes	0	+5

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Annual Maintenance program is \$31,693,000 and 229 FTEs, with no program change from the 2010 enacted level.

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.

- *Road Maintenance funds provide for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance.
- *Quarters Maintenance is funding used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected.
- 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.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- Funding from Fee Collection sites augment the annual maintenance of those sites.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

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 2010, 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	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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	Establish Baseline	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	0%	91% 2,607/2,875
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,806	\$20,468,131	\$27,893	\$28,574	+\$681	\$28,574
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,851	\$10,699	\$10,960	\$0	\$10,960
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, 2,875, 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	Establish Baseline	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	TBD	88% 2,409/2,730
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,413	\$20,272	\$18,273	\$19,155	+\$882	\$19,155
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,415	\$7,585	\$7,951	\$0	\$7,951
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	Establish baseline	84% 1,783/ 2,112	84% 1,783/ 2,112	84% 1,783/ 2,112	0%	84% 1,783/ 2,112
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,182	\$11,891	\$21,487	\$21,487	\$0	\$21,487
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,669	\$12,051	\$12,051	\$0	\$12,051
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 2,112, and will be used as the denominator.								
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	29,500	35,144	35,000	36,123	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$28,215	\$27,741	\$28,102	\$20,081	\$28,708	\$29,210	+\$502	+\$29,210
Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)	\$0	\$956	\$789	\$803	\$556	\$820	\$834	+\$17	\$834
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	measure change in 2009	988	2,607	2,607	2,607	0	2,607
Trails Annual Maintenance (miles)	2,948	2,889	2,189	1,675	714	1,675	1,675	0	1,675
Bridge Annual Maintenance (bridges maintained)	85	77	64	56	60	88	88	0	88
Dam Annual Maintenance (dams maintained)	22	11	10	7	7	10	10	0	10
Administrative Site Building Annual Maintenance (buildings maintained)	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	1,000	1,783	1,783	1,783	0	1,783
Road Annual Maintenance (lane miles)	9,246	9,622	9,973	10,055	10,500	10,500	10,500	0	10,500
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (sites maintained)	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	1,781	2,409	2,409	2,409	0	2,409
Administrative Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (sites maintained)	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	972	689	689	689	0	689

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Management Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Deferred Maintenance (\$000)	24,454	35,085	-87	-500	34,498	-587
FTE	80	80	0	0	80	0
Other Major Resources:						
Transfer: FHWA funding (9410/9420/9430/9440)	2,467	1,760			1,760	0
Major Program IT Investments:						
FMS 010-04-01-07-03-0031-04	1,010	1,004			1,046	+42

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,031,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity and a decrease of \$11,000,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Land and Realty Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Deferred Maintenance

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Property Reduction	-500	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-500	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Deferred Maintenance program is \$34,498,000 and 80 FTEs, a program decrease of \$500,000 from the 2010 enacted level.

Property Reduction Savings (-\$500,000) – BLM will continue to dispose of surplus and excess Government assets and properties, resulting in an additional savings of \$500,000 in the Deferred Maintenance program funding. BLM anticipates future savings from disposed assets or property that no longer require maintenance needs. BLM utilizes the Asset Business Plan to make management decisions affecting the disposal of real property assets, which are reported in 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

Sustainability

The emphasis on energy conservation and sustainability has become a major area of importance for all new projects due to the provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005), Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and the goals of Executive Orders 13123 and 13514.

Completed deferred maintenance projects will:

Incorporate the guiding principles of the Sustainable Buildings Implementation Plan (SBIP) (January 2010) to achieve:

- Reduction of the total ownership cost of facilities;
- Improvement in energy efficiency and water conservation;
- Safe, healthy, and productive built environments; and
- Promotion of sustainable buildings environmental stewardship.

Property Disposal

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.

Means and Strategies

The following are some of the 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 and 95 percent the next year with anticipated completion in year 5.

- BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures; Maintenance Level 3, 4, and 5 roads; bridges; dams; and major trails.
- *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 guideline is that FCI should be below 0.15 for a facility to be considered in acceptable 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 2011 Capital Improvement Plan is being submitted concurrently with this budget request.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2009 and 2010, the Deferred Maintenance program funded 72 and 59 projects with \$26.3 million and \$35 million respectively.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) funds will accelerate the completion of projects on the BLM's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. As a result, projects ranked lower in the Five-Year Planning process will be completed earlier than anticipated through annual federal program appropriations. In 2009, the BLM allocated \$11 million of ARRA funding in the MLR appropriation for a total of 20 deferred maintenance projects. An additional \$106 million was allocated in the Construction appropriation for 262 deferred maintenance projects. The projects addressed approximately \$43 million of the existing \$270 million backlog of deferred maintenance deficiencies identified on the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan. The ARRA funding resulted in a reduction of 16% of the overall DM/CI backlog.

In 2011, the planned accomplishments in the Deferred Maintenance program include projects that total of \$34.5 million including baseline condition assessments on roads in multiple states and 51 other facilities projects. 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	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Planned	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
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	Establish Baseline	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	0%	91% 2,607/2,875
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,806	\$20,468	\$27,893	\$28,574	+\$681	\$28,574
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$7,851	\$10,699	\$10,960	\$0	\$10,960
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, 2,875, 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	Establish Baseline	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	0%	88% 2,409/2,730
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,413	\$20,272	\$18,273	\$19,155	+\$882	\$19,155
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$8,415	\$7,585	\$7,951	\$0	\$7,951
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	Establish baseline	84% 1,783/ 2,112	84% 1,783/ 2,112	84% 1,783/ 2,112	0%	84% 1,783/ 2,112
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,182	\$11,891	\$21,487	\$21,487	\$0	\$21,487
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per building (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,669	\$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 2,112, 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.								
Percent of non-recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	new measure	new measure	new measure	Establish baseline	92%689/743	92%689/743	92%689/743	0%	92%689/743
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$9,533	\$3,026	\$9,294	\$9,294	\$0	\$9,294
Actual/Projected Cost per site (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$4,393	\$13,489	\$13,489	\$0	\$13,489
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	measure change in 2009	30	34	50	50	0	50
Trails Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	11	4	40	40	0	40
Bridge Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	1	1	1	5	2	11	11	0	11
Dam Deferred Maintenance and construction (number of projects)	11	7	6	3	1	4	4	0	4
Administrative Site Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	28	5	40	40	0	40
Road Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	unk	unk	measure change in 2009	15	2	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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National Landscape Conservation System

On March 30, 2009 the President signed into law the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (P.L. 111-11). The Act legislatively established the Bureau of Land Management's NLCS which was created administratively in 2000 by Secretary Bruce Babbitt. FY 2010 marks the 10th anniversary of the NLCS. This System provides a framework for managing BLM's specially designated conservation areas as part of the BLM's multiple use mission. The goal of the NLCS is to conserve, protect and restore nationally significant landscapes recognized for their outstanding cultural, ecological and scientific values.

The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) is comprised of specific geographic areas of BLM-administered public lands (totaling more than 27 million acres) which are designated by Acts of Congress or Presidential proclamations to be specially managed to enhance their conservation values, while allowing for appropriate multiple uses. NLCS areas (or units) encompass the following general components:

- National Monuments & National Conservation Areas (NM and NCA)
- Wilderness Areas
- Wilderness Study Areas (cross-cutting)
- Wild & Scenic Rivers (cross-cutting)
- National Scenic & Historic Trails (cross-cutting)

The Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 also adds portions of the California Desert Conservation Area (CDCA) to the NLCS and removes the White Mountains National Recreation Area in Alaska. The Omnibus Public Land Management Act also designated new areas across the nation including wilderness in California, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, and Utah; four new NCAs in Colorado, New Mexico and Utah; one new National Monument in New Mexico; and new Wild & Scenic River designations in Idaho, California, and Utah.

In 2009, BLM created new NM and NCA subactivity budget lines in the MLR and O&C accounts. This subactivity funds base operations in NM, NCA and other similar Congressional conservation designations. BLM also provides funding for one-time projects in these areas from other subactivities. Funding amounts for these one-time projects vary annually as a result of project selection in priority areas and individual state requests.

The other three components of the NLCS are Wilderness (see Recreation Activity, Section III), Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR), and National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT), and the CDCA.

Funding Sources for the NLCS Units	
NLCS Component	Funding Source(s)
National Monuments/National Conservation Areas	Two National Monument and National Conservation Area subactivities provide base funding (one subactivity in Management of Lands and Resources and one in the Oregon & California Grant Lands appropriation). A composite of the BLM's subactivities provide additional, one-time funding for specific projects and short term programs. These funds fluctuate from year to year and supplement the base funding.
Wilderness/Wilderness Study Areas	Existing Wilderness Management subactivity.

National Scenic and Historic Trails	A composite of existing subactivities.
Wild and Scenic Rivers	A composite of existing subactivities.
California Desert Conservation Area	A protocol for reporting funding for this NLCS unit will continue to be evaluated in 2010 and will be structured so as to avoid double counting allocations for pre-existing NLCS areas contained within its boundaries.

The following table is a display of the amounts of funding allocated to the NLCS units. These amounts represent recurring base funding only; they do not include one-time funds that may vary significantly from year-to-year.

Table 1: Summary of NLCS Funding Allocations

Program ^a	2009 Enacted Allocations	2010 Enacted	2011 Budget Request	Change from 2010 Enacted to 2011 Request
National Monuments & National Conservation Areas (MLR Subactivity)	28,196 ^b	31,301 ^b	31,517 ^b	[+216]
National Monuments & National Conservation Areas (O&C Appropriation)	820	833	828	[-5]
Wilderness Management (MLR Subactivity)	17,881	18,421	19,520	[+1,099]
National Scenic & Historic Trails ^d	6,230 ^c	7,431	7,431	[0]
National Wild & Scenic Rivers ^d	7,398 ^c	9,014	9,014	[0]
TOTAL	60,525	67,000	68,310	[+1,310]

Footnotes—

a. In 2008, as a result of creating the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas functional area subactivity line, BLM began to recalculate funding allocations to the NLCS. The effort is on-going in 2009 as BLM continues to collect and refine data related to crosscutting funding in the geographic boundaries of NLCS units. As a result of this exercise, BLM has minimized double counting of allocations for overlapping NLCS units and has also identified new funding not previously reported.

b. The National Monuments & National Conservation Areas subactivity also receives funds from other programs for Bureauwide priority projects. Funding amounts vary annually as a result of project selection in priority areas and individual state requests. Additional one-time funding includes \$4.2 mil in 2009, \$11.7 mil in 2010 and \$8.2 mil in 2011.

c. Initial FY 2009 allocations.

d. These programs are funded out of various subactivities.

Areas that Promote Public Land Recreation Resource Opportunities

The following table displays the individual units, by component area included in BLM's National Landscape Conservation System. The NLCS includes National Monuments, National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations, Wilderness Areas, Wilderness Study Areas, Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Historic Trails, National Scenic Trails and Other Congressional Designations.

16 National Monuments	4,813,650 acres	223 Wilderness Areas	8,662,214 acres
AZ	- <i>Agua Fria</i> 70,900 acres		
	- <i>Grand Canyon-Parashant</i> 808,727 acres		
	- <i>Ironwood Forest</i> 128,398 acres		
	- <i>Sonoran Desert</i> 486,600 acres		
	- <i>Vermilion Cliffs</i> 279,568 acres		
CA	- <i>California Coastal</i>		
	883 acres along 840 miles of coastline		
	- <i>Carrizo Plain</i> 204,107 acres		
	- <i>Santa Rosa-San Jacinto Mtns.</i> 86,400 acres		
CO	- <i>Canyons of the Ancients</i> 165,900 acres		
ID	- <i>Craters of the Moon</i> 273,468 acres		
MT	- <i>Pompeys Pillar</i> 51 acres		
	- <i>Upper Missouri River Breaks</i> 374,976 acres		
NM	- <i>Kasha-Katuwe Tent Rocks</i> 4,645 acres		
	- <i>Prehistoric Trackways</i> 5,280 acres		
OR	- <i>Cascade-Siskiyou</i> 52,947 acres		
UT	- <i>Grand Staircase-Escalante</i> 1,870,800 acres		
		545 Wilderness Study Areas	12,986,497 acres
		69 Wild and Scenic Rivers	2,416 miles
		1,164,894 acres	(20% of the national system)
		11 National Historic Trails	5,343 miles
		<i>California</i>	1,493 miles
		<i>El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro</i>	60 miles
		<i>Iditarod</i>	418 miles
		<i>Lewis and Clark</i>	369 miles
		<i>Mormon Pioneer</i>	498 miles
		<i>Nez Perce</i>	70 miles
		<i>Oregon</i>	848 miles
		<i>Pony Express</i>	596 miles
		<i>San Juan Bautista De Anza</i>	103 miles
		<i>Old Spanish</i>	887 miles
		<i>Washington Rochambeau Rev. Route</i>	1 mile
		5 National Scenic Trails	667 miles
		<i>Arizona</i>	31 miles
		<i>Continental Divide</i>	389 miles
		<i>Pacific Crest</i>	233 miles
		<i>Pacific Northwest</i>	12 miles
		<i>Potomac Heritage</i>	2 miles
		Other Congressional Designations	
		1 <i>California Desert</i>	10,671,080 acres
21 National Conservation Areas and Similar Designations	4,110,116 acres		
AK	- <i>Steese NCA</i> 1,208,624 acres		
AZ	- <i>Gila Box Riparian NCA</i> 22,905 acres		
	- <i>Las Cienegas NCA</i> 41,972 acres		
	- <i>San Pedro Riparian NCA</i> 56,400 acres		
CA	- <i>King Range NCA</i> 58,151 acres		
	- <i>Headwaters Forest Reserve</i> 7,472 acres		
	- <i>Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station</i>		
	<i>Outstanding Natural Area (ONA)</i> 18 acres		
CO	- <i>McInnis Canyon NCA</i> 122,929 acres		
	- <i>Gunnison Gorge NCA</i> 62,844 acres		
	- <i>Dominguez-Escalante NCA</i> 209,610 acres		
FL	- <i>Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA</i> 63 acres		
ID	- <i>Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA</i>		
	485,604 acres		
NM	- <i>Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave NCA</i>		
	24,950 acres		
NV	- <i>Black Rock Desert High Rock Canyon</i>		
	<i>Emigrant Trails NCA</i> 799,165 acres		
	- <i>Red Rock Canyon NCA</i> 197,382 acres		
	- <i>Sloan Canyon NCA</i> 48,438 acres		
NM	- <i>El Malpais NCA</i> 227,100 acres		
OR	- <i>Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Area</i> 428,181 acres		
	- <i>Yaquina Head ONA</i> 95 acres		
UT	- <i>Red Cliffs NCA</i> 44,725 acres		
	- <i>Beaver Dam Wash NCA</i> 63,488 acres		

NLCS: Wild and Scenic Rivers Cross-cutting Program

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR) program in the National Landscape Conservation System includes 2,416 miles of rivers totaling approximately 1,165,000 acres. The three classes of protected rivers: Wild, Scenic, and Recreational, are classified by the level of development. As a result of the enactment of the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009, the WSR program in the NLCS grew from 38 rivers in 5 states to 69 rivers in 7 states, increasing the number of rivers in BLM's program by 45 percent.

Program responsibilities include:

- Managing the outstandingly remarkable values of WSR and eligible and suitable river segments to maintain their outstandingly remarkable values for possible WSR designation.
- Monitoring WSR and eligible and suitable river segments for noxious weed infestations, trespass activities, and the impacts from commercial and non-commercial recreation activities.
- Encouraging and assisting volunteer citizen involvement and interagency coordination in river study, planning, operation, development, maintenance, and restoration.
- Providing visitor services and public information and interpretation through publications, wayside exhibits, and river-related visitor centers.
- Managing recreation and installing informational signs to encourage appropriate use of WSR and eligible and suitable river segments.
- Restoring riparian habitats to healthy and functioning condition by removing or modifying activities creating unacceptable impacts along rivers.

Long-Term Vision

- Manage rivers to conserve, protect, and restore their outstanding scenic, recreational, geologic, fish, wildlife, historic, cultural, and other values and to preserve the rivers in their free-flowing condition so that present and future generations of Americans may enjoy them.

Critical Factors

- Invasive and noxious weeds as well as other invasive species continue to be a growing challenge as the cumulative effect of prolonged drought, changing fire regimes and other ecological factors are changing watersheds and river hydrology.
- Unauthorized uses occurring within WSR corridors, e.g. suction dredging, firewood removal, motorized use causing erosion in no-wake zones, off-highway vehicle use, lack of human waste carry-out, etc. are resulting in degradation of river values in some areas.
- The WSR program benefits from in-kind contributions of volunteers, including monitoring work, contributions of materials, and transportation for projects.

Means and Strategies

The WSR program is focused on providing or supporting the NLCS priority to conserve, protect, and restore these nationally significant resources. Each WSR is managed to insure protection and enhancement of the unique values and resources for which it was designated. The WSR program uses a variety of means to conduct its work. Creative use of partnerships, volunteers, science research, networking, and outreach provide the means to accomplish much of the work pertaining to management of the BLM's WSR system. Implementation of comprehensive WSR management plans and implementing protective management for eligible and suitable rivers will continue to remain a priority.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- The BLM has been highly successful in using and leveraging resources. The BLM cooperates with the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service where river areas are co-managed. Donations of labor and contributed funds from river and other partnership organizations greatly increase BLM's capability and improve outcomes.
- The program also benefits from several crosscutting BLM programs such as recreation, cultural, weeds, riparian, wildlife, and fisheries that routinely fund projects that benefit WSR's such as restoration.

Table 2: Summary of Wild & Scenic Rivers Funding

NLCS: Wild & Scenic Rivers (\$000)			
State	2009 Spent*	2010 Enacted	2011 Request
Base			
AK	1,921	2,017	2,017
CA	135	305	305
ID	42	398	398
MT	892	1,275	1,275
NM	1,170	1,633	1,633
OR/WA	3,723	3,386	3,386
UT	25	0	0
Subtotal-Base	7,908	9,014	9,014
One-Time	3,123	1,615	0
TOTAL	\$11,031	\$10,629	\$9,014

Note: The Wild & Scenic Rivers program is a crosscutting program funded by multiple subactivities. Included in the table above are base funds and additional one-time projects funded from multiple subactivities.

* The 2009 Enacted, displayed on Table 1, is the original allocation distributed at the beginning of FY 2009. Managers have the discretion to spend more than the enacted based on the need at their particular unit. The table above displays the expenditures.

Demands, Trends and Resources

- BLM to manages uses associated with demand, visitation, and proposed energy and water resource projects within and adjacent to designated WSR and those candidate river segments found suitable for designation while maintaining outstandingly remarkable values.

Accomplishments

- 100 percent of the miles (2,416) in the WSR program met their resource management objectives under the WSR Act in 2009 and will meet the objectives in 2010.
- 66 percent of miles of WSR's in 2009 met their heritage resource management objectives under the WSR Act (figure includes NSHT's and other linear special management areas under BLM management). The program also plans to meet this objective in 2010.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2011, the NLCS WSR Program will accomplish the following:

- Active and effective stewardship of WSR's.
- Strengthen existing partnerships and establish new partnerships which will enhance BLM's capacity to accomplish WSR work.
- Work with partners to gain scientific understanding of WSR resources and 'outstandingly remarkable values', as mandated by the WSR act.
- Provide sustainable forms of WSR related recreation and visitor services that offer enjoyment, learning, exploration and discovery.
- Help resources adapt to effects of climate change by targeting activities and projects in WSR corridors.
- Continue to seek opportunities to use WSR's for research and support projects that address BLM needs and priorities.

NLCS: National Scenic and Historic Trails Cross-cutting Program

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT) are Treasured Landscapes in the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). The system includes 16 national scenic and historic trails (five scenic and 11 historic trails) crossing approximately 6,000 miles of public lands. On March 30, 2009, the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of March 30, 2009 (P.L.111-11) added three new trails and 40 miles to the NLCS. The new trails include the Arizona National Scenic Trail, Pacific Northwest National Scenic Trail, and the Washington Rochambeau Revolutionary Route National Historic Trail.

Under the authorities of the National Trails System Act (NTSA), the BLM promotes the preservation of, access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of these trails. For the national historic trails, the BLM identifies and protects the original trails and routes of national significance, remnants, and artifacts, focusing on high potential route segments and high potential historic sites. Along national scenic trails, the agency maximizes outdoor recreation potential and conserves the nationally significant scenic, historic, natural, and cultural qualities of the areas through which the trails pass.

The BLM also administers three trails and supports five national trail-related visitor centers to foster visitor enjoyment, appreciation, and learning. About sixteen national nonprofit trail organizations assist the BLM in planning, development, maintenance, and management through volunteerism under NTSA provisions.

For FY 2011, the BLM will focus on the following priorities:

- Work with trail volunteers, including youth (ages 18-25), to complete trail projects through youth placement programs.
- Continue development of a new manual series for the program
- Work with energy development projects to avoid or mitigate impacts
- Inventory trail resources
- Monitor trail resources
- Continue planning at the Comprehensive Management Plan (CMP), Resource Management Plan (RMP), and State-wide level
- Complete lands actions that improve protection and access to trails
- Continue to mark and provide interpretive information

Long-Term Vision

The long-term vision of the BLM's NSHT program is to administer and manage trails to conserve, protect and restore trail resources for the enjoyment, appreciation, and learning opportunities for future generations.

Means and Strategies

- Implement the new national scenic and historic trail manual series. The manual series will give the field direction on implementing RMPs and placing emphasis on trail locations that coincide with energy development locations. Included in the manual series are the NSHT Management Manual, the NSHT Planning Manual, the NSHT Settings and Mitigation Manual and the NSHT Identification, Documentation, and Evaluation Manual.
- Continue accelerated work in identifying, assessing, and avoiding or mitigating impacts to trail resources and qualities in high priority traditional and renewable energy development areas.
- Inventory national scenic and historic trails, providing baseline data for land use planning, protecting trail resources and qualities, and accommodating compatible public land uses. The BLM received \$2.2 million in Recovery Act funding to do trail inventory in 6 states.
- Define national trail corridors and the associated recreational and historic trail settings.
- Select trail rights-of way for the protection of trail resources.
- Monitor trail resources and trail qualities for activities that may substantially interfere with the nature and purpose of each trail.
- Implement local trail protection projects to improve visitor services and information products and trail resource protection projects such as mapping, condition assessment, trail marking, maintenance, easements, restoration, and noxious weed eradication.
- Provide assistance to the management and operation of national trail-related visitor centers such as the National Historic Trails Interpretive Center in Casper, Wyoming; National Historic Oregon Trail Interpretive Center in Baker, Oregon; and the California National Historic Trail Interpretive Center in Elko, Nevada.

NSHT Strategy and Work Plans

- The BLM NSHT Strategy and Work Plan (2006) details strategic program direction through 2016. The purposes include improving administrative oversight, enhancing visitor services and recreation management, providing consistent direction for the protection and development of trail resources, and advancing trail partnerships.
- Policy development as part of the strategy concerning how the Bureau plans, develops, maintains, and manages trail resources is underway.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- About eighteen BLM subactivities support work on national scenic and historic trails.

Table 3: Summary of National Scenic & Historic Trails Funding

NLCS: National Scenic & Historic Trails (\$000)				
State	2009 Spent*	2010 Enacted	2011 Request	2010 ARRA
Base				
AK	423	632	632	400
AZ	70	170	170	226
CA	154	170	170	631
CO	20	82	82	105
ES	8	16	16	0
ID	365	507	507	299
MT	482	559	559	1,084
NM	569	894	894	270
NV	259	609	609	950
OR/WA	1,559	1,992	1,992	205
UT	185	297	297	0
WY	1,041	1,257	1,257	1,331
WO	20	228	228	0
Subtotal- Base	5,155	7,431	7,431	5,501
One-time	2,242	248	0	
TOTAL	\$7,397	\$7,661	\$7,431	\$5,501

Note: The National Scenic & Historic Trails program is a crosscutting program funded by multiple subactivities. Included in the table above are base funds and additional one-time projects funded from multiple subactivities.

* The 2009 Enacted, displayed on Table 1, is the original allocation distributed at the beginning of FY 2009. Managers have the discretion to spend more than the enacted based on the need at their particular unit. The table above displays the expenditures.

Demands, Trends and Resources

National trails offer exceptional opportunities for recreation and the protection of scenic, historic, natural and cultural resources. Public land activities also impact trail resources, such as wind, geothermal, and geothermal energy development; effects of climate change; increased visitation due to the growth of communities in the West; noxious weeds; drought; unmanaged off-highway vehicle recreation; demands for new trails and related visitor services. The BLM will continue to work with other Federal, State, tribal, private groups, nonprofit groups, private land owners, and individuals in effecting sound multiple-use management. The BLM must balance many resource demands in accordance with its multi-use mission.

Accomplishments

In 2010, the NSHT program plans to accomplish the following:

- Active stewardship in protecting and maintaining national trails with administering agencies and over 16 trail partner organizations.
- Successful commemoration events for the Pony Express and Iditarod National Historic Trails.

- Completion of the California National Historic Trail Interpretive Center, start-up operations, and grand opening.
- Completion of national trail American Recovery and Reinvestment Act projects, including 8 combined trail viewshed and trail condition assessment projects across 6 states.
- Implement local visitor service and resource protection projects to promote trail preservation, access, travel, enjoyment and appreciation.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2011, the NLCS and NSHT program will:

- Implement cooperative projects with trail volunteers, including youth, focusing on inventory, monitoring, trail marking, and protection-related projects.
- Continue implementation of the 2006 NSHT Strategy and Work Plan, focusing on the development of a new manual series for the program.
- Inventory trail resources to identify, verify, document and assess condition, and complete a viewshed analysis at inventory observation points.
- Monitor trail resources to determine substantial interference with the trail nature and purposes.
- Complete planning at the CMP, RMP, and Statewide level to trail standards.
- Acquire lands and easements in priority areas.
- Mark trails and develop interpretive materials, programming, and wayside exhibits.

Activity: National Landscape Conservation System

Subactivity	2009 Actual	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	\$ 28,196		31,301	-198	+414	31,517	+216
FTE	259		269	0	+2	271	+2

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) includes 886 areas of BLM-administered public lands (totaling almost 27 million acres). These lands have been designated by Congress or Presidential proclamation to be specially managed to enhance their conservation values, while allowing for continuation of multiple uses. The mission of the NLCS is to conserve, protect and restore for present and future generations the nationally significant landscapes that have been recognized for their outstanding archaeological, geological, cultural, ecological, wilderness, recreation and scientific values.

Means and Strategies

The NLCS is focused on four priorities: 1) conservation, protection, and restoration; 2) communities and partnerships; 3) science; and 4) recreation, education, and visitor services.

These priority areas are central to everything the NLCS does. Partnerships, public outreach, education, and research provide the means through which much work is accomplished in the NLCS. To this end, the BLM has begun proactively integrating the needs of the NLCS into land use planning and plan implementation strategies. This integration of planning and implementation provides opportunities for collaboration with our partners, fosters communication and public engagement in plan implementation, and enables the NLCS activity to better target program resources.

The NLCS supports the Bureau's resource protection and recreation goals through projects and programs that improve, restore, and maintain the health of watersheds and landscapes, sustain biological communities, and protect cultural and natural heritage resources. In addition, each unit is also managed to ensure protection of the unique values and resources for which it was designated.

The NLCS provides recreational opportunities on NLCS lands that offer visitors a unique experience of visiting and enjoying unparalleled aesthetic landscapes.

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

Within the NLCS program, cross-cutting themes include the following actions:

- Implement Resource Managements Plans (RMPs);
- Conduct critical inventory and monitoring programs; and
- Manage resources and uses.

Critical Factors

- Ecological changes occurring in the West including impacts from climate changes effects like prolonged drought, catastrophic wildland fires, invasive species, and noxious weeds;
- Meeting the variety of visitor interests and needs;
- Availability of commercial services for visitors to NLCS units;
- Continued improvement in tracking allocated funding for NLCS units.

Demands, Trends and Resources

- *Recreation* - As communities continue to grow in the West, demands for new trails and visitor services has increased. The NLCS units offer some exceptional recreational opportunities to meet the demand.
- *Climate Change* - In response to climate change, BLM will work with State, Federal, Tribal and nongovernmental partners to assess changes to maintain habitat connectivity. In 2010, approximately \$7.5 million of BLM's Climate Change Adaptation Impacts Initiative funding is being targeted to climate related projects and activities encompassing NLCS units, such as broad scale eco-region assessments, or projects and activities within NLCS units such as on-the-ground data collection, restoration, conservation, and research.
- *Invasive Weeds* - Invasive species and noxious weeds continue to be a challenge.

Activity: National Landscape Conservation System

Subactivity: National Monuments and National Conservation Areas

	2009 Actual*	2009 Recovery Act	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons Areas (\$000)	28,196		31,301	-198	+414	31,517	+216
FTE	259		269	0	+2	271	+2
Other Major Resources:							
Major Program IT Investments:							

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Increase Base Funding	+414	+2
TOTAL, Program Changes	+414	+2

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the National Monuments and National Conservation Areas (NM and NCA) program is \$31,517,000 and 271 FTEs, a net program change of +\$414,000 and +2 FTEs from the 2010 enacted level.

Increase Base Funding (+\$414,000/2 FTE) – Establish the base funding level needed for the five national monuments and national conservation areas designated in the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009 (Public Law 111-11): Prehistoric Trackways National Monument (New Mexico); Dominguez-Escalante National Conservation Area (Colorado); Fort Stanton-Snowy River Cave National Conservation Area (New Mexico); Red Cliffs National Conservation Area (Utah); and Beaver Dam Wash National Conservation Area (Utah).

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The National Monument (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) program is a part of the BLM's NLCS and consists of 37 national monuments, national conservation areas and similar designations encompassing 8.9 million acres. These treasured lands provide untrammelled escapes for Americans to explore their scenic, natural, cultural and historic heritage:

- The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona's southern desert

protects one of the most important riparian areas and river systems in the United States. The 40-mile stretch of river is home to 84 species of mammals, 14 species of fish, 41 species of reptiles and amphibians, and 100 species of breeding birds. It also provides invaluable habitat for 250 species of migrant and wintering birds.

- The Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado has the highest density of cultural resources in the United States. More than 6,000 sites, including cliff dwellings, villages, great kivas and rock art, have been recorded and many more await documentation and study.
- Hundreds of markings, petroglyphs, and inscriptions left by visitors on Pompeys Pillar in Montana have transformed this geologic phenomenon into a living journal of the American West. The inscription left by the National Monument's most notable visitor, Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, is the only remaining physical evidence of Lewis and Clark's epic journey.
- The Grand Staircase National Monument in Utah is a geologic treasure, producing a rich and significant paleontological resource. *Tyrannosaurus Rex*-sized crocodiles, new tyrannosaurs, giant hadrosaurs and rhinoceros-like horned dinosaurs armed with fifteen menacing head spikes are only some of the fascinating creatures documented by BLM-led research over the last eight years. These new finds are reshaping our view of the dinosaurs and their world just prior to its catastrophic end.



A 6th grade student inspects his work at a Take it Outside event in the BLM's Gunnison Gorge NCA.

In managing these areas, the BLM has strived to integrate into natural resource management the social, cultural, economic, and historic qualities of each area. These goals are aligned with the Secretary's commitment to preserve America's Treasured Landscapes. The strategic goals of the NM and NCA program are:

- 1) effective conservation, protection, and restoration of natural and cultural resource values;
- 2) rigorous science;
- 3) engaged communities and mutually beneficial partnerships;
- 4) quality outdoor recreation, education, and visitor services;
- 5) dynamic outreach to diverse publics; and
- 6) youth education, engagement, and employment programs and opportunities.

Program Components

In support of above goals, in 2011 the BLM will focus on these crucial components of the NM and NCA program:

- Plan Development and Implementation — A top priority for the program is to complete land use plans for newly designated units and implement completed land use plans.

- Law Enforcement Presence and Visibility — In many areas, law enforcement is a key factor in ensuring visitor safety and protecting fragile geologic, archeological, paleontological, and biological treasures. Threats include vandalism of natural features, archeological sites, and facilities, theft of priceless archeological and paleontological resources, and increasing violence in borderland units. In addition to law enforcement officers, the program employs non-law enforcement park rangers to provide improved visitor safety, interpretation and resource protection support.
- Critical Inventories and Monitoring Programs — Inventories for baseline information define the critical resource values representative of the uniqueness for each NM and NCA and the information they provide is essential to the development and implementation of land use plans.
- Restoration — The BLM's NMs and NCAs are home to a variety of ecosystems, from cactus deserts and redwood groves to coastal zones and arctic tundra. They offer outstanding possibilities for wildlife conservation and give the BLM an opportunity to actively and collaboratively manage species such as sage grouse to prevent the need to list them under the Endangered Species Act. Continued protection and restoration of native plant and animal communities including riparian habitats, corridors, and migration routes in NMs and NCAs is needed to sustain and conserve public land resources affected by climate change, altered fire regimes, and invasive species.
- Comprehensive Travel and Transportation Management — Public access, OHV, and transportation management are a priority for the BLM. Increases in unmanaged recreation use has resulted in increased impacts to resources in NMs and NCAs, damage to cultural sites, increased erosion, vegetative damage, increased spread of weeds and invasive plants, and impacts to wildlife habitat. Travel Management Plans designate routes and address maintenance, signing, trails, monitoring protocols, and rehabilitation.
- High Quality Visitor and Community Education — Interpretation and environmental education improve our visitors' experience by providing information about the cultural, ecological, and scientific values of NMs and NCAs and about the BLM's multiple use mission. The result is a greater connection with the public, a heightened sensitivity for conservation of these areas, and fostering of citizen stewardship.
- Maintenance and Operations of Recreation Facilities — This program supports a number of education and visitor centers along with other, more rustic facilities to enhance the visitor experience in the natural setting. Increased attention and visitation to NMs and NCAs has created a growing need to operate and maintain facilities and to address critical visitor health, safety and resource management issues.

Means and Strategies

Similar to other agencies, the BLM's NM and NCA program protects treasured lands of the American West. However, the BLM's NMs and NCAs are managed under the principle of multiple use. This approach honors the essential role these areas have had in molding the West's peoples, cultures, and economies for generations. Traditional activities such as Native American cultural and religious uses, hunting, and livestock grazing continue. Oil and gas development may be allowed where there are valid existing rights. And, while grazing and non-

renewable resources are still key components of the Western economy, tourism and a high quality of life are now equally essential.

The BLM has a long tradition of collaborative partnerships. This is demonstrated in the NM and NCA program, where working with volunteers, partners, and communities is a cornerstone of the BLM's management approach. The BLM works closely with the public to ensure that recreation in the NMs and NCAs meets the needs of user groups while remaining compatible with the values for which each unit was designated. Instead, the BLM works with local communities to provide needed visitor services, including visitor centers, within those communities.

- In a 2007 study by Utah State University's Institute for Outdoor Recreation and Tourism, 91% of the visitors to the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument stopped in neighboring Kane and Garfield counties, spending \$20.6 million at 21 different kinds of businesses. \$5 million from these visitors went to support more than 430 full time jobs.

To fulfill the goals of the NM and NCA program, the BLM will use the following means and strategies:

- Manage NMs and NCAs in a manner that conserves, protects, and restores the values for which they were designated. Management shall be guided by each unit's enabling legislation or proclamation.
- Effectively manage valid existing rights and compatible uses.
- Support and encourage scientific study and research, while ensuring that research methodologies conserve and protect resources.
- Develop and maintain partnerships with local, state, federal, and tribal government agencies, as well as scientists, local communities, public land users, non-governmental organizations, and the public.
- Recognize gateway communities as vital links to NMs and NCAs and locate developed recreation and interpretive facilities within communities adjacent to NLCS.

The NM and NCA program benefits greatly from in-kind contributions of volunteers. Thousands of hours of monitoring, contribution of materials, and transportation for specific projects all add to the efforts of BLM staff in these endeavors.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

- Two new subactivities were created in 2009 to better track funding and performance for NMs and NCAs, one in the MLR appropriation and the other in the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation.

Demands, Trends and Resources

- 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.

Visitation to BLM public lands has increased from 51 million visitors in 2001 to almost 57 million in 2009, as displayed in BLM's Volunteer Annual Report.

- BLM is experiencing increased visitation and motorized activities, so BLM law enforcement personnel now spend more resources on off-highway vehicle, urban and border-related enforcement activities than previously.
- Increased renewable energy and transmission corridor development present complexities and challenges for NMs and NCAs such as right-of-way corridor siting and visual resources management.
- Invasive species continue to be a challenge, as watersheds and river hydrology are affected.
- The eco-regional assessments to be conducted during 2010 and 2011 and the management strategies developed from these assessments will identify specific focal areas for conservation and restoration and priorities for project development and implementation. NMs and NCAs will play an important role in the BLM's strategy for providing long term reserves for vulnerable native plant and animal populations.

Accomplishments

In 2009, the NM and NCA program completed the following:

- 2,319 education and outreach products, programs and events; 2,307 planned in 2010.
- 1,719 law enforcement patrol activities; 774 planned in 2010.
- 13 activity level plans; 12 planned in 2010.
- 14,152 acres of heritage resource inventories; 22,759 planned in 2010.
- 135 grazing allotments monitored; 153 planned in 2010.
- 15 riparian/stream treatment projects; 17 planned in 2010.
- 6,647 acres of weed treatments; 8,195 planned in 2010.
- 63 heritage resources stabilized, managed and protected; 82 planned in 2010.
- 59,960 acres of upland vegetation treatments; 24,225 planned in 2010 and
- 185,895 acres of wildlife habitat inventory completed; 67,340 planned in 2010.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Funding in 2011 will be used to:

- Implement Resource Management Plans;
- Provide for safety and security on public lands by increasing law enforcement patrols;
- Conserve, protect, and restore landscapes and watersheds - inventory and conduct vegetative treatments to remove non-native, invasive, or noxious weeds, rehabilitate decommissioned roads, and restore healthy ecosystem function by replanting native plants and reintroducing species;
- Conduct critical assessments, inventories, and monitoring to address the effects of climate change, catastrophic fire and invasive species, and monitor land health;
- Implement conservation strategies and restoration actions resulting from completed ecoregional and subregional assessments;
- Provide public information, education, and interpretation;

- Maintain and/or expand visitor services;
- Develop science program policy, support research, and increase support for geospatial projects;
- Facilitate partnerships and collaboration with other federal agencies, tribes, states, and local communities;
- Participate in the Secretary's Youth in Natural Resources initiative; and
- Use NMs and NCAs as adaptation locations to study management responses to climate change and to re-establish habitat connections.

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan*	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Heritage Resources Education and Outreach (Products Delivered)	0	0	0	218	326	259	275	+16	300
Consultations with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Corp (Number of Consultations)	0	0	0	47	80	71	75	+4	75
Inventory, Repatriate and Transfer Custody of NAGPRA Items (Number)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Public Outreach Through Interpretation & Envir Educ (Programs/Events Deliv)	0	0	0	554	1,993	2,048	2,250	+202	2,500
Recreation Resources Inventoried/Assessed (Acres)	0	0	0	1,488,890	1,481,754	2,131,920	1,488,890	-643,030	1,488,890
Acres of Heritage Resource Inventories (Acres)	0	0	0	21,121	14,152	22,759	25,000	+2,241	30,000
Heritage Collections, Accessioned, Inventoried or Upgraded in non-BLM Facil (Accessions Catalogued)	0	0	0	5	2	3	3	0	3
Assess Hazmat Sites (Number)	0	0	0	0	5	5	5	0	5
Other Hazard Sites Assessed (Number)	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	3
Update Digital Cadastral Data (GCDB) (Number of Townships)	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	-21	0
Inventory Water Resources (Number of Inventory Stations)	0	0	0	1,283	656	846	850	+4	875
Watersheds Assessed (Acres)	0	0	0	98,485	57,845	3,000	3,000	0	3,000
Complete Ecological Site Inventory (Acres Completed)				0	10,172	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
Inventory Shrub, Grassland/ PJ Vegetation (Acres)	0	0	0	15,500	25,000	2,975	25,000	+22,025	25,000
Inventory for Presence Invasive Plants and/or Noxious Weed (Acres)	0	0	0	188,114	179,694	104,537	180,000	+75,463	200,000
Inventory Forest/Woodland Vegetation (Acres)	0	0	0	13,500	46,824	3,050	3,000	-50	3,000
Inventory Lakes/Wetland Areas (Acres)	0	0	0	5	19	15	15	0	15
Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas (Miles)	0	0	0	97	153	209	100	-109	100
Museum Collections Accessioned, Inventoried or Upgraded in BLM Facilities (Number)	0	0	0	10	35	30	30	0	30
Inventory Linear Recreation Resources (Miles)	0	0	0	2,679	483	510	500	-10	500
Inventory Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (Miles)				0	62	0	31	31	31

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan*	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat (Acres)	0	0	0	201,550	185,895	67,340	100,000	+32,660	150,000
Inventory Designated National Scenic and Historic Trails (Miles)	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	57	50	-7	50
Prepare and Revise Recreation Activity Plans (Number)	0	0	0	18	4	6	5	-1	5
Plan for Commercial Activities (Number)	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0
Prepare Wilderness/WSR/NSHT/Cultural Activity Plans (Number)	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	+1	1
Plan for Interdisciplinary Activities (Number)	0	0	0	14	13	6	10	+4	10
Plan for Threatened & Endangered Recovery (Number)	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	+1	2
Review Other Bureau Proposed Actions (Reviews Conducted)	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	-1	0
Process SRP's for Commercial Users & Groups (Number of active permits)	0	0	0	0	275	384	384	0	384
Issue & Manage Recreation Use Permits (Number Issued)	0	0	0	133,511	46,753	334,813	335,000	+187	335,000
Process Water Rights Actions (Number)	0	0	0	9	28	25	25	0	25
Transfer Grazing Preferences (Number)	0	0	0	33	22	21	22	+1	23
Issue Grazing Permits/Leases (Number)	0	0	0	47	38	38	38	0	38
Issue Grazing Bills (Number)	0	0	0	543	325	424	424	0	424
Prepare Vegetative Permits/Contracts (Number)	0	0	0	600	418	490	490	0	490
Process Mineral Material Disposal Through Sales (Number of Contracts, Permits Issued)	0	0	0	0	25	20	20	0	20
Process FLPMA Leases, Permits, Licenses, and Easements (Actions Processed)	0	0	0	0	5	4	4	0	4
Process Rights-of-Way Grants (Number of Actions)	0	0	0	26	6	10	5	-5	5
Process Recreation & Public Purpose Leases (Acres Leased)	0	0	0	138	0	0	0	0	0
Process Land Sales (Acres Disposed Of)	0	0	0	943	0	0	0	0	0
Permits Issued Authorizing Heritage Resource Investigations (Number)	0	0	0	0	4	10	10	0	10

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan*	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Heritage Resources Intensively Recorded, Evaluated and Studied (Number)	0	0	0	79	65	63	63	0	63
Process , Manage SRP's for Non Commercial (Number of Permits Issued/Monitored)	0	0	0	0	8,324	8,149	8,200	+51	8,200
Process Land Exchanges/Acquisitions (Acres Acquired in Exchanges)	0	0	0	0	0	233	0	-233	0
Process Right-of-Way Actions Other than Grants(Actions Processed)	0	0	0	0	10	4	0	-4	0
Process Land Disposals Other than Sales (Acres Disposed)	0	0	0	2,564	0	0	0	0	0
Manage Fee Collection Program for RUPs, SRPs (Number of fee sites managed)	0	0	0	0	56	96	96	0	96
Administer the Recreation Fee Program (Number of Fee Sites Managed)	0	0	0	0	59	20	20	0	20
Administrative Site Non-Building Condition Assessment (Administrative Sites Assessed)	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	+2	5
Recreation Site Non-Building Condition Assessment (Recreation Sites Assessed)	0	0	0	0	11	35	35	0	35
Trail Condition Assessment (Miles)					10	95	100	+5	100
Biomass Utilization (Tons of Biomass Offered)	0	0	0	0	400	300	0	-300	0
Heritage Resources Stabilized, Managed and Protected (Number)	0	0	0	45	63	82	90	+8	100
Process Land Purchase/Donation (Number of Acres Purchased or Donated)	0	0	0	0	640	3,173	11,206	+8,033	1,000
Respond to Hazmat Risk Site (Actions)	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	-1	0
Remediate AML Physical Safety Hazards (Sites)	0	0	0	0	8	1	0	-1	0
Mitigate Other Hazards (Number)	0	0	0	0	7	8	5	-3	5
Recreation Site Building Annual Maintenance (Number of Buildings)	0	0	0	126	222	137	137	0	137
Recreation Site Deferred Maintenance and Construction (Number of Projects)	0	0	0	2	4	10	2	-8	2
Trail Annual Maintenance (Miles)	0	0	0	256	361	384	384	0	384

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan*	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Trails Deferred Maintenance and Construction (Number of Projects)	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	-1	0
Bridge Annual Maintenance (Bridges Maintained)	0	0	0	0	15	10	10	0	10
Administrative Site Annual Maintenance (Number of Buildings)	0	0	0	0	26	35	35	0	35
Administrative Site Deferred Maintenance and Construction (Number of Projects)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0
Road Annual Maintenance (Lane Miles Maintained)	0	0	0	0	267	429	430	+1	440
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (Sites Maintained)	0	0	0	145	205	317	317	0	317
Admin Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (Number of Sites)	0	0	0	0	11	12	12	0	12
Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (Acres)	0	0	0	42,238	56,960	24,225	50,000	+25,775	55,000
Construct Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects (Number)	0	0	0	7	23	35	25	-10	27
Maintain Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects (Number)	0	0	0	149	105	147	150	3	150
Apply Weed Treatments (Acres)	0	0	0	5,606	6,647	8,195	7,000	-1,195	7,500
Restore Forest and Woodland Through Sales (Acres)	0	0	0	50	230	0	100	+100	100
Apply Lake/Wetland Treatments (Acres)	0	0	0	37	40	3	10	+7	10
Apply Stream/Riparian Treatments (Miles)	0	0	0	12	15	17	17	0	17
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (Number of Projects)	0	0	0	10	67	15	15	0	15
Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/ Riparian Projects (Number of Projects)	0	0	0	60	67	39	67	+28	67
Restore Forest and Woodlands through Development (Acres)	0	0	0	1400	315	350	300	-50	300
Implement Threatened and Endangered Species Recovery Actions (Number)	0	0	0	51	112	157	160	+3	160
Decommission and Rehabilitate Roads and Trails (Miles)	0	0	0	6	10	10	15	+5	20
Native Plant Materials Collection (Number of Collections)	0	0	0	0	74	15	20	+5	25

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan*	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Process Land Disposals and Land Purchase, Donation, or Exchange (Acres Processed)	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0
Implement Conservation Actions for Non-ESA Species and Communities	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	23	25	+2	27
Monitor Designated National Scenic and Historic Trails (Miles)	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	NEW	45	50	+5	60
Monitor Recreation Areas (Acres)	0	0	0	1,780,258	2,794,872	1,561,506	830,000	-731,506	830,000
Evaluate Forest/Woodland Treatments (Acres)	0	0	0	2,000	2,320	1,850	2,000	+150	2,000
Monitor Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers (Miles)	0	0	0	883	103	93	100	+7	100
Monitor and Maintain HAZMAT and NRDAR Sites (Number of sites)	0	0	0	0	2	3	3	0	3
Monitor Air Quality and Climatic Conditions (Parameters Collected)	0	0	0	20	25	49	25	-24	25
Evaluate Land Health (Allotments Evaluated)	0	0	0	16	24	33	10	-23	10
Evaluate Weed Treatments (Acres)	0	0	0	4,203	18,999	7,485	5,000	-2,485	5,000
Monitor Grazing Allotments (Number)	0	0	0	115	135	153	153	0	153
Monitor Lake/Wetland Habitat (Acres Evaluated)	0	0	0	155	105	135	135	0	135
Monitor Streams/Riparian Habitat (Miles)	0	0	0	406	413	292	400	+108	400
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (Acres)	0	0	0	454,888	591,292	1,124,305	600,000	-524,305	610,000
Monitor Species Populations (Number)	0	0	0	7,864	9,406	692	700	+8	725
Monitor Water Resources (Number)	0	0	0	120	131	215	215	0	215
Monitor Linear Recreation Management Objectives (Miles)	0	0	0	411	1,188	952	952	0	952
Monitor Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (Acres)	0	0	0	9,510	32,090	13,850	20,000	+6,150	20,000
Heritage Resources Monitored (Number)	0	0	0	464	576	590	600	+10	650
Inspect Allotments for Grazing Authorization Compliance (Number)	0	0	0	161	313	299	300	+1	300
Inspect, and Verify Production at Mineral Material Site (Number)	0	0	0	0	35	26	26	0	26
Conduct Realty/Geophysical Compliance Inspections (Number)	0	0	0	0	30	22	22	0	22

NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan*	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Process Trespass/Unauthorized Occupancy Cases (Cases Processed)	0	0	0	2	8	5	5	0	5
Evaluate PRPs for Cost Avoidance/Recovery (Number)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-1	0
Conduct Patrol Enforcement Activities (Number of Incidents)	0	0	0	0	1,719	774	800	+26	800
Conduct Investigative Activities (Incidents Closed)	0	0	0	0	1,457	228	300	+72	122
Conduct Emergency Response Activities (Number of Incidents Resolved)	0	0	0	0	227	54	50	-4	50
Conduct Security Activities (Number of Vulnerability Assessments)	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	-14	0
Conduct Drug Enforcement Activities (Number of Seizure Incidents)	0	0	0	0	305	28	25	-3	25

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas Funding History

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas ^a	State	2009 Enacted ^g	2010 Enacted ^h	2011 Request ⁱ
Steese NCA	AK	306	345	345
White Mountains NRA ^b	AK	572	522	0
State Office ^c	AK	49	49	50
Alaska	AK	927	916	395
Agua Fria NM	AZ	689	534	534
Gila Box Riparian NCA	AZ	617	418	418
Grand Canyon - Parashant NM	AZ	984	638	638
Ironwood Forest NM	AZ	293	372	372
Las Cienegas NCA	AZ	684	712	712
San Pedro Riparian NCA	AZ	1,049	682	682
Sonoran Desert NM	AZ	631	514	514
Vermilion Cliffs NM	AZ	474	459	459
State Office ^c	AZ	309	1,480	1,480
Arizona	AZ	5,730	5,809	5,809
California Coastal NM	CA	200	217	217
Carrizo Plain NM	CA	970	938	938
Headwaters Forest Reserve	CA	1,205	1,089	1,089
Piedras Blancas Historic Light Station ONA	CA	0	120	120
King Range NCA	CA	582	610	610
Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM	CA	1,049	926	926
State Office ^c	CA	385	571	571
California	CA	4,391	4,471	4,471
Canyons of the Ancients NM	CO	949	1,285	1,285
Gunnison Gorge NCA	CO	425	472	472
McInnis Canyons NCA	CO	429	493	493
Dominguez-Escalante NCA	CO	0	212	376
State Office ^c	CO	932	321	321
Colorado	CO	2,735	2,783	2,947
Jupiter Inlet Lighthouse ONA	ES	120	120	120
State Office ^c	ES		3	3
Eastern States	ES	120	123	123
Craters of the Moon NM	ID	783	808	808

National Monuments & National Conservation Areas^a	State	2009 Enacted^g	2010 Enacted^h	2011 Requestⁱ
Morley Nelson Snake River Birds of Prey NCA	ID	1,149	1,236	1,236
State Office ^c	ID	98	0	0
Idaho	ID	2,030	2,044	2,044
Pompeys Pillar NM	MT	207	297	297
Upper Missouri River Breaks NM	MT	636	991	991
State Office ^c	MT	475	54	54
Montana	MT	1,318	1,342	1,342
El Malpais NCA	NM	234	234	234
Fort Stanton - Snowy River Cave NCA	NM	0	100	150
Kasha - Katuwe Tent Rocks NM	NM	170	204	204
Prehistoric Trackways NM	NM	0	150	200
State Office ^c	NM	423	148	148
New Mexico	NM	827	836	936
Black Rock Desert HRCET NCA	NV	439	390	390
Red Rock Canyon NCA	NV	145	151	151
Sloan Canyon NCA ^d	NV			
State Office ^c	NV	111	163	163
Nevada	NV	695	704	704
Cascade-Siskiyou NM ^e	OR	0	119	119
Steens Mountain CMPA	OR	683	585	585
Yaquina Head ONA ^e	OR	258	154	154
State Office ^c	OR	222	320	320
Oregon	OR	1,163	1,178	1,178
Grand Staircase-Escalante NM	UT	4,925	4,635	4,635
Beaver Dam Wash NCA	UT	0	195	270
Red Cliffs NCA	UT	0	175	250
State Office ^c	UT	406	440	440
Utah	UT	5,331	5,445	5,595
Washington Office, National Operations Center and Bureau-Wide Admin Support	WO	2,930	3,882	3,149
Funds Yet to be Allocated ^f		0	1,768	2,500
Total		28,196	31,301	31,193

Footnotes:

- a. This table displays the funds provided to each NM, NCA and similar designation from this subactivity. Additional funding from other programs, which varies by unit and from year to year, may be provided to these areas for one time purposes and specific projects. To improve budget transparency and to enable year-to-year comparisons of appropriations in this program, these variable additional amounts are not included in this unit funding table.
- b. The White Mountains NRA was removed from the NLCS under the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009.
- c. These funds are allocated to BLM State Offices for project specific distribution to individual units within the State via the BLM's standard funding allocation process. These allocations are generally made subsequent to the publishing of the President's Budget Request. These funds are also used by the State Offices to manage other indirect costs.
- d. The Sloan Canyon and Red Rock Canyon NCAs operate with combined budgets. However, almost all of the funding for operation of the Sloan Canyon NCA comes from the Southern Nevada Public Lands Management Act of 1998 account.
- e. The Cascade-Siskiyou NM and the Yaquina Head ONA also receive funding from the NM and NCA subactivity in the O & C Appropriation. The funding amounts for these units from that subactivity are, for 2010 and 2011 respectively: \$596,000 and \$556,000 for the Cascade-Siskiyou NM and \$104,000 for both years for the Yaquina Head ONA.
- f. The BLM is completing a national evaluation of its NM and NCA program in FY 2010. The results of this evaluation will be used to target base funding needs in specific units in FY 2011, based on the objective management factors assessed in the evaluation.
- g. FY 2009 was the first year of execution for this subactivity. In addition, the BLM instituted a new financial system that same year. These factors must be considered when assessing the trend in funding for each unit from FY 2009 to 2010. The FY2009 amounts reflect the original planned allocation in this program for each unit when this subactivity was created, before taking into account the need to provide funding to support fixed organizational costs. Every BLM program contributes a portion of its funding to sustaining the organization.
- h. The 2010 and 2011 totals for each unit include only base funding (i.e., annual, recurring funds). Additional one time funds from are allocated to units for specific projects (see footnote f).
- i. The 2011 base funding amounts shown in this table for individual units will further increase once the \$2.5 million in unallocated funds are distributed in 2011 (see footnote f). The 2011 Request total reflects the net effect of a \$414,000 base increase.

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Activity: Land and Resource Information Systems Subactivity: Land and Resource Information Systems

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land & Resource Info Systems (\$000)	16,233	16,754	-123	0	16,631	-123
FTE	84	84	0	0	84	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
NILS: 010-04-01-02-01-0404-04	2,943	3,254			3,417	+163
RTSS: 010-04-01-02-02-0432-04	90	93			98	+5
Data Quality Tool: 010-04-01-07-02-0464-04	100	100			100	0
Land & Resources Project Office Public Helpdesk Support: 010-04-01-02-02-0447-04	90	94			99	+5

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$348,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Land and Resource Information Systems Program is \$16,631,000 and 84 FTE, with no program change from the FY 2010 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Funding provided through the Land and Resource Information Systems Program supports the following efforts:

- *Bureau Enterprise Architecture (BEA)* – The BEA effort documents the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) business processes and related Information Technology (IT) projects to create a cost-effective, customer-oriented business enterprise to support BLM's strategic mission. This has required improving business processes and designing technological solutions to maximize the return on investments.
- *Data Management and Administration* – The bureauwide Data Resources Management and Administration programs are critically important to ensure that the information BLM uses in decision making is accurate, timely, useful, and free of bias. The BLM is continuing its implementation of the data quality obligations under the Paperwork

Reduction Act, the Government Performance and Results Act, and the Data Quality Act by implementing performance measures and monitoring and assessing the quality of its data. The BLM's Data Management program is working with the business community to ensure that BLM collects and manages data using a standard format that can be accessed and shared with other Federal, Tribal, State and local governments and disseminated to the public. It is actively collaborating with BLM's resources and lands and minerals program to standardize and define the data needed and to use the appropriate tools to document data quality.

- *National Applications* – The National Applications program manages BLM's national applications / systems throughout the life cycle of the investment and ensures successful service delivery through all phases - concept, design, construction, data management, operation, support and maintenance in order to meet the business owner/program needs while ensuring system data integrity.
- *IT Security* – The IT Security program provides a number of necessary services to meet the Bureau's Land and Resource strategic goals. This program administers the Bureau IT Security Program and is responsible for developing IT security-related policies, procedures, and guidance; providing technical assistance for securing major applications and general support systems; overseeing security compliance efforts; maintaining an inventory of systems and their security Certification and Accreditation status coordinating IT Security Education and Awareness efforts; and developing IT security performance measures and reports. Overall, The IT Security program is responsible for developing risk based strategic solutions to security issues which mitigate the likelihood and impact of reported weaknesses while supporting the Land and Resource mission.

Critical Factors

The BLM's primary challenge as it works to achieve the goal of ensuring quality and effective IT systems are its linkage with business strategies, capabilities, and Enterprise Architecture. Such linkage is critical to being able to effectively model business strategies, derive higher quality business requirements, and sustain significant investment in the recommendations of the BLM Enterprise Architecture Program.

Means and Strategies

The following means and strategies are being pursued to achieve performance goals:

- A Bureau Project Management Office (PMO) has been established that will provide policy and procedures for Enterprise Architecture project oversight. The goal of this initiative is to move the agency from a condition where a project's success depends on individual effort/competence to a condition where success is repeatable and predictable.
- Policies and procedures are being developed to facilitate information sharing and increasing cross-agency collaboration.
- The BLM is currently developing an Application Modernization Strategy to document and transform BLM's technical and operational environments. By modernizing the Application Architecture, redundant systems will be aggregated and BLM will realize a significant enhancement in information sharing, data standardization, information quality and integrity, and system accessibility. The BLM will initiate a standardized set of IT architecture applied to publically accessed systems to achieve greater management, visibility, and protection.
- Ensure all IT systems remain in accordance with security standards.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Bureau's IT program is funded from a matrix of sources. The Bureau's IT Program is also supported by Centrally Funded Initiatives (CFI). For example, the IT Security Program receives funding to support the Certification and Accreditation of Bureau IT systems. The IT Infrastructure efforts are augmented by the Enterprise Messaging (ENTM) funding in support of the Bureau's transition to a Microsoft Exchange environment. Funding to support the purchase/renewal of hardware and software equipment and licenses is provided by way of the Hardware/Software Maintenance and Licensing (HSMA) central fund. The IT Business Alignment Program is augmented by the Enterprise Architecture and the Business Architecture funding. The BLM continues to provide, and improve upon, Data Management, Enterprise Architecture and IT Security support to our Land and Resource Information Systems.

Demands, Trends and Resources

- IT security landscape, players, and major attack methods are extremely dynamic and have changed substantially in the past three to five years, prompting security managers to respond and proactively work to address a number of challenges.
- The BLM is also working to centralize IT security mission and capability. This effort will provide visibility and transparency to BLM's network.

Long Term Vision

The long term vision for the Land and Resource Information Systems Operations Program is to continue to enhance IT processes to achieve operational efficiencies and cost savings. The program will seek collaborative ways to improve upon the methodologies used to provide the resources necessary to most effectively and efficiently manage 253 million acres of public lands for multiple uses.

The scope of the information needed to support the Department of Interior (DOI) and BLM's mission is vast and the systems to manage this information have grown increasingly complex. The BLM information systems collect data on land health, water quality, restored ecosystems, hazardous fuels reduction, land contamination, habitat protection, cultural and natural heritage resources, oil and gas leases and permits, lease applications, minerals grazing permits, timber sales, recreation, and financial transactions. A few of the long term goals of this program are to:

- Provide strategic direction toward services that offer more flexibility, less duplication, and less isolation of information.
- Improve service levels and functionality.
- Reduce the total cost of ownership of IT investments through the elimination of duplicate infrastructure. The BLM information and services will be better able to quickly respond to users/stakeholders changing expectations.
- Ensure information is protected to the level required both internally and externally.
- Increase transparency in support of Open Government while producing innovative solutions to our customers.
- Implement best business practices.
- Ensure performance and cost-management information will be used more in developing funding allocations within the Bureau.

Accomplishments

As accomplished in FY 2009, the Land and Resource Information Systems Program will expect to also accomplish the following in FY 2010:

- Develop long range data management, technology architecture and strategy, and apply to all phases of the enterprise's operations.

- Establish an office entitled Project and Program Management that is responsible for providing policy and oversee to Systems Development Life-Cycle initiatives. The use of standardized Systems Development Life-Cycle processes will ensure the completion of standardized artifacts necessary for implementing systems that are robust and conform to BLM management, operational, and technical requirements.
- Comply with all Enterprise major elements, and provide substantial support for consolidating IT and business initiatives for multi-, DOI-wide or multi-agency implementations.
- Maintain 100 percent training compliance for the following courses: Security Awareness and Role Based Security.
- Reduce agency inefficiencies with existing Anti-Virus infrastructure by decreasing vendors.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The health of the Land and Resource Information Systems Program is measured in part by the following factors:

- Meet all Bureau specific actions and associated milestones in the Federal Enterprise Architecture (FEA) goals and requirements.
- Ensure annual completion (seven in FY 2011) of all required Certification and Accreditation packages.
- Maintain 100 percent completion and compliance rate for IT Security Awareness Training and Role Based Security Training courses.
- Patch vulnerabilities in the BLM network in sufficient time to minimize risk to the Bureau.

Activity: Challenge Cost Share

Subactivity: Challenge Cost Share

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Challenge Cost Share (\$000)	9,488	9,500	0	-9,500	0	-9,500
FTE	29	22	0	-22	0	-22
Other Major Resources:						
CCS Partners (estimate)	19,000	19,000			0	-19,000
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$12,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Challenge Cost Share

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Termination of Program	-9,500	-22
TOTAL, Program Changes	-9,500	-22

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Challenge Cost Share program is \$0 and 0 FTE, a decrease of \$9,500,000 and -22 FTE from the 2010 enacted level, which eliminates the program.

Termination of Program (-\$9,500,000) – The budget eliminates funding for the Challenge Cost Share (CCS) program in FY 2011. A recent Inspector General report concluded that the Department has not demonstrated effective program management on oversight of non-Federal contributions to the CCS program. As a result, CCS program procedures are under review.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	39%	54%	51%	52%	52%	0	-52%	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$43,303	\$50,340	\$39,842	\$51,049	\$51,049	\$0	-\$51,049	\$0
Actual/Projected Cost Per...	\$244,652	\$179,147	\$130,204	\$164,674	\$164,674	\$0	-\$164,674	\$0
Comments	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. Performance is variable from year to year as the Challenge Cost Share program is one contributor to many workload measures. In 2011, the BLM proposes to eliminate funding for the Challenge Cost Share program.							
Contributing Programs	Endangered Species Management provides 68% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: O&C Resources, 11%; Challenge Cost Share, 9%; Reimbursable and Contributed Funds, 6%; Land Resources, 2%; and Other Resources, 4%.							
<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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. 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 following are components of the BLM's CCS program in FY 2009 and 2010:

- The CCS program works through partnerships to accomplish high-priority habitat, recreation and cultural resource work “on-the-ground.”
- The BLM uses CCS 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;

- Conduct public outreach and education projects for adults and youths;
- Support emerging partnership development; and
- Increase the capacity of partners to secure more resources and accomplish more on-the-ground work and build positive network relationships.

Project Selection – CCS 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;
- Consistency with Bureau, Departmental and Administration priorities
- 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.

Means & Strategies

- The CCS program is the only program within the BLM that leverages funds for a partnership match to accomplish extensive on-the-ground project work.
- The program leverages funds with partners to support priority work that benefits cultural, wildlife and recreation resources on public lands.

Accomplishments

In 2010, over 600 projects were submitted by the field amounting to a request of over \$26 million and the potential involvement and support of partners including: federal, state and municipal agencies; school districts, universities and recreational and social interests; non-profit organizations, special interest groups and national advocacy groups; industry, private corporations and local businesses; and Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts of America. The following table illustrates how many CCS projects will be funded in 2010:

Summary of 2010 CCS Program Information		
State	# of Projects	% of Total
AK	18	3.84%
AZ	30	6.40%
CA	104	22.17%
CO	25	5.33%
ES	1	0.21%
ID	52	11.09%
MT	50	10.66%
NM	34	7.25%
NV	18	3.84%
OR	69	14.71%
UT	36	7.68%
WY	28	5.97%
WO	4	0.85%
Total	469	100%

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Program Performance

In FY 2011, the program will be eliminated.

CHALLENGE COST SHARE PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of populations of species of management concern that are managed to desired condition. (SP)	new measure	39% 177/ 453	54% 281/ 519	51% 306/ 595	51% 306/ 595	52% 310/ 595	52% 312/ 595	0%	54% 322/ 595
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$43,303	\$50,340	\$50,791	\$39,842	\$51,049	\$51,307	+\$258	\$51,049
Actual/Projected Cost per Population (in dollars)	\$0	\$244,652	\$179,147	\$165,984	\$130,204	\$164,674	\$164,446	-\$228	\$158,537
Comments:	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. Performance is variable from year to year as the Challenge Cost Share program is one contributor to many workload measures. In 2011, the BLM proposes to eliminate funding for the Challenge Cost Share program.								
Contributing Programs	Endangered Species Management provides 68% of the results for this measure. Other contributors include: O&C Resources, 11%; Challenge Cost Share, 9%; Reimbursable and Contributed Funds, 6%; Land Resources, 2%; and Other Resources, 4%.								
Wildlife/Plant Habitat Inventoried (Acres)	652,795	1,767,800	3,173,514	3,229,704	3,207,104	3,470,600	0	-3,470,600	0
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (Acres)	804,761	947,836	666,803	1,220,605	1,172,432	1,242,508	0	-1,242,508	0
Species Populations Monitored (Number)	1,094	2,755	2,631	1,149	1,324	1,486	0	-1,486	0
Shrub and Grassland Vegetation Treatments Applied (Acres)	11,903	5,890	3,827	14,762	16,132	13,256	0	-13,256	0
Weed Treatments Applied (Acres)	43,422	15,503	11,279	9,386	10,455	9,198	0	-9,198	0
Shrub and Grassland Vegetation Treatments Monitored/Evaluated (Acres)	8,622	13,900	16,100	51,400	51,585	42,560	0	-42,560	0
Non-Section 106 Cultural and Paleo Data Processed (Number)	198	322	120	57	95	76	0	-76	0
Outreach Through Interpretation and Environmental Education (Number)	648	789	1,293	979	1,103	968	0	-968	0

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems	\$ 14,969	15,406	-84	0	15,322	-84
Operations	FTE 57	57	0	0	57	0
Administrative Support	\$ 48,784	51,377	-833	-562	49,982	-1,395
	FTE 421	421	0	0	421	0
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	\$ 89,572	91,277	-562	-397	90,318	-959
	FTE 0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Activity	\$ 153,325	158,060	-1,479	-959	155,622	-2,438
	FTE 478	478	0	0	478	0

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,569,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Workforce and Organizational Support activity is \$155,622,000 and 478 FTE, a program change of -\$959,000 from the FY 2010 enacted level.

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 Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) goal is to provide these critical support and business services efficiently and effectively in order to support the overall BLM mission. In FY 2011 the BLM will focus 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. The 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. The BLM's strategy is to use best practices, such as the Information Technology Investment Management Maturity Models developed by the Government Accountability Office, to move toward a refined information infrastructure that can assist the resource manager in making better decisions and can provide the public with better services.

BUDGETING FOR BLM WORKFORCE AND ORGANIZATION SUPPORT COSTS (SECTION 405)

The 2010 Department of the Interior (DOI), Environment and Related Agencies Appropriations Act includes the following requirement for disclosure of overhead, administrative and other types of spending:

Public Law No. 111-88, Title I – Department of the Interior, HR 2996-53, Disclosure of Administrative Expenses 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.*

The 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 FY 2011, BLM estimates these requirements will be \$275.6 million.

Workforce & Organizational Support	2009 Enacted	2010 Enacted	Budgeted Uncontrollables Change	Budgeted Program Change	2011 President's Budget
Direct Appropriations	154,894	158,060	-2,438	0	155,622
Information Systems Operations	15,204	15,406	-84	0	15,322
Administrative Support	50,118	51,377	-1,395	0	49,982
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	89,572	91,277	-959	0	90,318
Program Assessments	115,607	115,607	0	0	120,000
National Program Support (CFI)	30,607	30,607	0	0	35,000
Regional/State Program Support (0777)	85,000	85,000	0	0	85,000
Total Workforce & Organizational Support	270,501	273,667	-2,438	0	275,622

Direct Appropriations

In FY 2011, the BLM requests \$155.6 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 405. Appropriations are requested in three programs: Information Systems Operations, Administrative Support, and Bureauwide 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 Information Technology initiatives and providing technical assistance and support to field office personnel.
- **Administrative Support** – Funds are used for 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.
- **Bureauwide Fixed Costs** – The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) funds fixed costs such as General Services Administration 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 Bureauwide Fixed Costs, the Bureau assesses its programs at both the National and State levels according to a prorated share of prior year full-time equivalent use. These assessments provide about 45-percent of the agency's total Section 405 costs. The estimated program assessments in FY 2011 are \$120.0 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, Congressional directives, and the Department of the Interior's (DOI) mandates.

- **National Program Assessments** – The BLM assesses programs at the National level for centrally funded initiatives to pay for administrative support, Information Technology programs, and Bureauwide 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 Personnel Payroll System (FPPS). The WCF itemizes costs to the Bureau for services provided by the Department, through both the Centralized Bill and the Direct Bill, which are displayed in the table on the pages that follow. National program assessments for centrally funded initiatives are based upon historical Activity Based Costs, FTE usage of information systems operations, administrative support, and Bureauwide fixed costs to program areas and are prorated. These assessments include over \$1.0 million dollars 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 fiscal year.

Explanation of the Increase in Funding for Centrally Funded Initiatives – Centrally Funded Initiatives (CFI) are projects identified for funding because they are critical to the BLM's success, benefit the entire Bureau, and are funded by reductions to all non-project specific subactivities throughout BLM. The CFIs are projects that cannot be

readily funded by other means but are of significant importance to warrant priority funding attention.

In FY 2011, CFI funding is expected to increase due to one-time efforts to help fully fund some critical operations of the BLM National Operations Center (NOC). In FY 2008, BLM undertook efforts to streamline and centralize several administrative functions, e.g. information technology, human resources, and procurement and contracting. The NOC combined several centers into one, including the former National Business Center. The increased CFI funding will help support continued implementation of the NOC, after which it is anticipated that BLM will begin to see savings across the Bureau through the streamlined and centralized efforts.

- **Regional/State Program Assessments** – The 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 prorated basis using FTE and data from the Financial and Business Management System.

Working Capital Fund

The DOI manages a Departmental 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 completed by the National, Regional, and States Offices to pay the Departmental WCF for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, the BLM focus areas, and the DOI’s requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, while 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 FY 2011.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2011 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Other OS Activities			
Invasive Species Council	218.9	226.7	226.7
Invasive Species Coordinator	35.6	38.5	38.5
Indian Water Rights Office	57.4	60.1	60.1
Secretary's Immediate Office	312.0	325.3	325.3
Document Management Unit	3.1	12.0	12.0
Office of the Executive Secretariat	3.1	12.0	12.0
Alaska Field Office	279.2	260.6	260.6
Alaska Resources Library and Information Services	533.5	533.5	533.5
Secretary's Immediate Office	812.7	794.2	794.2
Departmental News and Information	119.3	128.7	128.7
Office of Communications	119.3	128.7	128.7
Departmental Museum	0.0	280.6	280.6
Secretary's Immediate Office	0.0	280.6	280.6
Southern Nevada Water Coordinator	59.8	49.3	0.0
Conservation and Educational Partnerships	39.2	41.4	41.4
Policy, Management and Budget	99.1	90.7	41.4
Asbestos-Related Cleanup Cost Liabilities	0.0	20.3	20.3
FedCenter	2.7	2.7	2.7
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance	2.7	23.0	23.0
Land and Water Settlements	92.3	97.1	97.1
Office of Policy Analysis	92.3	97.1	97.1
CPIC	25.4	29.2	29.2
Office of Budget	25.4	29.2	29.2
Activity Based Costing/Management	159.2	160.6	160.6
Travel Management Center	27.0	28.2	28.2
e-Gov Travel	399.5	120.9	120.9
Office of Financial Management	585.7	309.7	309.7
Interior Collections Management System	50.6	50.6	50.6
Space Management Initiative	50.1	52.9	52.9
Renewable Energy Certificates	29.7	15.9	15.9
Facility Maintenance Management System	31.1	30.9	30.9
Office of Property and Acquisition Management	161.5	150.3	150.3
SBA Certifications	1.9	1.9	1.9
Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization	1.9	1.9	1.9
Planning and Performance Management	177.9	198.3	198.3
Office of Planning and Performance Management	177.9	198.3	198.3
Alternative Dispute Resolution Training	15.6	7.9	7.9
Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	15.6	7.9	7.9

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2011 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Center for Organizational Analysis	98.1	0.0	0.0
Center for Organizational Analysis	98.1	0.0	0.0
Firefighter and Law Enforcement Retirement Team	145.0	87.6	87.6
DOI Access (HSPD-12)	140.0	127.8	127.8
Department-wide OWCP Coordination	65.4	87.9	87.9
Accountability Team	67.3	78.5	78.5
Labor Relations Tracking System	0.0	4.3	4.3
DOI LEARN	111.1	145.1	275.6
OPM Federal Employment Services	81.7	76.4	76.4
Office of Human Resources	610.5	607.6	738.1
DOI Executive Forums	0.0	18.9	18.9
Financial Management Training	0.0	33.9	33.9
SESCDP & Other Leadership Programs	0.0	30.9	30.9
Online Learning	0.0	83.7	83.7
Learning and Performance Center Management	0.0	107.4	107.4
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	0.0	66.1	66.1
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	0.0	178.1	178.1
Denver Learning & Performance Center	0.0	48.7	48.7
Washington Learning & Performance Center	0.0	65.0	65.0
DOI University	0.0	632.6	632.6
EEO Complaints Tracking System	4.6	5.5	5.5
Special Emphasis Program	7.6	7.7	7.7
Accessible Technology Center	47.1	49.9	49.9
Office of Civil Rights	59.2	63.2	63.2
Occupational Health and Safety	139.2	237.1	241.8
Health and Safety Training Initiatives	30.8	27.2	22.6
Safety Management Information System	97.4	0.0	0.0
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	267.3	264.4	264.4
Security (Classified Information Facility)	51.8	71.0	71.0
Law Enforcement Coordination and Training	88.2	136.6	136.6
Security (MIB/SIB Complex)	0.0	153.4	153.4
Victim Witness	0.0	0.0	25.3
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	140.0	361.0	386.2
Interior Operations Center (Watch Office)	241.2	305.2	317.5
Emergency Preparedness	89.3	108.8	121.9
Emergency Response	117.0	136.7	174.1
Office of Emergency Management	447.5	550.7	613.5
Enterprise Services Network	2,351.2	2,492.2	2,735.1
Web & Internal/External Comm	91.3	71.0	71.0
Enterprise Architecture	743.6	681.7	717.8
FOIA Tracking & Reporting System	140.3	149.1	170.4

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2011 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Threat Management	0.0	94.4	94.4
Frequency Management Support	152.4	148.2	148.2
IT Security	407.2	416.6	470.7
Capital Planning	454.6	346.8	346.8
Privacy (Information Management Support)	42.2	43.5	121.1
Data Resource Management Program	36.2	36.1	0.0
IT Security Certification & Accreditation	298.4	298.4	298.4
Electronic Records Management	188.6	192.5	192.5
Active Directory	154.0	158.9	217.6
Enterprise Resource Management	67.9	80.0	80.0
e-Authentication	51.0	54.1	0.0
NTIA Spectrum Manangement	225.3	212.8	212.8
IOS Collaboration	0.0	155.6	155.6
Networx	166.8	179.7	0.0
Trusted Internet Connection	53.9	147.7	0.0
Data-at-Rest	72.8	6.6	6.6
Logging Extracts	27.8	57.5	57.5
OCIO Project Management Office	42.0	165.6	165.6
Radio Program Management Office	103.3	145.2	198.3
IT Asset Management	0.0	56.8	56.8
Continuous Monitoring	0.0	0.0	0.0
Two-Factor Authentication	96.5	11.2	0.0
Active Directory Optimization	94.9	84.4	0.0
Office of the Chief Information Officer	6,062.2	6,486.6	6,517.1
Appraisal Services	304.2	304.2	304.2
NBC Appraisal Services Directorate	304.2	304.2	304.2
Contingency Reserve	23.5	23.9	23.9
Cooperative Ecosystem Study Units	60.4	60.4	60.4
CFO Financial Statement Audit	731.0	759.2	759.2
Enterprise Geospatial Information Management	354.8	216.5	216.5
Department-wide Activities	1,169.7	1,060.0	1,060.0
e-Government Initiatives (WCF Contributions Only)	687.5	699.6	699.6
Volunteer.gov	13.1	15.1	15.1
Recreation One-Stop	50.8	50.3	25.0
Office of Planning and Performance Management	751.4	765.0	739.7
Ethics	38.0	94.0	94.0
ALLEX Database	6.4	6.3	6.3
FOIA Appeals	119.1	105.0	105.0
Office of the Solicitor	163.5	205.3	205.3
Subtotal Other OS Activities	12,482.5	13,749.5	13,923.9

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
 FY 2011 President's Budget
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 (\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
National Business Center			
NBC 106 Mainframe Replacement	227.6	0.0	0.0
NBC IT Security Improvement Plan	370.0	521.2	521.2
Information Mgmt. - FOIA and Records Management	34.3	34.3	34.4
Safety Management Information System	0.0	247.2	248.2
Labor Relations Tracking System	0.0	0.0	0.0
EEO Complaints Tracking System	0.0	0.0	0.0
Telecommunication Services	48.9	50.3	50.5
Integrated Digital Voice Communications System	61.8	62.9	63.2
Desktop Services	0.0	23.7	23.8
Audio Visual Services	9.0	8.1	8.2
SIB Cabling	13.0	1.4	1.4
Voice/data Switching	11.5	11.5	11.5
NBC Information Technology Directorate	775.9	960.7	962.5
FPPS/Employee Express - O&M	2,725.0	2,817.1	2,870.5
HR LoB W-2 Surcharge	171.8	115.5	116.0
DOI Executive Forums	18.1	0.0	0.0
Financial Management Training	33.2	0.0	0.0
Learning and Performance Center Management	103.8	0.0	0.0
SESCDP & Other Leadership Programs	30.4	0.0	0.0
DOI LEARN	0.0	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	73.2	0.0	0.0
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	186.0	0.0	0.0
Denver Learning & Performance Center	65.3	0.0	0.0
Online Learning	80.4	0.0	0.0
Washington Learning & Performance Center	51.4	0.0	0.0
NBC Human Resources Directorate	3,538.4	2,932.6	2,986.5
Interior Complex Management & Services	20.9	28.4	24.1
Family Support Room	0.7	0.8	0.8
Property Accountability Services	5.3	16.2	16.2
Vehicle Fleet	6.3	6.6	6.6
Moving Services	4.6	6.1	6.1
Shipping and Receiving	10.4	8.4	8.4
Safety and Environmental Services	0.0	12.2	12.3
Space Management	7.0	7.1	7.1
Drug Testing	221.1	235.2	236.2
Security (MIB Complex)	147.1	0.0	0.0
Federal Executive Board	42.4	44.9	45.1
Health Unit	7.0	7.2	7.3
Passport & Visa Services	16.5	17.3	17.3
Mail and Messenger Services	227.6	247.4	248.4
Blue Pages	17.3	0.0	-0.0

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Centralized Billing
FY 2011 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Mail Policy	53.7	55.8	56.1
Special Events Services	4.1	4.2	4.2
Cultural Resources & Events Management	56.4	58.2	48.9
Partnership Schools & Commemorative Programs	3.9	3.9	3.9
Departmental Museum	239.2	0.0	0.0
Departmental Library	436.0	449.8	467.0
NBC Administrative Operations Directorate	1,527.4	1,209.5	1,216.0
FBMS Hosting	418.0	836.0	836.0
FBMS Master Data Management	0.0	220.9	220.9
Transportation Services (Household Goods)	2.9	2.5	2.5
Financial Systems (including Hyperion)	2,816.3	2,810.0	2,822.2
IDEAS	540.5	542.9	545.2
Quarters Program	10.9	12.3	10.1
NBC FBMS Conversion	0.0	50.4	50.4
NBC Financial Management Directorate	3,788.6	4,475.0	4,487.3
Aviation Management	3,837.3	4,816.0	4,763.2
NBC Aviation Management Directorate	3,837.3	4,816.0	4,763.2
Subtotal National Business Center	13,467.7	14,393.7	14,415.4
TOTAL	25,950.2	28,143.2	28,339.3

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2011 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual ¹	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Other OS Activities			
NISC Travel	2.5	0.0	0.0
Secretary's Immediate Office	2.5	0.0	0.0
Office of the Executive Secretariat			
Secretary's Immediate Office			
Policy, Management, and Budget			
Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance			
Office of Policy Analysis			
BLM Helium Project	4.4	0.0	0.0
Single Audit Clearinghouse	2.1	3.1	3.1
Office of Financial Management	6.5	3.1	3.1
FBMS Change Orders	180.0	180.0	180.0
Financial and Business Management System	180.0	180.0	180.0
Maximo Consulting Services	52.5	0.0	0.0
Federal Assistance Award Data System	4.9	4.9	4.9
Financial Assistance Training	0.0	8.7	8.7
Office of Acquisition and Property Management	57.4	13.6	13.6
Office of Wildland Fire Coordination			
Office of Planning and Performance Management			
Emotional Intelligence Training	0.0	45.5	0.0
CORE PLUS Training	12.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution	12.0	45.5	0.0
Center for Competition Efficiency and Analysis			
DOI LEARN	0.0	0.0	0.0
DOI Access (HSPD-12)	1,085.0	406.2	1,025.5
Labor and Employee Relations	9.1	9.1	9.1
Office of Human Resources	1,094.0	415.3	1,034.6
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	0.0	4.9	5.0
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	0.0	12.5	12.8
On-Line Learning	0.0	11.4	13.6
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	0.0	5.8	6.2
DOI University	0.0	34.6	37.6
EEO Training	4.5	6.4	6.4
EEO Investigations	32.0	29.3	29.3
Office of Civil Rights	36.5	35.7	35.7
Occupational Health and Safety - Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0
Office of Occupational Health and Safety	0.0	0.0	0.0
Southwest Border Radio Encryption	0.0	0.0	0.0
Incident Management Analysis and Reporting System	672.0	322.1	322.1
Office of Law Enforcement and Security	672.0	322.1	322.1

¹ 2009 actual column reflects collections from 2009 and any prior years.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2011 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual ¹	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Oracle Licenses and Support	401.6	245.5	294.6
Microsoft Enterprise Licenses	2,419.1	2,418.1	2,418.1
Anti-Virus Software Licenses	164.6	197.5	237.0
Gartner Licenses	0.0	73.8	73.8
Enterprise Services Network	2,119.9	2,520.0	2,520.0
Federal Relay Service	0.0	9.5	9.9
Office of the Chief Information Officer	5,105.3	5,464.4	5,553.4
Tape Restoration (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Live e-Mail Capture (Cobell Litigation)	44.0	0.0	0.0
Message Journaling (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Tape Search Request (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	0.0	0.0
IT Security Audit (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Legacy Tape Storage (3-year Live Capture - Cobell Litigation)	5.4	0.0	0.0
Zantaz Audit Center Licenses (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Zantaz Exchange Servers (Cobell Litigation)	0.0	0.0	0.0
e-Mail Archiving (Cobell Litigation)	623.1	835.0	1,002.0
Central Services	672.6	835.0	1,002.0
FY 2008 CFO Audit	41.2	0.0	0.0
FY 2009 CFO Audit	100.8	0.0	0.0
FY 2010 CFO Audit	0.0	37.8	0.0
FY 2011 CFO Audit	0.0	0.0	197.3
Central Services	142.0	37.8	197.3
Federal FSA Program	180.8	194.2	207.5
Colorado School of Mines	15.2	15.2	15.2
Imagery for the Nation	354.0	405.8	268.6
ESRI Enterprise Licenses	0.0	1,597.7	1,597.7
Central Services	550.0	2,212.8	2,088.9
Central Services			
Central Services			
Subtotal Other OS Activities	8,530.7	9,599.9	10,468.3

¹ 2009 actual column reflects collections from 2009 and any prior years.

WORKING CAPITAL FUND REVENUE - Direct Billing
FY 2011 President's Budget
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
(\$ in thousands)

Activity/Office	2009 Actual ¹	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
National Business Center			
Acquisition Services - DC PASS-THROUGH	125.0	0.0	0.0
NBC Acquisitions Services Directorate	125.0	0.0	0.0
Creative Communications	52.3	54.1	54.7
Facilities Reimbursable Services	51.0	20.9	21.2
Reimbursable Mail Services	105.9	68.8	73.2
NBC Administrative Operations Directorate	209.2	143.8	149.2
NBC Appraisal Services Directorate			
NBC Aviation Management Directorate			
NBC Financial Management Directorate			
Client Liaison and Product Development Division	206.0	59.6	61.5
Payroll Operations Division	104.0	107.2	110.5
Personnel & Payroll Systems Division	944.7	462.5	476.4
HR Management Systems Division	186.2	237.6	150.5
Quicktime Services	0.0	539.0	553.2
Human Resource Operations	5.5	0.0	0.0
NBC Human Resources Directorate	1,446.3	1,405.9	1,352.2
Customer Support Services Division	9.5	9.9	10.2
NBC Information Technology Directorate	9.6	9.9	10.2
Washington Leadership & Performance Center	31.4	0.0	0.0
Albuquerque Learning & Performance Center	28.3	0.0	0.0
Anchorage Learning & Performance Center	33.1	0.0	0.0
Denver Learning & Performance Center	44.1	0.0	0.0
On-Line Learning	57.3	0.0	0.0
National Indian Programs Training Center	1.1	0.0	0.0
NBC Human Resources Directorate	195.3	0.0	0.0
NBC Office of the Director			
Subtotal National Business Center	1,985.4	1,559.5	1,511.6
TOTAL	10,516.1	11,159.4	11,979.9

¹ 2009 actual column reflects collections from 2009 and any prior years.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support Subactivity: Information Systems Operations

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operations (\$000)	14,969	15,406	-84	0	15,322	-84
FTE	57	57	0	0	57	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
Corporate Metadata Repository: 010-04-01-07-02-0418-04	99	310			104	-206
Electronic Records Mgmt.: 010-04-01-07-02-0473-04	0	250			263	+13

*The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$235,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Information Systems Operations subactivity is \$15,322,000 and 57 FTE, with no program change from the FY 2010 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Information Systems Operations subactivity is responsible for:

- Planning, directing, coordinating, and evaluating Information Technology (IT) programs, policies and procedures and providing guidance for the effective use of IT resources in support of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) programs and services.
- Maintaining the BLM's strategic goals through effective management of information and the use of IT 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 future development of Federal e-government and homeland security initiatives.
- Providing IT Security systems oversight, which includes network monitoring, Certification and Accreditation 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.

Critical Factors

The mission of the Information Systems Operations subactivity is to facilitate effective use of technology to collect, store, process, and utilize information critical to successfully executing BLM's legally mandated missions; and continually maintain both economic and organizational discipline while seeking better ways to enable the integration of new and evolving technological approaches across the varied missions of the organization. The success of BLM's Information Systems Operations is dependent on the following:

- The management of information and the use of IT that 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.
- Increased public involvement and the continuing threat of cyber crimes require the Bureau to intensify its efforts to safeguard personally identifiable information (PII).

Means and Strategies

The BLM remains a leader across the Department of the Interior (DOI) in supporting Congressional and Executive Branch information systems policy initiatives. The BLM has achieved success in lowering the overall costs of managing information systems by implementing dynamic approaches to respond to national priorities. This momentum will continue in FY 2011 with the following means and strategies to achieve performance goals:

Capital Planning and Investment Control – Use project management principles and practices to monitor and evaluate IT acquisitions bureau-wide; implement acquisition best practices for each stage of the IT acquisition life cycle to establish cost and quality baselines. Provide oversight of the IT investment portfolio through capital planning and investment control, including monitoring and evaluating the strength of the investments.

Information Resource Management (IRM) Governance – Investigate the use of new technologies to process, gather, review, revise, and release BLM records. Continue the use of video telecommunications to maintain staff awareness across the Bureau in areas of FOIA, Records, Privacy and Section 508 compliance. Initiate assessments on FOIA, Records, and Configuration Management activities across the Bureau for compliance to existing policies. 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 rewrite policies.

Business Alignment – Manage Enterprise Architecture (EA) with focus on collaboration, agility, efficiency, transparency, integration and security. Support enterprise infrastructure strategy as it applies to consolidating IT and business initiatives for multiple Department-wide or multiple agency enterprise operations.

IT Security – Initiate a standardized set of IT architecture to apply to publically accessed systems to achieve greater visibility and protection. Define, procure, and deploy a set of tools and technologies that enable a comprehensive end-to-end IT security capability

beyond existing anti-virus and scanning capability. Clarify roles of Bureau Center/State IT Security Managers in executing the centrally mandated IT security programs that utilize centrally selected, deployed, and managed tools and techniques.

IT Infrastructure – Implement IT Service Management/IT Information Library best practices and principles to facilitate reduced Service Delivery/Service Support costs through process/procedure standardization and streamlining. Implement Wide Area Network (WAN) Optimization Technology to facilitate centralization of infrastructure, thereby reducing costs required to sustain Centers/States.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

Total IT spending across the Bureau is funded from several programs. Major IT investments in the Bureau's IT Portfolio are funded by those programs receiving support from the investments, while the IT infrastructure investments are funded proportionately from all programs.

Demands, Trends and Resources

- Network security incidents and the threat of such incidents are 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 more active in network penetrations. Attack methods continually adjust to penetrate improved network and system security.
- More complex Freedom of Information Act requests necessitate further training for BLM employees on handling such requests.
- The BLM is continuing to develop its mandated breach response procedures as part of its Bureau Identify Theft Task Force.

Long Term Vision

The vision for the Information Systems Operations subactivity is to continue the enhancement of IT processes, and to realize operational efficiencies and cost savings without compromising the mission of the Bureau. Through the use of appropriate technologies and process improvements behind the scenes, information policy enhancements will provide the guidance and unify 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. A few of the long term goals of this program are to:

- Increase transparency in support of Open Government while producing innovative solutions to customers;
- Create a reliable IT Infrastructure that aligns with Department 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; and
- Embrace collaboration technologies for idea and information exchange, while capturing vanishing institutional knowledge.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Information Systems Operations program will perform the following activities in FY 2011:

- Complete annual Certification and Accreditation packages of active IT systems.
- Patch vulnerabilities that will minimize risks to the Bureau.
- Execute the Department's Freedom of Information Act Improvement Plan (Executive Order 13392).
- Implement the OMB IT Infrastructure Optimization Line of Business Metrics (cost per seat, cost per user, response time, etc.).
- 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, and create an IT investment vitality report.
- Conduct a policy gap analysis to identify areas in which privacy policy is not in full compliance with federal legislation, guidance and Department policies.
- Standardize the following IT Asset Classes: Server, Desktop, Laptop, Storage, Printer / Plotter, and Network.
- Centralize and optimize server and data storage capabilities to facilitate cost reductions in data management and improve quality in data delivery.
- Develop an Internal IT Infrastructure Scorecard.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Administrative Support (\$000)	48,784	51,377	-833	-562	49,982	-1,395
FTE	421	421	0	0	421	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						
Auto Direct Mgt.: 010-04-01-07-02-0000-00	30	0			0	0
Auto Fleet Mgt.: 010-04-01-07-02-0405-00	20	0			0	0
Federal Financial Systems: 010-04-01-01-03-0002-04	290	0			0	0
Human Capital Mgmt. System: 010-04-01-07-02-0471-04	60	59			62	+3
Electronic Official Personnel Folder: 010-04-01-07-02-0474-04	342	355			352	-3
GLO: 010-04-01-03-02-0416-04	564	579			581	+2
Data Quality Tool: 010-04-01-07-02-0464-04	115	183			145	-38

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,334,000 due to a reprogramming for critical needs into the Wild Horse and Burro Management subactivity.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Administrative Support

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-562	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-562	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The FY 2011 budget request for the Administrative Support subactivity is \$49,982,000 and 421 FTE, a program decrease of -\$562,000 from the FY 2010 enacted level.

Competitive Sourcing Study Savings (-\$562,000 / 0 FTE) – The FY 2011 budget proposes to reduce by \$562,000 the budget for BLM comparable to the amount that was identified for competitive sourcing. The primary use of these funds was related to contract support to help design and conduct the studies. With completion of competitive sourcing studies and implementation of the results, a funding decrease of \$562,000 is proposed for this activity in FY 2011.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Administrative Support subactivity supports the following functions:

- Executive and Management Decisions
- Communications (includes Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, Regulatory Affairs)
- Budget Development and Execution
- Financial Management
- Property and Acquisition Management
- Management Systems
- Personnel and Organizational Management
- Service First
- Environmental Education
- Volunteers
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Freedom of Information
- Records Management
- Privacy
- Safety

Means and Strategies

The Administrative Support subactivity uses a combination of business process engineering and workforce planning strategies as the means to improve and accomplish customer service and effectiveness across the BLM.

New methods of technology to process, gather, review and revise BLM records are also being utilized to obtain maximum efficiencies in the program. State and National Center representatives are engaged in the development of Information Resource Management Governance policies and procedures to gain stakeholder buy-in and to reduce the necessity of rewriting 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 the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), Records, Privacy and Section 508 compliance.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Administrative Support subactivity manages a number of vital programs that contribute to multiple BLM activities. The programs (i.e., Equal Employment Opportunity, Service First, Environmental Education, Volunteers, etc.) are financially supported by many benefiting subactivities department- and bureau-wide. For example, the BLM records program is supported by funds from various programs to support the management of Bureau 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 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) tracking application.

Long-Term Vision

The long-term vision of the Administrative Support subactivity is to:

- Improve its ability to provide timely and accurate information;
- Improve quality business services to the organization;
- Provide business and administrative tools to 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;

- Implement best business practices; and
- Ensure sound financial systems and accountability.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In FY 2011, BOM will emphasize and assure:

- Adequate internal controls on BLM financial systems;
- Compliance with accounting standards;
- 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;
- Improve electronic data processing; and
- Financial accountability at all levels of the organization.

The Administrative Support subactivity will focus on the following operations to the Bureau:

Financial Management – The BLM will continue to operate National Centers and related facilities that offer support services to a variety of critical programs that include fire support, uniforms, property, accounting, contracting, acquisition, space leasing, treasury investments, and the development and operation of financial, procurement, and property systems. In FY 2011, BLM will participate in Deployment 5 of the Financial Business Management System (FBMS) implementation. This implementation will include the real estate module designed to collect more accurate information on the real cost of leasing, operating and maintaining the agency's real property inventory.

Improved Financial Performance – The BLM will continue to maintain unqualified (clean) financial audit opinion, and make available to all employees through the FBMS timely and accurate financial information. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management, and to access financial data in real time has fostered a Bureauwide ethic of fiscal accountability. The Bureau has also met or exceeded its goals to reduce or eliminate erroneous payments.

Cost Management – The BLM will continue its use and development of the Collections and Billing System (CBS) and its interaction with the FBMS system. The FBMS system includes electronic links that integrate multiple business applications that will 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. The BLM will continue to refine its cost management system that provides important information for tracking its spending, as well as 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.

Performance Improvement – The BLM will continue to use the cost management information systems 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 – The BLM will continue to use cost management tools to evaluate equipment utilization and equipment replacement to determine if contracting these activities will be more cost effective.

Disposal of Personal Property – The BLM will continue to dispose of excess personal property to other Federal and State agencies, the donation of computers and other electronics to local schools when possible, and to sell working capital fund vehicles and heavy equipment on EBay's auction web site. These activities have reduced overhead costs, increased visibility, improved revenue, and created fast sales and the transfer of monies to BLM. Proceeds from the sale of vehicles are returned to the working capital fund to augment the cost of replacement vehicles.

Information Resources Management (IRM) Governance – The BLM will focus on specific Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) Offices where heavy backlog and problems exist to help facilitate methods for improving the process of reducing backlog and problems. The BLM will also work to improve customer relations and provide timely, accurate and user-friendly information in the FOIA, Records, and Section 508 programs. In addition, the Bureau will conduct at least four program assessments to ensure compliance with existing IRM policies.

Workforce Planning – The BLM will redefine its workforce planning process to ensure the agency has the appropriate skills at the right time and place and to incorporate findings from the 2009 Government Accountability Office Report on Workforce Planning at the Department of the Interior. As a result of workforce planning, the BLM will place more emphasis on entry-level recruiting, career development, and diversification. For example, the Bureau is using the Presidential Management Fellow, Federal Career Intern, and Student Career Experience Programs as viable tools for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting its future skill requirements.

Environmental Education – The BLM field offices across the nation offer more than 400 environmental education programs and reach an average of 400,000 people annually. This is a measure of data collected from field offices who track the number of participants per event. The 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.

Volunteers – This engages thousands of citizens nationwide each year, routinely providing a return of almost 20:1 on agency funds invested in program management, which includes volunteer recruitment, training and recognition, as well as staff training and fulfillment of legal requirements (e.g., volunteer background checks, bonding). This information is based on the annual volunteer report, which calculates the value of volunteer hours served on behalf of the Bureau and provides the data on volunteer program costs. In FY 2008, the rate of return was \$19.85 for every \$1 spent. National Public Lands Day alone annually produces public lands enhancements valued at more than \$1.0 million. The principal beneficiaries of the work performed by BLM volunteers are the public lands resources managed by BLM's Recreation, Cultural Resources, Wild Horse and Burros, Wildlife, and Range programs.

Service First initiative – The BLM will continue its partnership with the United States Forest Service (USFS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Bureau will work to improve customer service and seek additional cost savings and

productivity improvements. The BLM currently shares 61 sites with other agencies. The BLM, FWS and USFS continue to merge 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 USFS to its customers and communities. For more information on Service First, see the Appendix.

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs (\$000)	89,572	91,277	-562	-397	90,318	-959
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed Costs

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-391	
• Program Reduction due to lower DOI WCF bill	-6	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-397	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Bureauwide Fixed Cost subactivity is \$90,318,000 with a program decrease of \$397,000 below the 2010 enacted level.

Reduction due to Energy Savings (-\$391,000/0 FTE) – Over 210 BLM-owned buildings, located in six states, have been retrofitted with energy conservation measures using an Energy Savings Performance Contract (ESPC). As a result of these energy efficiencies, the BLM will realize savings annually.

Program Reduction due to lower DOI WCF bill (-\$6,000/0 FTE) – Due to a recalculation of the Department's Working Capital Fund bill, the BLM is being reduced by \$6,000 to support its portion of the bill.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Bureauwide Fixed Costs program subactivity funds the following:

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

1. *Central Bill* – Mandatory services provided by the 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 acquisition, lease, and construction, and General Services Administration (GSA) provided space in federally owned or leased buildings. There are approximately 400 owned, leased and GSA provided and other agency provided field office, district office, state office and center facilities.
- The National Land Radio (LMR) program was recently placed under the direction of the Fire and Aviation Directorate. This LMR program is distinct from the DOI radio program. It 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 Federal Telecommunications System (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. The 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 telecommunications services, including local basic commercial telephone, General Services Administration (GSA) consolidated services, cellular services (which are funded from individual State/National Center operating funds), and Enterprise Services Network, are included in the Department's WCF.
- The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.
- The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.
- The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.
- The Workers Compensation amount requested for 2011 covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Some of these funds are explicitly provided in the 2010 Interior Appropriations Act as fixed costs.

Long Term Vision

The primary goal for the Bureauwide Fixed Costs program subactivity is to provide funding for fixed costs, including long-term facility leases, corporate level interagency agreements, telecommunications services, and systems maintenance for FPPS, Mail and Postal costs, and unemployment insurance and worker's compensation. The long-term goal of the Space Management program is to facilitate consolidations and collocations of BLM Offices with other DOI Bureaus and other Federal land management agencies, wherever possible. This ongoing strategy will not only achieve space reduction but achieve a decrease in the expansion 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 critical factors in the Bureauwide Fixed Costs program:

- The Space Management program promotes and encourages sustainability. All new BLM facilities comply with BLM Sustainable Building Implementation Plans, while addressing current and emerging needs.

Means and Strategies

The 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:

- Office space, 200 useable square feet per person for each headquarter, center, state, district, and field offices.
- No less than 50-percent space is unoccupied for warehouse space to be determined fully utilized.

Typically, State Asset Managers are responsible for identifying space requirements and for developing a multi-year space plan as part of the Asset Business Plan and Asset Management Plan requirements. The Asset Business 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 Center/State/District/Field levels. The multi-year plans are consolidated into a Five-Year Space Management Plan and submitted to Department of the Interior (DOI) with the Exhibit 54, Space Budget Justification for funding space allocation.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the BLM will continue to manage the National Land Radio program, telecommunications, the Federal Personnel Payroll System, unemployment costs, mail and postal costs, the Employee Compensation Fund, and office space leasing, which is the largest expense 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 GSA's rent and related utility and security charges for rental of office, warehouse, storage, and other facilities occupied by the BLM.
2. ***BLM Leased Space*** – 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 the United State Forest Service (USFS) and other DOI personnel. The 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 Working Capital Fund. Location sharing with the DOI and other Federal agencies, such as the USFS, 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.

2011 BUREAUWIDE FIXED COSTS

		2010	2010	2011	2011
		Budget	Planned		Change
		Justifications	Revised	Planned	(+/-)
			Final		
Total Funding		91,277	91,133	92,364	1,231
	Space rental - GSA	21,020	21,020	21,707	687
	Space rental - BLM	32,924	32,524	32,924	400
	General Purpose Telecommunications	5,808	5,056	5,056	0
	Radio Telecommunications	842	842	842	0
	Mail & Postal Services	1,969	1,969	2,000	31
	Injured Employee Compensation	8,372	8,372	8,734	362
	Unemployment Compensation	7,356	7,356	7,079	-277
	GSA Consumer Information	15	15	15	0
subtotal	Dept WCF (1830 Only)	13,813	13,979	13,973	-6
	Dept WCF FPPS	0	540	540	0
	Dept WCF FBMS	1,237	639	639	0
	Dept WCF General	12,576	12,800	12,794	-6

Activity: Mining Law Administration

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
(\$000)	34,696	36,696			36,696	
Offsetting Receipts	-34,696	-36,696			-36,696	
FTE	286	296			296	
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$36,696,000 and 296 FTE, with no program changes from the 2010 Enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The BLM Mining Law Administration Program (Locatable Minerals) is responsible for providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. The primary program components are:

- Administering mining claims and collecting location and annual maintenance fees.
- On September 1, 2009 the mining claim holding and location fees were adjusted according to the legislative language establishing them.
- Processing notices for exploration and plans of operations for exploration and production.
- Processing use and occupancy proposals.
- Evaluating reclamation plans and ensuring adequate financial guarantees through the posting of reclamation bonds.
- Inspecting existing notices and plans of operation.
- Taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of notices, plans of operations and use and occupancy authorizations.
- Conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

The General Mining Law of 1872

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

Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee for each mining claim and site in lieu of performing assessment work as previously required under the General Mining Law of 1872.

Congress also added a one-time location fee in 1993. The maintenance fee is currently \$140 per claim and the location fee is currently \$34 per claim.

Critical Factors

A number of key factors impact the program's workload:

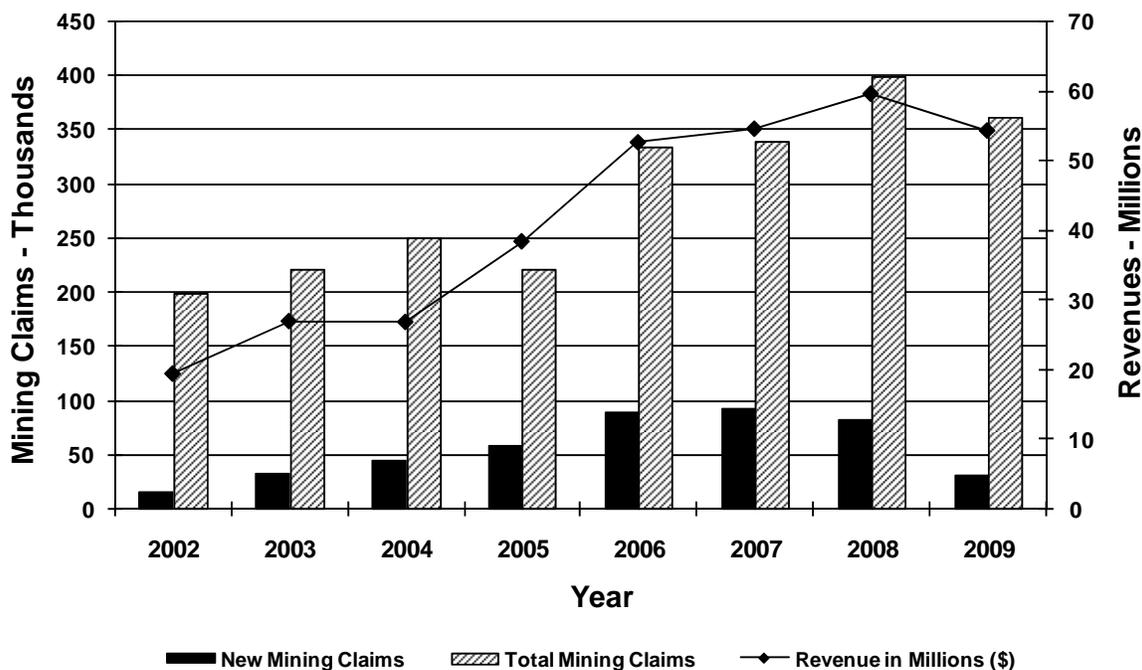
- Over the past few years, the number of active mining claims has risen dramatically. The BLM expects the level of locatable minerals activity to continue to rise, primarily due to increases in world commodity prices. The demand for new mining claims is largely a reflection of recent increases in gold, copper and uranium prices.
- There has been interest in location of mining claims for minerals associated with the development of alternative energy systems, for example lithium which may be used in batteries for plug-in hybrid vehicles.
- New uranium mining claim locations have increased over the past few years due to the increase in the price of uranium oxide (yellow cake). Processed uranium is used for the production of approximately 20 percent of the electrical energy in nuclear power plants in the U.S. The BLM is experiencing a substantial increase in the total number of mining claims in the states of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming. These states contain the known uranium districts from which production has previously occurred.

In 2011, the BLM will continue the following activities:

- Providing access to locatable mineral resources while ensuring environmental protection.
- Implementing new training for managing uranium exploration and mining due to the dramatic increase in new uranium mining claims, exploration notices, and mining plans of operations over the past few years.
- Coordinating with other federal agencies with primary responsibility for approval of uranium milling activities.
- Working with State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes to minimize the time necessary to authorize exploration and development activities.
- Maintaining on the ground capability as a result of increased retirements by hiring and training of new employees.

The figure below shows the recent history of mining claims and mining claim revenue starting with 2002.

Mining Claims and Revenues



Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Mining Law Administration program is primarily funded through this subactivity. Other funding sources include:

- Under the authorities of 43 U.S.C. 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the processing fees it collects from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. A new fee schedule was promulgated in November 2005. The processing fees for recording a new mining claim, annual filings, transfers of interest, amendments to previously recorded documents, deferments of assessment, and protests were increased. Mineral patent applicants (if the moratorium is rescinded) will pay a fixed processing fee of \$2,520 (>10 claims) or \$1,260 (10 or fewer claims).
- In addition, the BLM will charge a processing fee, on a case by case basis, for proposed mining plans of operations requiring an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands) or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations) on a case-by case basis.

Accomplishments

In 2009, the BLM processed 129 new plans of operations or modifications, processed 544 mining notices and performed 3,897 mining law administration inspections.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The following performance measures are indicative of the proposed performance changes in the Mining Law Administration program.

Average Time to Approve Plans of Operations: The average time to approve plans of operations declined from 17 months in 2006 to 11 months in 2009 (actual). The planned average time for 2011 is expected to be the same as the 2010 planned level, which was 14 months.

Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations Inspected: The percentage of notices and plans of operations inspected was expected to increase in 2010 over the actual in 2009. This increase is expected to level out in 2011. In combination with a reduction in the number of operations requiring inspection, the percent of operations inspected has increased from 41 percent in 2007 to 46 percent in 2009 and is on a trajectory to reach 47 percent in 2010 and will carry forward at the same levels into 2011. The focus of the inspection program is on the active operations. Operations with reclamation earthwork completed and waiting for revegetation success are a lower priority for inspection.

MINING LAW ADMINISTRATION PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measures:	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Average time for processing plans of operation for locatable minerals. (SP/PART)	17 mo	14 mo	11 mo	14 mo	11 mo	14 mo	14 mo	0	14 mo
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$7,906	\$7,352	\$9,392	\$9,756	\$10,907	\$10,283	\$10,683	+\$527	\$10,683
Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)	\$465,073	\$525,125	\$853,829	\$696,834	\$991,528	\$734,530	\$763,071	+\$28,541	\$763,071
Comment:	Although plans of operation are completed in less time, the continuous start of new plans does not allow the funding level to decrease.								
Percent of Reclamation Bond Adequacy (Bur/PART)	new measure	95% 958,808,534/ 1,010,130,079	101% 1,170,579,653/ 1,160,075,979	98% 1,145,500,979/ 1,164,149,866	95% 1,323,887,069/ 1,392,917,134	98% 1,145,500,979/ 1,164,149,866	99% 1,152,508,367/ 1,164,149,866	0%	100% 1,164,149,866/ 1,164,149,866
Comment:	The Bond adequacy reporting system was implemented mid 2006.								
Percent of Mining Law incidents of Non-compliance corrected with first notice. (Bur/PART)	17% 13/ 76	9% 3/ 32	9% 3 / 35	23% 11/ 47	21% 4 /19	26% 12/ 47	31% 14/ 45	+5%	31% 14/ 45
Percent of Notices and Plans of Operations Inspected (Bur/PART)	27% 1,185/ 4,403	41% 1,158/ 2,841	55% 1,321/ 2,385	75% 1,665/ 2,216	46% 1,347 / 2,924	47% 1,400/ 3,000	47% 1,450/ 3,050	0%	47% 1,450/ 3,050
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$8,898	\$8,847	\$9,467	\$9,101	\$8,405	\$9,617	\$9,833	+\$216	\$9,833
Actual/Projected Cost per plan (in dollars)	\$7,509	\$7,640	\$7,167	\$5,466	\$6,240	\$6,869	\$6,781	-\$88	\$6,781
Comment:	In 2007, the denominator changes because a significant number of expired Notices were eliminated in 2006.								
Process Mining Plans of Operation (plans processed).	139	122	160	143	129	148	148	+0	148
Process Mining Notices (notices processed)	720	837	643	508	544	537	537	+0	537
Inspect Locatable Mineral Sites for Surface Management Compliance (inspections).	3,351	3,344	3,607	3,071	3,897	3,456	3,600	+144	3,600

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Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land resources	0011	221	226	226
Wildlife and fisheries	0012	49	50	50
Threatened and endangered species	0013	21	27	27
Recreation management	0014	63	70	80
Energy and minerals	0015	107	111	116
Realty and ownership management	0016	86	96	96
Resource protection	0017	94	98	98
Transportation and facilities maintenance	0018	59	80	85
Land and resource information systems	0019	17	18	17
Workforce and organizational support	0020	150	155	155
Challenge Cost Share	0026	9	10	10
Recovery Act activities	0029	26	99	0
National Monuments & NCA	0030	28	30	30
Reimbursable program	0901	56	61	61
Communication site rental fees	0902	2	2	2
Mining law administration	0903	36	36	36
APD Fees	0904	36	46	46
Total new obligations	1000	1060	1215	1135
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	178	287	197
New budget authority (gross)	2200	1143	1099	1074
Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2210	26	26	26
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	1347	1412	1297
Total new obligations	2395	-1060	-1215	-1135
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	287	197	162
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
Appropriation	4000	1030	960	924
Unobligated balance permanently reduced	4036	0	-1	0
Transferred from other accounts	4200	3	0	0
Transferred from other accounts	4200	1	0	0
Transferred from other accounts	4200	1	0	0
Transferred from other accounts	4200	4	0	0
Appropriation (total discretionary)	4300	1039	959	924
Appropriation - Control Totals	4300-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	4300-20	1039	959	924
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Regular] **OL Rates**	4300-40	913	943	908

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		359	363
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		584	610
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	860	731	704
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	100	0	174
End of PY Balances	4300-63		198	38
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	960	929	916
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		731	754
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	174
End of PY Balances	4300-83		198	38
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		929	967
Appropriation [Protected:Conserving Fish and Wildlife - Climate Change] **OL Rates**	4300-40	0	15	15
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		13	13
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		2	2
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	0	12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	0	0	3
End of PY Balances	4300-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	0	12	14
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	3
End of PY Balances	4300-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		12	15
Discretionary, Homeland Security, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Homeland Security] **OL Rates**	4300-40	1	1	1
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		0	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		1	1
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	0	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	4300-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	0	1	1
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	4300-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		1	1
Discretionary, Emergency Appropriation for Economic Recovery, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [ARRA] **OL Rates**	4300-40	125	0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		0	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
New Authority	4300-61	2	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	4300-63		88	35
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	2	88	35
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	4300-83		88	35
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		88	35
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Offsetting collections (Mining law and Comm Sites)	5800	37	39	39
Offsetting collections (Economy Act)	5800	58	55	55
Offsetting collections (APD fees)	5800	36	46	46
Offsetting collections (inspection fees)	5800	0	0	10
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	5810	-27	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	5890	104	140	150
Spending authority from offsetting collections - Control Totals	5890-10	0	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections - Computed Totals	5890-20	104	140	150
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee Policy Program [Mining Law, Telecom Fees, and Permits to Drill] **OL Rates**	5890-40	56	83	84
Baseline Program [Text]	5890-50		83	84
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-61	0	83	84
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	5890-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	5890-64	0	83	84
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-81		83	84
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	5890-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	5890-84		83	84
Policy Program [Economy Act] **OL Rates**	5890-40	48	57	56
Baseline Program [Text]	5890-50		57	58
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-61	48	29	28
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-62	0	0	29
End of PY Balances	5890-63		29	0
Subtotal, outlays	5890-64	48	58	57
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-81		29	29
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-82		0	29
End of PY Balances	5890-83		29	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Subtotal, outlays	5890-84		58	57
Policy Program [User Fee: inspection fees] **OL	5890-40	0	0	10
Rates**				
Baseline Program [Text]	5890-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-61	0	0	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	5890-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	5890-64	0	0	10
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	5890-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	5890-84		0	0
Total new budget authority (gross)	7000	1143	1099	1074
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	116	167	185
Total new obligations	7310	1060	1215	1135
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-1010	-1171	-1118
Recoveries of prior year obligations	7345	-26	-26	-26
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	7400	27	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	167	185	176
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	8690	910	856	839
Outlays from discretionary balances	8693	100	315	279
Total outlays (gross)	8700	1010	1171	1118
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
Federal sources	8800	72	57	57
Federal sources (total)	8800-10	72	57	57
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Economy Act]	8800-41	72	57	57
Baseline Program [Economy Act Reimbursements]	8800-71		57	58
Non-Federal sources	8840	59	83	83
Non-Federal sources	8840	0	0	10
Non-Federal sources (total)	8840-10	59	83	93

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	8840-41	59	83	83
Baseline Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	8840-71		83	84
Policy Program [inspection fees]	8840-41	0	0	10
Total, offsetting collections (cash)	8890	131	140	150
Against gross budget authority only:				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	8895	-27	0	0
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Text]	8895-41	-27	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	1039	959	924
Outlays	9000	879	1031	968
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	316		
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	343	347	347
Other than full-time permanent	1113	21	23	23
Other personnel compensation	1115	17	17	17
Total personnel compensation	1119	381	387	387
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	117	118	118
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	19	19	17
Transportation of things	1220	9	18	17
Rental payments to GSA	1231	23	29	27
Rental payments to others	1232	32	35	32
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1233	21	23	22
Printing and reproduction	1240	3	3	3
Advisory and assistance services	1251	18	25	20
Other services	1252	172	235	188
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1253	15	45	30
Operation and maintenance of facilities	1254	8	12	12
Research and development contracts	1255	2	2	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1257	15	17	15
Supplies and materials	1260	24	30	28
Equipment	1310	17	19	19
Land and structures	1320	11	12	12
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	44	44	44
Insurance claims and indemnities	1420	0	1	1
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1990	931	1074	993

Account Symbol and Title 14X1109 Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	2111	57	58	58
Other than full-time permanent	2113	3	3	3
Other personnel compensation	2115	3	3	3
Total personnel compensation	2119	63	64	64
Civilian personnel benefits	2121	18	19	19
Travel and transportation of persons	2210	3	4	4
Transportation of things	2220	1	1	1
Rental payments to others	2232	3	3	3
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2233	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services	2251	1	2	2
Other services	2252	13	17	18
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	2253	14	17	17
Operation and maintenance of facilities	2254	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	2260	2	2	2
Equipment	2310	1	1	1
Land and structures	2320	3	4	4
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2410	5	5	5
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	2990	129	141	142
Total new obligations	9999	1060	1215	1135
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Conduct of research and development:				
Applied research:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1422-01	8	8	8
Outlays	1422-02	8	8	8
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	1031	952	916
Outlays	2004-02	871	1023	961
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5455	5540	5518
Reimbursable:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	975	985	985
Allocation account:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	3001	2635	2813	2630
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			923559

APPROPRIATION: CONSTRUCTION

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, [\$8,626,000] \$3,590,000, to remain available until expended (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

AUTHORIZATIONS

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

Authorizes the management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis.

43 U.S.C. 1762

Provides for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of roads within and near public lands that will permit economic timber harvesting and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management utilization of other resources.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act*		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Construction	23	6,590	0	180,000	33	8,626	0	0	-10	-5,036	23	3,590	-10	-5,036
Transfer		-753												
Construction	23	5,837	0	180,000	33	8,626	0	0	-10	-5,036	23	3,590	-10	-5,036

*Recovery Act funding allocations can be found in the Appendix.

Activity: Construction Subactivity: Construction

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Construction (\$000)	6,590	8,626	0	-5,036	3,590	-5,036
Transfer	-753					
FTE	23	33	0	-10	23	-10
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$753,000 due to a Sec. 102 Transfer to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation for a critical need.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Construction

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-5,036	-10
TOTAL, Program Changes	-5,036	-10

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Construction program is \$3,590,000 and 23 FTE, a program decrease of \$5,036,000 and -10 FTE from the 2010 enacted level.

Reduction in Base Funding (-\$5,036,000/-10 FTE) – The BLM proposes a program decrease of \$5,036,000 in the Construction program. The American Recovery and Restoration Act (ARRA) provided \$180 million for construction projects within BLM. Individual projects are selected using merit-based criteria, including accepted industry ranking standards and the Department of the Interior's approved ranking criteria, and documented within a comprehensive 5-year priority list. The FY 2011 Line-Item Construction list includes the most critical Life/Health/Safety and emergency projects. The BLM will continue to maintain core functions in the Construction program by focusing on the highest priority work and implementing program efficiencies where possible.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Bureau of Land Management's Construction program provides funds for developing facilities and building safe facilities for visitors and employees that are in compliance with Federal requirements. The highest priority is given to critical health or safety work, critical resource protection, energy and building sustainability, code compliance and mission criticality per the Department's guidance. The emphasis areas for the Construction program include:

- Replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, and buildings;
- Protecting both the visiting public and the environment on BLM-managed lands.
- Prioritizing projects in the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan based on health and safety needs and the needs of resource protection.

Long Term Vision

The emphasis on energy conservation and sustainability has become a major area of importance for all new facilities. The program follows the applicable provisions of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT 2005), Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) and the goals of Executive Orders 13123 and 13514.

Completed Construction projects will:

- Incorporate sustainability and energy conservation criteria.
- Be facilities that are better for the environment and are less expensive to operate.
- Improve the working environment for the BLM employees.
- Save the BLM operational funds in the future, allowing the BLM to spend the needed funds on operational activities.
- Be in compliance with the Federal disability standards for the disabled.

Critical Factors

- Many of the planned out-year Construction projects are important to the local communities and rural economies. Rapid population growth in the west is placing increasing demands on BLM resources. In the lower 48 states, nearly two-thirds of BLM-managed lands are within a one-hour drive of urban areas.
- The weather continues to have impacts in many BLM areas, specifically Alaska and higher elevation areas, leaving a short construction window in which to finish projects.

Means and Strategies

The BLM continues to develop processes and use existing requirements to assist in managing an expanding asset inventory. The following are strategies used by BLM:

- *Managing Assets*: The BLM manages assets through 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.
- *Asset Management Plan*: The ongoing development of the BLM's Asset Management Plan (AMP) and State Asset Business Plan (ABP) will help to establish a system that will identify Bureau assets, determining how much they will cost to operate, and their importance to the Bureau mission. The AMP and ABP will help prioritize the distribution of funding to the highest priority assets and assist with planning for the disposal of unneeded assets.
- *Annual Project Planning*: The BLM continues to update the Five Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans annually.
 - Projects are prioritized based on critical health and safety needs, resource protection needs, energy building sustainability, mission criticality and code compliance.
 - The planning for each project has been expanded to include how much the new project will impact BLM's total budget.
 - Project submissions will include the estimated operation expenses, energy cost saving and sustainability actions, and improved Facilities Cost Index calculation for all projects.
 - Projects include capital improvement work, and can include deferred maintenance work, as long as the deferred maintenance work comprises a smaller portion of the project.

Project Ranking Process

Projects are ranked using a weighting process based on the percentage of the work (total project amount) that falls in each of the categories. The weighting factor for each area is shown.

- Critical Health and Safety Deferred Maintenance (CHSdm); 10
- Critical Health and Safety Capital Improvement (CHSci); 9
- Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance (CRPdm); 7
- Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (CRPci); 6
- Energy Policy, High Performance, Sustainable Buildings CI (EPHPBSci); 5
- Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (CMdm); 4
- Other Deferred Maintenance (Odm); 3
- Code Compliance Capital Improvement (CCci); 3
- Other Capital Improvements (Oci); 1

The percentages must add to 100%. The formula places the highest priority on facility-related Critical Health and Safety and Critical Resource Protection construction and deferred maintenance needs.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the planned accomplishments in the Construction program include eleven projects in six states for a total of \$3,590,000. The following table lists the construction projects that will be funded in 2011. Project data sheets for these projects are attached and arranged by project title in priority ranking order for 2011.

Rank	Total Score	State	Project Title	Total \$
1	895	UT	Little Sahara Air Med Helipads	120,000
2	845	AK	Swede Lake Trailhead Sanitary Improvement	106,000
3	810	CO	Radium Boat Ramp	424,000
4	705	ID	Burnt Creek Road Renovation	102,000
5	630	CA	King Range NCA Water Storage	193,000
6	630	UT	Desilt Pond Improvements Phase I	190,000
7	620	AZ	Empire Ranch Historic Buildings Complex Fire Protection System	311,000
8	620	AZ	Fairbank Historic Town Site Bldg. Complex Fire Prot. System Phase I	68,000
9	595	CA	South Spit Development	368,000
10	590	ID	Lucile Recreation Site Turn Lanes and Infrastructure	1,338,000
11	585	CA	Ridgecrest Wild Horse and Burro Shelter	172,000
12		WO	Architectural and Engineering Services - FY 2012 Projects	198,000
			TOTAL	3,590,000

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 - 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet	Total Project Score/Ranking: 895 / #1 of 12			
	Programmed Funding FY: 2011			
	Funding Source: CI - Capital Improvement			
Project Identification				
Project Title: LITTLE SAHARA AIR MED HELIPADS				
Project No.: _____	Unit/Facility Name: Little Sahara Recreation Area			
Region/Area/District: FILLMORE FIELD OFFICE	Congressional District: 1	State: UT		
Project Justification				
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40120300	N/A	87	N/A	0
Project Description:				
<p>This project will construct two helipads for Air Med helicopters at the Little Sahara Recreation Site. One helipad would be next to the Visitor Center and the other would be placed in a centralized location to serve each of the four campgrounds. The Fillmore Field Office contracts with University of Utah Air Med on major holiday weekends to transport injured people to the hospital. Since the recreation site is approximately 2 hours away from any major hospitals or trauma centers, the most logical method of transportation is by air. Currently the helicopters are having to land in the dirt or sand, which poses a problem when trying to get the injured people on board. Air Med Staff has also mentioned that they would appreciate having a location where they could tie down their aircraft, charge their batteries, and have approach lighting if new pilots were coming to the area.</p> <p>Each of the two proposed sites would consist of a 50 ft x50 ft concrete pad, approximately 200 ft of concrete walkway, site lighting, wind sock, and 120V electrical service.</p>				
Project Need/Benefit:				
<p>100% CHSCI</p> <p>The Little Sahara Recreation Area receives thousands of visitors each year, most of which come during the three major holidays of the year, Easter, Memorial Day, and Labor Day. The site will have approximately 40,000 visitors on Easter weekend alone. What makes this site unique and the reason BLM has Air Med on site during major weekends is the fact that we have tens of thousands of visitors in one central location all of which are riding four-wheelers, dirt bikes, or sand rails. History has shown that several major accidents (some fatal) will happen at this very popular recreation area on any given major weekend. Due to the type of recreation that goes on at Little Sahara, there are numerous injuries reported and assisted with each weekend. Many of the injuries are not significant enough to warrant the use of Air Med, but lives have been saved through the use of this aircraft. The current method of transporting injured people is to have them hauled by ambulance to a location where air med can easily land, and then carried by gurney to the aircraft. By constructing these two helipads, we can greatly improve the efficiency of transporting these people, possibly saving more lives, and the safety of government employees will be enhanced. The University of Utah will also benefit in that they will have improved locations for landing that will be visible at night, a place to tie down their aircraft while waiting for calls, and a power source to charge batteries and important life saving equipment on board. The improvements will allow the Field Office to provide better facilities for staff on-site, and better service to the Public.</p>				
Ranking Categories:				
__ %	Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)	__ %	Energy Policy, High Performance Bldg CI (5)	
100 %	Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)	__ %	Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)	
__ %	Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance (7)	__ %	Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)	
__ %	Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)	__ %	Other Deferred Maintenance (3)	
		__ %	Other Capital Improvement (1)	
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N): No				
VE Required (Y or N)	Type:	Scheduled (YY):	Completed (YY):	Total Project Score: 895
No		-	-	

Project Costs and Status			
Project Cost Estimate		\$'s	%
<i>(this PDS):</i>			
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0.00		0
Capital Improvement Work:	120,000.00		100
Total:	120,000.00		100 %
Class of Estimate: B			
Estimate Escalated To FY: 12 (yy)			
Project Funding History (entire project): \$'s			
Appropriated to Date:		0.00	
Requested in FY 2011 Budget:		120,000.00	
Future Funding to Complete		0.00	
Project:			
Total:		120,000.00	
Planning and Design Funds:			
Planning Funds Received in FY: NA \$_____			
Design Funds Received in FY: NA \$_____			
Dates:		Sch'd	
Construction Award/Start:(QTR/YY)		2 / 11	
Project Complete: (QTR/YY)		4 / 11	
Project Data Sheet :		DOI Approved?	
Prepared/Last Updated: 04/09		X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
		(mm/yy)	
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs (\$'s)			
Current: 0.00		Projected: 2,200.00	
		Net Change: +2,200.00	

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 - 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet		Total Project Score/Ranking:		845 / #2 of 12
		Programmed Funding FY:		2011
		Funding Source: CI - Capital Improvement		
Project Identification				
Project Title: Swede Lake Trailhead Sanitary Improvement				
Project No.: _____		Unit/Facility Name: Swede Lake Trailhead		
Region/Area/District: ANCHORAGE DISTRICT OFFICE		Congressional District: 1		State: AK
Project Justification				
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
35802200	New	68	NA	0
Project Description: Construction of a single vault toilet at Swede Lake Trailhead. Construction will be the standard design for the district, stick built structure on a concrete slab over a steel tank.				
Project Need/Benefit: Trailhead improvements made in FY 2005 significantly added to the volume of use that this trailhead receives. No outhouse was included within that plan and the trailhead is now experiencing significant human waste issues within the parking area and surrounding landscape. The annual visitor use rate for this trailhead over the past 5 years has averaged over 2300 visitors between the months of June and September. Use in between these periods is significantly lower; however use is present on a year round basis. The outhouse would serve as a public benefit to trail users and Denali highway travelers. It is estimated that an outhouse within this location would virtually eliminate the human waste issues. Maintenance and upkeep can be performed with staff labor and annual pumping can be combined with a current contract for campground pumping near the area.				
Ranking Categories:				
__ %	Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)	__ %	Energy Policy, High Performance Bldg CI (5)	
100 %	Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)	__ %	Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)	
__ %	Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance (7)	__ %	Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)	
__ %	Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)	__ %	Other Deferred Maintenance (3)	
		__ %	Other Capital Improvement (1)	
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N): No				
VE Required (Y or N)	Type:	Scheduled (YY):	Completed (YY):	Total Project Score: 845
No		-	-	
Project Costs and Status				
Project Cost Estimate		Project Funding History (<i>entire project</i>): \$'s		
<i>(this PDS):</i>		Appropriated to Date: 0.00		
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0.00	0	Requested in FY 2011 Budget:	106,000.00
Capital Improvement Work:	<u>106,000.00</u>	<u>100</u>	Future Funding to Complete	_____
Total:	106,000.00	100 %	Project:	_____
			Total:	106,000.00
Class of Estimate: D		Planning and Design Funds:		
Estimate Escalated To FY: 11 (yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY: NA \$ _____		
		Design Funds Received in FY: NA \$ _____		
Dates:	Sch'd	Project Data Sheet :		DOI Approved?
Construction Award/Start:(QTR/YY)	2 / 11	Prepared/Last Updated: 04/09		X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Project Complete:(QTR/YY)	4 / 11	<i>(mm/yy)</i>		

Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs (\$'s)		
Current: 0.00	Projected: \$400.00	Net Change: +\$400.00

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 - 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet	Total Project Score/Ranking:	810 / #3 of 12
	Programmed Funding FY:	2011
	Funding Source: CI - Capital Improvement	

Project Identification

Project Title: Radium Boat Ramp		
Project No.: ____	Unit/Facility Name: Radium Recreation Site	
Region/Area/District: KREMMLING FIELD OFFICE	Congressional District: 2	State: CO

Project Justification

DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40130500	N/A	64	N/A	0
40660100	N/A	67	N/A	0
40801500	N/A	44	N/A	0
35802200	N/A	65	N/A	0
40760121	N/A	90	N/A	0

Project Description: Construction of 3 concrete boat ramps, 20,000 SF of aggregate parking, 500 FT of access road, 2 double vault toilets, and a kiosk.

Project Need/Benefit:

The Radium site is in the Upper Colorado Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA). The SRMA has 60,000 river users annually, with over 90 percent of the use between Memorial Day and Labor Day. Over 75 percent of the river users put in upriver from Radium at the Pumphouse Recreation Site and take-out at the Radium site. The Radium site is also used as a put-in for floaters going downstream to private boat launches at either Rancho del Rio or State Bridge. The Pumphouse Recreation site has three separate launch locations with five boat ramps total. Within approximately a two hour span at peak launch times at Pumphouse, as many as 30 rafts with up to 240 people launch per hour from the 5 ramps. The Radium Recreation site only has one launch site with one boat ramp. The disparity of boat launch and ramp capacity between the two sites has resulted in congestion and safety issues at the Radium boat launch. Most of the trips that launch from Pumphouse arrive at Radium near the same time, so there is a situation where all the groups that launched from the five boat ramps at Pumphouse are trying to take out at the one boat ramp at Radium. The addition of trips trying to launch from Radium at the same time only compounds the problem. The congestion has resulted in vehicle accidents, flared tempers, near misses between vehicles and pedestrians, and compromised search and rescue operations.

Rafts and kayaks unable to take out at Radium due to lack of available ramp space risk being swept past the ramp and are forced to contend with several Class 3 rapids in order to get to the next available takeout.

The new launch site would help separate floaters that are using the site to take off the river from those using the site to put on the river.

95% CH&Sci - Construct 3 concrete boat ramps, aggregate parking, aggregate access road, and install 2 vault toilets.
5% Oci - Installation of 1 kiosk.

Ranking Categories:

__ %	Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)	__ %	Energy Policy, High Performance Bldg CI (5)
95 %	Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)	__ %	Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)
__ %	Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance (7)	__ %	Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)
__ %	Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)	__ %	Other Deferred Maintenance (3)
		5 %	Other Capital Improvement (1)

Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N): No			
VE Required (Y or N) No	Type: -	Scheduled (YY): -	Completed (YY): -
			Total Project Score: 810
Project Costs and Status			
Project Cost Estimate		Project Funding History (entire project): \$'s	
<i>(this PDS):</i>	\$'s	%	Appropriated to Date: 0.00
Deferred Maintenance Work:	0.00	0	Requested in FY 2011 Budget: 424,000.00
Capital Improvement Work:	<u>424,000.00</u>	<u>100</u>	Future Funding to Complete Project: 0.00
Total:	424,000.00	100 %	Total: 424,000.00
Class of Estimate: C		Planning and Design Funds:	
Estimate Escalated To FY: 14 (yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY: NA \$ _____	
		Design Funds Received in FY: NA \$ _____	
Dates:		Project Data Sheet :	DOI Approved?
Construction Award/Start:(QTR/YY)	Sch'd 4 / 11	Prepared/Last Updated: 04/09	X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Project Complete: (QTR/YY)	3 / 12	(mm/yy)	
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs (\$'s)			
Current: 0.00	Projected: \$2,022.45	Net Change: +\$2,022.45	

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 - 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet		Total Project Score/Ranking:	705 / #4 of 12	
		Programmed Funding FY:	2011	
		Funding Source: CI - Capital Improvement		
Project Identification				
Project Title: Burnt Creek Road Renovation				
Project No.: _____	Unit/Facility Name: Burnt Creek Road			
Region/Area/District: CHALLIS FIELD OFFICE	Congressional District: 2	State: ID		
Project Justification				
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40760122	25348	89	0.00191	0
Project Description:				
Reconstruct portions of Burnt Creek Rd #1921 using a 'floating road base' along a 1/2 mile stretch. Work to include:				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Re-grade & reconstruct the roadbed with pit run. 2. Install culverts, geotextile, confinement grid and aggregate surfacing. 				
Project Need/Benefit:				
The Burnt Creek Road is a 'cherry stemmed' route following Burnt Creek into the Burnt Creek Wilderness Study Area (WSA) ID-45-12 and terminating on USFS lands. One side of the road forms the WSA boundary, while the other side is bounded by Burnt Creek and a riparian area. Approximately 1/2 mile of road becomes intermittently saturated by the creek and riparian area, forcing drivers around the bogs and into the WSA. Relocating the road away from the riparian area and into the WSA would constitute a new and permanent surface disturbance which would be considered an 'impairment' per the Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review and can therefore not be authorized or allowed. Current road conditions contribute sediment to Burnt Creek and the associated riparian area, which is occupied year round by bull trout and is essential to bull trout spawning and rearing. Bull trout are listed under the Endangered Species Act as a Threatened Species. This road provides the only vehicle access into the Burnt Creek drainage and to USFS lands further up the drainage.				
40% CRPdm: Reconstruct the road in its existing location using pit run material, preserving the WSA boundary and associated wilderness values.				
60% CRPci: Construct a 'floating road' by installing culverts, geotextile and grids, and surfacing with aggregate. This will stabilize the road, preserve the required boundary, and improve water quality by reducing sedimentation into a critical bull trout spawning stream.				
Ranking Categories:				
__ %	Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)	__ %	Energy Policy, High Performance Bldg CI (5)	
__ %	Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)	__ %	Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)	
40 %	Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance (7)	__ %	Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)	
60 %	Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)	__ %	Other Deferred Maintenance (3)	
		__ %	Other Capital Improvement (1)	
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N): No				
VE Required (Y or N)	Type:	Scheduled (YY):	Completed (YY):	Total Project Score: 705
No		-	-	
Project Costs and Status				
Project Cost Estimate	\$'s	%	Project Funding History (<i>entire project</i>): \$'s	
<i>(this PDS):</i>			Appropriated to Date:	0.00
Deferred Maintenance Work:	41,000.00	40	Requested in FY 2011 Budget:	102,000.00
Capital Improvement Work:	<u>61,000.00</u>	<u>60</u>	Future Funding to Complete	
Total:	102,000.00	100 %	Project:	<u>0.00</u>
			Total:	102,000.00

Class of Estimate: D Estimate Escalated To FY: 11 (yy)		Planning and Design Funds: Planning Funds Received in FY: NA \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY: NA \$ _____	
Dates: Construction Award/Start: (QTR/YY) Project Complete: (QTR/YY)	Sch'd 3 / 11 4 / 11	Project Data Sheet : Prepared/Last Updated: 05/09 (mm/yy)	DOI Approved? X Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Annual Operations & Maintenance Costs (\$'s)			
Current: 500.00	Projected: \$250.00	Net Change: -\$250.00	

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 – 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet		Total Project Score/Ranking:	630 / #6 of 12	
		Programmed Funding FY:	2011	
		Funding Source:	CI-Construction	
Project Identification				
Project Title: Desilt Pond Improvements Phase I				
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Green River District		
Region/Area/District: Vernal Field Office		Congressional District: 3	State: UT	
Project Justification				
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
40160320	1837514	72	0.05	0.05
Project Description:				
<p>This project will consist of raising an existing dam approximately 5 feet in elevation for the length of the dam crest. The project will be accomplished in two phases.</p> <p>The estimated cost for phase I is \$190,000. Phase I will include survey and design for the Desilt Pond Improvements. This would include surveying, geotechnical reports, hydrology reports, designs and specifications required to complete the proposed project.</p>				
Project Need/Benefit:				
<p>100% CRPci: Pariette Wetlands is a 9,033 acre wetland/upland complex which consists of 23 ponds managed for numerous aquatic and upland wildlife species. Pariette Wetlands provides habitat for resting, feeding, and/or nesting waterfowl and shorebirds. In addition the wetlands provides habitat for Federally listed Threatened and Endangered species and Utah state listed sensitive species which include: bald eagle, yellow-billed cuckoo, American white pelican, common yellow-throat, blue grosbeak, and northern river otter to name a few.</p> <p>The Desilt Pond greatly reduces sediment entering the production ponds downstream and ultimately the Green River. The Green River is Critical habitat for 4 endangered fish species: the humpback chub, bonytail, Colorado pikeminnow, and razorback sucker are affected by high salinity, which is associated with local sediments, in the Green River.</p> <p>Pariette also provides additional recreational opportunities for hiking, bird watching and waterfowl hunting. Without the Desilt pond, the ponds and diversions downstream would fill with silt and become overgrown with emergent vegetation, thus reducing the production capabilities of Pariette.</p> <p>This project would ensure continued entrapment of silt flowing down the Castle Peak and Pariette Draw drainages. If the BLM does not raise the level of the Desilt Pond, the BLM would be losing/or greatly reducing the effectiveness of a \$2 million+ (1980 \$) project. The continued functioning of the Desilt Pond will ensure the usefulness of Pariette as a migratory stop-over for migrating waterfowl, shore birds, fish, mammal and/or federal and state sensitive species.</p> <p>The basis of this project is for resource protection and will not affect the FCI for the dam. Utah is working on completing deferred maintenance work orders under other funding sources.</p>				
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.				
___ % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)		___ % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)		
___ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)		___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)		
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)		___ % Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)		
100 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)		___ % Other Deferred Maintenance (3)		___ % Other Capital Improvement (1)
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N):				Total Project Score: 630
VE Required (Y or N): Y Type: VA Scheduled (YY): 10 Completed (YY): 11				
Project Costs and Status				

Project Cost Estimate (This PDS): \$'s % Deferred Maintenance Work: _____ _____ Capital Improvement Work: <u>\$190,000</u> <u>100</u> Total: <u>\$190,000</u> <u>100%</u>		Project Funding History (Entire Project): \$'s Appropriated to Date: _____ Requested in FY 11 Budget: \$ 190,000 Future Funding to Complete Project: <u>\$1,072,000</u> Total: \$1,262,000	
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Escalated To FY: 12 (yy)		Planning and Design Funds Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____ Design Funds Received in FY 2011 \$ 190,000	
Dates: Sch'd Construction Start/Award: (QTR/YY) Q4/11 Project Complete: (QTR/YY) Q4/12		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 06/09 mm/yy	DOI Approved: YES
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs (\$s)			
Current: \$1250	Projected: \$1250	Net Change: 0	

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 – 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet		Total Project Score/Ranking:	620 / #7 of 12	
		Programmed Funding FY:	2011	
		Funding Source:	CI-Capital Improvement	
Project Identification				
Project Title: Historic Empire Ranch Building Complex Fire Protection System				
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Historic Empire Ranch Complex		
Region/Area/District: Gila DO / Tucson FO / LCNCA		Congressional District: 8	State: AZ	
Project Justification				
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:
1._ 40710400_	1835048	64	N/A	0.0
2._ 40400100_	1835050	53	N/A	0.0
3._ 40720100_	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0
Project Description: Install a 50,000 gallon storage tank and 5,280 feet of 8" PVC water line to 3 fire hydrants. This will provide a fire protection system for the Empire Ranch Building Complex which includes the Vail House, Huachuca House, Field Station House, Barn, and out buildings.				
Project Need/Benefit: There is a high risk and serious impact of damage to the Empire Ranch Historic Buildings Complex. Installation of a new fire protection system will provide protection to the structures and will provide for the safety and health of our employees and the public. The Empire Ranch is a working ranch and regularly invites the public to participate in local events such as Public Lands and Appreciation Days, roundups and other events throughout the year. The public is allowed access to the building complex area including the barn (where hay is stored) and which does not have a fire protection system. This system will strategically place 3 fire hydrants in the complex area to help protect the Public and Employees as well as the large investment the Bureau has in the existing structures. This project will strategically place 3 fire hydrants in the complex area, Water Line/ Sprinklers/ Fire Protection System and fire alarm system. Alarm system will be tied into the fire department and Tucson Field Office. This will help protect the public and employees as well as the administrative site. Empire Ranch House (Vail House) is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The remaining buildings are eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Empire Ranch Headquarters has significant interpretive and public benefit. This remarkable complex is an outstanding and valuable example of early ranching life, construction and methods used in southwestern Arizona.				
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.				
% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)		% Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)		
% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)		% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)		
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)		% Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)		
100 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)		% Other Deferred Maintenance (3)		
		% Other Capital Improvement (1)		
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or <u>N</u>):				Total Project Score: 620
VE Required (Y or <u>N</u>):	Type: N	Scheduled (YY):	Completed (YY):	
Project Costs and Status				
Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	%	
Deferred Maintenance Work:		-		
Capital Improvement Work:	311,000	100		
Total:	311,000	100%		
Project Funding History (Entire Project):		\$'s		
Appropriated to Date:				
Requested in FY11 Budget:		311,000		
Future Funding to Complete Project:				
Total:		311,000		
Class of Estimate: C		Planning and Design Funds		
Estimate Escalated To FY: 12 (yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____		
		Design Funds Received in FY 11 \$65,000		

Dates:		<u>Sch'd</u>	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award: (QTR/YY)	04/11		Prepared/Last Updated: _06/_/2009_	
Project Complete: (QTR/YY)	04/14		mm/yy	X YES NO
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs (\$s)				
Current: \$8,605	Projected: \$9,482	Net Change: +\$877		

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 – 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet		Total Project Score/Ranking:	595 / #9 of 12											
		Programmed Funding FY:	2011											
		Funding Source:	CI-Construction											
Project Identification														
Project Title: South Spit Development														
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: South Spit Cooperative Management Area												
Region/Area/District: NorCal/Arcata/CA-330		Congressional District: 1	State: CA											
Project Justification														
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:	FCI-Projected:										
40760100	1826891	72	0.01	0.0										
40760100	1826940	72	0.01	0.0										
<p>Project Description: This project will pave approximately 0.5 miles of South Jetty Road, install a new entrance gate, install barriers to prevent off-road driving, install new tsunami warning signage, and construct a new garage at Lighthouse Ranch. The South Spit provides important habitat for the endangered western snowy plover and several endangered plants which are harmed by unauthorized off-road travel. The vehicle gate, most of the fencing and barriers are strictly being installed at the site entrance to prevent homeless communities from developing and creating a dangerous vagrant community. The remaining vehicle barriers are being placed at the far end of the site where the road is being extended and developed to protect the Threatened and Endangered species habitat. Other tasks will include an assessment of the existing structures for asbestos and lead-based paint and limited abatement, if necessary.</p>														
<p>Project Need/Benefit:</p> <p>CHSci 30%: A new entrance gate, fencing, and vehicle barriers will be constructed to control access to this day-use-only area. In the recent past, South Jetty has been the site of a murder, a homeless encampment, unauthorized off-road driving, and illegal hazardous waste disposal.</p> <p>CHSdm 10%:0: Peeling lead-based paint and asbestos-containing materials on the existing Lighthouse Ranch structures must be assessed and abated.</p> <p>CRPci 30%: The last 0.5 miles of South Jetty Road are unpaved and require very frequent heavy maintenance. Paving this road and placing barriers to prevent off-road driving will reduce maintenance costs, improve public access to the South Jetty (a National Engineering Landmark), and prevent disturbance of Native American gravesites and endangered species habitat.</p> <p>Oci 30%: There is currently no serviceable equipment storage at Lighthouse Ranch and this project will construct a new equipment storage building.</p>														
<p>Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>10 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)</td> <td>___ % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)</td> <td>___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)</td> <td>___ % Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>30 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)</td> <td>___ % Other Deferred Maintenance (3)</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>30 % Other Capital Improvement (1)</td> </tr> </table>					10 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)	___ % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)	30 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)	___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)	___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)	___ % Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)	30 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)	___ % Other Deferred Maintenance (3)		30 % Other Capital Improvement (1)
10 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)	___ % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)													
30 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)	___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)													
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)	___ % Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)													
30 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)	___ % Other Deferred Maintenance (3)													
	30 % Other Capital Improvement (1)													
<p>Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N):</p> <p>VE Required (Y or N): Type: Scheduled (YY): Completed (YY):</p>			Total Project Score: 595											
Project Costs and Status														
Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		\$'s	% Project Funding History (Entire Project): \$'s											
Deferred Maintenance Work:	37,000	10	Appropriated to Date:	_____										
Capital Improvement Work:	331,000	90	Requested in FY11 Budget:	368,000										
Total:	368,000	100%	Future Funding to Complete Project:	315,000										
			Total:	683,000										
Class of Estimate: C		Planning and Design Funds												
Estimate Escalated To FY: 12 (yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____												
		Design Funds Received in FY 11 \$40,000												

Dates:		<u>Sch'd</u>	Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award: (QTR/YY)		4/11	Prepared/Last Updated: _06/_/2009_	X YES NO
Project Complete: (QTR/YY)		11/11	mm/yy	
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs (\$s)				
Current: \$35,000	Projected: \$20,000	Net Change: -\$15,000		

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 – 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		Total Project Score/Ranking:	590/ #10 of 12
Project Data Sheet		Programmed Funding FY:	2011
		Funding Source:	CI-Construction
Project Identification			
Project Title: Lucile Recreation Site Turn Lanes & Infrastructure			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Lucile Recreation Site	
Region/Area/District: Cottonwood Field Office		Congressional District: 1	State: ID
Project Justification			
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:
1. 40760110	N/A	92	N/A
2. 40710400	N/A	65	N/A
3. 40800500	N/A	60	N/A
FCI-Projected:			
1. 0			
2. 0			
3. 0			
Project Description:			
This project will:			
1. Construct approach turn lanes for a newly constructed Boat Launch Facility.			
2. Complete landscaping & irrigation			
Project Need/Benefit:			
<p>60% CHSci: Acceleration and Deceleration turn lanes are required by the Idaho Department of Transportation as part of our restricted access permit, for traffic turning off US Highway 95 into the recreation site in terms of safety for the through traffic. The District is working with the Idaho Department of Transportation, to develop interim processes to alleviate the problem in the short term.</p> <p>40% Oci: Completing the project by installing landscaping, irrigation lines.</p>			
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.			
___ % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)		___ % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)	
60 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)		___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)	
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)		___ % Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)	
___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)		___ % Other Deferred Maintenance (3)	
		40 % Other Capital Improvement (1)	
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N):			Total Project Score: 590
VE Required (Y or N): Y Type: D Scheduled (YY): 11 Completed (YY):			
Project Costs and Status			
Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$'s %	Appropriated to Date:	\$'s
Capital Improvement Work:	1,338,000 100	Requested in FY 11 Budget:	1,338,000
Total:	1,338,000 100%	Future Funding to Complete Project:	
		Total:	1,338,000
Class of Estimate (circle one): A B (C) D		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated To FY: 11 (yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY <u>NA</u> \$ _____	
		Design Funds Received in FY 11 \$75,000	
Dates:		Project Data Sheet	DOI Approved:
Construction Start/Award: (QTR/YY)	Sch'd <u>02/11</u>	Prepared/Last Updated: 06/09	X YES NO
Project Complete: (QTR/YY)	<u>01/12</u>	mm/yy	
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs (\$s)			
Current: \$14,500	Projected: \$14,540	Net Change: +\$40	

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 – 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT Project Data Sheet		Total Project Score/Ranking:	585/ #11 of 12
		Programmed Funding FY:	2011
		Funding Source:	CI-Construction
Project Identification			
Project Title: <u>Ridgecrest Wild Horse and Burro Shelter</u>			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: <u>Ridgecrest Regional Wild Horse & Burro Facility</u>	
Region/Area/District: <u>Ridgecrest FO, CDD</u>		Congressional District: <u>25</u>	State: <u>CA</u>
Project Justification			
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
FCI-Projected: 0.0			
Project Description:			
New Construction of a three-sided metal shelter (30 feet deep by 65 feet wide and 12 feet high) to cover horse and burro corral and working area. The structure is to be mounted on footings.			
Project Need/Benefit:			
100% CRPci: Ridgecrest facility holds and cares for up to 1,000 wild horses and burros at any one time. BLM requires proper shelter be given to these animals to protect them from excessive sun, heat, and inclement weather to help maintain, healthy adoptable animals. When these animals are sick or injured, they require additional protection from inclement weather to promote recovery. When in the wild these animals would find shade when they need to, but cannot in captivity unless it is provided.			
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.			
___ % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)		___ % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)	
___ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)		___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)	
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)		___ % Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)	
100 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)		___ % Other Deferred Maintenance (3)	
		___ % Other Capital Improvement (1)	
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N):			Total Project Score: 585
VE Required (Y or N):	Type:	Scheduled (YY): Completed (YY):	
Project Costs and Status			
Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$'s %	Appropriated to Date:	\$'s
Capital Improvement Work:	<u>172,000</u> <u>100</u>	Requested in FY11 Budget:	<u>172,000</u>
Total:	<u>172,000</u> <u>100%</u>	Future Funding to Complete Project:	<u> </u>
		Total:	<u>172,000</u>
Class of Estimate: C		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated To FY: 11(yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____	
		Design Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____	
Dates:		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award: (QTR/YY)	Sch'd 4/11	Prepared/Last Updated: 06/09	DOI Approved: X YES NO
Project Complete: (QTR/YY)	4/12	mm/yy	
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs (\$)			
Current: \$10,000	Projected: \$5,000	Net Change: -\$5,000	

**DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PLAN
FY 2011 – 2015**

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT		Total Project Score/Ranking:	#12 of 12
Project Data Sheet		Programmed Funding FY:	2011
		Funding Source:	CI-Capital Improvement
Project Identification			
Project Title: Architectural and Engineering Services for 2012			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: A & E Advances for FY12	
Region/Area/District: All Field Offices		Congressional District:	State: WO
Project Justification			
DOI Asset Code:	Real Property Unique Identifier:	API:	FCI-Before:
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Project Description:			
<p>Architectural and Engineering (A&E) work is required for most of the construction projects scheduled for funding year 2012. In general, it takes a year to complete A&E survey and design work, including contract preparation, solicitation, business clearances, and construction contract award. If this work is performed the year a project is funded, it will take a minimum of two fiscal years to complete the project - the first year for design and the second year for construction. A&E funding will also be directed to BLM's A&E Services group at the National Science & Technology Center so that specialists can assist the field with project development, cost estimating, and capital asset planning for future 5-Year Plan projects.</p>			
Project Need/Benefit:			
<p>Providing funding for engineering and design work will help ensure that construction contracts are awarded early in the fiscal year. Funds will be obligated in a timelier manner, there will be less carryover, and projects will be completed sooner. A&E funding is also needed so BLM's in-house architects and engineers can assist the field in developing quality projects, accurately estimating costs, and complying with DOI and OMB capital asset planning requirements.</p>			
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.			
___ % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance (10)		___ % Energy Policy, High Performance Sustain Bldg CI (5)	
___ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement (9)		___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance (4)	
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance(7)		___ % Code Compliance Capital Improvement (4)	
___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement (6)		___ % Other Deferred Maintenance (3)	
		___ % Other Capital Improvement (1)	
Capital Asset Planning Required? (Y or N):			Total Project Score:
VE Required (Y or N):	Type:	Scheduled (YY):	Completed (YY):
Project Costs and Status			
Project Cost Estimate (This PDS):		Project Funding History (Entire Project):	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$'s %	Appropriated to Date:	\$'s
Capital Improvement Work:	198,000 100	Requested in FY 11 Budget:	198,000
Total:	198,000 100%	Future Funding to Complete Project:	
		Total:	198,000
Class of Estimate (circle one): A B C D		Planning and Design Funds	
Estimate Escalated To FY: 12 (yy)		Planning Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____	
		Design Funds Received in FY _____ \$ _____	
Dates:		Project Data Sheet	
Construction Start/Award: (QTR/YY)	Sch'd _____/____	Prepared/Last Updated: 06/09	DOI Approved:
Project Complete: (QTR/YY)	_____/____	mm/yy	X YES NO
Annual Operation & Maintenance Costs (\$s)			
Current:	Projected:	Net Change:	

CONSTRUCTION Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of projects completed annually at recreation sites. (includes deferred maintenance and construction projects, i.e., trails, roads, etc) (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	90% 171/190	148% 281/ 190	91% 173/190	92% 175/190	+1%	93% 177/190
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$165,043	\$32,117	\$165,043	\$165,343	\$300	\$165,043
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per project (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$965,163	\$114,295	\$954,006	\$944,817	-\$9,189	\$932,446
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload.								
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%.								
Percent of projects completed annually at non-recreation sites. (Includes deferred maintenance and construction projects, i.e. roads, bridges, admin sites etc) (Bur)	new measure	new measure	new measure	90% 86/ 96	108% 104/ 96	90% 86/ 96	90% 86/ 96	0%	90% 86/ 96
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$14,000	\$54,946	\$13,914	\$14,053	+139	\$14,053
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Asset (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$162,791	\$528,329	\$161,790	\$163,407	+1,617	\$163,407
Comment:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were changed to better reflect the level of accomplishment as compared to the total workload.								
Contributing Programs:	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%.								
Recreation Sites Deferred Maintenance and Construct (number of projects)	0	30	0	4	8	3	3	0	1
Trail Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
Bridge Deferred Maintenance and Construction (bridges maintained)	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0
Administrative Site Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1
Road Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	4	30	0	16	2	1	1	0	1

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1110 Construction	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program activity	0001	7	8	8
Recovery Act activities	0002	40	140	0
Total new obligations	1000	47	148	8
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	11	150	11
New budget authority (gross)	2200	186	9	4
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	197	159	15
Total new obligations	2395	-47	-148	-8
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	150	11	7
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
Appropriation	4000	187	9	4
Transferred to other accounts [14-1109]	4100	-1	0	0
Appropriation (total discretionary)	4300	186	9	4
Appropriation - Control Totals	4300-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	4300-20	186	9	4
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Regular] **OL Rates**	4300-40	6	9	4
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		8	8
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		1	1
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	1	3	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	10	0	5
End of PY Balances	4300-63		8	5
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	11	11	11
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		3	3
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	5
End of PY Balances	4300-83		8	5
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		11	12
Discretionary, Emergency Appropriation for Economic Recovery, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Recovery Act] **OL Rates**	4300-40	180	0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		0	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	2	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	0	0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X1110 Construction	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
End of PY Balances	4300-63		69	79
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	2	69	79
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	4300-83		69	79
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		69	79
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	10	44	112
Total new obligations	7310	47	148	8
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-13	-80	-90
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	44	112	30
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	8690	3	3	1
Outlays from discretionary balances	8693	10	77	89
Total outlays (gross)	8700	13	80	90
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	186	9	4
Outlays	9000	13	80	90
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	44		
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	1251	1	3	0
Other services	1252	24	43	4
Operation and maintenance of facilities	1254	3	5	0
Supplies and materials	1260	2	10	0
Land and structures	1320	12	80	0
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	3	5	2
Total new obligations	9999	47	148	8
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Other construction and rehabilitation:				
Direct federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1314-01	187	7	4
Outlays	1314-02	15	79	90
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	33	33	23

Account Symbol and Title	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
14X1110 Construction				
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			3590

APPROPRIATION: LAND ACQUISITION

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, [\$29,650,000] \$83,650,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended: *Provided, That*[, notwithstanding the joint explanatory statement of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying Public Law 111-8 (123 Stat. 524), the amount of \$2,000,000 made available for the Henry's Lake ACEC in the State of Idaho (as described in the table entitled "Congressionally Designated Spending" contained in section 430 of that joint explanatory statement) shall be made available for the Upper Snake/South Fork River ACEC/SRMA in the State of Idaho] *funds are available for acquisition of land or interests in land to establish wild horse preserves to provide for the humane care and maintenance of excess animals: Provided further, That such preserves may be established in locations to be determined at the discretion of the Secretary. (Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.)*

Appropriation Explanation

This appropriation allows the BLM to acquire lands with funds from the Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Reasons for Changes

Deletion: ", notwithstanding the joint explanatory statement of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives accompanying Public Law 111-8 (123 Stat. 524), the amount of \$2,000,000 made available for the Henry's Lake ACEC in the State of Idaho (as described in the table entitled "Congressionally Designated Spending" contained in section 430 of that joint explanatory statement) shall be made available for the Upper Snake/South Fork River ACEC/SRMA in the State of Idaho"

This language is no longer necessary for the 2011 appropriation.

Addition: "funds are available for acquisition of land or interests in land to establish wild horse preserves to provide for the humane care and maintenance of excess animals: Provided further, That such preserves may be established in locations to be determined at the discretion of the Secretary"

This language allows the BLM to acquire lands to establish National Wild Horse Preserves as proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, which would not be possible under existing law.

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)</i>	Provides authority for acquisition (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).
<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act of 2000 (FLTFA) (Public Law 106-248)</i>	Provides authority for the use of receipts from disposal actions by the BLM to purchase inholdings and lands adjacent to federally designated areas containing exceptional resources, as defined in FLTFA, from willing sellers with acceptable titles, at fair market value, to “promote consolidation of the ownership of public and private lands in a manner that would allow for better overall resource management administrative efficiency, or resource allocation.”
<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-4 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility for the benefit of present and future citizens.
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241et seq.).
<i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.
<i>National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire lands or interests in lands included in the right-of-way selected for a National Historic, National Recreation, or National Scenic Trail; by written cooperative agreement, donation, purchase (with donated or appropriated funds), or exchange.
<i>Other</i>	Other acts such as, the King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y); San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460xx); Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584); Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93); Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460nnn, P.L. 106-399; and California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Land Acquisition	13	13,648	0	0	13	29,650	0	0	+2	+54,000	15	83,650	+2	+54,000
Transfer		-1,127												
Land Acquisition	0	11,425	0	0	0	24,650	0	0	0	+55,121	0	79,771	0	+55,121
Emergencies & Hardships	0	1,500	0	0	0	3,000	0	0	0	-1,500	0	1,500	0	-1,500
Exchange Equalization Payments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition Mgt.	13	1,850	0	0	13	2,000	0	0	+2	+379	15	2,379	+2	+379

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

Land Acquisition	2010 Budget	2010 Revised	2011 Fixed Costs Change
<u>Additional Operational Costs from 2010 and 2011 January Pay Raises</u>			
1. 2010 Pay Raise, 3 Quarters in 2010 Budget	+30	+30	NA
<i>Amount of pay raise absorbed</i>	[0]	NA	NA
2. 2010 Pay Raise, 1 Quarter (Enacted 2.0%)		NA	+6
3. 2011 Pay Raise (Assumed 1.4%)		NA	+12
<p>These adjustments are for an additional amount needed to fund estimated pay raises for Federal employees. Line 1 is the 2010 Revised column is an update of 2010 budget estimates based upon the 2010 Enacted and the enacted 2.0% versus the 2.09% request.</p> <p>Line 2 is the amount needed in 2010 to fund the enacted 2.0% January 2010 pay raise from October through December 2010.</p> <p>Line 3 is the amount needed in 2011 to fund the estimated 1.4% January 2011 pay raise from January through September 2011.</p>			
	2009 Budget	2009 Revised	2010 Fixed Costs Change
<u>Other Fixed Cost Changes</u>			
One Less Pay Day	NA	NA	+0
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans			+6
This adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. For 2011, the increase is estimated at 7.0%, the estimated increase for 2010.			
Worker's Compensation Payments			NA
Unemployment Compensation Payments			NA
Rental Payments			NA
Departmental Working Capital Fund			NA
Other Related Changes/	0	0	0
Total Fixed Costs Increase Absorbed	[0]	[0]	[24]

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity		2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land Acquisition	\$	11,425	24,650	0	+55,121	79,771	+55,121
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition Management	\$	1,850	2,000	0	+379	2,379	+379
	FTE	13	13	0	+2	15	+2
Inholding, Emergency and Hardship	\$	1,500	3,000	0	-1,500	1,500	-1,500
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Exchange Equalization Payments	\$	0	0	0	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sec. 102 Transfer	\$	-1,127					
Total Appropriated	\$	13,648	29,650	0	+54,000	83,650	+54,000
	FTE	13	13	0	+2	15	+2

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,127,000 due to a Sec. 102 Transfer to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation for a critical need.

The 2011 BLM budget proposes to fund the BLM's Land Acquisition program with an appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund at a total level of \$83,650,000 and 15 FTE positions. The budget includes a request of \$79,771,000 for Land Acquisition, \$1,500,000 for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship acquisitions, and \$2,379,000 for the BLM's Acquisition Management costs.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled and adjacent non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, restoring at-risk botanical, fisheries and wildlife resources, and maintaining functioning ecosystems. The BLM's Land Acquisition program utilizes Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for the following activities:

- Land Acquisition,
- Inholding, Emergency and Hardship, and
- Acquisition Management.

Activity: Land Acquisition
Subactivity: Land Acquisition

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Land Acquisition (\$000)	11,425	24,650	0	+55,121	79,771	+55,121
Sec. 102 Transfer (\$000)	-1,127					
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

* The 2009 Actual column includes a decrease of \$1,127,000 due to a Sec. 102 Transfer to Management of Lands and Resources for a critical need.

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Land Acquisition

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Acquire Lands for National Wild Horse Preserve	+42,000	0
• Increase Base Funding	+13,121	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	+55,121	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Land Acquisition program is \$79,771,000 and 0 FTE, a program change of +\$55,121,000 and 0 FTE from the 2010 appropriation.

Acquire Lands for National Wild Horse Preserve (+\$42,000,000 / 0 FTE Positions): The 2011 budget request proposes a \$42,000,000 increase in the Land Acquisition program to acquire lands for the establishment of a National Wild Horse Preserve. Additional details on the National Wild Horse Preserve can be found in the General Statement.

Increase Base Funding (+\$13,121,000 / 0 FTE Positions): The 2011 budget request proposes a \$13,121,000 base program increase in the Land Acquisition program to complete high-priority, line-item land acquisition projects.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Increase the number and acreage of land acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution (Bur)	46,560	52,990	17,098	17,960	17,960	30,679	+12,719	0
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$141,973	\$893,901	\$69,316	\$130,000	\$130,000	\$137,450	+\$7,450	\$0
Actual/Projected Cost Per Acre (in dollars)	\$3,049	\$16,869	\$3,235	\$7,238	\$7,238	\$7,822	+\$584	\$0
Comments	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 2011, this measure includes a base funding increase of \$13,121,000 which will result in a total increase of 12,719 acres from 2010. It does not include acreage associated with the increase of \$42,000,000 to acquire lands for a National Wild Horse Preserve. Beginning in 2009, this measure no longer includes land exchanges. In 2008, \$844,501,412 is directly related to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.							
<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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. 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 Land Acquisition program promotes the conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating public lands through purchase and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance.
- Acquisition projects occur within or adjacent to nationally-designated management units, including National Monuments, National Conservation Areas, Wilderness, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, National Scenic Trails, and National Historic Trails, as well as in BLM-designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern and Special Recreation Management Areas.
- In 2011, a special project will be completed to acquire lands for the establishment of a National Wild Horse Preserve.
- The program improves river and riparian conservation and restoration, conserves and protects wildlife habitat, preserves natural and cultural heritage resources, provides

opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, restores at-risk resources and maintains functioning ecosystems through land acquisition.

- Communication, cooperation, and consultation with local communities and interested parties are key elements of the Land Acquisition program. Funds for the Land Acquisition program are derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF).

Critical Factors

Critical factors that impact the BLM's ability to complete land acquisitions include:

- Fatal flaws in title,
- Threats to property from hazardous materials contamination,
- Appraised property values that do not reach landowner expectations,
- Lack of consensus among landowner family members,
- Sudden death of landowners, and
- Expired, non-renewable, third-party options.

Means and Strategies

The BLM prioritizes its land acquisition efforts through an annual national ranking process. In 2011, the BLM also used DOI-wide criteria in project selection. Many of the priority landscapes in the West were historically divided into multiple landownerships and management. The BLM works with Department bureaus, other Departments, and multiple State, Tribal, local and non-governmental partners in determining and selecting the most critical lands to purchase. For 2011, the BLM focused on projects that would, at a landscape or ecosystem level, improve river and riparian conservation and restoration; conserve or protect wildlife habitat; preserve open spaces; provide for historic and cultural preservation; and create opportunities for public recreation.

Each year, the Land Acquisition program requests qualifying land acquisition project proposals from field offices. Qualifying proposals must further National priorities and be within or adjacent to a unit of the National Landscape Conservation System, an Area of Critical Environmental Concern or a Special Recreation Management Area. Proposals are ranked based on responses to a national questionnaire that addresses biological, cultural, management, realty, and recreation conditions, project goals and objectives. Ranking also evaluates descriptive documents, maps and photos, level of community, local government and other support, recent land acquisition accomplishments and successes, the status of prior year appropriations (unobligated balances), coordination with third parties and the likelihood of accomplishment.

In 2011, the Secretary of the Interior required the Department to develop an updated, department-wide list of criteria and a ranking process related to an integrated effort to prioritize land acquisition among DOI bureaus. The process, for 2011, began with the bureaus supplying prioritized lists, according to their own approval processes. An overlay, based on the Secretary's criteria, was applied to those bureau-ranked listings. The department-wide project types were to target landscape level conservation, especially river and riparian conservation and restoration, and conservation of wildlife and their habitat, as well as recreational opportunities in urban landscapes, and cultural and historical preservation of significant events, i.e., civil war, civil rights, westward settlement. Additional criteria for these projects included:

- Leveraging – matching funds and donations that non-Federal partners contribute,
- Partnerships – number, diversity, and relevance of partners in advancing/supporting project,
- DOI Integration – degree to which projects involve other DOI bureaus, and
- Urgency – for project completion.

After implementing the BLM's national ranking process and considering the DOI criteria, the BLM developed the attached ranked project list.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

BLM has several other funding sources for land acquisition to increase the BLM's Land and Water Conservation Fund capabilities.

- The BLM accepts the support of federal, tribal, state, and local governments, interested individuals, and third-party organizations. These partners, in compliance with approved agency land use plans, obtain options on properties or purchase properties offered for sale by willing sellers, for potential sale or resale to the BLM. Some partners provide long-term property management assistance, especially when purchases of critical habitat for threatened and endangered species is involved. This reduces BLM's management costs while achieving the same desired results.
- Other land acquisition funding sources include:
 - Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) funds,
 - Funds from land sales under other public lands laws, such as the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA),
 - Third-party leveraged funds (i.e., wildlife mitigation funds, foundation grants, and landowner "bargain sales"), and
 - Donations.
- While not a funding source, land exchange also makes a significant contribution to the BLM's land acquisition program.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM has plans for 20 acquisition projects in nine states, plus acquiring lands for a National Wild Horse Preserve. These acquisitions will strengthen the BLM's efforts to preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity. The BLM will utilize innovative methods to acquire lands, including conservation easements, leveraged purchases, and the purchase of development rights where these methods meet management objectives and landowner needs. Planned acquisitions for 2011 are listed in the attached table, shown on the attached map and explained in the attached project descriptions.

LAND ACQUISITION PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Increase the number and acreage of land acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution (Bur)	72,887	46,560	52,990	13,000	17,098	17,960	30,679	+12,719	30,679
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$80,069	\$141,973	\$893,901	\$130,000	\$69,316	\$130,000	\$137,450	+\$7,450	\$137,450
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$1,099	\$3,049	\$16,869	\$10,000	\$3,235	\$7,238	\$7,822	+\$586	\$7,822
Comments	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 2011, this measure includes a base funding increase of \$13,121,000 which will result in a total increase of 12,719 acres from 2010. It does not include acreage associated with the increase of \$42,000,000 to acquire lands for a National Wild Horse Preserve. Beginning in 2009, this measure no longer includes land exchanges. In 2008, \$844,501,412 is directly related to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.								
Process Land Purchase/Donation (number of acres)	9,704	4,446	7,386	10,592	8,003	17,960	30,679	+12,719	30,679

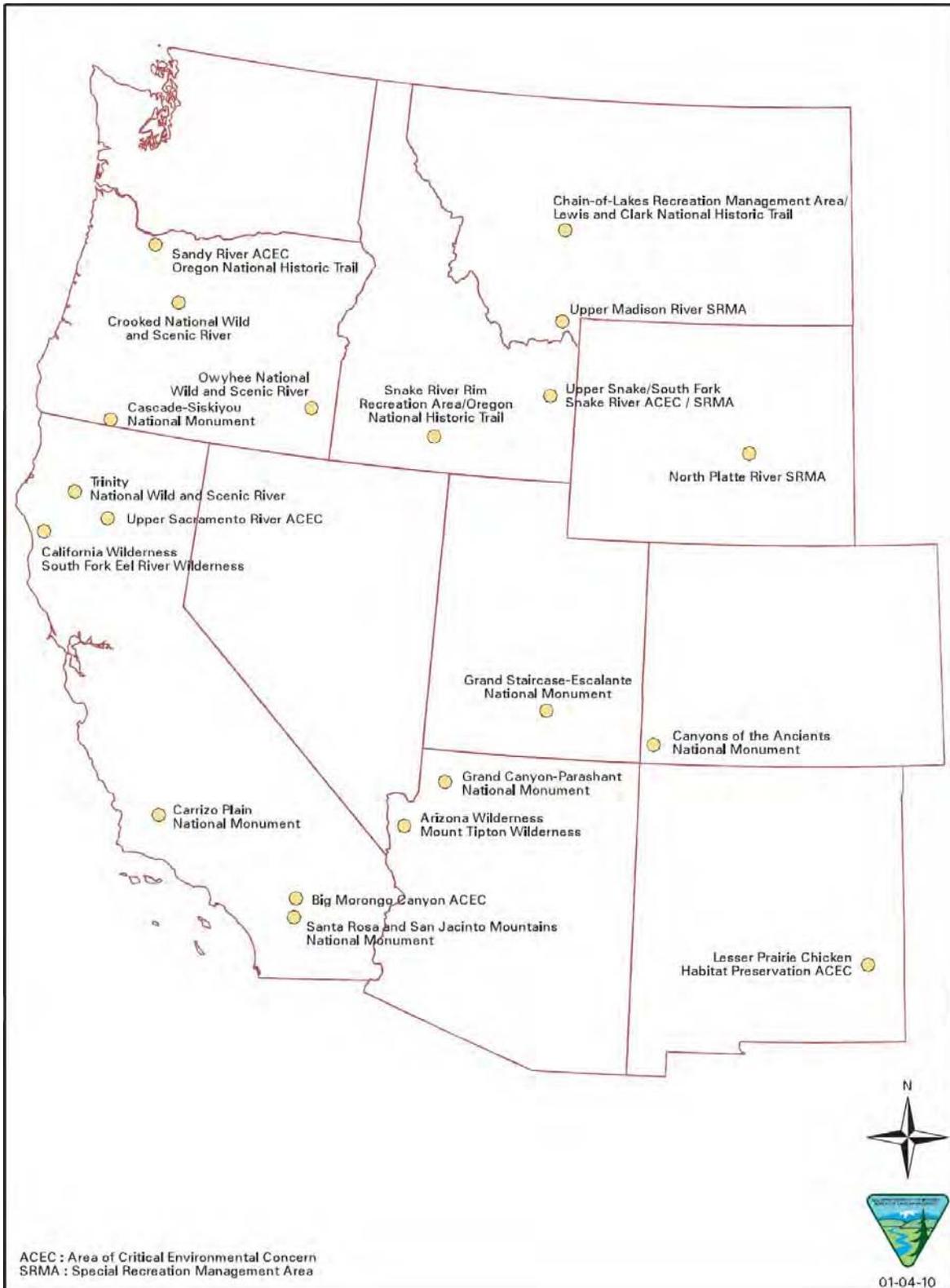
Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
2011 National Project Priorities

Rank	State	Project	Amount
1	CA	Trinity National Wild and Scenic River	1,800,000
2	CA	Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument	500,000
3	ID	Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River ACEC/SRMA	3,000,000
4	NM	Lesser Prairie Chicken Habitat Preservation ACEC	1,750,000
5	OR	Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument	7,500,000
6	UT	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	700,000
7	WY	North Platte River SRMA	3,000,000
8	CA	Upper Sacramento River ACEC	3,000,000
9	OR	Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail	1,500,000
10	CA	Carrizo Plain National Monument	2,200,000
11	AZ	Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument	1,600,000
12	CO	Canyons of the Ancients National Monument	2,521,000
13	CA	California Wilderness	1,800,000
14	MT	Chain-of-Lakes Recreation Management Area/Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.	1,000,000
15	MT	Upper Madison River SRMA	1,100,000
16	ID	Snake River Rim Recreation Area/Oregon National Historic Trail.	400,000
17	CA	Big Morongo Canyon ACEC	1,700,000
18	OR	Crooked National Wild and Scenic River	1,200,000
19	AZ	Arizona Wilderness	700,000
20	OR	Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River	800,000
N/A*		National Wild Horse Preserve	42,000,000
		Subtotal, Line Item Projects	79,771,000
		Inholdings, Emergencies and Hardships	1,500,000
		Acquisition Management	1,879,000
		Acquisition Management – National Wild Horse Preserve	500,000
		Total, BLM Land Acquisition	83,650,000

* This project was not ranked with the criteria utilized for the other 20 projects. The BLM is developing a separate set of resource criteria relevant to the use of lands for a National Wild Horse Preserve.

Acronyms: ACEC = Area of Critical Environmental Concern, SRMA = Special Recreation Management Area

Bureau of Land Management
Land and Water Conservation Fund
2011 National Project Priorities



Trinity National Wild and Scenic River

CALIFORNIA		Trinity County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Wally Herger																					
Location	Northern California, approximately 20 miles west of Redding.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>11</td> <td>70,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>193</td> <td>450,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>16,636</td> <td>9,100,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	11	70,000	Exchange	193	450,000	Donation	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	16,636	9,100,000
Acquired to Date																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	11	70,000																						
Exchange	193	450,000																						
Donation	0	0																						
Other	0	0																						
Partners	16,636	9,100,000																						
Purpose	Conserve and enhance significant scenic, recreational, and wildlife resources within the Trinity National Wild and Scenic River corridor.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>450</td> <td>1,800,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	450	1,800,000												
Proposed for FY2011																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	450	1,800,000																						
Purchase Opportunities	Parcels within the Trinity National Wild and Scenic River corridor, especially those with river frontage, are highly marketable for rural residential development.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>2,000</td> <td>8,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	2,000	8,000,000												
Pending Future Action																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Pending	2,000	8,000,000																						
Partner	Sierra Pacific Holding Company.		*The acquisition s could occur in two phases.																					
Cooperators	Trinity River Restoration Program/Bureau of Reclamation, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Trinity County, U.S. Forest Service, The Wilderness Society, Western Rivers Conservancy.																							
Project Description	<p>Encompassed by the Klamath region, the acquisition parcels are included in the landscape system of the 43-mile Trinity National Wild and Scenic River (NWSR) corridor and Grass Valley Watershed (GVW). Within these landscape systems extensive watershed and forest restoration treatments have occurred and continue to occur, through partnerships, to support the habitat and management of threatened and endangered fish and wildlife species, promote forest health, and protect communities while providing and promoting a mix of recreational opportunities from hiking to white-water rafting. These restoration efforts are aimed at healing a landscape damaged by historic mining and extensive dredging activity within the river corridor.</p> <p>The Trinity NWSR corridor and GVW provides and serves as habitat for such listed species as Southern Oregon-Northern California coho salmon and Northern spotted owl as well as habitat for other sensitive species such as Chinook and Steelhead salmon, bald eagle, Pacific fisher, western pond turtle, and many others. In order to effectively implement the goals of the Trinity River Basin Fish and Wildlife Restoration Act of 1984 and the Grass Valley Creek Watershed Management Plan dated March 1995, BLM has partnered with Sierra Pacific Industries, Bureau of Reclamation-Trinity River Restoration Program, Trinity County Resource Conservation District, California Department of Fish and Game, Western Rivers Conservancy, and many others. It is through these partnerships the BLM Redding Field Office has been able to acquire lands which have lead to the protection and active restoration of the Trinity River and its associated watersheds.</p>																							
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" costs: \$10,000.		Estimated annual maintenance: \$5,000.																					
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																							

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County	Congressional District: 44 Member: Mary Bono Mack																							
Location	Southern California, directly west of Palm Springs.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>17,800</td> <td>15,100,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>3,700</td> <td>2,223,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>1,300</td> <td>1,600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>47,000</td> <td>48,700,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	17,800	15,100,000	Exchange	3,700	2,223,000	Donation	1,300	1,600,000	Other	0	0	Partners	47,000	48,700,000
Acquired to Date																										
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Donation	1,300	1,600,000																								
Other	0	0																								
Partners	47,000	48,700,000																								
Purpose	Conserve significant scenic, recreational, and wilderness resources within the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument. Increase recreational access/public use.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>160</td> <td>500,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	160	500,000												
Proposed for FY2011																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	160	500,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from high-density suburban/urban residential development and incompatible recreational use and demands.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>24,080</td> <td>26,800,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	24,080	26,800,000												
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Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	24,080	26,800,000																								
Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains.		*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																							
Cooperators	U.S. Forest Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Cities of Palm Desert, Palm Springs, Cathedral City, City of Rancho Mirage, Agua Caliente Band of Cahuilla Indians, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, The Nature Conservancy.																									
Project Description	<p>Providing a rugged backdrop to the gateway communities of Palm Springs, Palm Desert and La Quinta, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument (NM) hosted approximately 1,500,000 visitors in 2008. However, rapid urbanization, immediately adjacent to the Monument, ironically is threatening the tremendous scenic and wildlife resource values, which helped to establish these resort communities in the early 1900's.</p> <p>Encompassing 272,000 acres, the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains NM is a series of steep escarpments, ranging from sea level to nearly 11,000 feet in elevation. This undeveloped "island" is home to over 600 animal and plant species, residing within several distinct climatic zones. Numerous threatened and endangered species, including one of the nation's largest herds of Peninsular bighorn sheep, the least Bell's vireo, populations of desert tortoise and desert slender salamander, and unique fan palm oases, are found among the area's perennial streams, springs and seeps. The Monument is within the Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan.</p> <p>The Monument is co-administered by the BLM and Forest Service (64,400 acres of the Monument lie within the San Bernardino National Forest). Three Wilderness areas, the 94,989-acre Santa Rosa Mountain Wilderness, administered by BLM, and the 19,695-acre Santa Rosa Wilderness and a portion of the 33,177-acre San Jacinto Wilderness, administered by the Forest Service are imbedded within the Monument boundary. The 2,683-mile Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail passes through the Monument.</p>																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$10,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.																							
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

**Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River
Area of Critical Environmental Concern/
Special Recreation Management Area**

IDAHO	Bonneville, Fremont, Jefferson, and Madison Counties	Congressional District 2 Member: Mike Simpson																																							
Location	Southeast Idaho, 20 miles northeast of Idaho Falls.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">7,412</td> <td align="right">20,719,947</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td align="right">40</td> <td align="right">40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td align="center">N/A</td> <td align="right">3,683,450</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="right">1,561</td> <td align="right">4,578,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td align="right">10,233</td> <td align="right">17,644,862</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">895</td> <td align="right">3,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td align="right">4,000</td> <td align="right">10,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	7,412	20,719,947	Exchange	40	40,000	Donation	N/A	3,683,450	Other	1,561	4,578,000	Partners	10,233	17,644,862	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	895	3,000,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	4,000	10,000,000
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Pending Future Action																																									
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																																							
Pending	4,000	10,000,000																																							
Purpose	Conserve and enhance significant scenic, recreational and wildlife resources within the Snake River corridors, predominately through the acquisition of conservation easements.																																								
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from rural residential and resort development. Sustaining historic family farming/ranching operations is a priority.																																								
Partner(s)	The Conservation Fund, Teton Regional Land Trust, The Nature Conservancy.																																								
Cooperator(s)	Local county and municipal support, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Shoshone-Bannock Tribes, Ducks Unlimited, Trout Unlimited, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Henrys Fork Foundation.																																								
Project Description	<p>Born of snowmelt and springs among high ridges of Yellowstone country, the 42,900-acre Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River project is an area like no other in the West. Gliding through mountains, canyons, and meadows, and the vast farmlands of the Snake River plains; a 1980 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service evaluation rated this area the most valuable, biodiverse, and unique ecosystem in Idaho. The riparian corridor, lined with commanding cottonwood galleries and a lush shrub understory, sustains a broad variety of plants, fish, birds, and wildlife populations. It is the only home for the Federally-threatened Ute ladies'-tresses orchid in Idaho, supports a Federally-endangered snail, and is a world famous, blue ribbon fishery, supporting the largest wild Yellowstone cutthroat trout population outside of Yellowstone National Park. The first World Fly Fishing Championship in North America took place on the South Fork in 1997. The area provides crucial habitat for 126 bird species (the majority of them neotropical migrants), including the majority of Idaho's bald eagle production (with 26 nesting territories) and has been designated as a Nationally Important Bird Area. Diverse recreational opportunities account for 335,000 recreational visits per year. The scope of the project increased dramatically as a result of enormous public support and the residual impact from the 1997 100-year flood event. The project shares a contiguous boundary with the Caribou-Targhee National Forest, administered by the Forest Service, and serves as a national model for land conservation, strategically utilizing conservation easements in an effort to preserve the unique values of this area.</p>																																								
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$1,000	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000																																							
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																																								

*Includes fee and conservation easement interest

**Lesser Prairie Chicken Habitat Preservation
Area of Critical Environmental Concern**

NEW MEXICO		Chaves County		Congressional District: 2 Member: Harry Teague																							
Location	Southeast New Mexico, approximately 35 miles east of Roswell.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="center">0</td> <td align="center">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td align="center">9,350</td> <td align="center">1,589,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td align="center">0</td> <td align="center">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="center">0</td> <td align="center">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td align="center">0</td> <td align="center">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	0	Exchange	9,350	1,589,000	Donation	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
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Exchange	9,350	1,589,000																									
Donation	0	0																									
Other	0	0																									
Partners	0	0																									
Purpose	Conserve and enhance critical habitat for the Lesser Prairie chicken and the Sand Dune lizard, both Federal candidate species.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="center">7,440</td> <td align="center">1,750,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	7,440	1,750,000												
Proposed for FY2011																											
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																									
Purchase	7,440	1,750,000																									
Purchase Opportunities	Negotiations are well underway with a second willing seller landowner.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td align="center">1,440</td> <td align="center">450,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	1,440	450,000												
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Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																									
Pending	1,440	450,000																									
Partner	The Conservation Fund.	*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																									
Cooperators	The Governor of New Mexico, The New Mexico State Land Office, Congressman Bingaman, The Trust for Public Land, The Audubon Society.																										
Project Description	<p>Located in the transition zone between the southern Great Plains and the Chihuahuan Desert, the 58,000-acre Lesser Prairie-Chicken Habitat Preservation Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is prime habitat for both the Lesser Prairie chicken and the Sand Dune lizard. This area of sand dunes and tall bluestem grasses provides ideal habitat for these species, both candidates for threatened or endangered listing.</p> <p>While it may appear both species use the same habitat, the chicken and lizard occupy separate forms within this habitat. The Lesser Prairie chicken lives in the sand bluestem and little bluestem grasses covering the sand dunes. The Sand Dune lizard lives in the open sandy blowouts on the sides of the dunes. Together with the other native species, they make up one the most diverse and interesting ecosystems in the Southwest.</p> <p>Acquiring private property within the ACEC presents an opportunity not only to consolidate public land within the ACEC for consolidated management, but represents the best attempt to prevent the necessity of listing either species as threatened or endangered. The ACEC contains 16 active mating grounds or leks, representing 32% of the occupied Lesser Prairie chicken breeding habitat in southeast New Mexico. Depending on the amount of rainfall between five and 30 male chickens gather every year at the leks to perform the mating dance to attract females. Surrounding the leks is the nesting and brood rearing habitat necessary for a viable chicken population. Recent habitat monitoring indicates the ACEC to be in good to excellent condition. A national audience of bird watchers travels here every Spring to witness the mating ritual.</p>																										
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$1,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$10,000.																								
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																										

Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument

OREGON		Jackson County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Greg Walden																																							
Location	Southwest Oregon, 11 miles southeast of Ashland.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>891</td> <td>1,095,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>5,400</td> <td>7,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>3,656</td> <td>5,500,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>*Includes fee and conservation easement interest</p>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	891	1,095,000	Exchange	0	0	Donation	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	5,400	7,500,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	3,656	5,500,000
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Pending Future Action																																										
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Pending	3,656	5,500,000																																								
Purpose	Conserve and restore native and endemic plants and habitats within the greater Klamath-Cascade eco-region.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	Acquisition of key lands from willing sellers is a priority for the BLM in order to increase the connectivity of protected monument lands and biological, geological, and hydrological resources.																																									
Partner	The Pacific Forest Trust.																																									
Cooperators	Soda Mountain Wilderness Council, Friends of the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument, Pacific Crest Trail Association.																																									
Project Description	<p>Fir forests, oak groves, wildflower meadows and steep canyons make the 53,000-acre Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) an ecological wonder, with biological diversity unmatched in the Cascade Range. A tremendous variety of plants and animals make homes amidst the towering forests, sunlit groves, wildflower-strewn meadows, and steep canyons. The Monument is a bird haven, with more than 200 species identified, including the Northern Spotted Owl, the Great Gray Owl, the Peregrine Falcon and the Willow Flycatcher.</p> <p>The targeted properties include a mix of Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, other conifers and oak species. They also contain alpine meadows supporting wildflowers including the rare Greene's Mariposa Lily. The parcels are bordered by BLM-identified Old Growth Emphasis and Diversity Emphasis Areas and provide important connectivity within the Monument's ecosystem. Multiple properties include cold-water springs containing rare and endemic snails. The CSNM provides habitat for three endemic bureau sensitive fish species: Jenny Creek suckers, the speckled dace and a long-isolated stock of redband trout. The lands support populations of white-headed woodpecker, western pond turtle and beaver. Several tracts include, abut, or are within the viewshed of a popular section of the Pacific Crest National Scenic Trail.</p>																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$3,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$25,000.																																								
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																																									

Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument

UTAH		Garfield County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Jim Matheson																							
Location	Southeast Utah, 14 miles east of Escalante.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>282</td> <td>259,537</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>200,833</td> <td>18,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other**</td> <td>52,824</td> <td>19,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	282	259,537	Exchange	200,833	18,500,000	Donation	0	0	Other**	52,824	19,500,000	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	282	259,537																								
Exchange	200,833	18,500,000																								
Donation	0	0																								
Other**	52,824	19,500,000																								
Partners	0	0																								
Purpose	Acquire property within the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument to prevent incompatible rural residential development and provide public access to two trailheads.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>48</td> <td>700,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	48	700,000												
Proposed for FY2011																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	48	700,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Eight contiguous parcels totaling 48 acres and comprising much of the Calf Creek subdivision at the confluence of Calf Creek and the Escalante River.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>13,960</td> <td>13,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	13,960	13,000,000												
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Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	13,960	13,000,000																								
Partner	Grand Canyon Trust.		<p>*Includes fee and conservation easement interest ** FY2000 Utah Mining Rights appropriation V (acquisition of Federal mineral lease)</p>																							
Cooperators	The Wilderness Society, National Trust for Historic Preservation, Grand Staircase-Escalante Partners, National Conservation System Foundation, Conservation System Alliance, Brigham Young University/Department of Anthropology, Hopi Tribe, Paiute Bands.																									
Project Description	<p>The 1,900,000-acre Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, created in 1996, is a vast and austere landscape embracing a spectacular array of scientific and historic resources. This high, rugged, and remote region, where bold plateaus and multi-hued cliffs run for distances that defy human perspective, was the last place in the continental United States to be mapped. Even today, this unspoiled natural area remains a frontier, a quality that greatly enhances the Monument's value for scientific study. From its spectacular "grand staircase" of cliffs and terraces, across the rugged Kaiparowits Plateau, to the wonders of the Escalante River Canyons, the Monument's size, resources, and remote character provide extraordinary opportunities for geologists, paleontologists, archeologists, historians, and biologists in scientific research, education, and exploration.</p> <p>The Calf Creek-Escalante River area is a popular hiking area in the summer months, with trails located along the Escalante River and Calf Creek. The tracts targeted for acquisition were slated to be developed into a private resort and multiple home sites. The eight parcels are contiguous and are adjacent to Calf Creek, the Escalante River and scenic Highway SR12 and are very near designated parking areas for the two popular hiking trail heads. A Bureau camping area is located within two miles of the tracts. Highway SR 12 is a Scenic Byway and was Utah's first All-American Road.</p>																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$20,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$10,000.																									
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area

WYOMING		Natrona County	Congressional District: 1 Member: Barbara Cubin																							
Location	Central Wyoming, up to 50 miles southwest of Casper.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>634</td> <td>3,846,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>275</td> <td>165,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>275</td> <td>130,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	634	3,846,000	Exchange	0	0	Donation	275	165,000	Other	0	0	Partners	275	130,000
Acquired to Date																										
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Purchase	634	3,846,000																								
Exchange	0	0																								
Donation	275	165,000																								
Other	0	0																								
Partners	275	130,000																								
Purpose	Enhance public recreation opportunities and preserve riparian/wetland and endangered species habitat along the North Platte River.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>377</td> <td>3,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	377	3,000,000												
Proposed for FY2011																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	377	3,000,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple riverfront properties, facing threats from commercial and rural residential development, are immediately available.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>1,958</td> <td>15,400,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	1,958	15,400,000												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	1,958	15,400,000																								
Partner(s)	The Conservation Fund.	*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																								
Cooperator(s)	Wyoming Game and Fish Department, Platte River Parkway Trust, Wyoming Fly Casters, North Platte Walleyes Unlimited.																									
Project Description	<p>Weaving a fragile thread of green through the high plains of central Wyoming, the vegetative corridor hugging the banks of the North Platte River represents the rarest of Western ecosystems, only 1% of land in Wyoming constitutes riparian/wetland habitat. The 4,600-acre North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) includes a 45-mile segment of the North Platte, between Pathfinder National Wildlife Refuge (administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service) and the City of Casper. While the flow of the North Platte is regulated, the river remains lightly impacted by agriculture, mining, and rural residential subdivision. Native cottonwood stands along the river are critical to a wintering bald eagle population. The Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer, and Pony Express National Historic Trails, diverging from and interpreted at Casper's National Historic Trails Interpretive Center followed the natural contour of the North Platte River valley more than a century ago.</p> <p>An intermingled land ownership pattern along the North Platte stymies public access to and use of the river. Minutes away from and highly visible to Casper's 50,000 residents, local outdoor enthusiasts and area visitors have turned to the BLM to address their growing demand for recreational river access. The popularity of the Platte River Parkway, Casper's highly successful urban "greenway" project initiated in 1982, and public fishing access easements purchased by the Wyoming Game and Fish Department (WGFD) along the North Platte are indicators of public use. The North Platte is regarded by the WGFD as a "Blue Ribbon/Class I" trout fishery.</p>																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$50,000	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$15,000																								
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

Upper Sacramento River Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CALIFORNIA		Tehama County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Wally Herger																					
Location	Northern California, 30 miles south of Redding.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>3,500</td> <td>9,600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>7,200</td> <td>8,600,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>42</td> <td>230,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	3,500	9,600,000	Exchange	7,200	8,600,000	Donation	42	230,000	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	3,500	9,600,000																						
Exchange	7,200	8,600,000																						
Donation	42	230,000																						
Other	0	0																						
Partners	0	0																						
Purpose	Purchase multiple private inholdings within the boundary of the Upper Sacramento River Area of Critical Environmental Concern.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>147</td> <td>3,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	147	3,000,000												
Proposed for FY2011																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	147	3,000,000																						
Purchase Opportunities	Parcels within the Sacramento River ACEC, especially with river frontage, are highly sought after for rural residential development.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>6,073</td> <td>18,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	6,073	18,000,000												
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Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Pending	6,073	18,000,000																						
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Partners	American Land Conservancy, Western Rivers Conservancy.																							
Cooperators	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, California Department of Fish and Game, Wildlife Conservation Board, The Nature Conservancy.																							
Project Description	<p>The Upper Sacramento Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) contains approximately 52 miles of Sacramento River frontage as well as portions of Battle Creek, a tributary of the Sacramento River. The Sacramento River winds through forested bluffs and canyons and makes three sweeping oxbow bends within the ACEC. The lower reaches of Battle Creek are home to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Coleman National Fish Hatchery, the largest salmon hatchery in the U.S., established in 1942 to mitigate the loss of natural Chinook and Steelhead salmon spawning grounds as a result of the construction of Shasta and Keswick Dams. The California Department of Fish and Game manages the 895-acre Battle Creek Wildlife Area downstream from the hatchery and within the ACEC. Recreational opportunities in the form of boating, fishing, hiking and horseback riding are very popular. Annual visitation within the ACEC is 39,000, and increasing at approximately 5-10 percent per year.</p> <p>The ACEC is located within the Pacific migratory flyway and the numerous wetlands, riparian zones, and vernal ponds within the ACEC support migratory birds, threatened and endangered species, and a variety of wildlife populations. The region is becoming more urbanized and available open space continues to be threatened by development. Action is needed to preserve riparian and other wetland habitats, upland natural and cultural values, and provide habitat connectivity,</p>																							
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$8,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																					
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																							

**Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern
Oregon National Historic Trail**

OREGON		Clackamas and Multnomah Counties		Congressional District: 3/5 Member: Blumenauer/Schrader																																								
Location	Northwest Oregon, 20 miles southeast of Portland.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">2,432</td> <td align="right">11,235,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td align="right">3,548</td> <td align="right">15,761,730</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td align="right">0</td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="right">0</td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td align="right">1,500</td> <td align="right">6,660,115</td> </tr> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">245</td> <td align="right">1,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td align="right">1,005</td> <td align="right">8,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	2,432	11,235,000	Exchange	3,548	15,761,730	Donation	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	1,500	6,660,115	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	245	1,500,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	1,005	8,000,000
Acquired to Date																																												
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Pending	1,005	8,000,000																																										
Purpose	Preservation of the Sandy/Salmon River gorge and interwoven Oregon National Historic Trail corridor, providing for the protection of open space, scenic, recreation, fisheries, and wildlife values.																																											
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from commercial and rural residential development and subdivision, and degrading land use practices.																																											
Partner	Western Rivers Conservancy.																																											
Cooperators	U.S. Forest Service, State of Oregon, Clackamas and Multnomah Counties, METRO (regional government body), Cities of Portland and Sandy, Portland General Electric (PGE), The Nature Conservancy, Northwest Steelheaders, Oregon Trout, Sandy River Watershed Council.																																											
Project Description	<p>A breath-taking scenic corridor immediately east of metropolitan Portland, the Sandy and Salmon Rivers descend from the forested slopes of Mount Hood, harboring a rich diversity of animal and plant populations, within secluded riparian and wetland areas. Multiple threatened salmonid species, including Lower Columbia Chinook and Coho salmon and Steelhead use these turbulent waters for spawning and rearing their young before returning to the Pacific Ocean via the Columbia River. Old growth stands of Douglas fir contain prime habitat for the threatened northern spotted owl.</p> <p>The Sandy River Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) project offers exceptional recreational opportunities for fishing, hiking, wildlife viewing, nature study, and non-motorized boating or floating. The project is easily accessible from the Portland Metro area, the northwest's second largest population center.</p> <p>The 29,000-acre Sandy River ACEC project contains the route of the historic Barlow Road, the western segment of the Oregon National Historic Trail and shares a common boundary with the Salmon-Huckleberry Wilderness, administered by the U.S. Forest Service.</p> <p>PGE recently completed removal of their Bull Run hydroelectric project, including dams on both the Sandy and Little Sandy Rivers. Dam removal has restored the free flowing character of the Sandy River and will result in the eventual transfer of up to 1,272 acres of PGE lands within the Sandy River project area into Federal ownership.</p>																																											
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,500.																																										
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																																											

*Includes fee and conservation easement interest

Carrizo Plain National Monument

CALIFORNIA		Kern and San Luis Obispo Counties	Congressional District: 22 Member: Kevin McCarthy																																							
Location	Southern California, 60 miles west of Bakersfield.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>91,150</td> <td>20,385,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>20,400</td> <td>3,225,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>775</td> <td>255,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>9,870</td> <td>1,934,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>2,853</td> <td>2,200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>26,000</td> <td>14,800,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres	Cost (\$)	Purchase	91,150	20,385,000	Exchange	20,400	3,225,000	Donation	775	255,000	Other	0	0	Partners	9,870	1,934,000	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres	Cost (\$)	Purchase	2,853	2,200,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres	Cost (\$)	Pending	26,000	14,800,000
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Pending	26,000	14,800,000																																								
Purpose	Acquire private inholdings within the Carrizo Plain National Monument to protect outstanding biological and cultural values.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threat from commercial, industrial, rural residential, and suburban development, and unregulated OHV use.																																									
Partner	Sequoia Riverlands Trust.																																									
Cooperators	Resources Legacy Fund Foundation, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, Bureau of Reclamation, The Nature Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, Friends of the Carrizo Plain, Southern Sierra Archaeological Society, Carrizo Plain Native American Advisory Committee.																																									
Project Description	<p>The Carrizo Plain National Monument is a majestic 250,000-acre grassland and scenic mountainous preserve that contains the last remaining undeveloped remnant of the San Joaquin Valley ecosystem. As a result, it provides critical contiguous habitat for one of the largest assemblages of threatened and endangered species surviving on public lands in the United States, including the blunt-nosed leopard lizard, San Joaquin kit fox, giant kangaroo rat, Kern primrose sphinx moth, longhorn fairy shrimp, vernal pool fairy shrimp, California jewelflower, San Joaquin wooly threads, and the San Joaquin antelope squirrel. Within the vast expanse of the Carrizo Plain lies Painted Rock, an important ceremonial site of the Chumash that rises majestically from the surrounding grassland. In addition, the Monument contains other world-class archaeological sites, which are part of a current nomination as a National Historic Landmark. Soda Lake, a glistening bed of white salt in the dry summer and the largest alkali wetland remaining in Southern California, provides important habitat for migratory birds during the winter. Those interested in geology can see one of the most spectacular sections of the 800-mile long San Andreas Fault with its complex corrugated topography along the edge of the Plain.</p> <p>The Monument's diversity and proximity to over 20 million people living in Southern and Central California attracts over 75,000 visitors annually who come to enjoy a variety of recreational activities. Those stopping at the Goodwin Education Center or taking guided tours to Painted Rock or the San Andreas Fault can share in the rich history of the Carrizo Plain and learn about its unique plant and animal life.</p>																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.																																									
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																																									

Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

ARIZONA		Mohave County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Trent Franks																							
Location	Northwest Arizona, 30 miles southwest of St. George, Utah.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>240</td> <td>200,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	0	Exchange	0	0	Donation	240	200,000	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	0	0																								
Exchange	0	0																								
Donation	240	200,000																								
Other	0	0																								
Partners	0	0																								
Purpose	Enhance management efficiency and preservation of Monument values, including open space, cultural resources, and recreation opportunities.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>1,920</td> <td>1,600,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	1,920	1,600,000												
Proposed for FY2011																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	1,920	1,600,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	The parcel faces threat from rural residential development and vegetation modification (tree removal).		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Pending</td> <td>160 (Surface)</td> <td>160,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>49,807 (Minerals)</td> <td>1,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	160 (Surface)	160,000	49,807 (Minerals)	1,000,000										
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Pending	160 (Surface)	160,000																								
	49,807 (Minerals)	1,000,000																								
	*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																									
Partner	The Conservation Fund.																									
Cooperators	Arizona Wilderness Coalition, The Wilderness Society, The Sierra Club, Grand Canyon Wildlands Council, Grand Canyon Trust, Friends of Gold Butte, The Conservation System Alliance.																									
Project Description	<p>The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is under joint management of the BLM and the National Park Service. Covering more than 1 million acres of remote and unspoiled public lands, the monument contains many of the same values that have long been protected in Grand Canyon National Park. Deep canyons, mountains, and buttes depict the geological forces of the region and provide colorful vistas.</p> <p>The monument encompasses the lower portion of the Shivwits Plateau, an important watershed for the Colorado River and the Grand Canyon. Beyond the phenomenal geological resources, the monument also contains countless biological and historical values. Many prehistoric sites on the monument are largely unknown because only five percent of the monument has ever been surveyed. For those people willing to make the long, remote drive, this monument offers spectacular scenery. Vegetation ranges from Mohave Desert flora to ponderosa pine forest. A variety of wildlife lives in the monument, including mule deer, bighorn sheep, wild turkey, and four species of rattlesnakes. This is one of the premier areas for mule deer hunting in the country.</p> <p>Scenic four-wheel-drive travel, hiking, horseback riding, wildlife and plant viewing, birdwatching, hunting, archeological and historic sites, and geologic sightseeing are among the attractions.</p>																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$500.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$500.																							
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

Canyons of the Ancients National Monument

COLORADO		Montezuma County	Congressional District: 3 Member: John Salazar																																									
Location	Southwest Colorado, 20 miles west and northwest of Cortez.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>5,349</td> <td>4,223,108</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>1,080</td> <td>760,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>520</td> <td>520,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>1,800</td> <td>2,521,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>10,000</td> <td>10,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	5,349	4,223,108	Exchange	1,080	760,000	Donation	0	0	Other	520	520,000	Partners	0	0	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	1,800	2,521,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	10,000	10,000,000
Acquired to Date																																												
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Donation	0	0																																										
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Proposed for FY2011																																												
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Pending Future Action																																												
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																																										
Pending	10,000	10,000,000																																										
Purpose	Purchase private inholdings and edgeholdings to protect significant cultural, scenic, recreation, and wildlife values.																																											
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threats from rural residential development, vandalism, and degrading land use practices.																																											
Partner	The Conservation Fund.																																											
Cooperators	National Trust for Historic Preservation, The Archaeological Conservancy, Colorado Preservation, Inc., Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, San Juan Mountains Association, San Juan Citizen's Alliance, Colorado Division of Wildlife, Colorado Archaeological Society-Hisaatsinom Chapter, McElmo Canyon residents.																																											
Project Description	<p>The Canyons of the Ancients National Monument was established to protect cultural and natural resources on a landscape scale. The complex 170,850-acre landscape and remarkable cultural resources have been a focal point of explorers and researchers for 130 years. The Monument contains the highest density of cultural resource sites in the nation with more than 100 sites/square mile; 6,000 sites are documented and a total of 20,000-30,000 predicted. Site types include cliff dwellings, villages, great kivas, shrines, agricultural fields, check dams, petroglyphs and pictographs, and pottery kilns. Many sites have standing walls. Eight sites and one District, including 167 sites, are listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Lowry Pueblo is a National Historic Landmark. Native Americans maintain close ties to the landscape and to the sites occupied by their ancestors. The BLM staff regularly involves tribal consultants in interpretation and education projects. Canyons of the Ancients offers an unparalleled opportunity to observe, study, and experience how cultures lived and adapted over time in the American Southwest.</p> <p>Monument resources include spectacular land forms with deeply incised canyons, sheer sandstone cliffs, and panoramic vistas; riparian areas with habitat for the threatened and endangered Southwestern Willow flycatcher; and unique herpetological species such as the Longnose Leopard lizard and the Desert Spiny lizard, both on the State Director's Sensitive Species List. Wildlife includes deer, elk, mountain lions, bears, coyotes, foxes, wild turkeys, falcons and eagles. The Monument includes three Wilderness Study Areas and surrounds three units of Hovenweep National Monument, managed by the National Park Service. About 45,000 annual visitors take advantage of opportunities for visiting cultural resource sites, camping, hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking and ATVs (on existing roads), hunting, and wildlife viewing.</p>																																											
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$30,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																																										
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																																											

*Includes fee and conservation easement interest

**California Wilderness
South Fork Eel River Wilderness**

CALIFORNIA		Mendocino County		Congressional District: 1 Member: Mike Thompson																							
Location	Northern California, approximately 15 miles north of Garberville.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">100,000</td> <td align="right">18,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td align="right">105,000</td> <td align="right">19,500,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td align="right">80,000</td> <td align="right">14,800,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="right">0</td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td align="right">0</td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	100,000	18,500,000	Exchange	105,000	19,500,000	Donation	80,000	14,800,000	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																											
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																									
Purchase	100,000	18,500,000																									
Exchange	105,000	19,500,000																									
Donation	80,000	14,800,000																									
Other	0	0																									
Partners	0	0																									
Purpose	Consolidate public ownership within designated wilderness to preserve wilderness character, protect unique botanical habitats, and ease public access to primitive recreation opportunities.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">595</td> <td align="right">1,800,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	595	1,800,000												
Proposed for FY2011																											
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																									
Purchase	595	1,800,000																									
Purchase Opportunities	This property faces threats from commercial timber development and unregulated motorized access. The owner has expressed a willingness to sell.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td align="right">325,000</td> <td align="right">200,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	325,000	200,000,000												
Pending Future Action																											
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																									
Pending	325,000	200,000,000																									
Partner	The Wilderness Land Trust.	*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																									
Cooperators	The Wilderness Society, The California Wilderness Coalition, Save-the-Redwoods League, California Native Plant Society.																										
Project Description	<p>There are 88 designated Wilderness units encompassing over 3.9 million acres of public land in California. The first 69 Wilderness units were designated in southern California with the passage of the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. Subsequently the Otay Mountain Wilderness Act, Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002, Northern California Coastal Wild Heritage Act of 2006, and most recently the Omnibus Public Lands Management Act of 2009 have designated 19 additional Wilderness units on BLM lands in California. These Wilderness units stretch from the north coast of California to the peaks of the Sierra Nevada to lands along the Mexican border.</p> <p>Over 37 million people are now living in California. These Wilderness units offer places of solitude where people can experience freedom from our fast-paced industrialized society. They are places where people can renew the human spirit through association with the natural world and offer a respite from the pressure of an ever increasing urban lifestyle.</p> <p>More than half of the South Fork Eel River Wilderness is characterized by reddish soil. This unusual soil has resulted in a unique vegetation cover with several Federally and State protected botanical species, including endangered, candidate, and BLM sensitive species. The Red Mountain and Cedar Creek drainages dominate the Wilderness and are tributaries to the South Fork Eel River.</p>																										
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.																									
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																										

**Chain-of-Lakes Recreation Management Area
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail**

MONTANA		Broadwater and Lewis and Clark Counties	Congressional District 1 Rep: Denny Rehberg																																							
Location	Southwest Montana, south and east of Helena.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">9,129</td> <td align="right">8,518,062</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td align="right">1,673</td> <td align="right">2,590,063</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td align="right">2,395</td> <td align="right">2,789,678</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="right">0</td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td align="right">0</td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center"></th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">1,165</td> <td align="right">1,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td align="right">1,500</td> <td align="right">1,800,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	9,129	8,518,062	Exchange	1,673	2,590,063	Donation	2,395	2,789,678	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0	Proposed for FY2011				Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	1,165	1,000,000	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	1,500	1,800,000
Acquired to Date																																										
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Purchase	9,129	8,518,062																																								
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Purchase	1,165	1,000,000																																								
Pending Future Action																																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																																								
Pending	1,500	1,800,000																																								
Purpose	Acquisition of multiple parcels within the Chain-of-Lakes Recreation Management Area/Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail.																																									
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threats from commercial and residential development, and degrading land use practices.																																									
Partner	The Conservation Fund.																																									
Cooperators	U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Montana Army National Guard, Pennsylvania Power and Light-Montana, Broadwater County, Lewis and Clark County, Prickly Pear Land Trust.																																									
Project Description	<p>The Chain-of-Lakes Recreation Management Area (RMA), derives its name from a series of impounded reservoirs (Canyon Ferry, Hauser, Holter) along this 80-mile stretch of the Missouri River. Exceeding 1,000,000 annual visitors, the area has the distinction of being the highest recreation use area in Montana, growth has increased 7% per year since 1993. Most private lakeshore lands (especially on the western side of Hauser Lake) have been subdivided, given the proximity to Helena and popular recreational amenities. Recent accomplishments provided for development of the 43-unit Devil's Elbow campground; completion of the Ward Ranch and McMasters acquisitions would place the entire eastern and much of the western shore of Hauser Lake into public ownership, connecting the Missouri River to the Lewis and Clark National Forest.</p> <p>The Chain-of-Lakes RMA corridor provides habitat for many animal and plant species, including habitat for three Threatened and Endangered species. Big game species, waterfowl, and native and introduced recreational fisheries are critically dependant on undeveloped shoreline to maintain healthy populations.</p> <p>The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail follows the course of the Missouri River through the area. Though impounded, remnant landscapes (including Crimson Bluffs, recently brought into public ownership) and 1804-1806 journal-entry sites remain.</p>																																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$10,000.	Estimated "annual" Maintenance: \$5,000.																																								
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																																									

*Includes fee and conservation easement interest

Upper Madison River Special Recreation Management Area

MONTANA		Madison County	Congressional District: 1 Member: Denny Rehberg																							
Location	Southwest Montana, approximately 54 miles southwest of Bozeman.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>373</td> <td>931,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	0	Exchange	373	931,000	Donation	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	0	0																								
Exchange	373	931,000																								
Donation	0	0																								
Other	0	0																								
Partners	0	0																								
Purpose	Enhance and improve recreational access within the Madison River Special Recreation Management corridor.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>320</td> <td>1,100,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	320	1,100,000												
Proposed for FY2011																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	320	1,100,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	The Nature Conservancy and a private partner each own 50% of the property. Both are willing sellers. TNC is facilitating the acquisition.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>250</td> <td>1,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	250	1,000,000												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	250	1,000,000																								
Partner	The Nature Conservancy.		*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																							
Cooperators	Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks (MDFWP), American Wildlands, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Madison River Foundation.																									
Project Description	<p>The Upper Madison River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA) encompasses a 45-mile stretch of the Madison River extending from (and including) Ennis Lake south to the junction of Highways 287 and 87. Much of the land in the river corridor has been subdivided into rural residential homesites and is in private ownership. The remaining undeveloped land is at significant risk of being subdivided and sold for additional rural residential development. Approximately 35% of the private land in the valley on both sides of the river is preserved by numerous conservation easements as many of the landowners treasure the scenic beauty of the valley.</p> <p>This stretch of the Madison River is a "Blue Ribbon Trout River" popular with over 200,000 annual "catch and release" fly fishing anglers. It is the most heavily fished stretch of the Madison and has become an internationally renowned destination. Each year the BLM issues over 180 fishing and guiding permits to local outfitters to serve a growing public demand for their services. Other recreational activities include river rafting and floating, wildlife watching, and big game hunting.</p> <p>The Madison River SRMA is contiguous to the Wall Creek State Wildlife Management Area and provides critical elk winter range. Elk meander across the Madison River in this area and utilize BLM lands adjacent to this parcel as well as this property. The MDFWP strongly supports BLM acquiring the parcel.</p>																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$5,000.		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.																							
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

Snake River Rim Recreation Area/Oregon National Historic Trail

IDAHO		Jerome County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Mike Simpson																							
Location	South central Idaho, 5 miles northeast of Twin Falls.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	0	Exchange	0	0	Donation	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	0	0																								
Exchange	0	0																								
Donation	0	0																								
Other	0	0																								
Partners	0	0																								
Purpose	Protect key properties to conserve open space, allow public recreational access, preserve an existing trail corridor and provide environmental education opportunities.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>497</td> <td>400,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	497	400,000												
Proposed for FY2011																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	497	400,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple properties facing immediate threats from aqua-culture, hydropower, and rural residential development.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>1,743</td> <td>12,330,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	1,743	12,330,000												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	1,743	12,330,000																								
Partner(s)	The Conservation Fund.		*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																							
Cooperator(s)	State of Idaho, Jerome City and County, Twin Falls City and County, College of Southern Idaho, Southern Idaho Tourism.																									
Project Description	<p>Sixty miles north of the 10,000-acre Snake River Rim Recreation Area an aquifer is fed by rivers and streams sinking into the porous Snake River Plain. These waters cool to a constant 58°F and slowly seep southward, 150 miles over 90 years, emerging from the depths of the earth along the steep, vertical walls of the Snake River Canyon, forming rare and unique wetlands. These cool water springs and seeps are rich in history. To the north, a broad swath created by the Oregon National Historic Trail (NHT) remains. In the mid-1800's the springs provided a rare source of water in the desert landscape to emigrating pioneers and later became an outlaw hideout. The first of a three-phase transaction, the proposal would acquire the largest of three parcels. The parcel has frontage along the north rim of the Snake River Canyon. In addition to premium canyon rim frontage, the parcel is crossed by a section of the Oregon NHT. Historically the parcel has not had significant grazing and has had limited access due to fencing, subsequently the portion of the Trail crossing this parcel is in good condition.</p> <p>A sweeping view shed from Trail vantage points includes Twin Falls in the near foreground. The city has developed several parks and trails on the opposite south canyon rim, accommodating 500,000 annual tourists enjoying the Snake River Canyon and Shoshone Falls State Park. Acquisition of project inholdings on the North Rim would protect the municipal water supply from septic system and fish hatchery effluent contamination. Twin Falls growing population is spreading to outlying areas, threatening the wide open spaces available for recreation and solitude experiences.</p>																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$10,000		Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000																							
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern

CALIFORNIA		Riverside and San Bernardino Counties	Congressional District: 41 Member: Jerry Lewis																					
Location	Southern California, 20 miles northeast of Palm Springs.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>5,850</td> <td>1,750,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>2,350</td> <td>700,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	5,850	1,750,000	Exchange	0	0	Donation	2,350	700,000	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	5,850	1,750,000																						
Exchange	0	0																						
Donation	2,350	700,000																						
Other	0	0																						
Partners	0	0																						
Purpose	Protect and preserve a desert riparian ecosystem which provides habitat for endangered species, a key wildlife corridor, and ecological processes. Consolidate federal ownership, and increase recreational access/public use.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>496</td> <td>1,700,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	496	1,700,000												
Proposed for FY2011																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Purchase	496	1,700,000																						
Purchase Opportunities	Multiple private landowners within Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern have indicated a willingness to sell. Appraisals and negotiations are underway.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>2,300</td> <td>2,000,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	2,300	2,000,000												
Pending Future Action																								
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																						
Pending	2,300	2,000,000																						
Partner	Friends of the Desert Mountains.		*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																					
Cooperators	National Park Service, Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, California Department of Fish and Game, San Bernardino County Parks, City of Desert Hot Springs.																							
Project Description	<p>The 31,000-acre Big Morongo Canyon Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) is a biologically rich area within the Little San Bernardino Mountains. Located just east of Highway 62 and north of Interstate 10, it is noted for its high species diversity, bird-watching opportunities, and recreational trails. Annual visitation is approximately 60,000 persons per year.</p> <p>Big Morongo Canyon, in the heart of the ACEC, includes a lush desert oasis and one of the largest cottonwood-willow riparian and marsh habitats in the California desert.</p> <p>The proposed acquisitions would conserve significant habitat for rare and endangered species, ecological processes, and a key wildlife corridor between the Little San Bernardino and San Bernardino Mountains. Species include the threatened desert tortoise, endangered triple-ribbed milkvetch and the BLM sensitive Little San Bernardino Mountains linanthus. The ACEC serves as a lambing and watering area for the desert bighorn sheep – the wildlife corridor is an annual migration route.</p> <p>This acquisition is part of a larger initiative by the Coachella Valley Conservation Commission and others to acquire a number of parcels in and around the ACEC to meet important Coachella Valley Multiple Species Habitat Conservation Plan goals.</p>																							
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$5,000.																							
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																							

Crooked National Wild and Scenic River

OREGON		Jefferson County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Greg Walden																							
Location	Central Oregon, approximately 40 miles northwest of Bend.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	0	0	Exchange	0	0	Donation	0	0	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
Acquired to Date																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	0	0																								
Exchange	0	0																								
Donation	0	0																								
Other	0	0																								
Partners	0	0																								
Purpose	Acquisition of important cultural and resource value within the Crooked National Wild and Scenic River corridor. Acquisition would provide opportunity to improve public access.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>101</td> <td>1,200,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	101	1,200,000												
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Purchase	101	1,200,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Parcels within the Crooked National Wild and Scenic River corridor, especially with river frontage, are highly sought after for rural residential development.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	0	0												
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Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	0	0																								
Partner	The Trust for Public Land.	*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																								
Cooperators	American Rivers, American Whitewater.																									
Project Description	<p>The Crooked National Wild and Scenic River cuts a dramatic 800-foot canyon deep into the basalt plateau of Central Oregon. This scenic river canyon borders the Crooked River Ranch Subdivision with a growing population of 4,500 residents. Access to the canyon is extremely limited and the parcel proposed for acquisition offers the best trail into the canyon.</p> <p>The parcel provides excellent habitat for several sensitive fish species including Summer Steelhead, Spring Chinook and Red Band Trout. Raptors found in the canyon include golden eagles, red tail hawks and prairie falcon. Beaver and river otter are present and the California Floater Mussel, a candidate species, has been recently discovered in the river.</p> <p>This stretch of river contains a unique hydrologic system with significant spring flows that add 1,200 cubic feet per second (CFS) to the flow in a distance of 7 miles. This ground water inflow can constitute over 95% of the rivers flow during the summer low flows.</p> <p>The canyons and surrounding plateaus are rich in historic homesteads and prehistoric pictographs. Historic artifacts related to a hydro ram pumping system and associated ladders that lifted water from the river to the rim are present on the parcel. The parcel proposed for acquisition contains some of the area's best pictograph sites. The Crooked River offers outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, solitude, and a high degree of physical challenge. Opportunities include world-class whitewater kayaking, fishing, bird watching, hiking, sight-seeing, and nature photography.</p>																									
O&M \$1,000	Estimated "start up" cost: \$2,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$1,000.																								
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

**Arizona Wilderness
Mount Tipton Wilderness**

ARIZONA		Mohave County		Congressional District: 2 Member: Trent Franks																							
Location	Northwest Arizona, 25 miles northwest of Kingman.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">6,822</td> <td align="right">4,440,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td align="right">135,728</td> <td align="right">4,000,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td align="right">360</td> <td align="right">72,500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td align="right">0</td> <td align="right">0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td align="right">1,640</td> <td align="right">625,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	6,822	4,440,000	Exchange	135,728	4,000,000	Donation	360	72,500	Other	0	0	Partners	1,640	625,000
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Donation	360	72,500																									
Other	0	0																									
Partners	1,640	625,000																									
Purpose	Conserve and enhance significant scenic, recreational, and wildlife resources within the four units of Arizona Wilderness which still contain private property inholdings.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td align="right">450</td> <td align="right">700,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	450	700,000												
Proposed for FY2011																											
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																									
Purchase	450	700,000																									
Purchase Opportunities	Seven parcels facing threat from rural residential development within the Mount Tipton Wilderness.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th align="center" colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th align="center">Method</th> <th align="center">Acres*</th> <th align="center">Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td align="right">400</td> <td align="right">550,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>					Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	400	550,000												
Pending Future Action																											
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																									
Pending	400	550,000																									
Partner	The Wilderness Land Trust.	*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																									
Cooperators	The Wilderness Society, Arizona Game and Fish Department, Arizona Wilderness Coalition.																										
Project Description	<p>With the passage of the Arizona Wilderness Act of 1984 and the Arizona Desert Wilderness Act of 1990, 1,400,000 acres in Arizona were set aside by Congress to be preserved as Wilderness for their unique scenic, recreation, wildlife, and scientific values. The 47 BLM-administered wilderness areas in Arizona, stretch from the forests of the Colorado Plateau, to the Sonoran, Mohave, and Chihuahuan deserts near the Colorado River and Mexico. Approximately 19,000 acres within these 47 Wilderness units were originally in private and State ownership.</p> <p>The 30,760-acre Mount Tipton Wilderness includes the entire northern half of the imposing Cerbat Mountains. Although Mount Tipton Peak, at 7,100 feet, dominates the wilderness, the true centerpiece and main scenic attraction is the Cerbat Pinnacles, standing tall above open, desert valleys. Large and topographically complex, the Mount Tipton Wilderness provides a wide range of hiking, backpacking, photography, and horseback riding opportunities. Visitors capable of making the climb to the top of Mount Tipton can examine a remnant stand of large ponderosa pine located below the peak, and will enjoy unsurpassed views in all directions.</p> <p>The growth of Las Vegas is expanding to the south into Arizona and development pressures are moving toward the wilderness boundaries. Rural ranchette development continues to be a large driving market force in northwest Arizona. The Wilderness Land Trust is currently active in protecting the integrity of the wilderness area by negotiating the acquisition of Mount Tipton wilderness-quality inholdings for the BLM.</p>																										
O&M Cost	Estimated "start-up" cost: \$1,000.	Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$500.																									
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																										

Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River

OREGON		Malheur County	Congressional District: 2 Member: Greg Walden																							
Location	Eastern Oregon, 75 miles southwest of Boise, Idaho.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Acquired to Date</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>2,075</td> <td>2,478,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exchange</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Donation</td> <td>360</td> <td>430,200</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Partners</td> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Acquired to Date			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	2,075	2,478,000	Exchange	0	0	Donation	360	430,200	Other	0	0	Partners	0	0
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Purchase	2,075	2,478,000																								
Exchange	0	0																								
Donation	360	430,200																								
Other	0	0																								
Partners	0	0																								
Purpose	Acquisition of important cultural and resource values inside a BLM-designated national wild and scenic river. Consolidate ownership.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Proposed for FY2011</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Purchase</td> <td>320</td> <td>800,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Proposed for FY2011			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Purchase	320	800,000												
Proposed for FY2011																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Purchase	320	800,000																								
Purchase Opportunities	Parcels within the Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River corridor, especially with river frontage, are highly sought after for rural residential development.		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="3">Pending Future Action</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Method</th> <th>Acres*</th> <th>Cost (\$)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Pending</td> <td>1,356</td> <td>3,390,000</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Pending Future Action			Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)	Pending	1,356	3,390,000												
Pending Future Action																										
Method	Acres*	Cost (\$)																								
Pending	1,356	3,390,000																								
	*Includes fee and conservation easement interest																									
Partner	The Conservation Fund.																									
Cooperators	American Rivers, American Whitewater, Oregon Natural Desert Association.																									
Project Description	<p>The Owyhee River cuts a dramatic 1,000-foot canyon deep into the high plateau of the Owyhee Uplands of southeast Oregon. This isolated and scenic area has been characterized as the most remote and untraveled in the lower 48 States. The area provides excellent habitat for many species of wildlife including elk, bighorn sheep, mule deer, antelope, mountain lion, bobcat, beaver, and river otter. Raptors found here include golden eagles, peregrine falcons, prairie falcons, and wintering bald eagles. The canyon serves as a migration corridor to over 40 neotropical bird species. It also hosts rare populations of redband trout, warm water fish species, snails, and aquatic insects. Seven plant species known to be located in the Owyhee Canyonlands are classified as Bureau sensitive species.</p> <p>The canyons and surrounding plateaus are rich in historic homesteads and prehistoric petroglyphs and rock shelters. Many of the parcels proposed for acquisition contain such resources. The Owyhee River system offers outstanding primitive recreation opportunities, unsurpassed solitude and a high degree of physical challenge. Opportunities include world-class whitewater rafting and kayaking, fishing, hunting, rock climbing, bird watching, hiking, camping, rockhounding, sight-seeing, and nature photography.</p> <p>The project area has received numerous Congressional and administrative special designations including; Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River, North Fork Owyhee National Wild and Scenic River, Owyhee River Area of Critical Environmental Concern, Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area, Lower Owyhee Canyon Wilderness Study Area, and Owyhee Breaks Wilderness Study Area.</p>																									
O&M Cost	Estimated "start up" cost: \$10,000. Estimated "annual" maintenance: \$10,000.																									
DOI Goal	Provide for a quality recreation experience, including access, and enjoyment of natural and cultural resources on DOI managed and partnered lands and waters.																									

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Inholding, Emergency and Hardship

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Inholding, Emergency and Hardship (\$000)	1,500	3,000	0	-1,500	1,500	-1,500
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-1,500	0
TOTAL, Program Changes	-1500	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Inholding, Emergency and Hardship land acquisition program is \$1,500,000 and 0 FTE positions, a change of -\$1,500,000 and 0 FTE positions from the 2010 appropriation.

Reduce Base Funding (-\$1,500,000 / 0 FTE Positions): The 2011 budget restores funding to the 2010 budget request level for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship projects in the Land Acquisition program. The BLM will maintain the core Inholding, Emergency and Hardship functions of the Land Acquisition program by focusing on the highest priority Inholding, Emergency and Hardship acquisitions as they arise.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Inholding, Emergency and Hardship land acquisition program allows the BLM to promote conservation of natural landscapes and resources by consolidating privately owned land with publicly owned land when properties become available on short notice and would not remain available unless immediate action is taken. The availability of funds for Emergency, Inholding, and Hardship purchases permits timely actions to alleviate hardships and prevent adverse land use that may conflict with management objectives for adjacent public lands. The BLM's parcels targeted for purchase with these funds, although typically small and generally inexpensive, conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, permit retention of increasingly limited

open spaces, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, enhance public recreation opportunities, and are strongly supported for Federal acquisition by local communities.

Methods for acquiring lands, critical factors, and long-term goals of the program are described in the Land Acquisition chapter.

Accomplishments

In 2009, the Land Acquisition program made significant progress by completing both line-item and Inholding, Emergency and Hardship projects. Some recent accomplishments of the Land Acquisition program using Inholding, Emergency and Hardship funds include:

- Purchase of a 158-acre inholding threatened by non-conforming development within California's Carrizo Plain National Monument. The acquisition linked BLM-managed public lands in the Monument with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Bittercreek National Wildlife Refuge. The parcel was acquired for \$80,000; \$46,000 of BLM national LWCF Inholding, Emergency and Hardship funds and \$34,000 of grant funding from the Sequoia Riverlands Trust.
- Purchase of a 17-acre inholding threatened by rural residential subdivision within California's King Range National Conservation Area. The acquisition links public lands along Bear Creek and eliminates non-conforming development. Bear Creek is biologically important, supporting high-quality spawning habitat for Coho and Chinook salmon and steelhead trout. The parcel was acquired for \$200,000 from Sanctuary Forest.
- Purchase of a 200-acre inholding threatened by rural residential subdivision within California's Domelands Wilderness. The parcel was one of two remaining private inholdings within the BLM-managed portion of the Wilderness. The parcel was engulfed by the Manter wildfire in 2000, destroying the residence. Acquisition will preclude redevelopment of the property. The parcel was acquired for a discounted price of \$300,000 with assistance from The Wilderness Land Trust.

In 2010, a total of 10 tentative Inholding, Emergency and Hardship projects have been identified in seven states.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The BLM will respond to field requests for Inholding, Emergency and Hardship funding as they are submitted for consideration on a case-by-case basis. The Bureau will continue to focus on Inholding, Emergency and Hardship land acquisitions that conserve and protect cultural and historic resources, retain open space, preserve wildlife habitat and wilderness, and enhance public recreation opportunities in the western U.S. in perpetuity.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Acquisition Management (\$000)	1,850	2,000	0	+379	2,379	+379
FTE	13	13	0	2	15	+2
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Acquisition Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Manage Land Acquisition for National Wild Horse Preserve	+379	+2
TOTAL, Program Changes	+379	+2

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Acquisition Management program is \$2,379,000 and 15 FTE, a program change of +\$379,000 and +2 FTE from the 2010 Enacted budget.

Manage Land Acquisition for National Wild Horse Preserve (+\$379,000 / +2 FTE Positions): The 2011 budget request proposes \$500,000 for Acquisition Management program costs associated with obtaining interests in lands for a National Wild Horse Preserve. Of this total, \$379,000 is a requested increase, and \$121,000 will be directed from base Acquisition Management funds. Additional details on the National Wild Horse Preserve can be found in the General Statement.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

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

Critical Factors

The BLM closely monitors Land Acquisition and Acquisition Management program funds spent for processing costs associated with the purchase of land and interests in land. Processing costs can vary widely for each purchase (from \$50,000 to \$100,000 in 2008) depending on the

complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors. Close communication with field offices and close monitoring of funds spent, allows the BLM to allocate the appropriate amount of funding to each office.

Funding History and Other Funding Sources

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners like the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Land and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. While the majority of these partners support acquisition of lands through grassroots political advocacy and long-term conservation management, some regional and national partners directly assist the BLM by becoming “transactionally” involved in the purchase of fee and conservation easement property interests. Approximately 80 percent of BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third party conservation partners. This assistance is a major cost savings for the BLM.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the Acquisition Management program will complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interests in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	7	30	83
Acquisition management	0002	1	1	2
Total new obligations	1000	8	31	85
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	11	18	17
New budget authority (gross)	2200	14	30	84
Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2210	1	0	0
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	26	48	101
Total new obligations	2395	-8	-31	-85
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	18	17	16
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
Appropriation (special fund) [14-5005-0-302-N-0502-01]	4020	15	30	84
Transferred to other accounts [14-1109]	4100	-1	0	0
Appropriation (total discretionary)	4300	14	30	84
Appropriation - Control Totals	4300-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	4300-20	14	30	84
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Protected Conserving New Lands-LWCF] **OL Rates**	4300-40	14	30	84
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		26	26
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		4	4
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	0	8	21
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	12	0	15
End of PY Balances	4300-63		11	0
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	12	19	36
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		8	8
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	15
End of PY Balances	4300-83		11	0
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		19	23
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	4	-1	11

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Total new obligations	7310	8	31	85
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-12	-19	-36
Recoveries of prior year obligations	7345	-1	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	-1	11	60
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	8690	0	8	21
Outlays from discretionary balances	8693	12	11	15
Total outlays (gross)	8700	12	19	36
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	14	30	84
Outlays	9000	12	19	36
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	0		
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	1	1	1
Other services	1252	0	1	2
Land and structures	1320	7	29	82
Total new obligations	9999	8	31	85
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	14	30	84
Outlays	1340-02	12	19	36
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	13	13	15
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			83650

APPROPRIATION: OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; [~~\$111,557,000~~]*\$105,573,000*, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876). (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181) provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of *FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701)* note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753) relates to the disposition of funds from the CBWR grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594) provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) authorizes stabilized payments to O&C and CBWR Counties for 2001 through 2006. Each county that received at least one payment during the eligibility period (1986-1999) received an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50-percent payments and safety net payments made for the years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index. The Act expired in 2006. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act.

P.L. 110-28 provided one additional year of payments to O&C grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Sec. 601. of P.L. 110-343 Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program provided an extension and ramping down of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011.

Public Land Order 5490, dated February 12, 1975, reserved all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter

become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148) authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service to conduct hazardous fuel reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Forest Counties Payments Committee Term Extension (P.L. 108-319) extends the term of the advisory committee on the forest counties payments until September 30, 2007.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206) authorized conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Oregon and California Grant Lands	703	109,949	0	0	3	111,557	0	-616	-25	-6,496	678	105,573	-25	-5,984
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	3	313	0	0	3	317	0	-4	0	-1,496	3	313	0	-4
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition	3	313	0	0	3	317	0	-4	0	0	3	313	0	-4
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	80	11,053	0	0	80	11,202	0	-101	0	0	80	11,100	0	-102
Operations	21	2,103	0	0	21	2,129	0	-18	0	0	21	2,111	0	-18
Annual Maintenance	55	7,908	0	0	55	8,031	0	-83	0	0	55	7,948	0	-83
Deferred Maintenance	4	1,042	0	0	4	1,042	0	-1	0	0	4	1,041	0	-1
Western Oregon Resources Management	613	95,611	0	0	613	97,052	0	-469	-25	-5,000	588	91,216	-25	-5,836
Forest Management	221	31,079	0	0	221	31,584	0	-289	-10	-2,000	211	29,295	-10	-2,289
Reforestation & Forest Development	122	23,859	0	0	122	24,155	0	-180	0	0	122	23,975	0	-180
Other Forest Resources	245	36,997	0	0	245	37,544	0	-336	-15	-3,000	230	34,208	-15	-3,336
Resource Management Planning	25	3,676	0	0	25	3,769	0	-31	0	0	25	3,738	0	-31
Western Oregon Information & Data Systems	2	2,152	0	0	2	2,153	0	-37	0	0	2	2,116	0	-37
Information Systems Operation & Maintenance	2	2,152	0	0	2	2,153	0	-37	0	0	2	2,116	0	-37
Nat'l Landscape Conservation System	5	820	0	0	5	833	0	-5	0	0	5	828	0	-5
Nat'l Monuments & Nat'l Cons. Areas	5	820	0	0	5	833	0	-5	0	0	5	828	0	-5
Jobs-in-the-Woods	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

O&C	2010 Budget	2010 Revised	2011 Fixed Costs Change
<u>Additional Operational Costs from 2010 and 2011 January Pay Raises</u>			
1. 2010 Pay Raise, 3 Quarters in 2010 Budget	+1,489	+1,489	NA
<i>Amount of pay raise absorbed</i>	[0]	NA	NA
2. 2010 Pay Raise, 1 Quarter (Enacted 2.0%)		NA	+319
3. 2010 Pay Raise (Assumed 1.4%)		NA	+670
<p>These adjustments are for an additional amount needed to fund estimated pay raises for Federal employees. Line 1 is the 2010 Revised column is an update of 2010 budget estimates based upon the 2010 Enacted and the enacted 2.0% versus the 2.09% request.</p> <p>Line 2 is the amount needed in 2010 to fund the enacted 2.0% January 2010 pay raise from October through December 2010.</p> <p>Line 3 is the amount needed in 2011 to fund the estimated 1.4% January 2011 pay raise from January through September 2011.</p>			
	2010 Budget	2010 Revised	2011 Fixed Costs Change
<u>Other Fixed Cost Changes</u>			
One Less Pay Day	NA	NA	+0
Employer Share of Federal Health Benefit Plans			+323
This adjustment is for changes in the Federal government's share of the cost of health insurance coverage for Federal employees. For 2011, the increase is estimated at 7.0%, the estimated increase for 2010.			
Worker's Compensation Payments			NA
Unemployment Compensation Payments			NA
Rental Payments			NA
Departmental Working Capital Fund			NA
Other Related Changes/	0	0	0
Total Fixed Costs Increase Absorbed	[0]	[0]	[1,312]

APPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION

The Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands appropriation provides for management of the revested O&C Railroad grant lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands. BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public (see discussion under each activity and subactivity). As mandated by the *O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)*, these lands are managed for timber production under the principle of sustained yield. Activities focus on forest management including commodity production; watershed health and productivity including soil and water restoration projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement; recreation opportunities; cultural resources protection; and infrastructure maintenance.

BLM LANDS IN WESTERN OREGON (ACRES)	
BLM-managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,800
CBWR Lands	74,500
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Subtotal	2,398,800
U.S. Forest Service-managed Lands	
Converted O&C Lands	462,700
Special O&C Lands	29,700
Subtotal	492,400

O&C grant lands, CBWR lands, and intermingled public domain lands comprise 2.4 million acres that are managed with this appropriation. Resources on public domain land (10 percent of the area) are managed under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service and managed with U.S. Forest Service funds. Receipts generated from U.S. Forest Service activities on these lands, however, are returned to the BLM. The O&C appropriation has four major budget activities that are summarized below. These budget

activities funds the implementation of the BLM's resource management plans (RMP's) and support resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction.

- ***Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition*** - Provides for the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.
- ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** - Provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. Efforts are focused on maintaining the transportation system that is necessary for effective implementation of the district's RMP's. Road maintenance activities help to reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest. Funding will continue to be directed toward the highest-priority deferred maintenance projects, consistent with the BLM's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan.
- ***Western Oregon Resources Management*** – Provides for preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation and restoration techniques; managing wildlife habitat; and maintaining or improving water and air quality.

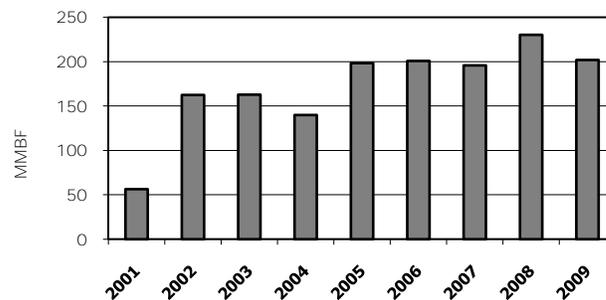
- **Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems** - Provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management; and for developing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans.
- **Western Oregon National Monuments and National Conservation Areas** – Provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar Congressionally designated areas in Western Oregon.

MANAGEMENT OF OREGON AND CALIFORNIA LANDS

The Northwest Forest Plan - Since 1994, the BLM has worked to implement the goals of the Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) in western Oregon and northern California. The timber targets and accomplishments displayed in the tables below are for BLM-managed lands in both western Oregon and northern California, even though timber activities in northern California are funded by other appropriations.

The long-term annual timber target or allowable sale quantity (ASQ) of the NWFP is 203 MMBF. Additional volume from the reserve land use allocations does not count towards the ASQ target but will contribute to the Bureau target of timber volume sold in each fiscal year.

O&C Volume Offered for Sale 2001-2009



BLM NWFP AREA TIMBER VOLUME TARGETS

Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target 1997-2009			Total Volume Offered MMBF		
	OR	CA	Total	OR	CA	Total
1995	118	15	133	127.3	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212.0	10.2	222.2
1998	211	2.5	213.5	257.5	0.4	257.9
1999	203	2.5	205.5	61.7	3.1	64.8
2000	203	2.5	205.5	69.2	0.7	69.9
2001	203	1.0	204	56.4	0.1	56.5
2002	203	1.0	204	162.5	0.4	162.9
2003	203	1.0	204	162.7	0.0	162.7
2004	203	1.0	204	140.0	0.1	140.1
2005	203	1.0	204	198.2	7.7	205.9
2006	203	1.0	204	200.6	0.6	201.2
2007	203	1.0	204	195.6	3.2	198.8
2008	203	1.0	204	236.0	0.8	236.8
2009	203	1.0	204	202.0	0.8	202.8
2010 est.*	203	1.0	204	230.0	0.8	230.8
2011 est.*	203	1.0	204	185.0	0.8	185.8

*Note: Timber volumes are displayed for BLM-lands in California that are managed within the area of the NWFP, even though these activities are funded by BLM appropriations other than O&C funds. *FY 2009 Volume offered is reduced due to District Court ruling that overturned biological opinions from USFSW. **2010 & 2011 volume estimates include 170 and 142 MMBF of ASQ volume respectively. Additional volume harvested within the Late-Successional and Riparian Reserve land-use allocations. The ASQ and total target is reduced in 2011 due to a \$5 million dollar decrease in the funding request for O&C and the effects of an adverse ruling in the Survey and Manage lawsuit against BLM and US Forest Service in December of 2009.*

O&C REVENUES AND RECEIPTS

O&C timber receipts are derived from the harvest of timber on the O&C grant lands, the CBWR grant lands, and intermingled public domain and O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service. Since 1998, the BLM has deposited the proceeds from timber sales of *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-134)*, and corresponding replacement volumes, into the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund.

The severe economic downturn in the construction industry in the United States has reduced the demand for wood products and caused financial hardship for many timber purchasers. In October of 2009 the Secretary of the Interior directed the BLM to extend a limited-time offer to negotiate cancellation of certain existing timber sale contracts to avoid purchaser default and subsequent loss of industry infrastructure. Conversely, because there is a severe shortage of new timber offered for sale from other Federal, state, and private lands in the Pacific Northwest, FY 2009 and early FY 2010 sales are highly sought out by the industry and many begin operations immediately following award of the contract. Since the bid price for these sales are based on current market conditions, purchasers are able to operate on them and thus maintain their logging and sawmilling infrastructure in the region. The BLM intends to repackage as many of the sales returned to Government and reoffer them at competitive bidding. In the short term, this will help alleviate the shortage of available timber on the market in western Oregon.

TIMBER RECEIPTS FROM O&C and CBWR LANDS (Million \$)						
	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 est.	2011 est.
O&C Grant Lands						
Regular Sales	11.7	15.8	13.0	14.2	23.4	25.9
Salvage Sales	4.4	4.5	4.3	5.5	2.7	2.7
Subtotal	16.1	20.3	17.3	19.7	26.1	28.6
CBWR Lands						
Regular Sales	0.5	0.7	.3	.2	1.0	1.1
Salvage Sales	0.2	0.0	0	0	.1	.1
Subtotal	0.7	0.7	.3	0.2	1.1	1.2
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund						
PD, O&C, and CBWR	12.7	10.9	10.4	4.0	4.3	3.8
Stewardship Contract Excess Proceeds						
PD, O&C, and CBWR	0	.1	0	.1	.1	.1
Total Receipts	22.6	29.5	32.0	24.0	31.6	33.7

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under *Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest

Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of 2009, the balance has declined to \$14.7 million from a 2008 balance of \$26.2 million. A spend-down plan has been implemented to bring the fund balance down to approximately \$6 million by the end of fiscal year 2010. This carryover balance offsets irregular yearly deposits caused by fluctuations in timber market conditions. In so doing, this helps to stabilize annual spending in the account to meet the objectives of rebuilding the timber sale pipeline. Receipts, deposits and cumulative expenditures are described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

The end-of-year balance in the fund is projected to be \$4.3 million in FY 2010 and \$3.8 million in FY 2011.

PAYMENT TO WESTERN OREGON COUNTIES (MILLION \$)			
Year	O&C Lands	CBWR Lands	Total Payment
1994	\$78.6	\$0.6	\$79.2
1995	75.8	0.6	76.4
1996	73.0	0.6	73.6
1997	70.3	0.6	70.9
1998	67.5	0.5	68.0
1999	64.7	0.5	65.2
2000	61.9	0.5	62.4
2001	0	0	0
2002	108.7	1.0	109.7
2003	109.6	1.0	110.6
2004	110.9	1.0	111.9
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010*	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011*	84.8	0.7	85.5
2012*	51.0	0.6	51.6
2013**	20.0 est.	0.5 est.	20.5 est.
* The estimated payments in 2010 through 2012 are based on P.L. 106-303 as amended by P.L. 110-343. The estimated payment in 2013 is based on the 50% share of receipts to counties under the O&C Act.			

Payments to the O&C Counties

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II)* were modified to account for these declines and provide fiscal predictability to the O&C counties.

Under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393), the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund, or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands, and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The Secure Rural Schools Act, P.L. 106-393, provided that for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted for inflation. Under the Act, the BLM worked collaboratively with the five western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees, which reviewed over 1,024 restoration projects and recommended 591 projects for implementation worth approximately \$42.8 million.

Receipts from public domain lands within the O&C grant lands are distributed to the State of Oregon (4 percent), the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury (20 percent), and the Reclamation Fund (76 percent), except those generated through projects funded by the Forest Ecosystem Healthy Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Fund, which are deposited into those accounts. Public Law 106-393 expired in 2006 and final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28 provided payments for one additional year.

Sec. 601 of Public Law 110-343, the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Program, provided an extension of payments to the O&C grant lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011. In 2009 through 2011, Secure Rural Schools payments are a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 is 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, 2010 is 81 percent, and 2011 is 73 percent. The Act, as amended, is structured to phase out these payments. In 2012, a new payment formula uses multiple factors including acres of Oregon and California grant land within a county, the average 3 highest 50-percent adjusted share and safety net payments made to each county for the eligibility period, and an income adjustment based on the per capita personal income for each county. In 2013, the receipts to counties reverts back to the 50percent share to O&C counties, as authorized in the original O&C Act and subsequent legislation.

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

Subactivity		2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Acquisition	\$	313	317	-4	0	313	-4
	FTE	3	3	0	0	3	0
Total Activity	\$	313	317	-4	0	313	-4
	FTE	3	3	0	0	3	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Funding in the Acquisition program is used to acquire and protect federal access rights to public lands in western Oregon. The primary objective for the O&C acquisition program is to provide legal access to BLM timber sales. Access is the legal right to cross non-federal land to reach public lands. It is estimated that there are nearly 5,000 separate tracts of land administered by the BLM in the O&C area which require some form of access for proper management and protection. Access is obtained by the BLM through negotiated purchase of perpetual easements or by acquisition (fee purchase) or condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to acquire lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development, including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

O&C ACQUISITION MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2009	Long-term Target 2012
Increase the number and acreage of land acquisitions to improve land tenure distribution (Bur)	72,887	46,560	52,990	13,000	17,098	17,960	30,679	+12,719	30,679
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	80,069	141,973	893,901	130,000	69,316	\$130,000	137,450	+\$7,450	137,450
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$1	\$3	\$16,869	\$10,000	\$3,235	\$7,238	\$7,822	+\$586	\$7,822
Comments:	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 2011, this measure includes a base funding increase of \$13,121,000 which will result in a total increase of 12,719 acres from 2010. It does not include acreage associated with the increase of \$42,000,000 to acquire lands for a National Wild Horse Preserve. Beginning in 2009, this measure no longer includes land exchanges. In 2008, \$844,501,412 is directly related to the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act.								
Process Land Purchase/Donation (number of acres)	4	5	7	8	175	269	175	-94	8

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity		2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations	\$	2,103	2,129	-18	0	2,111	-18
	FTE	21	21	0	0	21	0
Annual Maintenance	\$	7,908	8,031	-83	0	7,948	-83
	FTE	55	55	0	0	55	0
Deferred Maintenance	\$	1,042	1,042	-1	0	1,041	-1
	FTE	4	4	0	0	4	0
Total Activity	\$	11,053	11,202	-102	0	11,100	-102
	FTE	80	80	0	+0	80	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

BLM facilities in western Oregon include administrative sites, large visitor centers, radio repeater buildings, restrooms, warehouses, storage structures, maintenance shops, greenhouses, recreation sites, as well as roads, and bridges. The increase in public land use over the last decade has required the BLM to relocate and upgrade many of its facilities in order to reduce health and safety risks, meet environmental requirements, or comply with building codes and standards.

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program improves the condition of facilities and the transportation system by performing preventative and corrective maintenance to a standard that protects resource values, meets public health and safety standards, and protects the public's investment. The BLM will continue to conduct condition assessments on facilities and transportation systems to identify annual and deferred maintenance needs.

The types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon include the following:

- **Buildings and Administrative Facilities** - In western Oregon, the BLM maintains 65 administrative sites and 425 BLM-owned buildings, including office buildings, greenhouses, small radio repeater buildings, and well houses. Included in these facilities are 71 water systems, 113 sewer systems, and 46 electrical distribution systems.

- **Recreation Sites** - The principal goal of recreation site maintenance is to protect visitor safety and resource values at 129 recreation sites in western Oregon. In 2011, the program will continue to provide garbage disposal, service sanitation facilities, safe drinking water, as well as repair and maintain facilities, and mitigate hazards. The BLM has 11 recreation sites in western Oregon participating in the Recreation Fee program. It is estimated that \$400,000 from fee collections will be returned to these sites in 2011 to address critical maintenance needs.
- **Transportation** - The western Oregon transportation system consists of 14,200 miles of roads (4,000 miles of timber hauling roads involve reciprocal maintenance agreements with private parties including 131 miles designated as Back Country Byways), 324 miles of trails, and two airstrips, along with related structures, including 353 bridges, 488 major culverts, 2 dams, and multiple retaining walls and subsurface drainage systems.
- Maintenance work is completed on high-priority roads, trails, and bridges that are essential to ensure an acceptable level of public safety, management access for fire protection and the ability to carry out management objectives. Most system roads, trails, and airstrips used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or “fee roads,” are maintained using road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance.

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management
Subactivity: Operations

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Operations (\$000)	2,103	2,129	-18	0	2,111	-18
FTE	21	21	0	0	21	0
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Road Maintenance (9110)	3,071	2,241			2,241	0
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management Operations program is \$2,111,000 and 21 FTE, with no program change from the 2010 Enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program provides for the maintenance of 129 recreational facilities within the O&C lands of western Oregon. Operational activities include functional utilities (electricity, water and sewer), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, grounds upkeep, and waste management, including personnel to perform these activities. Fully operational, clean, and pleasant appearance of recreational facilities is important to the public.

Developed recreation sites utilize hosts and volunteers to assist maintenance personnel in fee collection, security, maintaining restrooms, trails, and campgrounds during high seasonal use periods (May – September). Recreational areas including dispersed ones that are open year-round are maintained to a lesser degree during low use periods due to weather conditions such as seasonal rain, wind, or snow. Eleven of the 129 recreation sites participate in the Recreation Fee program.

Program Process Improvements

Annual reviews are performed between maintenance organizations and each district to assure the maintenance work performed meets or exceeds district expectations and is within established budgets. The ORWA maintenance database provides reports to track annual maintenance costs on an ongoing basis and can be compared against a monthly report prepared by the ORWA state office budget analyst. The database is reviewed annually and modified as needed to provide appropriate tracking of costs and accomplishments.

Other Funding Sources

Most system roads, trails, and airstrips used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or “fee roads,” are maintained using road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

The Operations program will be performing the following:

- Operational maintenance on approximately 299 recreational and other administrative buildings in five O&C Districts.
- Conduct 35 miles of annual trail maintenance within five O&C Districts.
- Operational maintenance of 153 recreation site non-building assets that are components of grounds upkeep for landscaping, camping and picnic sites, shelters, interpretive displays, wells, and waste stations.

O&C OPERATIONS Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
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	Establish Baseline	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	91% 2,607/2,875	0%	91% 2,607/2,875
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,806	\$20,468	\$27,893	\$28,574	+\$681	\$28,574
Actual/Projected Cost per Square Foot (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comments:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were 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:	O&C Operations provides 5% of the funding for this measure. The funding contribution is 66% of the O&C Operations appropriation.								
Percent of recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	0%	88% 2,409/2,730
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,336	\$20,273	\$18,273	\$19,155	+\$882	\$19,155
Actual/Projected Cost per Asset (in dollars)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comments:	In 2009, the facilities maintenance measures were 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:	O&C Operations provides 3% of the funding for this measure. The funding contribution is 30% of the O&C Operations appropriation.								
Recreation Site Building Annual Maintenance (number of buildings.)	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	117	113	14	14	0	105
Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (number of sites).	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	162	144	81	81	0	146

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management
Subactivity: Annual Maintenance

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Annual Maintenance (\$000)	7,908	8,031	-83	0	7,948	-83
FTE	55	55	0	0	55	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management Annual Maintenance program is \$7,948,000 and 55 FTE, with no program change from the 2010 Enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

Annual maintenance activities help maintain the BLM's investment in the transportation network, assure the roads function as designed, preserve public safety, and minimize environmental impacts especially relating to water quality and soil erosion. BLM manages approximately 14,200 miles of BLM road in western Oregon; 2,100 miles are maintained on an annual cycle; 4,800 miles are inspected on an annual basis and maintained as necessary; 6,100 miles are maintained on a three year cycle; and 1,200 miles are closed and require no periodic maintenance. Annual maintenance activities focus on facilities, access roads, and bridges that receive the greatest public and commercial use; roads needed for administrative purposes; roads having the potential to cause environmental damage due to excess sedimentation; and roads with changing use patterns. Sharing of equipment and resources between the Districts has produced program efficiencies for accomplishing maintenance targets.

Western Oregon's annual maintenance program's first priority is to perform maintenance on major access roads, roads with active Federal, State or private timber haul, and access to developed recreation sites and other administrative complexes.

Critical Factors

The following factors can impact program performance:

- Heavy rains during the winter season can cause maintenance priorities to change, sometimes requiring a change from the original planned program of work.
- Performance trends show that public use of recreational facilities is increasing while the need to maintain roads for active hauling on existing roads is increasing due to the drop in receipts deposited into the BLM's permanent operating fund for road maintenance. Maintenance fees from BLM timber sales derive from a cost per thousand board foot basis. In the last two decades, the annual volume of timber sold in western Oregon has gone from approximately 1.2 billion board feet to approximately 230 million board feet.

Means and Strategies

The OR/WA Maintenance Organization (MO) has combined all maintenance functions for roads, recreation, and facilities into one centralized organization. Maintenance priorities are established at the district and field office level annually using a Maintenance Operation Plan (MOP). This prioritization is based on a ranking of the projects, those roads that are key to the transportation network and have the highest impact on the health and safety of the travelling public generally receive the highest ranking each fiscal year. The MO then schedules their work based on the workforce and equipment needed to perform the prioritized tasks. Emergency repair work that is identified by the district is completed as high priority work as soon as the MO is notified. The centralized organization encourages sharing of equipment and personnel between districts to accomplish high priority work where additional workforce or equipment are needed. Partnerships consisting of maintenance agreements with counties or other local organizations are utilized as needed.

Other Funding Sources

Most system roads, trails, and airstrips used by the public are maintained using appropriated funds. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using road maintenance fees that are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund for road maintenance. Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by the O&C Recreation management program.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- Complete routine annual maintenance of 156 buildings at recreation sites.
- Complete annual maintenance on 87 bridges.
- Complete routine annual maintenance of 165 buildings at BLM administrative sites.
- Perform quality road maintenance on 2,400 miles of roads.
- Complete routine annual maintenance on 44 other non-building assets.

O&C ANNUAL MAINTENANCE Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of recreation sites maintained in adequate condition, determined by FCI<0.15. (Bur)	New in 2009	New in 2009	New in 2009	Establish Baseline	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	88% 2,409/2,730	0%	88% 2,409/2,730
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$18,336	\$20,273	\$18,273	\$19,155	+\$882	\$19,155
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Asset (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Comments:	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:	O&C Annual Maintenance provides 12% of the funding for this measure. The funding contribution is 35% of the O&C Operations appropriation.								
Maintenance: Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (Bur)	new measure	29,500	35,144	35,000	36,123	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$28,215	\$27,741	\$28,102	\$20,081	\$28,708	+\$29,210	+\$502	+\$29,210
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$956	\$789	\$803	\$556	\$820	\$834	+\$17	\$834
Comments:	O&C Annual Maintenance provides 20% of the funding for this measure. The funding contribution is 72% of the O&C Annual Maintenance appropriation.								
Recreation Site Building Annual Maintenance (number of buildings)	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	156	114	49	156	+107	140
Bridge Annual Maintenance (number of sites).	139	116	97	87	87	88	87	-1	78
Administrative Site Building Annual Maintenance (number of buildings).	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	180	171	140	165	+25	162
Road Annual Maintenance (lane miles).	2,338	2,575	2,508	1,960	2,395	1,412	2,400	+988	1,850
Administrative Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance (number of sites).	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	49	44	30	44	+14	44

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management
Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Deferred Maintenance (\$000)	1,042	1,042	-1	0	1,041	-1
FTE	4	4	0	0	4	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Management Deferred Maintenance program is \$1,041,000 and 4 FTE, with no program changes from the 2010 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The program prioritizes and directs funding maintenance not addressed by annual efforts. The Five-Year Capital Improvement and Deferred Maintenance Plan directs funding first to the work deemed as a critical health and safety issue and then to resource protection maintenance projects. Maintenance that is solely mission-related is a lower priority. In order to allocate funding equitably, the process is supported using an Asset Priority Index in conjunction with the FCI in addition to procedures focusing on life-cycle operation and maintenance costs.

The program supports the transportation network and recreation sites throughout Western Oregon. The road system is critical not only for forest management access, but for current biomass operations and potential coal-bed methane development currently being explored. Dispersed recreation not only requires a maintained transportation system, but the water and wastewater system improvements also funded by this program are necessary to provide and protect safe public water supplies and protect public health at Bureau recreation and administrative sites. Deferred maintenance funding is also used to repair roadway creek crossings that benefit anadromous fisheries and to maintain facilities that protect critical natural or cultural resource sites.

Critical Factors

Heavy Coastal and Cascade mountain winter rains can impact performance by suddenly shifting maintenance priorities from original targets.

Means and Strategies

Projects are identified through condition assessments and the use of facility cost indexing (FCI). The program systematically funds the highest priority needs identified by the field offices based on the ranking criteria of the Bureau's Five-Year Capital Improvement and Deferred Maintenance Plan, and the judgment of the BLM Engineering Advisory Team.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the BLM plans to address the highest priority deferred maintenance sites, facilities, and transportation systems in western Oregon. Key intermediate outcome measures of performance include:

- Increasing the percentage of BLM organizational facility units rated in good safety, health, and environmental condition. (Bureau Measure)
- Increasing the number of sites, buildings and assets maintained in adequate condition. (Bureau Measure)
- Tye Access Road and Chip Seal in Roseburg District (Phase One - \$200,000)
- Paved Road Surface Repair – Smith River Drainage in Coos Bay District (\$360,000)
- Horning Seed Orchard Roof Replacement in the Salem District (\$20,000)
- Congdon/Ferguson Road Renovation Phase 1 in the Eugene District (\$460,000)



Bridge approach work is a typical ongoing maintenance need for Western Oregon roadways. Ditch clearing needs and culvert replacements are also in constant demand.

O&C DEFERRED MAINTENANCE Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Maintenance: Number of lane miles of roads maintained in adequate condition. (Bur)	new measure	29,500	35,144	35,000	36,123	35,000	35,000	0	35,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$0	\$28,215	\$27,741	\$28,102	\$20,081	\$28,708	+\$29,210	+\$502	+\$29,210
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Mile (in dollars)</i>	\$0	\$956	\$789	\$803	\$556	\$820	\$834	+\$17	\$834
Contributing Programs:	O&C Deferred Maintenance provides 3% of the funding for this measure. The funding contribution was approximately 40% of the O&C Deferred Maintenance appropriation in 2010.								
Road Deferred Maintenance and Construction. (number of projects).	Measure change in 2009	Measure change in 2009	0	3	20	2	3	+1	3
Targets for deferred maintenance projects are based on actual projects planned which will vary between years. Deferred Maintenance projects are multi-year with results counted the final year of the project.									

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity		2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forest Management	\$	31,079	31,584	-289	-2,000	29,295	-2,289
	FTE	221	221	0	-10	211	-10
Reforestation & Forest Development	\$	23,859	24,155	-180	0	23,975	-180
	FTE	122	122	0	0	122	0
Other Forest Resources	\$	36,997	37,544	-336	-3,000	34,208	-3,336
	FTE	245	245	0	-15	230	-15
Resource Management Planning	\$	3,676	3,769	-31	0	3,738	-31
	FTE	25	25	0	0	25	0
Total Activity	\$	95,611	97,052	-836	-5,000	91,216	-5,836
	FTE	613	613	0	-25	588	-25

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Western Oregon Resources Management program provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and intermingled Public Domain lands. This program is focused on providing a sustainable supply of timber products; restoring and maintaining the ecological health of forested watersheds and aquatic resources; and to provide a well-distributed system of large blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat for the benefit of Bureau sensitive and Federally listed species that depend on an older forest conditions.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management Subactivity: Forest Management

	2009 Actual*	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Forest Management (\$000)	31,079	31,584	-289	-2,000	29,295	-2,289
FTE	221	221	0	-10	211	-10
Other Major Resources:						
POF: Timber Pipeline Restoration (58xx)	9,824	12,120			12,120	0
POF: Forest Ecosystem Health & Recy (5900)	2,182	2,182			2,182	0
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Forest Management

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-2,000	-10
TOTAL, Program Changes	-2,000	-10

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for Western Oregon Forest Management program is \$29,295,000 and 211 FTE, with a \$2,000,000 program reduction from the 2010 level.

Program Decrease (-\$2,000,000 / -10 FTE): The 2011 budget request includes a program reduction of \$2,000,000 in lower priority Western Oregon Forest Management program activities. The BLM will focus on the highest priority work and implement program efficiencies where possible.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out- years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Number of <u>DOI</u> upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	950,157	780,000	700,000	-80,000	700,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$110,424	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$144,808	\$122,316	\$134,563	+\$12,247	\$134,563
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$152	\$91	\$96	+\$5	\$96
Comments	In 2011, this measure includes a decrease of \$2,000,000 in this subactivity, as well as a \$5,000,000 reduction in spending from the Timber Sale Pipeline and Restoration Funds and a \$3,000,000 reduction in the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management. Completion of the western Oregon RMPs established the ASQ at 502 million board feet which is reflected in the targets for 2009 and 2010. On July 16, 2009, the RMP Records of Decision were withdrawn which reverted the management of western Oregon BLM back to the 1995 RMPs with an ASQ of 203 million board feet, which is now reflected in the 2011 target.							
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C/MMBF) [SP]	255	292	287	270	260	215	-45	215
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,438	\$1,924	\$1,961	\$1,773	\$1,986	\$2,027	+41	\$2,027
Actual/Projected Cost Per...	\$5,639	\$6,588	\$6,834	\$6,570	\$6,920	\$7,344	+424	\$7,344
Comments	See comments above							
<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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.</p>								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

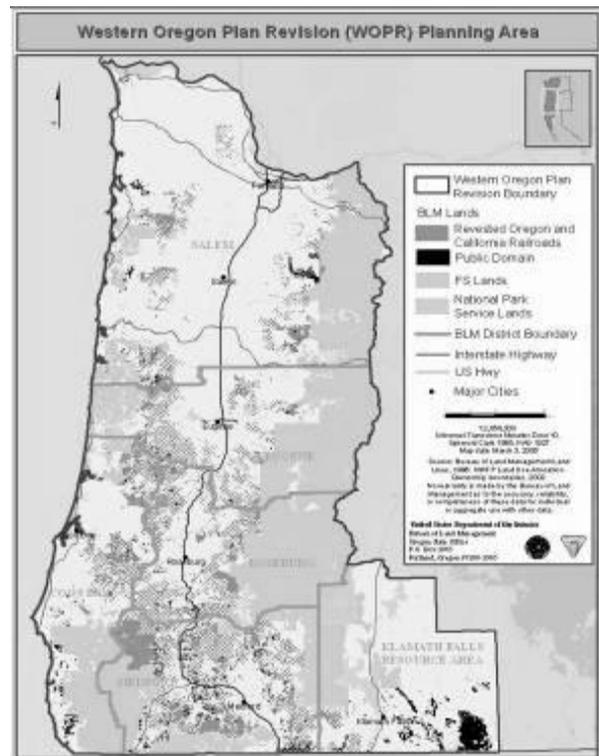
The Western Oregon Forest Management program includes all costs associated with management, maintenance, and enhancement of forests and woodlands on the Public Lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain in western Oregon, except for activities directly related to reforestation and forest development. The Western Oregon Forest Management program includes:

- Forest landscape planning;
- Forest inventory,
- Trespass prevention and investigation,
- Maintenance of existing right-of-way agreements,
- Restoration of late-successional and old-growth forest structure,
- The sale of timber and other forest and vegetative products including such products as fuel wood and biomass, ornamentals, medicinal plants, and edibles such as fruits and fungi.

In addition to appropriated funding, two permanent operating funds, the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, provide additional support for the program as specified in the authorizing legislation.

The O&C Forest Management program is discussed in this chapter, reforestation and forest development are discussed in a subsequent section, and the two permanent operating funds are discussed in the Collections and Permanent Operating Funds Section of the Budget Justification.

The Western Oregon Forest Management program also pursues other activities, such as implementation of stewardship contracts where appropriate, forest products sales and the offering of fuelwood and biomass. In addition, BLM continues to manage its long-standing reciprocal right-of-way agreement program in western Oregon, providing access to the geographically intermingled owners of private timberland while securing access for BLM management and the public to the O&C lands.



Long-Term Vision

- In 2010, the Western Oregon Forest Management program plans to focus on the implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan with a timber sale targets of 170 MMBF from lands designated for timber management and an additional 60 million board foot annual harvest from the reserves.
- The BLM's lands and realty program will remain a priority in western Oregon, including administration of logging road right-of-way permits and reciprocal right-of-way agreements, communication site management, land sales and exchanges, realty compliance inspection, and trespass abatement.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, due to the decreases in O&C Forest Management and Other Resources Management (\$5 million combined) and a projected \$5 million decrease in the allocation from the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration fund, the FY 2011 sale target will be reduced by 45 MMBF from the planned 2010 AWP target.

- Offer 185 MMBF of timber for sale.
- Inventory 18,155 acres of forest and woodland vegetation.
- Improve forest health on approximately 2000 acres with restoration sales; a decrease of over 1,600 acres from the 2010 planned accomplishment level.
- Harvest 170 MMBF of volume under contract from the current and previous years (normal 3-year contracts).

Program performance in 2011 could be affected as a result of a recent decision in the District Court of Western Washington. On December 17, 2009, an adverse ruling was issued in the lawsuit *Conservation Northwest et al. v. Mark E. Rey et al.* regarding the 2007 Record of Decision to eliminate the Survey and Manage standards and guidelines requirements within the area managed under the NWFP. The BLM is evaluating the impacts of this ruling.

O&C FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	950,157	850,000	700,000	-150,000	700,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$144,808	\$122,316	\$134,563	+\$12,247	\$134,563
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$129	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$152	\$91	\$96	+\$5	\$96
Comments:	The Climate Change Adaptation work will result in the development of 8 adaptive strategies, and 26,300 acres of shrub/grass treatments. In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Climate Change Adaptation, which resulted in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also included an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth in Natural Resources, which resulted 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:	O&C Forest Management provides 3% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 12% of the O&C Forest Management appropriation.								
Percent of allowable sale quantity timber offered for sale consistent with applicable resource management plans. (O&C) [SP]	80% 162/ 203	68% 139/ 203	86% 174/ 203	84% 170/ 203	31% 155/ 502	84% 170/ 203	70% 142/ 203	-14%	80% 162/ 203
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$28,180	\$31,910	\$38,405	\$36,440	\$51,907	\$37,037	\$37,634	+\$597	\$37,634
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)</i>	\$173,949	\$229,567	\$220,716	\$214,352	\$334,887	\$217,867	221,376	+\$3,509	221,376
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes a decrease of \$2,000,000 as well as a \$5,000,000 reduction in spending from the Timber Sale Pipeline and Restoration Funds and a \$3,000,000 reduction in the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management. Completion of the western Oregon RMPs established the ASQ at 502 million board feet which is reflected in the targets for 2009 and 2010. On July 16, 2009, the RMP Records of Decision were withdrawn which reverted the management of Western Oregon BLM back to the 1995 RMPs with ASQ at 203 million board feet which is now reflected in the 2011 target. Increased litigation and the loss of several critical biological opinions and the Survey and Manage lawsuit also contribute to a loss in ability to meet this performance measure.								
Contributing Programs:	O&C Forest Management provides 48% of the funding for this measure. The Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management, the O&C Reforestation and Forest Development, and the Timber Sale Pipeline and Restoration Funds also provide support for this program.								
Volume of wood products offered consistent with applicable management plans (Public Domain & O&C/MMBF) [SP]	243	255	292	287	270	260	215	-45	215
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$1,423	\$1,438	\$1,924	\$1,961	\$1,773	\$1,986	\$2,027	+41	\$2,027

O&C FOREST MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per MMBF (in dollars)</i>	\$5,856	\$5,639	\$6,588	\$6,834	\$6,570	\$6,920	\$7,344	+424	\$7,344
Comments:	In 2011, cord wood will be computed in tons which contributes to biomass and will no longer be included in total board foot volume (MMBF). The result is a decrease in the overall board foot volume target and an increase in the biomass target, i.e., the public domain board foot volume is reduced by 10MMBF for total of 30MMBF. 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:	In 2011, the Public Domain portion of the target is 30 MMBF, the O&C portion is 185 (142 ASQ, 43 Non- ASQ) for a total Bureau-wide of 215 MMBF.								
Administrative cost per thousand board feet (MBF) of timber offered for sale [SP]	\$135	\$190	\$181	\$190	\$228	\$190	\$225	+\$35	\$220
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:	The Bureau's Public Domain Forestry and O&C Forest Management programs contribute to this performance measure.								
Inventory Forest/Woodland Vegetation (acres)**.	157,290	44,806	344,732	402,760	315,775	18,155	18,000	-155	100,000
Manage Forest and Woodland Commercial Sales (acres).	5,267	3,882	4,121	3,567	4,278	4,174	2,500	-1,674	3,000
Restore Forest and Woodlands through sales (acres).	7,028	5,001	7,633	4,510	8,329	5,016	2,000	-3,016	3,000
Comments: Starting with the 2011 Justification, the performance targets and accomplishments expressed in acres are combined for all sources of funding on the O&C lands.									
**O&C timber inventory has two components: (1) Routine stand exams for timber sale planning that runs about 5,000 acres per year; and (2) Current Vegetation Survey (CVS) plot re-measurement (extensive forest inventory) that occurs every three years with accomplishments lapsing over into the next FY. For this reason, the acreage target for inventory acres fluctuates from year to year.									

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Reforestation & Forest Development (\$000)	23,859	24,155	-180	0	23,975	-180
FTE	122	122	0	0	122	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development program is \$23,975,000 and 122 FTE, with no program change from the 2010 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Western Oregon Reforestation & Forest Development program includes all costs associated with reforestation and forest development on the Public Lands (O&C, CBWR, and PD) in Western Oregon. This includes reforestation related tasks as well as those associated with intensive management of pre-commercial stands. This program sustains forest management and forest restoration through silvicultural treatments to achieve healthy and productive watersheds.

Program Components

The focus areas for the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development program, include;

- Forest regeneration and restoration activities on commercial and non-commercial forest lands that result in the establishment of young stands including habitat restoration activities in riparian and other reserve areas;
- Intermediate stand management activities that promote forest growth, health, value enhancement, risk reduction and structure development to provide for future timber harvest and habitat requirements;

- Forest monitoring and adaptive management assessments that document the success of active management in achieving stand objectives while providing for the sustainable harvest of timber;
- Support for non-native and noxious weed management and other programs including timber harvest, biomass recovery, and fuels management;
- Forest inventory, data acquisition, and coordination with other programs to create an integrated data retrieval system;
- Cooperative science support in conjunction with other resource management organizations and universities to support research on developing technologies and management activities; and,
- Coordination of technology transfer and training programs that provide direct support for the Silviculture program.

In addition to appropriated funding the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, a permanent operating funds, provides additional support for the program as specified in the authorizing legislation.

Long Term Vision

In 2010 and 2011, the Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development program will continue to emphasize implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan timber sale targets and the associated reforestation and other forest development activities that support a sustained harvest of commercial products and the restoration of forest habitats for terrestrial and aquatic species.

Climate Change

The Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development program are addressing the effects of Climate Change Adaptation Initiative through change management planning and carbon sequestration. The Oregon/Washington BLM participates with the Task Force on Adapting Forests to Climate Change, a cooperative project that addresses how forest managers will modify seed zones in response to future climate conditions. The management of O&C lands naturally involves the sequestration of carbon as part of forest stand growth. The Reforestation and Forest Development program increases forest growth through intensive management of forest stands, thereby creating a corresponding increase in carbon sequestration on western Oregon O&C timberlands.

Means and Strategies

The BLM continues to adopt and develop techniques and processes that will help manage the forest resource. The Western Oregon Reforestation and Forest Development program uses active management strategies to produce healthy and productive forests capable of meeting long-term timber and habitat goals while preserving future management options.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- 18,000 acres of matrix forest treatments to assure adequate growth
- 8,000 acres of forest reserve treatments to assure growth and habitat development
- 50,000 acres of treatment monitoring completed
- 25,000 acres of inventory for the presence of invasive and/or noxious weeds
- 135,000 acres of continuous forest inventory completed
- 5,000 acres of noxious / invasive weed treatments
- 10,000 tons of biomass offered for sale

O & C REFORESTATION AND FOREST DEVELOPMENT Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of <u>DOI upland</u> acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP/PART)	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	950,157	850,000	700,000	-150,000	700,000
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$144,808	\$122,316	\$134,563	+\$12,247	\$134,563
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)</i>	\$129	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$152	\$91	\$96	+\$5	\$96
Comments:	The Climate Change Adaptation work will result in the development of 8 adaptive strategies, and 26,300 acres of shrub/grass treatments. In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Climate Change Adaptation, which resulted in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also included an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which resulted 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:	O&C Reforestation provides 5% of the results for this measure. The funding contribution is approximately 28% of the O&C Reforestation appropriation.								
Percent of forestry improvements (acres) completed as planned. [SP]	112% 32,510/ 28,919	112% 29,846/ 26,700	82% 22,629/ 27,564	85% 21,845/ 25,700	85% 21,929/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	85% 21,845/ 25,700	0%	85% 21,845/ 25,700
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$13,173	\$13,224	\$12,874,167	\$13,263	\$14,975	\$13,457	\$13,591	+\$134	\$13,591
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per acre (in dollars)</i>	\$405	\$443	\$569	\$607	\$683	\$616	\$622	+\$6	\$622
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. The O&C Reforestation program provided 20,629 acres of forestry improvements in 2008.								
Contributing Programs:	Public Domain Forestry, 10%, O&C Forestry Management and the fuels programs, 90%. The funding contribution is approximately 50% of the O&C Reforestation appropriation.								
Apply Commercial Forest and Woodland Management Treatments (acres)***	22,400	21,501	15,426	13,057	14,898	13,984	18,000	+4,016	21,000
Forest and Woodland Restoration Treatments (acres) **	6,993	9,700	8,403	7,527	8,176	5,516	8,000	+2,484	9,000

O & C REFORESTATION AND FOREST DEVELOPMENT Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Evaluate Forest/Woodland Treatments (acres)**	60,052	67,063	54,352	49,728	54,855	29,811	50,000	+20,189	50,000
Inventory for Presence of Invasive and/or Noxious Weeds (acres)***	38,593	28,233	21,158	10,672	23,537	26,325	25,000	-1,325	25,000
Inventory Forest/Woodland Vegetation (acres)*	79,119	38,513	111,571	113,588	90,507	12,711	135,000	+122,289	115,000
Apply Weed Treatments (acres)***	3,097	3,202	3,673	3,697	4,999	4,947	5,000	+53	5,000
<p>Note: Not all measures have the same cost/acre and individual treatment costs may vary widely on an a per acre basis. As such, performance from year to year may be based on a mix of various types of projects with different cost/acre between treatments, different costs related to access to treatment sites, and seasonal timing limits.</p> <p>* Restoration work in the areas burned in 2002 and 2003 in southwest Oregon will continue to be deferred and add to the backlog of untreated stands. This backlog is approaching 60,000 acres. A portion of this backlog will be reduced through the economic stimulus funding.</p> <p>** Forest development shares funding responsibility for the weed management program with other subactivities. The increase in acres is due to more inventory for Sudden Oak Death.</p>									

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Other Forest Resources (\$000)	36,997	37,544	-336	-3,000	34,208	-3,336
FTE	245	245	0	-15	230	-15
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

Summary of 2011 Program Changes for Other Forest Resources

Request Component	(\$000)	FTE
Program Changes:		
• Reduce Base Funding	-3,000	-15
TOTAL, Program Changes	-3,000	-15

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management program is \$34,208,000 and 230 FTE, a programmatic reduction of \$3,000,000 and -15 FTE from 2010.

Program Decrease (-\$3,000,000 / -15 FTE): The 2011 budget request includes a program reduction of \$3,000,000 in lower priority activities BLM will continue to focus on the highest priority work and implement program efficiencies where possible.

Program Performance Change

	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Base Budget (2010 Plan + Fixed Costs)	2011 Plan	Program Change Accruing in 2011	Program Change Accruing in Out-years
					A	B=A+C	C	D
Issue and Manage Recreation Use Permits (number).	33,872	25,241	26,245	50,222	49,808	24,300	-25,508	24,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,757	\$2,441	\$2,484	\$2,043	\$2,485	\$2,492	+\$7	\$2,492
Actual/Projected Cost Per...	\$8,829	\$11,623	\$11,292	\$9,288	\$10,806	\$10,383	-\$423	\$9,968
Comments	A \$3 million reduction in the Other Forest Resources Management programs will reduce work on lower priority activities, such as a reduction of biological support to the timber sale program and a reduction in services to the public in the O&C grazing and recreation program subactivities, as well as reduced monitoring, program support, environmental assessment and clearances, and other project activities in the soil, air and water and wildlife programs.							
Evaluate Recreation Areas (acres).	33,872	25,241	26,245	50,222	49,808	24,300	-25,508	24,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$1,757	\$2,441	\$2,484	\$2,043	\$2,485	\$2,492	+\$7	\$2,492
Actual/Projected Cost Per...	14,260	24,472	14,260	14,372	15,092	12,600	-2,492	14,000
Comments	See comments above							
<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 2011 at the 2010 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 2011 addresses lagging performance — those changes occurring as a result of the program change (not total budget) requested in 2011. It does <u>not</u> include the impact of receiving the program change again in a subsequent out-year.</p>								

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

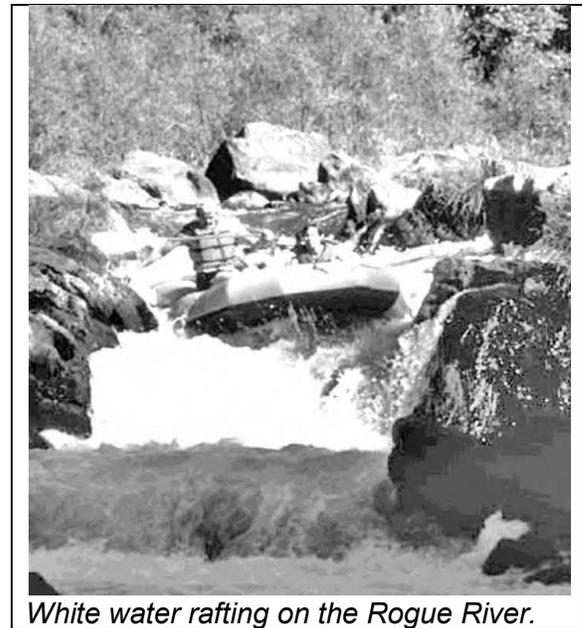
Program Components

The Western Oregon Resources Management, Other Forest Resource Management subactivity includes funding for four programs in Western Oregon that are critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon. They are Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

BLM helps address the public demand for recreation in general, and fish and wildlife-related recreational opportunities in particular. BLM also provides some support services necessary for fish and wildlife environmental clearances related to the management of the BLM forestlands in western Oregon. This program supports species and habitat management and associated data collection as well as the timber sale program in the form of surveys, clearances, interdisciplinary team participation, and environmental assessment preparation. In turn the Forest Management program supports habitat management within the reserve land use allocations to the long-term benefit of fish wildlife species.

Means and Strategies

The Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management program uses cooperative conservation principles by engaging commodity users, private groups, local communities, government agencies, and other stakeholders in conservation. For example, the BLM works with the U.S. Forest Service to implement an interagency Special Status Species Program and for Clean Water Act compliance activities that extend across differing administrative boundaries. Applying the concept of "Service First" and sharing skills accommodates an interagency approach toward resource conservation. The BLM also partners with The Nature Conservancy and Nature Serve, to share data and planning strategies that extend across private, state, and federal jurisdictions.



White water rafting on the Rogue River.

- Partnering improves administrative efficiencies, and decreases the cost of program administration. In the Soil, Water, and Air program, key partnerships with the U.S. Forest Service, the Environmental Protection Agency and the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality have contributed toward administrative streamlining, water quality modeling data collection evaluation, and review and water quality standards development, all of which contribute to BLM's role as a Designated Management Agency under the *Clean Water Act*.
- Management of invasive species benefits through the coordination with other landowners and land management agencies to control the spread of noxious weeds in high-priority habitats that include sensitive species. Eradication efforts focus on rapid

detection and an early response and prevention including seeking approval for the use of additional and more effective herbicides.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Rangeland Management - The Rangeland program consists of 95 grazing allotments (52 active and 43 vacant) covering about 352,000 acres of the Medford District, and 11 allotments covering about 14,400 acres in the Klamath Resource Area, Lakeview District. Nine allotments in the Medford District that provide 2,714 Animal Unit Months of forage are partially or completely within the Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM).

In 2011, the Medford District in Western Oregon proposes to;

- Issue 8 grazing allotment permits/leases, a decrease of 2 permits/leases;
- Maintain 50 grazing use authorizations, a decrease of 12 use authorizations;
- 3 shrub, grassland, woodland and forest projects related to range management;
- monitor 5 grazing allotments, a decrease of 3 allotments, and;
- inspect 20 grazing allotments for compliance, a decrease of 13 allotments.

O&C RANGE MANAGEMENT Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of grazing permits and leases processed as planned consistent with applicable resource management plans. [SP]	103% 2,565/ 2,479	79% 2058/ 2,600	84% 2177/ 2,600	35% 2,015/ 5,835	44% 2,554/ 5,835	43% 2,206/ 5,106	47% 2,506/ 5,383	+4% '+300/ '+ 277	56% 2,506/ 4,466
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$21,027	\$23,792	\$28,234	\$26,117	\$28,606	\$26,691	\$30,004	+\$3,313	\$30,004
Actual/Projected Cost per permit or lease (in dollars)	\$8,198	\$11,560	\$12,969	\$12,961	\$11,200	\$12,099	\$11,972	-\$127	\$11,972
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$3,000,000 which will result in 300 additional grazing permits issued. The denominator in 2009 includes a "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.								
Issue Grazing Allotment Permits/Leases (number).	25	2	12	22	8	6	8	-2	18
Issue Grazing Use Authorizations (number).	67	67	65	67	57	62	50	-12	67
Maintain Shrub, Grassland, Woodland, Forest Projects (number).	21	29	26	20	0	0	3	-3	20
Monitor Grazing Allotments (number).	6	11	14	4	6	2	5	-3	10
Inspect Grazing Allotments for Compliance (number).	23	23	22	7	16	7	20	-13	22

Recreation Management – An overall Oregon/Washington recreation strategy will be developed through coordination between BLM managers and planners, partners and cooperators. This will identify Oregon’s special niche for a wide array of recreation programs and move districts toward benefits-based management.

Developed sites planning, monitoring and deferred maintenance issues will continue as high priorities. Interpretation and tourism incentives will develop in consultation with cooperating partners to benefit local and non-resident recreationists. Rivers and trails will be managed to protect the natural resources, minimize user conflicts, promote a quality recreational experience in a preferred setting, and to promote the public safety.

Permits will be issued at campgrounds, day-use areas, and for special events across the districts O&C wide, meeting the public user demand within the state. Tens of thousands of volunteer project hours will be managed along with long-term recreation partnerships between BLM and user constituencies. Use monitoring and impacts to key resources of these recreation programs will be documented and brought to the appropriate management attention. Inventory, monitoring, and evaluation of recreation resources and areas will be maintained at current-year levels.

In 2011, the O&C Recreation Management program proposes to;

- Inventory Recreation Resources (16,200 acres) Assess Linear Recreation Resources (180 miles).
- Prepare Recreation Activity Plans (1 number).
- Process Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits (144 number).
- Issue and Manage Recreation Use Permits (24,300 number)
- Evaluate Recreation Areas (12,600 acres) Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (70 acres).

O&C RECREATION MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
*Percent of visitors satisfied with the quality of their experience (SP/PART)	97% 97/ 100	93% 93/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	94% 94/ 100	92% 92/ 100	92% 92/ 100	0%	93% 93/ 100
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$20,764	\$18,774	\$21,915	\$22,391	\$22,269	\$22,300	\$25,926	+\$3,626	\$25,926
Actual/Projected Cost per Percent of Visitors Satisfied (in dollars)	\$214,059	\$201,874	\$238,208	\$243,385	\$236,909	\$242,391	\$278,774	+\$36,383	\$278,774
Comments:	Inventory and evaluation of objectives provides valuable information on the availability and condition of resources that contribute to visitor satisfaction. Customer surveys have a variance of +/- 6%. BLM hosted over 57 million visitors in 2009, and 1% equals 570,000 visitors.								
*Percent of recreation units with current management plan (SP)	new measure	55% 199/ 362	58% 210/362	61% 220/ 362	61% 220/ 362	64% 230/ 362	66% 240/ 362	+2%	69% 250/ 362
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$0	\$1,757	\$2,441	\$2,484	\$2,043	\$2,485	\$2,492	+\$7	\$2,492
Actual/Projected Cost per Unit (in dollars)	\$0	\$8,829	\$11,623	\$11,292	\$9,288	\$10,806	\$10,383	-\$423	\$9,968
**Inventory Recreation Resources (acres).	6,080	17,107	49,117	18,832	18,832	3,232	16,200	+12,968	18,000
**Assess Linear Recreation Resources (miles).	632	196	202	190	205	379	180	-199	188
**Assess Nationally Designated Rivers and Trails (number).	55	98	55	0	8	0	0	0	0
Prepare Recreation Activity Plans (number).	4	2	1	1	1	4	1	-3	0
Process Commercial and Group Special Recreation Permits (number).	+172	148	161	160	166	166	144	-22	160
Issue and Manage Recreation Use Permits (number).	24,742	33,872	25,241	26,245	50,222	49,808	24,300	-25,508	24,000
Evaluate Recreation Areas (acres).	11,300	14,260	24,472	14,260	14,372	15,092	12,600	-2,492	14,000
Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres).	5947	81	5,881	81	81	0	70	+70	78
*The Strategic Plan Performance Measures shown in this table represent national totals which include O&C 6332, and Recreation 1220 values									
**Results for O&C Recreation Management are based on actual projects planned and will vary between years.									

Soil, Water, and Air Management - The Soil, Water, and Air program is focused on priority sub-basins and waters included on the State of Oregon's 303(d) list of waters not meeting designated use standards. Program objectives emphasize the potential to restore water quality, restore listed salmonid fisheries, improve aquatic and riparian habitat, and to incorporate stakeholder input and involvement in development of program priorities. The program involves long-term coordination with the fisheries and riparian management programs and includes upland habitat concerns relating to noxious weed and other invasive species management, soil stabilization, upland forest and rangeland health, habitat for sensitive species, and the Bureau's wild and scenic rivers.

Much of the work involves monitoring and restoring watersheds to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and to develop monitoring and restoration activities defined within the context of water quality restoration plans that support total maximum daily load implementation. Additionally, the program supports studies necessary to establish in-stream flows required to support wild and scenic river outstandingly remarkable values; work to obtain or maintain Federal reserve water rights, and inter-agency agreements with the United States Geological Service to develop flow and water quality monitoring data necessary for developing *National Environmental Policy Act* planning documents.

The program supports the *National Energy Policy Act of 2005* through involvement in the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission re-licensing process. In 2011 the Soil, Water, and Air program proposes to

- inventory 245 water resources,
- monitor air resources/climatic conditions at 6 sites, and
- monitor 80 water resources.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management – The Western Oregon Wildlife and Fish Habitat program combines habitat management and habitat restoration actions for fish, wildlife and botany with inventory and monitoring for key species of management concern. Management for and monitoring of, specific habitat conditions to meet the requirements of the NWFP and the Settlement Agreement are critical elements of the program. Incumbent in the program is responsibility under the NWFP, the Federal Endangered Species Act and Bureau policies to inventory, monitor, and manage habitat for 68 federally endangered or threatened species and 632 Bureau sensitive fish, wildlife and plant species.

Specific wildlife emphasis includes a partnership with the United States Forest Service to monitor northern spotted owl populations and increasing old-growth forest characteristics within the Late-Successional Reserve. Fisheries management emphasis is on continued cooperation with the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board, watershed councils and the National Marine Fisheries Service to improve habitat for Pacific salmon species.

In 2011, the Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management program proposes to

- inventory 90 miles of streams and riparian areas,
- inventory 35,000 acres of wildlife and plant habitat,
- implement 18 species recovery and conservation actions,
- monitor 90 acres of lake and wetland habitat,
- monitor 2,340,000 acres of terrestrial habitat, and
- monitor 600 species populations.

O&C SOIL, WATER & AIR MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of surface waters acres managed by DOI that meet State EPA Approved Water Quality Standards. (SP)	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	87% 283,616/ 324,628	0%	87% 283,616/ 324,628
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$4,742	\$5,332	\$4,973	\$5,129	\$4,388	\$5,191	\$5,253	+\$62	\$5,253
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$17	\$19	\$18	\$18	\$15	\$18	\$19	+\$1	\$19
Comments:	State Environmental Protection Agency reports are used to provide results for this measure. The reports are showing no % change.								
Inventory water resources (number).	71	108	382	273	315	324	245	-79	240
Complete watershed assessments (acres).	58,000	17,045	6,461	0	0	0	0	0	0
Process water rights actions (number).	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Monitor air resources/climatic conditions (number).	4	5	7	7	7	2	6	4	5
Monitor water resources (number).	311	151	69	89	91	112	80	-32	70
The BLM shifted the reporting of water resources monitored to reflect USGS maintained stream gages. The Strategic Plan Performance Measures shown in this table represent national totals which include O&C 6333, AML 1010, and Hazardous Materials 1640.									

O&C WILDLIFE HABITAT MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Number of conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA-listed species. (Bur/PART)	New Measure	1,254	1,737	1,750	1,976	1,900	1,920	+20	1,940
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	0	\$43,896	\$12,351	\$12,328	\$7,900	\$12,558	\$12,833	+\$275	\$12,833
Actual/Projected Cost per Conservation Action (in dollars)	\$0	\$32,754	\$7,110	\$7,044	\$3,998	\$6,976	\$7,051	+\$75	\$7,051
Comments:	In 2011, this measure includes an increase of \$150,000 for Threatened and Endangered Species which will result in 20 conservation actions implemented from recovery plans for ESA listed species. Implementing conservation actions from recovery plans is vital to improving conditions for ESA listed species.								
Contributing Programs:	In 2011, O&C Wildlife Management provides 1% of the results for this measure, which is (2011 target) 18 conservation actions implemented. Other contributors are listed in the Goal Performance Table.								
Streams/Riparian Areas Inventory (Miles)	163	183	135	75	170	102	90	-12	65
Inventory Wildlife/Plant Habitat (acres).	94,801	92,299	78,809	40,054	49,997	18,987	35,000	+16,013	3,500
Implement Species Recovery/ Conservation Actions (number).	35	31	32	23	24	2	18	+16	18
Lake and Wetland Habitat Monitored (Acres)	106	100	2	102	102	52	10	-42	80
Monitor Terrestrial Habitat (acres).	2,588,955	2,497,021	2,508,922	2,508,922	194,141	69,008	2,340,000	+2,270,992	200,000
Monitor Species Populations (number).	828	873	787	686	954	517	600	+83	615

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Resource Management Planning (\$000)	3,676	3,769	-31	0	3,738	-31
FTE	25	25	0	0	25	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program is \$3,738,000 and 25 FTE, with no program change from the 2010 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program emphasizes the development, implementation, and maintenance of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for BLM-managed lands in western Oregon.

Program Components

The major components of the program are:

- Assuring compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies, including, but not limited to, the *O&C Act*, the *National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)*, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, the *Endangered Species Act*, and the *Clean Water Act*;
- Completing environmental assessments, categorical exclusions, and determinations of NEPA adequacy as appropriate for project implementation;
- Responding to appeals and lawsuits associated with projects and NEPA documents; and
- Deploying and implementing e-planning.

Support for NEPA Compliance— A major component of the Western Oregon Resource Management Planning program supports implementation of the *National Environmental Policy Act* by providing a network of planning experts who provide oversight, extensive advice, and review of the various NEPA documents. High quality NEPA documentation is a critical step in agency decision making and project implementation. In the implementation of project

environmental assessments, the BLM anticipates some streamlining in project development and implementation.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

- Issue implementation guidance, as needed, at both the regional and district levels.
- Continue the ongoing planning activities and support for implementation of applicable resource management plans.
- Incorporate recommendations of the Western Oregon Task Force, appointed by the Secretary to advise the BLM and US Fish and Wildlife Service directors on future planning efforts for the western Oregon O&C timberlands, into future planning efforts
- As requested by the USFWS, provide data information, technical expertise and analysis support in the development of a revised recovery plan for the northern spotted owl.

O & C RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Percent of Resource Management Plans with Implementation Strategies (Bur)	New in 2008	New in 2008	16% 22/ 136	31% 42/ 136	29% 39/ 136	38% 52/ 136	44% 60/ 136	+6%	52% 68/136
Comment:	O&C Resource Management Planning will provide 30% of the results of this measure in 2011.								
Prepare Draft Land Use Plans (number).	0	6	0	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Prepare Proposed Land Use Plan and Final EIS (number).	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Resolve Land Use Plan Protests and Prepare ROD (number).	0	0	1	6	6	0	0	0	0
Prepare Final Land Use Plan Amendment and ROD (number).	0	6	0	NA*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Complete RMP Implementation Strategies	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	0

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Resource Data System

Subactivity	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operation & Maintenance	\$ 2,152	2,153	-37	0	2,116	-37
FTE	2	2	0	0	2	0

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

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Information Systems Operation & Maint. (\$000)	2,152	2,153	-37	0	2,116	-37
FTE	2	2	0	0	2	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Western Oregon Information Systems Operation and Maintenance program is \$2,116,000 and 2 FTE, with no program change from the 2010 enacted level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

This program provides infrastructure support for information systems in western Oregon. This activity enables resources data to be available to specialists in their day-to-day activities and encourages and supports development of data standards and data stewardship. This program develops and deploys basic, cross-cutting datasets and implements hardware and software infrastructures necessary to deliver information to the user's desktop. Integral to this function is the examination and evaluation of emerging technologies and their role in resource management (such as mobile GIS and internet mapping services). The Information Systems Operations and Maintenance program also continues to improve on responsive service to all BLM's offices in Oregon and Washington. This service includes:

- Management of IT and telecommunications infrastructure (including desktops, laptops, networks, and software applications), and the skills base necessary to support BLM employees. Integration of the IT infrastructure to resource specialists and management of the Web services for the region;
- Providing the public with faster, more affordable and flexible information concerning the management of lands and resources;

- Ensuring that the systems BLM manages are secure, and the information collected and used in the management of lands and resources is reliable through a complete certification and accreditation process approved by the BLM Washington Office and the Department of the Interior.

Critical Factors

Western Oregon BLM benefits from its proactive management of resources, partnering with other agencies and reengineering the IT infrastructure to operate more efficiently. The trend is toward a more centralized managing of IT and GIS resources, while the demand grows for these services. BLM is responding by instituting corporate spatial data standards to ensure integrity of GIS data and facilitate integration with the US Forest Service and other partners. Web-based collaboration and mapping tools will be implemented to enhance access and communication both within the agency and with our partners.

Means and Strategies

In 2011 the IT support functions will continue to be consolidated by centralizing infrastructure to the Oregon State Office. Implementing Web-based collaboration tools will introduce ways to enhance efficiencies in communication. Citrix technology will be used to centralize the GIS infrastructure and facilitate the management of corporate spatial data. Corporate standards for spatial data will continue to be established and implemented reducing redundancy and strengthening the integrity of GIS data. Shared Service First positions and products with the Forest Service reduce costs while facilitating knowledge transfer and standardization of data, products and procedures between the agencies. Efforts will continue to more closely align the GIS functions of both agencies.

Other Funding Sources

Oregon/Washington BLM has several on-going projects with other agencies. The Forest Service is working with BLM to more closely align the agencies' GIS programs. The BLM is also collaborating with the Forest Service and USGS to build a single hydrography data set for common use in the Pacific Northwest. Partnering with the Oregon LiDAR Consortium pools money from state, county and federal agencies to collect state-of-the art remote sensing data.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, this program will continue to support data standardization and consolidation.

Activity: Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System
Subactivity: National Monuments & National Conservation Areas

	2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
			DOI-wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Nat'l Monu & Nat'l Cons Areas (\$000)	820	833	-5	0	828	-5
FTE	5	5	0	0	5	0
Other Major Resources:						
Major Program IT Investments:						

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Western Oregon National Monuments & National Conservation Areas program is \$828,000 and 5 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas are components of the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). Two new subactivities were established in 2009, one each in the MLR and O&C. Funding for this subactivity is defined as the historic annually recurring costs for personnel and operations at each unit.

The two NLCS units funded under this subactivity are the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area located in the central coast near Newport, Oregon.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

Overall the program performance in 2011 will be similar to the 2010 planned performance level.

WESTERN OREGON RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview											
	Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
AL	Public Outreach Through Interpretation & Envir Educ (Programs/Events Delivered)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	104	33	4	50	46	60
BR	Inventory Shrub, Grassland/ PJ Vegetation (acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3,600	0	0	0	0	100
BV	Inventory Streams/Riparian Areas (Miles)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	38	0	0	5	5	5
BZ	Assess Designated Rivers and Trails (miles)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	43	19	19	19	0	19
DA	Prepare and Revise Recreation Activity Plans (Number)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	0	0	1	1	1
DR	Resolve Protest/Prepare Record of Decision (Number Completed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	1	0	0	0	0
EA	Process SRP's for Commercial Users & Groups (number of active permits)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2	2	2	0	4
EB	Issue & Manage Recreation Use Permits (Number Issued)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,500	3,100	2,800	2,900	100	3,000
EE	Issue Grazing Permits/Leases (Number)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	0	1	1	0	0
FO	Process Land Exchanges-Acquisitions(acres acquired in exchanges)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	860	800	1000	200	1000
FU	Manage Fee Collection Program for RUPs & SRPs (Fee Sites Managed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	1	0	1
FV	Administer the Recreation Fee Program (Fee Sites Managed)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	1	1	1	0	1
GY	Trail Condition Assessment (Miles)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	96	96	96	96	96
IB	Recreation Site Building Deferred Maintenance and Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	1	1	1	0	0
ID	Trail Annual Maintenance (miles)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	19	19	19	0	19
IE	Trail Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	49	5	5	6	1	0

WESTERN OREGON RESOURCES MANAGEMENT											
NATIONAL MONUMENT & NATIONAL CONSERVATION AREA MANAGEMENT PERFORMANCE Overview											
	Measure	2005 Actual	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
IN	Administrative Site Building Deferred Maintenance and construction (number of projects)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	8		8		-8	8
IQ	Road Deferred Maintenance and Construction (number of projects)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	51	51	51	51	0	51
IU	Recreation Site Non-Building Annual Maintenance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	50	50	50	50	0	50
JA	Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,000	2	0	250	250	250
JC	Maintain Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects (Number)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	107	0	0	31	31	0
JX	Decommission and Rehabilitate Roads and Trails (miles)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	10	0	5	0	5
JD	Apply Weed Treatments (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	976	1000	1000	0	1000
MA	Monitor Recreation Areas (acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	720	720	720	720	0	720
MD	Monitor Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas (acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	5640	24100	24100	24100	0	24100
MF	Monitor Designated Rivers	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	19	19	19	0	19
MK	Evaluate Weed Treatments (Acres)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	225	250	250	0	0
ML	Monitor Grazing Allotments (Number)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	1	1	1	0	1
MR	Monitor Species Populations (Number)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	27	27	27	0	27
MU	Monitor Water Resources (Number)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	15	15	15	15	0	15
NA	Inspect Allotments for Grazing Authorization Compliance (Number)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	0	0	0	0	0

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Western Oregon Operations	0001	2	3	3
Western Oregon Maintenance	0002	12	13	13
Western Oregon Resource Management	0004	97	96	86
Western Oregon Data Systems Operation & Management	0005	2	3	4
Total new obligations	1000	113	115	106
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	5	5	2
New budget authority (gross)	2200	110	112	106
Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2210	3	0	0
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	118	117	108
Total new obligations	2395	-113	-115	-106
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	5	2	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
Appropriation	4000	110	112	106
Appropriation (total discretionary)	4300	110	112	106
Appropriation - Control Totals	4300-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	4300-20	110	112	106
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text] **OL Rates**	4300-40	110	112	106
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		37	37
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		75	78
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	104	83	78
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	0	0	25
End of PY Balances	4300-63		30	11
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	104	113	114
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		83	86
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	25
End of PY Balances	4300-83		30	11
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		113	121
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	30	36	38
Total new obligations	7310	113	115	106
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-104	-113	-114

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Recoveries of prior year obligations	7345	-3	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	36	38	30
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	8690	104	83	78
Outlays from discretionary balances	8693	0	30	36
Total outlays (gross)	8700	104	113	114
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	110	112	106
Outlays	9000	104	113	114
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	36		
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	47	48	47
Other than full-time permanent	1113	5	5	4
Other personnel compensation	1115	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	1119	54	55	53
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	16	15	15
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	2	1	1
Transportation of things	1220	3	3	3
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1233	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	1251	2	6	5
Other services	1252	19	18	13
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1253	2	3	4
Operation and maintenance of facilities	1254	1	1	1
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1257	2	2	1
Supplies and materials	1260	3	4	4
Equipment	1310	5	4	3
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	2	1	1
Total new obligations	9999	113	115	106
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	110	112	106
Outlays	2004-02	104	113	114
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	703	703	678
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			105573

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APPROPRIATION: RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U. S. C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U. S. C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

APPROPRIATIONS LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

Section 401 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905), provides that 50 percent of all moneys received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315)* and the *Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)* shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315) as, amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d), authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation, and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937), provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al., provide that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act* is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

30 U.S.C. 355, provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947* shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814), provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, provide that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for BLM administrative expenses.

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

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
							DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request			
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Range Improvements	43	10,000	0	0	43	10,000	0	0	0	0	43	10,000	0	0
Public Lands Improvement*	31	7,873	0	0	31	7,873	0	0	0	0	31	7,873	0	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement*	12	1,527	0	0	12	1,527	0	0	0	0	12	1,527	0	0
Administrative Expenses	0	600	0	0	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0

Appropriation: Range Improvements

Subactivity		2009 Actual	2010 Enacted	2011			Change from 2010 (+/-)
				DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	Budget Request	
Public Lands Improvement*	\$	7,873	7,873	0	0	7,873	0
	FTE	31	31	0	0	31	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvement*	\$	1,527	1,527	0	0	1,527	0
	FTE	12	12	0	0	12	0
Administrative Expenses	\$	600	600	0	0	600	0
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Activity	\$	10,000	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
	FTE	43	43	0	0	43	0

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Range Improvement Activity is \$10,000,000 and 43 FTE.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Range Improvements program functions as the primary support program for Rangeland Management and is used to construct on-the-ground projects, such as:

- Vegetation Management treatments;
- Fencing; and
- Wildlife-livestock water developments.

These funds are used to improve land health and resource conditions. Areas identified through land health evaluations, which are currently not achieving one or more of the rangeland health standards due to livestock grazing are prioritized at the district level, by field office for funding. Examples of areas not achieving standards could be riparian areas functioning at risk with a downward trend, areas invaded by noxious weeds, or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion. The range improvement program is also used to modify or reconstruct existing projects that are no longer functioning as intended.

Means and Strategies

- The BLM accepts contributions from permittees and other groups. The amount of funding BLM is able to leverage from partners and stakeholders is a factor used to prioritize projects for funding.
- Other workload priorities such as wildfire, droughts, floods, or litigation can affect the BLM's ability to complete range improvement projects.
- Prioritizing projects is also based on resource issues, such as, the need to protect sensitive species like sage-grouse habitat, reducing the risk of catastrophic wildfire through the management of fuel loads, or coordinating with post fire rehabilitation efforts to help manage the spread of invasive or noxious weeds.

Funding for the Range Improvement Appropriations

Fifty percent of the grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement Account. Funding is distributed to the grazing Districts within BLM, according to where the receipts were collected. This funding remains available until spent and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands not achieving land health standards.

Please refer to the collections chapter for information on grazing fees collected on public lands.

Grazing Fees

Grazing fees are set each year under the authority of the Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) and the Public Range Improvement Act (PRIA). The fee for the FY 2009 was \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month (AUM), which is valid until February 28th, 2010. The new fee will be announced March 1, 2010 for FY 2010.

Accomplishments

In 2009, funds were used to accomplish 16,917 acres of vegetation treatments, construction 382 new projects, maintenance 319 existing projects, and treat invasive plant species on an additional 38,612 acres.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE

In 2011, the Range Improvement Program focus and priorities will remain as described above. It is estimated that approximately 18,000 acres would receive vegetation treatment, 300 new structural projects would be constructed, 220 existing projects would be re-constructed/maintained and 50,000 acres of weed treatment would be completed.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS PERFORMANCE Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long - term Target 2012
Number of DOI upland acres restored to the condition specified in management plans. (SP)	807,271	868,577	1,000,156	900,000	950,157	780,000	700,000	-80,000	700,000
Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)	\$104,213	\$110,424	\$139,580	\$114,283	\$144,808	\$122,316	\$134,563	+\$12,247	\$134,563
Actual/Projected Cost per Acre (in dollars)	\$129	\$127	\$140	\$128	\$152	\$91	\$96	+\$5	\$96
<u>Comment</u>	In 2010, this measure included an increase of \$5,000,000 for the Global Climate Change Initiative, which resulted in the restoration or enhancement of 401,000 upland acres, and 1,500 seed collection projects. It also included an increase of \$2,300,000 for the Youth and Careers in Nature Initiative, which resulted 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.								
Apply Shrub/Grass Vegetation Treatments (acres)	68,720	36,882	21,600	18,000	16,917	17,000	18,000	+1,000	22,000
Construct Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects (number)	464	403	226	200	382	300	300	0	300
Maintain Shrub/Grass/PJ/Forest Projects (number)	360	515	147	140	319	220	220	0	150
Apply Weed Treatments (acres)	27,772	69,782	54,000	60,000	38,612	46,000	50,000	+4,000	60,000
Construct Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects (number of projects)	41	29	28	25	22	25	25	0	25
Maintain Lake/Wetland/Stream/Riparian Projects (number of projects)	252	218	92	90	202	150	150	0	150

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Improvements to public lands	0001	6	8	8
Farm Tenant Act lands	0002	3	3	3
Total new obligations	1000	9	11	11
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	2	3	2
New budget authority (gross)	2200	10	10	10
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	12	13	12
Total new obligations	2395	-9	-11	-11
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	3	2	1
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
Appropriation (General Fund)	6000	0	3	3
Appropriation (special fund) [14-5132-0-302-N-0500-01]	6020	10	7	7
Appropriation (total mandatory)	6250	10	10	10
Appropriation - Control Totals	6250-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	6250-20	10	10	10
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Indefinite] **OL Rates**	6250-40	0	0	3
Baseline Civilian Pay	6250-50		0	3
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	0	0	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	1	0	0
End of PY Balances	6250-63		3	0
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	1	3	2
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-81		0	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	6250-83		3	0
Subtotal, outlays	6250-84		3	2
Appropriation [Special Fund, Indefinite] **OL Rates**	6250-40	10	10	7
Baseline Non-Pay	6250-50		10	7
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	0	7	5
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	10	0	3
End of PY Balances	6250-63		1	0
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	10	8	8
Baseline Outlays:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Range Improvements				
New Authority	6250-81		7	5
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-82		0	3
End of PY Balances	6250-83		1	0
Subtotal, outlays	6250-84		8	8
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	7	5	5
Total new obligations	7310	9	11	11
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-11	-11	-10
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	5	5	6
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	8697	0	7	7
Outlays from mandatory balances	8698	11	4	3
Total outlays (gross)	8700	11	11	10
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	10	10	10
Outlays	9000	11	11	10
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	4		
Special and Trust Fund Receipts (N)				
Balance, start of year	0100	7	0	3
Adjustments:				
Adjustment to correct miscoding in previous budget	0190	-7	0	0
Balance, start of year	0199	0	0	3
Receipts:				
Grazing Fees for Range Improvements, Taylor Grazing Act, As Amended [14-513200-0-302-R-200403-01]	0220	10	10	10
Total receipts and collections	0299	10	10	10
Total: Balances and collections	0400	10	10	13
Appropriations:				
Range Improvements [14-5132-0-302-P-6020-01]	0500	-10	-7	-7
Total appropriations	0599	-10	-7	-7
Balance, end of year	0799	0	3	6
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	2	2	2
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	1	1	1
Other services	1252	1	2	2
Other purchases of goods and services from	1253	1	1	1
Government accounts				
Supplies and materials	1260	1	2	2
Land and structures	1320	2	2	2

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Range Improvements				
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	1	1	1
Total new obligations	9999	9	11	11
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Other physical assets:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1352-01	10	10	10
Outlays	1352-02	11	11	10
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	43	43	43
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			100

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SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS, AND FORFEITURES

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U. S. C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U. S. C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS AND AUTHORIZATIONS

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.
<i>The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (Public Law 93-153) (30 U.S.C. 185)</i>	Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-Of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.
<i>The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)</i>	Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.
<i>The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)</i>	Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.
<i>The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)</i>	Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.
<i>The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)</i>	Establishes the policy of improving Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.
<i>Omnibus Public Land Management Act, 2009 (P.L. 111-11)</i>	Among numerous other things, authorizes the disposal of certain lands in the Boise District of the Bureau of Land Management, in Washington County, Utah, and in Carson City, Nevada. It authorizes BLM to retain and spend most of the proceeds of these sales to acquire lands in wilderness and other areas and for other purposes, and to pay a portion to the states in which the sold land was located.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Enacted		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Estimate		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	182	24,016	0	0	182	33,300	0	0	0	0	182	33,300	0	0
Section 102 Transfer to MRL	0	-3,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsets	182	20,216	0	0	182	33,300	0	0	0	0	182	33,300	0	0
Right-Of-Way Processing [5101, 5102 & 5103]	91	14,318	0	0	91	14,600	0	0	0	0	91	16,400	0	0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery [5110 & 5104]	32	2,498	0	0	32	2,600	0	0	0	0	32	2,600	0	0
Adopt-A-Horse Program [5200 thru 5220]	0	433	0	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0
Repair of Damaged Lands [5330, 5310, & 5320]	14	77	0	0	14	5,600	0	0	0	0	14	5,600	0	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases [5410 thru 5440]	7	870	0	0	7	900	0	0	0	0	7	900	0	0
Timber Contract Expenses [5500 & 5600]	0	79	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Commercial Film & Photography Fees [5441]	2	161	0	0	2	200	0	0	0	0	2	200	0	0
Recreation Cost Recovery [5105]	3	840	0	0	3	1,000	0	0	0	0	3	1,000	0	0
Trans Alaska Pipeline [5109]	26	3,645	0	0	26	4,000	0	0	0	0	26	4000	0	0
Copy Fee Account [5700]	7	1,095	0	0	7	2,000		0	0	0	7	2,000	0	0

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Rights-Of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers its costs of processing documents related to rights-of-way, and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-Of-Way Processing – Rights-Of-Way (ROW) processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation – Land and Realty Management subactivity.

BLM recovers costs for the processing ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act (MLA)* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)*. Processing fees are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those which require fewer than 50 federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those which require greater than 50 federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2009, BLM's average cost to process a right-of-way application was \$15,038. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of BLM's rights-of-way applications are for these types of projects. BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

At least 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of \$600 each to process in 2004. For these projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each rights-of-way application for smaller scale projects.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted, by law, from cost recovery. These applicants include Rural Electric Cooperatives and local governments.

The BLM currently maintains more than 100,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the *FLPMA* and the *MLA*.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery - The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005 to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new fees to cover BLM's costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees include costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by BLM, lease

applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of *FLPMA*; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

The Administration will re-propose legislation to repeal beginning in 2012, the provisions in Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 that divert leasing rental receipts from the Treasury to the BLM oil and gas program and prohibit BLM from implementing fees for processing applications for permits to drill. Following adoption of the legislative proposal, the Administration will promulgate a new energy cost recovery rulemaking to impose Application for Permit to Drill (APD) processing fees. The cost recovery fee will replace the legislative permit fee that is currently provided in the annual appropriations language. The rulemaking will provide for a phase-in of full cost recovery on APDs, beginning with a fee amount in 2012 that will generate an estimated \$45.5 million in revenue. The proposed increased reliance on cost recoveries is consistent with the findings of previous Inspector General reports and the 2005 Program Assessment Rating Tool (PART) review of this program, which found that the program does not adequately charge identifiable users for costs incurred on their behalf. The funds collected from this cost recovery regulation will be deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures account.

The energy and mineral cost recovery revenues will be expended by the BLM for labor and other costs to process these leases and permits.

Recreation Cost Recovery – BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. BLM uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros gathered from its public lands multiple times throughout the year. In FY 2011, the BLM anticipates making at least 3,500 animals available for adoption to qualified applicants. The BLM administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process, receiving a minimum of \$125 per horse or burro to offset veterinary, transportation, and animal maintenance costs.

Repair of Damaged Lands - Under the *FLPMA*, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases - The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the *FLPMA* allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below.

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and amount of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist's report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.
- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM's use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses - Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography - A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, video taping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for new programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits which are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and rights-of-way (ROW), serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017 Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Right-of-Way Processing	0001	11	15	16
Trans Alaska Pipeline	0002	3	4	4
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	0004	3	5	5
Repair of Damaged Lands	0006	5	3	3
Cost recoverable realty	0007	1	1	1
Recreation Cost Recovery	0008	1	2	2
Copy Fees	0009	1	3	3
Total new obligations	1000	25	33	34
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	43	42	42
New budget authority (gross)	2200	24	33	33
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	67	75	75
Total new obligations	2395	-25	-33	-34
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	42	42	41
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
Appropriation (special fund) [14-5017-0-302-N-0500-01]	4020	24	33	33
Transferred to other accounts [14-1109]	4100	-4	0	0
Appropriation (total discretionary)	4300	20	33	33
Appropriation - Control Totals	4300-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	4300-20	20	33	33
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text] **OL Rates**	4300-40	20	33	33
Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		14	14
Baseline Civilian Pay	4300-50		19	20
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-61	0	17	17
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	22	0	17
End of PY Balances	4300-63		17	1
Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	22	34	34
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	4300-81		17	17
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	17
End of PY Balances	4300-83		17	1
Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		34	35
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
Offsetting collections (cash)	5800	1	0	0
Change in uncollected customer payments from	5810	3	0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures				
Federal sources (unexpired)				
Spending authority from offsetting collections (total discretionary)	5890	4	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections - Control Totals	5890-10	0	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections - Computed Totals	5890-20	4	0	0
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Text] **OL Rates**	5890-40	4	0	0
Baseline Program [Text]	5890-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-61	1	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	5890-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	5890-64	1	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	5890-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	5890-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	5890-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	5890-84		0	0
Total new budget authority (gross)	7000	24	33	33
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	3	2	1
Total new obligations	7310	25	33	34
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-23	-34	-35
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	7400	-3	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	2	1	0
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	8690	1	17	17
Outlays from discretionary balances	8693	22	17	18
Total outlays (gross)	8700	23	34	35
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
Non-Federal sources	8840	1	0	0
Non-Federal sources (total)	8840-10	1	0	0
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Text]	8840-41	1	0	0
Baseline Program [Text]	8840-71		0	0
Against gross budget authority only:				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	8895	3	0	0
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures				
Policy Program [Text]	8895-41	3	0	0
Baseline Program [Text]	8895-71		0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	20	33	33
Outlays	9000	22	34	35
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	6		
Special and Trust Fund Receipts (N)				
Balance, start of year	0100	0	0	0
Balance, start of year	0199	0	0	0
Receipts:				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, BLM	0220	24	33	33
Total receipts and collections	0299	24	33	33
Total: Balances and collections	0400	24	33	33
Appropriations:				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures, BLM	0500	-24	-33	-33
Total appropriations	0599	-24	-33	-33
Balance, end of year	0799	0	0	0
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	9	10	10
Other than full-time permanent	1113	1	2	2
Other personnel compensation	1115	1	0	0
Total personnel compensation	1119	11	12	12
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	3	3	3
Transportation of things	1220	0	1	1
Other services	1252	3	6	6
Other purchases of goods and services from	1253	2	4	5
Government accounts				
Supplies and materials	1260	2	3	3
Land and structures	1320	0	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	1	2	2
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1990	22	33	34
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2111	2	0	0
Civilian personnel benefits	2121	1	0	0
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	2990	3	0	0
Total new obligations	9999	25	33	34
Character Classification (C)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017 Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Budget Authority	2004-01	20	33	33
Outlays	2004-02	22	34	34
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	156	182	182
Reimbursable:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	26	0	0
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [14-5017]	1000			33300

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENTS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

No Appropriation Language Sheet

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action by the Congress. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. Bureau of Land Management (BLM) distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts showing for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

AUTHORIZATIONS

**30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95
Stat. 12051**

Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.

**1952 Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act (65
Stat. 252)**

States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.

**Taylor Grazing Act of
1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i
and m)**

States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.

**7 U.S.C. 1012, the
Bankhead Jones Farm
Tenant Act of 1937, and
Executive Orders
107878 and 10890**

25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

**The Burton-Santini Act
of 1980 (P.L. 96-586)
and P.L. 105-263**

Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark county.

<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.</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.
<i>The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."
<i>The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the <i>Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)</i> , and provides for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.
<i>The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)</i>	Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the U.S.
<i>The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329- 318)</i>	Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the U.S., including the Department of the Defense.
<i>The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 396f)</i>	Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury as permanent budget authority.
<i>Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-415)</i>	Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

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

Authorizes stabilized payments to Oregon and California (O&C) Grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties for fiscal years 2001 through 2006. Each county that received a payment during the eligibility period (1988-1999) had an option to receive an amount equal to the average of the three highest 50 percent payments and safety net payments made for the fiscal years of the eligibility period. The payments were adjusted to reflect 50 percent of the cumulative changes in the Consumer Price Index that occur after publication of the index for fiscal year 2000. The final payments for 2006 were made in 2007, consistent with the Act. Public Law 110-28, May 25, 2007 provided payments for additional year. The fiscal year 2007 payments under the original act were made in October, 2007, that is in FY2008.

As amended, payments are authorized to be made in 2009 through 2012 (for 2008 through 2011), however, there are no adjustments for inflation. Payments for 2008 are at the level paid for 2006 and subsequent payments are reduced each year.

Public Law 110-28

Provided one additional year of payments for 2007 to be made in 2008 to O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties

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

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (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.

***Public Law 109-432,
White Pine County Land
Sales***

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

***Public Law 111-11,
State Share, Carson
City Land Sales***

Authorizes 5 percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the state for the general education program of the State.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Appropriation	2009 Enacted		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Estimate		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation	5	110,715	0	0	5	100,436	0	0	0	-9,711	5	90,750	0	-9,686
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales	0	1,217	0	0		1,536	0	0	0	-472	0	1,064	0	-472
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts	0	888	0	0		925	0	0	0	0	0	925	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts	0	1,252	0	0		1,275	0	0	0	38	0	1,313	0	38
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Miscellaneous	0	1,395	0	0		388	0	0	0	0	0	388	0	0
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands)	0	0	0	0		1,138	0	0	0	12	0	1,150	0	12
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (includes 15%)	0	569	0	0		319	0	0	0	79	0	398	0	79
State Share, Carson City Land Sales	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25
Secure Rural Schools	5	105,394	0	0	5	94,855	0	0	0	-9,368	5	85,487	0	-9,368
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	0	95,870	0	0		86,420	0	0	0	-8,452	0	77,968	0	-8,452
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	0	838	0	0		755	0	0	0	-75	0	680	0	-75
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	5	8,686	0	0	5	7,680	0	0	0	-841	5	6,839	0	-841

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual congressional appropriations. The payment amounts for 2010 and 2011 are estimated based on several factors, including the provisions of various laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients, and the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales - The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to *31 U.S.C. 1305*. States are paid five percent of the net proceeds of these sales. BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by states either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts – The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (*43 U.S.C. 315j, 315m*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States will continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. BLM makes these payments annually. The actual and estimate payments for 2009, 2010, and 2011 are \$888,000, \$925,000, and \$925,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts –The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (*43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. BLM makes the payments annually. Actual and estimate payments for 2009, 2010, and 2011 are \$1,252,000, \$1,275,000, and \$1,313,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, misc. – Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (*43 U.S.C. 315m*). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. BLM makes these payments annually. Actual and estimate payments for 2009, 2010, and 2011 are \$1,395,000, \$388,000, and \$388,000 respectively. Payments in 2009 were high because of a larger than usual oil and gas royalty collection in 2008 for mineral leasing in Wyoming.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) – Of the revenues received from the use of Bankhead-Jones Act lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (*7 U.S.C. 1012*). BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis. Actual and estimate payments for 2009, 2010, 2011 are \$0, \$1,138,000 and \$1,150,000 respectively. Due to a financial system conversion, the 2009 payments will be made in 2010 and are not included in these estimates.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the state of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the county in which the land is located (ten percent).

The Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 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 for various uses by BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

BLM paid the State of Nevada and Southern Nevada Water Authority a total of \$569,000 in 2009. Estimated payments for 2010 and 2011 are \$319,000 and \$398,000 based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized, but collections are still relatively low compared to the past. The BLM collected \$969,000 in 2009 and estimates 2010 and 2011 collections will be \$2,000,000 and \$2,500,000 respectively. Some receipts for sales held in the latter half one fiscal year are not collected in full until the next fiscal year because of normal delay in the acceptance of bids.

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the Oregon and California Act of 1937, BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. These revenues plummeted since the 1980s due to changes in federal timber policies. These payments have been crucial to rural education, transportation, and local economies.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

1. revenues from federal activities on O&C lands funds in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery, and,
2. to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments were made for a fiscal year in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2001 were made in 2002. Payments were made for 2001 through 2006 in 2002 through 2007.

Authority for the payments has been extended twice.

The first extension, enacted in P.L. 110-28, was for one year. The payment for 2007 was made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the counties in the same way as payments in 2007. Payments were limited to a total of \$525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, \$100,000,000 from receipts and \$425,000,000 from the General Fund. BLM's share was \$116,865,000.

The second extension, enacted in P.L. 110-343, extended payments for 2008 through 2011. Again the payments are made in the following year with payments to be made in 2009 through 2012. As amended by P.L. 110-343, payments are a declining percentage of the payments made for 2006; the payment in 2009 is 90 percent of the amount paid for 2006, 2010 is 81 percent, and 2011 is 73 percent. In 2012, a new and very different payment formula will be used to calculate payments. The new formula uses multiple factors including acres of O&C grant land within a county, the average 3 highest 50-percent adjusted share and safety net payments made to each county for the eligibility period, and an income adjustment based on the per capita personal income for each county.

If Secure Rural Schools payments are not extended, payments in 2013 to the 18 counties in western Oregon would revert to the 50 percent share of federal receipts from activities on O&C lands.

Secure Rural Schools payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon – Under current law, Secure Rural Schools payments to Coos and Douglas counties follow the same pattern as payments to O&C counties. Please see the paragraph above for more information.

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

Payments for 2002 in 2003	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$11,519	\$229	\$11,748
Amount from General Fund:	\$98,083	\$727	\$98,809
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558
Title I/III	\$101,433	\$834	\$102,266
Title II	\$8,169	\$122	\$8,291
Total	\$109,602	\$956	\$110,558

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

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

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

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

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

Payments for 2008 in 2009	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$12,999	\$312	\$13,311
Amount from General Fund:	\$91,484	\$599	\$92,083
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394
Title I/III	\$95,870	\$838	\$96,708
Title II	\$8,614	\$73	\$8,686
Total	\$104,483	\$911	\$105,394

Payments for 2009 in 2010	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$14,423	\$248	\$27,733
Amount from General Fund:	\$79,812	\$573	\$67,122
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855
Title I/III	\$86,420	\$755	\$87,175
Title II	\$7,615	\$65	\$7,680
Total	\$94,035	\$820	\$94,855

Payments for 2010 in 2011	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$23,443	\$680	\$24,123
Amount from General Fund:	\$61,305	\$59	\$61,364
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487
Title I/III	\$77,968	\$680	\$78,648
Title II	\$6,780	\$59	\$6,839
Total	\$84,748	\$739	\$85,487

2009 Total BLM Payments to States and Counties

	a/ MINERAL LEASING ACT	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			PROCEEDS OF SALES	OTHER	TOTAL PAYMENTS
		SEC. 15 Outside Grazing Districts	SEC. 3 Outside Grazing Districts	OTHER			
Alaska	0	0	0	0	15,321	0	15,321
Arizona	7	87,294	55,778	0	302,194	0	445,273
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
California	0	38,013	13,517	0	77,985	0	129,515
Colorado	22,917	38,502	66,129	61,738	47,060	0	236,346
Florida	0	0	0	0	6	0	6
Idaho	408	19,764	161,845	0	109,595	0	291,612
Louisiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	644	0	644
Montana	219	96,769	130,047	0	16,341	0	243,376
Nebraska	0	892	0	0	0	0	892
Nevada	212	12,731	213,930	0	323,942	568,556 b/	1,119,371
New Mexico	104,690	140,745	210,493	14	194,569	0	650,511
North Dakota	0	7,474	0	0	12	0	7,486
Oklahoma	0	65	0	0	0	0	65
Oregon	0	26,138	127,087	0	24,049	c/ 105,394,636	105,571,910
South Dakota	0	86,522	22	0	36	0	86,580
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	151	0	151
Texas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utah	24,767	0	125,668	0	24,436	0	174,871
Washington	0	21,741	0	0	37	0	21,778
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	4,520	0	4,520
Wyoming	56,719	310,983	147,825	1,333,312	75,712	0	1,924,551
Total States	209,939	887,633	1,252,341	1,395,064	1,215,966	105,963,192	110,924,779

a/ These are payments to states of 50 percent of mineral leasing rights-of-way rents. They are not reported in the Summary of Requirements table in this chapter because MMS, not BLM, includes these payments in accounting reports to Treasury. The Summary of Requirements amounts in the BLM Justifications tie to the amounts reported to Treasury by BLM.

MMS does not include the mineral leasing rights-of-way payments to states in the MMS Budget Justifications.

b/ Does not include direct payments of land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act and some calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled because they were not reported to Treasury in 2008.

c/ These are Secure Rural Schools and Community-Self-Determination Act payments to 18 counties in Western Oregon authorized by P.L. 106-393, as amended by P.L. 110-343.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III 5884	0001	96	80	78
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III 5898	0002	1	1	1
Payment to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II 5485	0003	3	14	14
From grazing fees, etc., public lands outside grazing districts 5016	0004	1	1	1
From grazing fees, etc., public lands within grazing districts 5032	0005	1	1	1
Grazing Payments Misc 5044	0006	1	1	2
Payments to State and County from Nevada Land sales (15) 5129	0007	0	1	1
Proceeds from sales 5133	0009	2	1	1
Payments to counties from national grasslands 5896	0010	0	1	0
Total new obligations	1000	105	101	99
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	2	8	8
New budget authority (gross)	2200	111	101	91
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	113	109	99
Total new obligations	2395	-105	-101	-99
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	8	8	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Discretionary:				
Appropriation	4000	1	0	0
Appropriation (total discretionary)	4300	1	0	0
Appropriation - Control Totals	4300-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	4300-20	1	0	0
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
302-Appropriation [SRS payments to western Oregon counties] **OL Rates**	4300-40	1	0	0
302-Baseline Non-Pay	4300-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
302-New Authority	4300-61	0	0	0
302-Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-62	0	0	0
302-End of PY Balances	4300-63		0	0
302-Subtotal, outlays	4300-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
302-New Authority	4300-81		0	0
302-Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	4300-82		0	0
302-End of PY Balances	4300-83		0	0
302-Subtotal, outlays	4300-84		0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Mandatory:				
Payments to Native Corporations	6000	0	0	0
SRS O&C Payments from GF- Title I/III	6000	83	72	55
SRS Payments from GF-Title II	6000	9	8	7
SRS CBWR Payments from GF- Title I/III [14-9921-0-999-N-0500-01]	6020	1	1	0
SRS O&C Title I/III Payments from receipts [14-9921-0-999-N-0501-01]	6020	13	14	23
Proceeds of sales-payments to states [14-9921-0-999-N-0502-01]	6020	1	2	1
Payments from grazing fees outside grazing districts [14-9921-0-999-N-0503-01]	6020	1	0	1
Payments from grazing fees within grazing districts [14-9921-0-999-N-0504-01]	6020	1	1	1
Payments from Nevada land sales [14-9921-0-999-N-0505-01]	6020	1	2	1
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands, BLM [14-9921-0-999-N-0506-01]	6020	0	1	1
SRS CBWR Payments from receipts [14-9921-0-999-N-0507-01]	6020	0	0	1
Appropriation (total mandatory)	6250	110	101	91
Appropriation - Control Totals	6250-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	6250-20	110	101	91
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Appropriation [Text] **OL Rates**	6250-40	110	101	91
302-Baseline Non-Pay	6250-50		101	91
Policy Outlays:				
302-New Authority	6250-61	0	96	86
302-Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	107	0	5
302-End of PY Balances	6250-63		6	5
302-Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	107	102	97
Baseline Outlays:				
302-New Authority	6250-81		96	86
302-Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-82		0	5
302-End of PY Balances	6250-83		6	5
302-Subtotal, outlays	6250-84		102	97
Total new budget authority (gross)	7000	111	101	91
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	8	6	5
Total new obligations	7310	105	101	99
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-107	-102	-96
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	6	5	8
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	8697	0	96	86
Outlays from mandatory balances	8698	107	6	10
Total outlays (gross)	8700	107	102	96

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	111	101	91
Outlays	9000	107	102	96
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	6		
Special and Trust Fund Receipts (N)				
Balance, start of year	0100	157	46	45
Adjustments:				
Adj. for change in Gen. Fund account treatment	0190	-107	0	0
Balance, start of year	0199	50	46	45
Receipts:				
Receipts from Grazing, Etc., Public Lands outside Grazing Districts [14-501600-0-302-R-200403-01]	0220	1	2	2
Receipts from Grazing, Etc., Public Lands within Grazing Districts [14-503200-0-302-R-200403-01]	0221	0	2	2
Payments to States and Counties from Land Sales [14- 512910-0-302-R-200403-01]	0222	2	2	1
Sale of Public Lands and Materials [14-588100-0-302- R-200403-01]	0223	-3	0	0
Oregon and California Land-grant Fund [14-588200-0- 302-R-200403-01]	0224	1	0	0
Deposits, Oregon and California Grant Lands [14- 588410-0-302-R-133003-01]	0225	13	14	23
Funds Reserved, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands [14-589810-0-302-R-133003-01]	0226	0	0	1
Total receipts and collections	0299	14	20	29
Total: Balances and collections	0400	64	66	74
Appropriations:				
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-01]	0500	-1	-1	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-02]	0501	-13	-14	-23
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-03]	0502	-1	-2	-1
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-04]	0503	-1	0	-1
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-05]	0504	-1	-1	-1
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-06]	0505	-1	-2	-1
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-07]	0506	0	-1	-1
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts [14- 9921-0-999-P-6020-08]	0507	0	0	-1
Total appropriations	0599	-18	-21	-29
Balance, end of year	0799	46	45	45

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts				
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	0	1	1
Other services	1252	1	3	3
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	104	97	95
Total new obligations	9999	105	101	99
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Grants to State and local govts:				
302-Other than shared revenues				
302-Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
302-Outlays	2001-02	0	0	0
302-Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
302-Budget Authority	2001-01	110	101	91
302-Outlays	2001-02	108	102	96
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5	5	5
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			0

PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

[Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund]

[(Revolving Fund, Special Account)]

[In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102-381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund can be used for the purpose of planning, preparing, implementing and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities, such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of salvage timber receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181f-1 et seq., and Public Law 106-393) derived from treatments funded by this account shall be deposited through fiscal year 2015 into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund.]

APPROPRIATION EXPLANATION

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2010 and 2011 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

AUTHORIZATIONS

<p><i>Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery Fund (P.L. 102-381)</i></p>	<p>The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the 1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account.</p>
<p><i>Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996, section 327</i></p>	<p>This act established the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.</p>
<p><i>1985 Interior and Related Agencies, Appropriations Act (P.L. 98-473), Section 320</i></p>	<p>Established a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.</p>
<p><i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i></p>	<p>An Act Relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that seventeen counties in western Oregon be paid fifty percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.</p>
<p><i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i></p>	<p>An Act Relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.</p>
<p><i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i></p>	<p>Amended the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the Treasury of the U.S. to offset the cost of collecting fees.</p>
<p><i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i></p>	<p>The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the jurisdiction of the BLM is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.</p>

Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))

Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to BLM for road maintenance.

Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)

The legislation provides that BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.

Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (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.

Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)

The *Lincoln County Land Act of 2000*, among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.

White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (P.L. 106-291)

The Act authorized the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to (A) first, to reimburse the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (B) second, to reimburse the Bureau of Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA) provides that the Administration may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. FLTFA expires in 2010, and the 2011 Budget proposes to reauthorize it. Please refer to the program overview section for more information.

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

Provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through the sale of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005, this act provides authority for 10 years for BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Established three permanent appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the Geothermal Steam Act, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 in California. It also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

Public Law 109-432, White Pine County Land Sales

Authorizes the disposal through sale of 45,000 acres in White Pine County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the Bureau of Land Management and the Department of Interior for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

Public Law 111-11, Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009

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

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Permanent Operating Funds	635	100,813	0	0	635	80,826	0	+0	0	-610	635	80,216	0	-610
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	1	621	0	0	1	630	0	+0	0	+30	1	660	0	+30
Recreation Fee Demonstration	123	17,540	0	0	123	19,000	0	+0	0	+500	123	19,500	0	+500
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	62	6,998	0	0	62	6,501	0	+0	0	-2,874	62	3,627	0	-2,874
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	162	5,162	0	0	162	4,543	0	+0	0	-545	162	3,998	0	-545
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	6	1,723	0	0	6	2,000	0	+0	0	0	6	2,000	0	0
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales	48	9,128	0	0	48	1,700	0	+0	0	+425	48	2,125	0	+425
Southern Nevada Earnings on Investments	0	22,033	0	0	0	3,000	0	+0	0	+14,000	0	17,000	0	+14,000
Lincoln County Land Sales	3	0	0	0	3	28	0	+0	0	+36	3	64	0	+36
Interest, Lincoln County Land Sales	0	529	0	0	0	100	0	+0	0	+400	0	500	0	+400
White Pine Co. 85% special account	0	0	0	0	0	77	0	+0	0	-13	0	64	0	-13
Stewardship Contract, Excess Receipts	0	161	0	0	0	100	0	+0	0	0	0	100	0	0
Federal Land Disposal Account	9	2,327	0	0	9	19,200	0	+0	0	-14,400	9	4,800	0	-14,400
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	+2,400	0	2,400	0	+2,400
Silver Saddle Endowment	0	0	0	0	0	360	0	+0	0	-360	0	0	0	-360
Carson City Special Account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	+475	0	475	0	+475
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	4	4	0	0	4	25	0	+0	0	0	4	25	0	0
Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund*	30	12,656	0	0	30	0	0	+0	0	0	30	0	0	0
Permit Processing Fund - BLM	187	21,931	0	0	187	23,562	0	+0	0	-684	187	22,878	0	-684
Naval Oil Shale Reserve	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* The 2009 Actual amounts differ from the "Appendix A" table in the 2011 Budget in Brief. This table includes the rescission/reduction of new BA of \$12,996,000 in the Naval Oil Shale Reserve Fund. The rescission reduced 2009 BA to zero and therefore the fund is not included in the table.

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2010 and 2011 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters –This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 248 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (FLREA)* of 2004, Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provided a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including BLM's, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaced prior authorities enacted in the Land and Water Conservation Act, the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fees structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online Internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and to collect trash at recreation sites.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2009 and the estimated revenues projected for 2010 and 2011 from BLM recreational fee sites. In addition, the table provides information on the number of projects approved, the type of work conducted and the amount of revenues spent for all three fiscal years.

RECREATION FEE PROJECTS

	2009 Actual	2010 Estimated	2011 Budget
Bureau of Land Management			
Recreation Use Fees	16,740	18,200	18,700
America the Beautiful pass	800	800	800
Total Recreation Fee Revenues	17,540	19,000	19,500
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward & Recoveries	11,016	11,063	12,063
Funds Obligated	16,693	17,200	17,500
Unobligated Balance	11,863	13,697	15,466
Total Expenditures (outlays)	16,063	16,018	15,138
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP	5,179	5,600	5,700
Law Enforcement, Recreation	2,827	3,700	3,800
Asset Repair & Maintenance	0		
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	696	200	200
Facilities Capital Improvements Health & Safety	11	3,800	3,900
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	3,678	2,100	2,100
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	812	100	100
Collection Costs	302	500	500
Fee Mgmt. Agreement & Reservation Services	2,045	1,200	1,200
Pass Administration and Overhead			
Administration, Overhead, Indirect Costs ≤ 15%	1,143		
Total Obligations	16,693	17,200	17,500

The overwhelming majority of 2007 survey respondents, 93 percent, reported favorably on the overall quality of their recreation experience at BLM sites, with the highest user satisfaction associated with staff services, recreation use management, and physical facilities. Respondents believe that entrance fees or fees for services at the site were "about right," with an average score of three on a scale of five with one being "far too low" and five being "far too high." When asked about value received for the fee paid on a five-point scale from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree," 85 percent of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the value of their recreation experience at least equaled the fees paid.

Use of Fees

BLM's Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In fiscal year 2009, BLM maintained 91 percent of buildings and 88 percent of non-building assets in fair conditions. An estimated \$5 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at recreation sites.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance - Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services - Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps; brochures; exhibits and other outreach materials; and designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection - Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities, purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks, adding seasonal positions, and expanding partnerships.

Activity: Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund - Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service or timber sale contracting. BLM projects occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands, and public domain lands.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. The Federal share of receipts in 2009 was \$7.0 million. While litigation prevented a number of projects in western Oregon from being implemented, a large blow down salvage occurred in Medford Oregon, resulting in temporary increased in revenue during a generally down market year. The expected receipts for 2010 and 2011 are estimated to be \$6.5 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. The volume of salvage timber harvested in any given year (and associated revenues) may vary significantly, depending upon the severity of the wildland fires, weather events such as drought and

windstorms, and insect and disease activity. In addition, both the volume and value of harvest is directly influenced by the demand for wood products. Current trends indicate that anticipated revenues and targeted treatment acres will not be achieved due to the current economic downturn in the woods products industry, recent mill closures and the effects of the BLM timber sale mutual cancellation policy (IM WO2010-03) currently being implemented. In 2010, the BLM intends to treat 13,900 acres, inventory 70,000 acres, and offer 77 million board feet from salvage and forest restoration activities with funds from this account. In 2011, the BLM intends to treat 5,400 acres and offer 70 million board feet from salvage and forest restoration activities with funds from this account. This is a decrease from the 2010 level based on the anticipated decline in revenue into this account associated with the current decline in the wood products industry.

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

Receipts in 2009 were \$5.2 million and are estimated to be \$4.5 million in 2010 and \$4.0 in 2011. In 2010 and 2011, 100 percent of timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund because of the reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools payments. That law exempts deposits to permanent operating funds such as to the Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund from being used to pay to western Oregon counties.

DEPOSITS AND EXPENDITURES, TIMBER SALE PIPELINE RESTORATION FUND (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	34,925	10,239	14,713
2000	0	34,925	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,515	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,078	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	44,957	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	51,950	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	60,793	2,887	47,401
2006	12,455	73,248	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	84,170	8,381	60,841
2008	10,375	94,545	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	99,707	16,768	87,949
2010 est.	4,543	104,250	12,000	99,949
2011 est.	3,998	108,248	4,500	104,449

At the end of 2009, the unobligated balance in the fund was \$14.7 million. A spend down plan has been implemented that will bring the fund balance down to approximately \$0.7 million at the end of fiscal year 2012. This balance is necessary to permit continued use of the fund annually to meet the fund's objective of rebuilding the timber sale pipeline.

Recreation Projects – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund. Through the end of 2009, the BLM completed \$19.8 million in backlog maintenance work at 43 recreation sites. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintenance of existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and to meet the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. For example, the BLM has spent considerable effort renovating water and sewer systems, replacing restrooms, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors. In 2011, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects is estimated to be \$2.0 million.

Timber Sales – The other 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund is used specifically to prepare timber sales, including all necessary environmental inventories and analyses, sale layout, timber cruise, and contract costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale. Timber sale preparation also depends on BLM's skilled and experienced Forest Management workforce, particularly foresters and forest technicians. Today, the average age of this forestry workforce in western Oregon is approximately 50 years. The BLM's focus will be replacing skills needed to prepare and administer timber sales.

In 2011, the BLM will have expended \$3.0 million from the Pipeline Fund for the preparation of timber sales and offered approximately 30 MMBF of timber for sale. The BLM expects to deposit \$9.1 million from associated timber sales into this fund in 2009 and 2010.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under the BLM's jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. Moneys collected on Oregon and California Grant Lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)). The BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the public lands and the public domain lands transportation system. Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant lands and are available for those lands only, excluding \$225,000 that is made available for administrative expenses.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA)* (P.L. 105-263). The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds from these sales to address critical environmental and educational needs in Clark County and other areas of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area.

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

- Five percent to the State General Education Fund for Nevada's school children.
- Ten percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act.
- 85 percent is deposited into a special account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, SNPLMA has generated more than \$2.8 billion in deposits to the special fund from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When SNPLMA was originally passed, proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. For more information on SNPLMA, see the recent report to Congress, at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html>.

Earnings on Investments, Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds that are derived from Southern Nevada land sales held by the U.S. Treasury. The *SNPLMA, (P.L. 105-263)* both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts are deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure under the provisions of the Act.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Lincoln County Land Sales Act (P.L. 106-298)*, which was enacted by Congress in 2000. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources, conserve habitat, and reimburse the BLM Nevada State Office for land sale costs related to this act.
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land.
- Purchase environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.
- In 2009, there were no receipts. In 2010 small sales are expected to produce \$28,000 with 85 percent deposited to this permanent operating fund. Five percent will be paid to the State of Nevada and 10 percent to Lincoln County. In 2011 sales are projected to be \$64,000 with the same percentage distributions among the operating fund and the State and county.

Earnings on Investments, Lincoln County Land Act – This account allows the BLM to record interest-earning activity on funds held by the U.S. Treasury derived from Lincoln County land sales. *Lincoln County Land Sales Act (P.L. 106-298)*, both directs the sale of specified public lands and authorizes the accumulation of interest earnings. Eighty-five percent of gross land sales receipts are deposited in a Treasury special account. Funds in the special account earn interest in an amount determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund –The 2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the 1999 Appropriation Omnibus (P.L. 105-277, OCT. 21, 1998) that originally granted the U.S. Forest Service pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the Forest Service and the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other

public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The Act granted BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the Forest Service and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2009, the BLM deposited \$161,000 into the fund, and expects to deposit \$100,000 in 2010 and 2011.

Federal Land 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. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of certain areas now managed by the Department. Unless reauthorized, FLTFA will sunset on July 24, 2010.

The Administration proposes to reauthorize FLTFA. The proposal would eliminate the Act's July 2010 sunset date and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales. Under current law, the BLM is currently limited to selling lands identified for disposal in land-use plans that were in effect prior to the enactment of FLTFA, and makes the proceeds available for the acquisition of other non-Federal lands within specially-designated areas such as National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, and National Monuments.

The BLM has disbursed or transferred funds generated from FLTFA receipts for the following acquisition projects for 2009.

2009 Acquisition Projects Approved for Purchase with FLTFA Funding					
Agency	State	Project	Year	Value	Acres
BLM	Arizona	Hells Canyon Wilderness	2009	\$2,910,000	640.00
BLM	Idaho	Henrys Lake ACEC	2009	\$1,200,000	712.00
BLM	New Mexico	Elk Springs ACEC	2009	\$1,825,000	2,280.00
Total				\$5,935,000	3,632.00
FWS	Oregon	Nestucca Bay National Wildlife Refuge	2009	\$800,000	85.25
Total				\$800,000	85.25
NPS	Idaho	City of Rocks National Preserve	2009	\$300,000	160.00
NPS	Oregon	John Day Fossil Beds National Monument	2009	\$200,000	159.00
NPS	Utah	Zion National Park	2009	\$580,000	10.00
Total				\$1,080,000	329.00
USFS	California	Shasta-Trinity National Forest	2009	\$355,000	160.00
USFS	Colorado	White River National Forest	2009	\$258,000	75.13
USFS	Wyoming	Bridger-Teton National Forest	2009	\$352,250	40.00
Total				\$965,250	275.13
Grand Total				\$8,780,250	4,321.38

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under *Section 1505 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, has been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land shall be deposited into the “Owyhee Land Acquisition Account”. This account authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections accounts and without further appropriation, to purchase land or interests in land in, or adjacent to, the wilderness areas designated by this subtitle, including land identified as “Proposed for Acquisition” on the maps described in section 1503(a)(1). The authority expires on the date that is 10 years after the date of enactment of this Act; or the date on which a total of \$8,000,000 from the account is expended.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under *Section 1778 of the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, has been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land shall be deposited into the “Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account”. Amounts in the account shall be available to the Secretary to purchase from willing sellers lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established.

Silver Saddle Endowment Account – This account was established by *the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*, and authorizes under certain conditions the sale of a 62-acre parcel to Carson City, Nevada. Proceeds of the sale are to be used by BLM for the oversight and enforcement of a perpetual conservation easement to the land to protect, preserve, and enhance the conservation values of the land.

Carson City Special Account – This account was established by the Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009, and authorizes the sale of approximately 158 acres described in the law. Five percent of the proceeds will be paid directly to the State for use in the general education program of the State. The remainder shall be deposited in this account to reimburse BLM and the Forest Service for the costs of the sale and appraisals, and to acquire environmentally sensitive land or an interest in environmentally sensitive land in the city.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58 transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 from the Department of Energy to the Department of Interior and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed.

Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund – Section 224 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, amended the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970. The amendment provides that fifty percent of geothermal bonuses, rents, and royalties will be paid to the State and twenty-five percent will be paid to the County within the boundaries of which the leased lands or geothermal resources are or were located. Section 234 provided that twenty-five percent be deposited to BLM’s Geothermal Steam Act Implementation Fund from 2006 through 2010 for the purpose of expediting the development of geothermal steam as an energy source. That authority expired in 2010 and no deposits will be made in 2011 and in later years.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – As authorized by Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005, P.L.109–58, fifty percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil-shale on Federal lands were to be deposited into this fund from 2006 through 2015 for

the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing applications for permits to drill and related work. The Administration will submit legislation to eliminate this fund in 2012 and to substitute new cost recovery fees that will be put in place through an administrative rulemaking.

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 appropriated balance of \$12,996,000 was rescinded in 2009. An unappropriated balance of \$76,665,506 remains in the funds. The balance will remain unless legislation is enacted.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Forest ecosystems health and recovery	0001	6	6	6
Recreation fee demonstration	0002	17	16	16
Expenses, road maintenance deposits	0003	2	2	2
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund	0004	17	14	14
Southern Nevada public land sales (85)	0005	143	210	210
Lincoln County Lands Act	0008	1	2	2
Federal Land Facilitation Transaction Act	0011	27	3	0
Operation and maintenance of quarters	0013	0	1	1
Permit Processing Improvement Fund	0014	26	24	24
Geothermal Steam Act Fund	0015	6	0	0
NPR-2 lease revenue fund	0016	0	1	1
Washington County Utah land sales	0017	0	0	1
Total new obligations	1000	245	279	277
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	995	895	697
New budget authority (gross)	2200	101	81	75
Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2210	44	0	0
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	1140	976	772
Total new obligations	2395	-245	-279	-277
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	895	697	495
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
Recreation fee demonstration program [14-9926-0-302-N-0500-01]	6020	18	19	20
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund [14-9926-0-302-N-0501-01]	6020	7	7	4
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund [14-9926-0-302-N-0502-01]	6020	5	5	4
Expenses, road maintenance deposits [14-9926-0-302-N-0503-01]	6020	2	2	2
S. Nevada public land management [14-9926-0-302-N-0504-01]	6020	9	2	2
S. Nevada public land management-interest earned [14-9926-0-302-N-0505-01]	6020	22	3	17
Federal land disposal account [14-9926-0-302-N-0506-01]	6020	2	19	0
Lincoln County land sales - interest [14-9926-0-302-N-0507-01]	6020	1	0	1
Permit processing improvement fund [14-9926-0-302-N-0508-01]	6020	22	24	23

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Geothermal Steam Act fund [14-9926-0-302-N-0509-01]	6020	13	0	0
Naval Oil Shale Cleanup [14-9926-0-302-N-0510-01]	6020	13	0	0
NPR-2 lease revenue fund	6020	0	0	0
Washington County, Utah land sales [14-9926-0-302-N-0511-01]	6020	0	0	2
Unobligated balance permanently reduced	6036	-13	0	0
Appropriation (total mandatory)	6250	101	81	75
Appropriation - Control Totals	6250-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	6250-20	101	81	75
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [SNPMA] **OL Rates**	6250-40	31	5	19
Baseline Non-Pay	6250-50		4	17
Baseline Civilian Pay	6250-50		1	2
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	8	2	7
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	207	0	1
End of PY Balances	6250-63		117	86
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	215	119	94
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-81		2	7
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-82		0	1
End of PY Balances	6250-83		117	86
Subtotal, outlays	6250-84		119	94
Appropriation [FLTFA] **OL Rates**	6250-40	2	19	0
Baseline Non-Pay	6250-50		18	0
Baseline Civilian Pay	6250-50		1	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	2	7	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	21	0	6
End of PY Balances	6250-63		20	12
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	23	27	18
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-81		7	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-82		0	6
End of PY Balances	6250-83		20	12
Subtotal, outlays	6250-84		27	18
Appropriation [Other Perm Operating] **OL Rates**	6250-40	68	57	56
Baseline Non-Pay	6250-50		45	30
Baseline Civilian Pay	6250-50		12	26
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	36	40	39
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	126	0	11
End of PY Balances	6250-63		57	42
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	162	97	93
Baseline Outlays:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
New Authority	6250-81		40	39
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-82		0	11
End of PY Balances	6250-83		57	42
Subtotal, outlays	6250-84		97	93
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	1303	1104	1140
Total new obligations	7310	245	279	277
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-400	-243	-204
Recoveries of prior year obligations	7345	-44	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	1104	1140	1213
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	8697	46	49	46
Outlays from mandatory balances	8698	354	194	158
Total outlays (gross)	8700	400	243	204
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	101	81	75
Outlays	9000	400	243	204
Total investments, start of year: Federal securities: Par value	9201	1942	1661	1505
Total investments, end of year: Federal securities: Par value	9202	1661	1505	1334
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	1104		
Special and Trust Fund Receipts (N)				
Balance, start of year	0100	89	77	78
Balance, start of year	0199	89	77	78
Receipts:				
Deposits for Road Maintenance and Reconstruction [14-501810-0-302-R-200403-01]	0220	2	2	2
Rents and Charges for Quarters, Bureau of Land Management, Interior [14-504810-0-302-R-200403- 01]	0221	1	1	1
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery, Disposal of Salvage Timber [14-516510-0-302-R-200403-01]	0222	7	7	4
Land Sales, Southern Nevada Public Land Management [14-523210-0-302-R-200403-01]	0223	9	2	2
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund [14-524910- 0-306-R-133003-01]	0224	5	5	4
Surplus Land Sales, Federal Land Disposal Account [14-526010-0-302-R-134003-01]	0225	2	19	0
Surplus Land Sales, Federal Land Disposal Account - legislative proposal subject to PAYGO [14- 526010-4-302-R-134003-01]	0226	0	0	5
Recreation Enhancement Fee, BLM [14-541310-0- 303-R-200403-01]	0227	18	19	20
Rent from Mineral Leases, Permit Processing Improvement Fund [14-557310-0-302-R-200403-01]	0228	22	24	23

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Department of Interior Share [14-557510-0-302-R-200403-01]	0229	13	0	0
Earnings on Investments, Southern Nevada Public Land Management [14-523220-0-908-R-200403-01]	0240	22	3	17
Interest, Lincoln County Land Act Land Sales [14-546920-0-908-R-200403-01]	0241	1	0	1
Total receipts and collections	0299	102	82	79
Total: Balances and collections	0400	191	159	157
Appropriations:				
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-01]	0500	-18	-19	-20
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-02]	0501	-7	-7	-4
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-03]	0502	-5	-5	-4
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-04]	0503	-2	-2	-2
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-05]	0504	-9	-2	-2
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-06]	0505	-22	-3	-17
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-07]	0506	-2	-19	0
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-08]	0507	-1	0	-1
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-09]	0508	-22	-24	-23
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-10]	0509	-13	0	0
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-11]	0510	-13	0	0
Permanent Operating Funds [14-9926-0-302-P-6020-13]	0511	0	0	-2
Permanent Operating Funds - legislative proposal subject to PAYGO [14-9926-4-302-P-6020-01]	0512	0	0	-5
Total appropriations	0599	-114	-81	-80
Balance, end of year	0799	77	78	77
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	32	32	31
Other than full-time permanent	1113	4	4	4
Other personnel compensation	1115	2	1	1
Total personnel compensation	1119	38	37	36
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	11	8	8
Travel and transportation of persons	1210	1	1	1
Transportation of things	1220	1	1	1
Advisory and assistance services	1251	1	0	0
Other services	1252	24	28	27

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	1253	40	12	5
Operation and maintenance of facilities	1254	1	2	2
Research and development contracts	1255	1	0	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	1257	1	0	0
Supplies and materials	1260	2	4	4
Equipment	1310	1	2	2
Land and structures	1320	33	57	57
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	0	16	16
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1990	155	168	159
Allocation Account - direct:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	3111	11	1	1
Other personnel compensation	3115	1	0	0
Total personnel compensation	3119	12	1	1
Civilian personnel benefits	3121	4	0	0
Advisory and assistance services	3251	1	0	0
Other services	3252	14	27	35
Other purchases of goods and services from Government accounts	3253	32	16	16
Land and structures	3320	27	2	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	3410	0	65	64
Subtotal, obligations, Allocation Account - direct	3990	90	111	118
Total new obligations	9999	245	279	277
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	101	81	75
Outlays	2004-02	400	243	205
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	635	635	626
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			0

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 T-4 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Federal Land Facilitation Transaction Act	0011	0	0	3
Total new obligations	1000	0	0	3
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
New budget authority (gross)	2200	0	0	5
Total new obligations	2395	0	0	-3
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	0	0	2
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
Federal land disposal account [14-9926-4-302-N-0512-01]	6020	0	0	5
Appropriation (Permit Processing Fund)	6020	0	0	0
Appropriation (total mandatory)	6250	0	0	5
Appropriation - Computed Totals	6250-20	0	0	0
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [FLTFA] **OL Rates**	6250-40	0	0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	6250-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
Appropriation [Permit Processing Fund] **OL Rates**	6250-40	0	0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	6250-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
Change in obligated balances:				
Total new obligations	7310	0	0	3
Total outlays (gross)	7320	0	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	0	0	3
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	0	0	5
Outlays	9000	0	0	0
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	0		

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 T-4 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
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Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)

Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	1111	0	0	1
Land and structures	1320	0	0	2
Total new obligations	9999	0	0	3

Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)

NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	0	0	5
Outlays	2004-02	0	0	1

Employment Summary (Q)

Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	0	0	9

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MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U. S. C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE EXPLANATION

This appropriation authorizes the BLM to expend funds that are contributed to the BLM. The contributions cover various operating expenses. The appropriation consists of both current and permanent appropriations. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by *the Federal Land Policy Management Act* (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands.

AUTHORIZATIONS

<i>The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1721, 1737)</i>	Provides for the acceptance of contributed money or services for: (1) resource development, protection, and management; (2) conveyance or acquisition of public lands (including omitted lands or islands) to States, their political subdivisions, or individuals; and (3) conducting cadastral surveys.
<i>Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315h and 315i)</i>	Provides for the acceptance of contributions for rangeland improvements.
<i>43 U.S.C. 759, 761, and 31 U.S.C. 1321(a)</i>	Provides for contributions for public surveys.
<i>Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11</i>	Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA.
<i>The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321</i>	Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
<i>Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E—Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009</i>	Provides that projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	75	12,704	0	0	75	17,000	0	0	0	0	75	17,000	0	0
Current:	62	10,805	0	0	62	15,200	0	0	0	0	62	15,200	0	0
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	37	8,599	0	0	37	12,096	0	0	0	0	37	12,096	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	23	2,032	0	0	23	2,859	0	0	0	0	23	2,859	0	0
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	2	145	0	0	2	204	0	0	0	0	2	204	0	0
Rights-Of-Way	0	29	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0
Permanent:	13	1,899	0	0	13	1,800	0	0	0	0	13	1,800	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	5	939	0	0	5	891	0	0	0	0	5	891	0	0
Public Survey	8	960	0	0	8	909	0	0	0	0	8	909	0	0
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current & Permanent)

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. The BLM must receive these monies before work begins, and any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

- **Conveyance of Omitted Lands** - This activity accounts for contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.
- **Resource Development, Protection, and Management--FLMPA** - According to *FLPMA*, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for (1) resource development, protection, and management; (2) conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and (3) conducting cadastral surveys.
- **Resource Development, Protection and Management of California Off-Highway Vehicles** - Includes contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license ("Green Sticker") fund. The BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefiting projects on BLM-administered public lands in California.
- **Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation--Sikes Act** - The *Sikes Act* authorizes State game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on Federal lands. These funds are shared with the BLM and used by the BLM for the conservation, restoration, management and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.
- **Rights-of-Way** - This activity accounts for funds contributed by private entities to pay the casework costs of processing ROW grants requested by them.

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- **Taylor Grazing Act Contributions** - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.

- **Public Survey Contributions** - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for cadastral survey, as authorized.
- **Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites** - These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Resource development FLPMA	0001	9	11	14
Resource development CA OHV	0002	4	6	8
Resource development Taylor Grazing	0003	1	1	3
Public survey	0004	1	1	2
Sikes Act	0005	0	1	2
Total new obligations	1000	15	20	29
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	32	34	31
New budget authority (gross)	2200	17	17	17
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	49	51	48
Total new obligations	2395	-15	-20	-29
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	34	31	19
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
Appropriation (trust fund) [14-9971-0-302-N-0500-01]	6026	13	17	17
Appropriation (total mandatory)	6250	13	17	17
Appropriation - Control Totals	6250-10	0	0	0
Appropriation - Computed Totals	6250-20	13	17	17
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [010-04-9971] **OL Rates**	6250-40	13	17	17
Baseline Non-Pay	6250-50		11	11
Baseline Civilian Pay	6250-50		6	6
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-61	0	9	9
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-62	10	0	9
End of PY Balances	6250-63		7	4
Subtotal, outlays	6250-64	10	16	21
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	6250-81		9	9
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6250-82		0	9
End of PY Balances	6250-83		7	4
Subtotal, outlays	6250-84		16	21
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	6910	4	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	6990	4	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections - Control Totals	6990-10	0	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections - Computed Totals	6990-20	4	0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Text]	6990-40	4	0	0
Baseline Program [Text]	6990-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	6990-61	1	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6990-62	3	0	0
End of PY Balances	6990-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	6990-64	4	0	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	6990-81		0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	6990-82		0	0
End of PY Balances	6990-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	6990-84		0	0
Total new budget authority (gross)	7000	17	17	17
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	5	2	6
Total new obligations	7310	15	20	29
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-14	-16	-22
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	7400	-4	0	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	2	6	13
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	8697	1	9	9
Outlays from mandatory balances	8698	13	7	13
Total outlays (gross)	8700	14	16	22
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority only:				
Change in uncollected customer payments from Federal sources (unexpired)	8895	4	0	0
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Policy Program [Text]	8895-41	4	0	0
Baseline Program [Text]	8895-71		0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	13	17	17
Outlays	9000	14	16	22
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	6		
Special and Trust Fund Receipts (N)				
Balance, start of year	0100	0	0	0
Balance, start of year	0199	0	0	0
Receipts:				
Contributions and Deposits, BLM [14-806910-0-302-R-	0220	13	17	17

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
200403-01]				
Total receipts and collections	0299	13	17	17
Total: Balances and collections	0400	13	17	17
Appropriations:				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds [14-9971-0-302-P-6026-01]	0500	-13	-17	-17
Total appropriations	0599	-13	-17	-17
Balance, end of year	0799	0	0	0
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	1111	3	3	3
Other than full-time permanent	1113	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	1115	0	1	1
Total personnel compensation	1119	4	5	5
Civilian personnel benefits	1121	1	1	1
Other services	1252	3	7	10
Other purchases of goods and services from	1253	1	2	3
Government accounts				
Supplies and materials	1260	1	2	3
Equipment	1310	0	1	3
Land and structures	1320	2	1	2
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	1410	2	1	2
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	1990	14	20	29
Reimbursable obligations:				
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2410	1	0	0
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	2990	1	0	0
Total new obligations	9999	15	20	29
Character Classification (C) (\$ in Millions)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	13	17	17
Outlays	2004-02	14	16	21
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	75	75	75
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources	1000			15200

APPROPRIATION: HELIUM FUND AND OPERATIONS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

No Appropriation Language Sheet

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, discontinued production and sale of refined helium. Regulations have been finalized to facilitate administration and implementation of other provisions granted under 50 U.S.C. 167.

Summary of Requirements (\$000)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	2009 Actual		2009 Recovery Act		2010 Enacted		2011						Change from 2010 (+/-)	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	DOI-Wide Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		Budget Request		FTE	Amount
							FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Helium Fund	55	0	0	0	55	+0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0
Helium Fund	55	96,742	0	0	55	103,837	0	0	0	0	55	129,418	0	+25,581
Offsetting Collections		-96,742		0		-103,837	0	0		0		-129,418	0	-25,581
Operating Programs:	55	96,742	0	0	55	103,837	0	0	0	0	55	129,418	0	+25,581
Production & Sales	18	14,000	0	0	18	16,000	0	0	0	0	18	16,000	0	0
Transmission & Storage Operations	21	2,000	0	0	21	2,000	0	0	0	0	21	2,000	0	0
Administrative & Other Expenses	16	80,742	0	0	16	85,837	0	0	0	0	16	111,418	0	+25,581
Closure	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Capital Investment:	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Land, Structures, & Equipment	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carry Forward Balance	0	0	0	0	0	+0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

JUSTIFICATION OF 2011 PROGRAM CHANGES

The 2011 budget request for the Helium Fund and Operations program is \$129,418,000 and 55 FTE, a program change of +\$25,581,000 from the 2010 level. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, P.L. 104-273 specifies that all monies in the Helium Fund in excess of \$2 million be returned to Treasury to apply toward repayment of the helium debt once the environmental cleanup for closure is completed.

The amount of the budget request is based on estimated revenue from the sale of open market crude, natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit. Sales of helium are cyclical. Revenues from helium sales in 2011 are projected to be higher than the 2010 level.

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Program Components

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273, significantly changed the objectives and functions of the Helium program. The legislation established revised guidelines for the helium program:

- Discontinue production and sale of refined helium.
- Continue the storage and transmission of crude helium.
- Sell the crude helium reserve over an extended period.
- Oversee production of helium on Federal lands.

The BLM Helium Operation is currently responsible for:

- Administering helium extracted from Federal lands.
- Storing and transmitting of Federal and private crude helium via the helium storage system.
- Administering helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands.
- Administering the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program.
- Administering the sale of crude helium (coordinated with the private helium industry so as not to disrupt the helium market).
- Conducting helium resource evaluation and reserve tracking to determine the extent of helium resources.
- Completing the disposal of helium refining-related facilities not needed for the storage and transmission of crude helium.

Critical Factors

The primary program critical factors are:

- Meet the needs of Federal customers through in-kind crude helium sales to Federal helium suppliers and open market sales according to the Helium Privatization Act of 1996.
- Decommissioning and environmental cleanup of refining facilities.
- Disposal of excess property.

Means and Strategies

The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage.

The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, Public Law 104-273 has resulted in the reduction of personnel from 173 (in 1997) to 55 at the end of 2009, cessation of helium refining functions, and the initiation of orderly disposal of excess property. The remaining environmental cleanup costs will add to the funds typically required in a normal year. These costs vary, depending on the results of environmental assessments of the decommissioned production facilities.

Funding History

All the income derived from crude helium sales, private helium storage, and fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands pays the full cost of the helium program.

The Helium Privatization Act of 1996, P.L. 104-273 also specified that all monies in the helium fund in excess of \$2,000,000 be returned to Treasury to apply toward repayment of the helium debt once the environmental cleanup for closure is completed.

Demands, Trends, and Resources

Funds generated from the sale of helium are used to repay the Helium Debt. The Helium Debt is anticipated to be paid off by the end of 2015.

2011 PROGRAM PERFORMANCE***Performance Measures***

The amount of the budget request is based on estimated revenue from the sale of open market crude, natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit. Sales of helium are cyclical. Revenues from helium sales in 2011 are projected to be higher than the 2010 level.

Cumulative percent of original helium debt repaid at end of fiscal year (Bureau Measure):

The BLM is making steady progress in repaying the original helium debt.

Planned Performance

In 2011, the program will continue to meet the needs of Federal customers through “in-kind” crude helium sales to Federal helium suppliers and open market sales in accordance with the Helium Privatization Act of 1996, P.L. 104-273. All the income derived from crude helium sales, from private helium storage, and from fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands will pay the full costs of the program.

The cumulative percent of the original helium debt repaid will increase to approximately 71 percent in 2011.

HELIUM PROGRAM OPERATIONS Performance Overview									
Measure	2006 Actual	2007 Actual	2008 Actual	2009 Plan	2009 Actual	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	Change from 2010 Plan to 2011	Long-term Target 2012
Cumulative percent of original helium debt repaid at end of fiscal year. (Bur)	33% \$459M/ \$1,373M	44% \$609M/ \$1,373M	53% \$729M \$1,373M	56% \$769M/ \$1,373M	58.6% \$804M/ \$1,373M	63% \$869M/ \$1,373M	71% \$969M/ \$1,373M	+8%	85% \$1,169M/ \$1,373M
Percent of time the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit (CHEU) was operating during the fiscal year. (Bur)	95% 322/ 340	97% 330/ 340	103% 350/ 340	100% 340/ 340	101% 342/ 340	100% 340/ 340	100% 340/ 340	0%	100% 340/ 340
<i>Total Actual/Projected Cost (\$000)</i>	\$205,380	\$183,422	\$143,590	\$139,922	\$108,390	\$140,021	\$140,021	\$0	\$140,021
<i>Actual/Projected Cost per day (in dollars)</i>	\$637,827	\$555,826	\$410,256	\$411,535	\$316,930	\$411,826	\$411,826	\$0	\$411,826
Manage Helium (MMcf)	1,495.0	1,683.0	1,638.0	2,100.0	1,097.0	2,100.0	2,100.0	0	2,100.0
The Target of 2,100.0 is set by Congress through the Helium Act. BLM reports the actuals.									

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title				
14X4053				
Helium Fund	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Production and sales	0901	89	81	110
Transmission and storage	0902	3	4	15
Administration and other expenses	0903	2	19	14
Total new obligations	1000	94	104	139
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance carried forward, start of year	2140	34	37	38
New budget authority (gross)	2200	97	104	129
Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	2210	0	1	0
Total budgetary resources available for obligation	2390	131	142	167
Total new obligations	2395	-94	-104	-139
Unobligated balance carried forward, end of year	2440	37	38	28
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Mandatory:				
Offsetting collections (cash)	6900	97	104	129
Spending authority from offsetting collections (total mandatory)	6990	97	104	129
Change in obligated balances:				
Obligated balance, start of year	7240	5	16	25
Total new obligations	7310	94	104	139
Total outlays (gross)	7320	-83	-94	-115
Recoveries of prior year obligations	7345	0	-1	0
Obligated balance, end of year	7440	16	25	49
Outlays (gross), detail:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	8697	1	42	52
Outlays from mandatory balances	8698	82	52	63
Total outlays (gross)	8700	83	94	115
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
Non-Federal sources	8840	97	104	129
Net budget authority and outlays:				
Budget authority	8900	0	0	0
Outlays	9000	-14	-10	-14
Unpaid obligation, end of year	9502	15		
Balance Sheet (F) (\$ in Millions)				
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
Federal assets: Fund balances with Treasury	1101	40		

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title				
14X4053				
Helium Fund	Line	2009 Act	2010 CY	2011 BY
Other Federal assets:				
Inventories and related properties	1802	237		
Property, plant and equipment, net	1803	21		
Total assets	1999	298		
LIABILITIES:				
Federal liabilities:				
Interest payable	2102	392		
Debt	2103	252		
Total liabilities	2999	644		
NET POSITION:				
Cumulative results of operations	3300	-346		
Total liabilities and net position	4999	298		
Object Classification (O) (\$ in Millions)				
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Personnel compensation: Full-time permanent	2111	4	4	4
Civilian personnel benefits	2121	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	2233	4	4	4
Other services	2252	2	3	6
Supplies and materials	2260	1	2	5
Land and structures	2320	1	1	3
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	2410	15	8	6
Interest and dividends	2430	66	81	110
Total new obligations	9999	94	104	139
Employment Summary (Q)				
Reimbursable:				
Civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	55	55	55

APPROPRIATION: ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, *including with States*. [Projects funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the bureau upon receipt of the written commitment.] Appropriations for the Bureau [of Land Management (BLM)] shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on the Secretary's certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 44 U. S. C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards: *Provided further*, That projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis. Appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau [of Land Management] or its contractors or for the sale of wild horses and burros that results in their destruction for processing into commercial products: *Provided further*, That title I of division E of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, is further amended, under the heading "Department of the Interior-Bureau of Land Management-Administrative Provisions" in the second paragraph: (1) by striking the phrase "mining law administration" and inserting "from mining claim holders the mining claim maintenance fees and location"; and (2) by striking "those": *Provided further*, That section 28f(a) of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking the phrase "for years 2004 through 2008," and replacing it with "", to the extent provided in advance in Appropriations Acts,". Section 28g of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking the phrase "and before September 30, 2008," and replacing it with "", to the extent provided in advance in Appropriations Acts,". Section 28i of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking "28k" and replacing it with "28l"]. (*Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010.*)

EXPLANATION OF CHANGES

1. The Bureau of Land Management may carry out the operations funded under this Act by direct expenditure, contracts, grants, cooperative agreements and reimbursable agreements with public and private entities, *including with States*. [Projects funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the bureau upon receipt of the written commitment.]

The clause "including with States" has been added to make clear that the BLM has the authority to enter into reimbursable agreements with State governments, for example, with the State of California to allow BLM to use funds from California's Off Highway Vehicle fees. The clause beginning "Projects funded pursuant to a written agreement" is duplicative and unnecessary.

2. [: Provided further, That title I of division E of the Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, is further amended, under the heading "Department of the Interior_Bureau of Land Management_Administrative Provisions" in the second paragraph: (1) by striking the phrase "mining law administration" and inserting "from mining claim holders the mining claim maintenance fees and location"; and (2) by striking "those": Provided further, That section 28f(a) of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking the phrase "for years 2004 through 2008," and replacing it with "", to the extent provided in advance in Appropriations Acts,". Section 28g of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking the phrase "and before September 30, 2008," and replacing it with "", to the extent provided in advance in Appropriations Acts,". Section 28i of title 30, United States Code, is amended by striking "28k" and replacing it with "28l"].

The above language was included in the FY 2010 Appropriations Act and has permanent effect. It is therefore not needed in FY 2011.

OTHER PROGRAMS OF INTEREST

The following is a highlight of the Departmental and Bureau programs which draw upon the expertise of multiple resource programs and are supported by two or more funding activities and subactivities, so that the BLM can more effectively address land management challenges from an interdisciplinary perspective. These programs include:

- Service First
- Education, Interpretation, Partnerships & Volunteers
- National Fish & Wildlife Foundation
- American Recovery & Reinvestment Act of 2009

Service First

Service First is a partnership authority for the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Forest Service (FS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS). The Service First authority was originally provided in Section 330 of Public Law 106–291 (114 Stat. 996). It was subsequently amended by section 428 of Public Law 109–54 (119 Stat. 555–556). The Service First authority was extended through 2011 in Section 418 of Public Law 111–8.

The 2006 Memorandum of Understanding that clarifies the Service First relationship among the four agencies, agreements process, and overhead charges, has been extended through September 30, 2011 and is posted at the Service First website at <http://www.fs.fed.us/servicefirst/>.

National leadership encourages interagency partnerships to continually improve customer service and provide greater operational efficiencies that result in effective natural and cultural resource management. BLM is continuing to work through administrative processes and narrow the differences between the agencies for processes, such as fund transfers, computer access and other administrative activities.

The BLM and Forest Service Chief Information Officers formed an interagency technology team to address interagency technology access issues. Pilot projects for accessing each agency's data bases such as Lotus Notes, paycheck systems, etc. are underway. Based on the information derived from the pilots, the Washington Office will determine how to access these systems to more efficiently perform shared interagency responsibilities.

Service First authority is designed to improve customer service by providing streamlined, one stop shopping across agency jurisdictional boundaries for public land users. Service First provides legal authority for the BLM, NPS, FWS and FS to carry out shared or joint management activities to achieve mutually beneficial resource management goals. Service First authority has been used primarily for collocating offices, shared management and single points of contact for resource programs. Benefits of Service First partnerships include reducing costs by pooling human resources and property costs, eliminating redundant efforts, and leveraging employee skills and expertise across land management boundaries.

2010 and 2011 Service First Goals

FY 2010 goals will build on successes of previous years and explore new opportunities for interagency collaboration. Service First objectives include continuing to make advances in creating an integrated information technology system where employees will be able to access other agencies' data (i.e. GIS, invasive weed inventories, and other natural resource data) and systems while maintaining appropriate security levels. Access to other agencies' information will provide more seamless customer service and improve operational efficiency for shared employees and co-located offices.

In addition, Service First partners will continue to explore establishing joint land management targets. This includes increased coordination across resource programs such as conserving water, hazardous fuels reduction, landscape scale species conservation, sustaining our rural

communities, nurturing youth through education and connections to the outdoors, minerals and energy policy, visitor services, protecting special places and recreation management including OHV and trail management in support of providing quality natural resource management.

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

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

FY 2009 Accomplishments

Steady administrative progress and forward direction continued during a transition of Service First national leadership. The national support team continues to improve consistency between agencies in the use and application of Service First authority. The agencies also built an interagency website to foster this interaction and information exchange and provide contacts and information in the form of a toolbox for employees' use.

Examples of Field Accomplishments

The Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument in northern Arizona is jointly administered by BLM and NPS. It successfully piloted a more efficient means of transferring funds between agencies using a "Service First 1151 Transfer Request" form. This new process can be used for personnel, equipment, lease and other costs shared among agencies at Service First units, and moves forward the Service First goal of developing protocols for nation-wide use.

The San Juan Public Lands Center in Durango, Colorado, is a FS and BLM integrated unit where managers are delegated to act for both agencies across 2.6 million acres of National Forest and BLM system public lands. The Center continues in its ninth year of integration, striving to manage an entire landscape seamlessly across jurisdictions to improve land health, oversee multiple use activities consistently, and provide better service to the public and increase efficiencies. The Center jointly designated routes (trails and roads) across the jointly managed acreage, and is currently working to complete the first ever, joint land and resource management plan for both agencies' lands.

The Southern Nevada Agency Partnership (SNAP) of BLM, FS, FWS and NPS had many accomplishments from their numerous interagency teams. These include the completion of their Science and Research Strategy, which integrates and coordinates scientific research efforts across millions of acres of federal land, and includes an interagency review process for research project proposals; launching the SNAP.gov website to provide seamless information online about programs and lands managed by the SNAP agencies; completing the SNAP Outreach Project Plan; completing documentation of five petroglyph sites by volunteer site stewards; and what may be the nation's first location where all four agencies use the same survey protocols to collect information on visitor use, the FS's National Visitor's Use Visitor Monitoring (NVUM).

Education, Interpretation, Partnerships, and Volunteers

Education

Through a wide range of education programs, BLM Field Offices teach our Nation's young people about natural and heritage resources, encourage them to pursue healthy lifestyles through outdoor activities, foster conservation and stewardship ethics, and nurture the next generation of resource professionals. Engaging America's youth on topics related to public lands is a top priority of the Secretary. Looking to the future, BLM's youth initiatives feature a variety of programs that engage, educate, and inspire. Field offices can educate thousands of students and their teachers through participation in the interagency Hands on the Land network of field classrooms and in Project Archaeology, BLM's designated heritage education program. By offering school field trips and classroom visits by resource professionals as well as service learning opportunities for students, field staffs not only educate but inspire conservation and stewardship ethics.

Field staff will also continue to explore means to expand and enhance opportunities for young people to learn about the public lands through partnerships with youth organizations, including the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, 4-H and other youth groups. Such organizations educate youth about BLM natural and heritage resources and engage them in service projects to improve the public lands as well. Programs such as Wonderful Outdoor World and Urban Tree House provide opportunities for young people who might not ordinarily have a chance to experience the outdoors or even consider a career in natural resources.

BLM Field staff will explore opportunities to expand the use of technology to reach even broader audiences. Web pages can be used to provide information about educational programs being offered and can feature educational content about local natural and heritage resources. Field staff can also use BLM's Learning Landscapes national education website as a resource to promote programs and to educate local audiences.

Interpretation

Interpretation is a voice for all the resource management programs within the BLM. The interpretive program focuses on the Nation's public lands and the interrelationship between the physical biological, cultural, and historical events. Management issues are addressed within the interpretive story in a way that relates those issues to the visitor's experiences. Interpretive planning is done collaboratively with internal and external groups, and clear measurable objectives are established to measure the cost/benefit and the program's effectiveness. BLM's interpretive program aims to respect and serve people with diverse backgrounds and abilities.

Field staffs use interpretive programs and media to help the public connect with the public lands, develop good stewardship practices, and have safe experiences. In accordance with the Science Strategy of the National Landscape Conservation System, interpretation programs convey results of scientific research to the public. Field staffs continue to expand the use of a variety of interpretive media, including web pages and other electronic media, as well as wayside exhibits and brochures. BLM visitor centers continue to expand programs for children and families, such as Junior Explorer programs, and continue to expand their outreach to youth groups and schools.

Tourism

BLM recently embarked on a partnership with the National Geographic Society, whose Center for Sustainable Destinations promotes tourism that benefits local communities. A series of “Map Guides” will present opportunities to inform visitors and communities about public lands, while creating a network for support of grassroots projects that implement sustainable principles.

Volunteers

The BLM Volunteer Program engages thousands of citizens nationwide each year and routinely provides a return of almost 20:1 on agency funds invested in program management, which includes volunteer recruitment, training and recognition, as well as staff training and fulfillment of legal requirements (e.g., volunteer background checks, bonding).

Volunteer contributions to units of BLM’s National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) are highly valued and vitally important to achieving mission goals. In fiscal year 2008, volunteers contributed 344,064 hours to NLCS lands, including national monuments and national conservation areas, wild and scenic rivers, national scenic and historic trails, and wilderness and wilderness study areas.

National Public Lands Day annually produces public lands enhancements valued at more than \$1 million. Public lands resources managed by BLM’s Recreation, Cultural Resources, Wild Horse and Burros, Wildlife, and Range programs are the principal beneficiaries of work performed by BLM volunteers, but Field Office staffs provide expanded opportunities for volunteers to contribute across all program areas.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF)

The National Fish and Wildlife Foundation is a private, non-profit, tax-exempt organization, established by Congress in 1984 and dedicated to the conservation of fish, wildlife, plants, and the habitat on which they depend. Its goals are environmental education, natural resource management, habitat protection and restoration, and the development of conservation policy. The Foundation meets these goals by creating partnerships between the public and private sectors, and by strategically investing in conservation and the sustainable use of natural resources.

The Foundation identifies conservation needs, reviews proposed projects, fosters cooperative partnerships, and commits a mixture of federal and non-federal funds to on-the-ground conservation projects. The Foundation also commits funds as challenge grants. Awarding challenge grants multiplies the investment in conservation and enables grantees to use the Foundation's funds to challenge others to join the partnership.

The Foundation receives congressionally appropriated money annually through federal agencies. One such source of money is dedicated for projects that benefit BLM-managed lands or promote BLM's mission, and is transferred from BLM appropriated dollars to the Foundation. Over the last 15 years, NFWF has collaborated with BLM on 585 projects and has helped leverage roughly \$26.3 million in BLM funds into more than \$81 million for on-the-ground conservation.

The table below summarizes the funding transferred from BLM to NFWF since 2009.

	2009 Enacted	2010 Enacted	2011 President's Budget
Rangeland Management	\$345,000	\$345,000	\$345,000
Riparian Management	\$246,000	\$246,000	\$246,000
Wildlife Management	\$1,917,000	\$1,917,000	\$1,917,000
Fisheries Management	\$246,000	\$246,000	\$246,000
Threatened & Endangered Species Management	\$246,000	\$246,000	\$246,000
Total NFWF Funding through BLM	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$3,000,000

The 2011 Budget directs \$1 million of the \$3 million in base funds for BLM to partner with NFWF to support programs that leverage private sector contributions to engage and employ youth in conservation activities.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (Recovery Act)

The Recovery Act appropriated \$305 million to the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Recovery Act funds are helping to stimulate the economy and create jobs by investing in public land assets managed by BLM and by making key BLM lands available for renewable energy development. The Recovery Act provides BLM with an opportunity to address critical infrastructure and habitat needs and create lasting value, while creating jobs.

Funding for BLM was authorized under title VII of the Recovery Act for two major uses – Construction (\$180 million) and Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) (\$125 million). BLM then divided that funding into the following functional areas:

- 1) Renewable Energy Authorization: To facilitate and expedite the processing and permitting of environmentally responsible renewable energy development on public lands managed by the BLM.
- 2) Habitat Restoration: To restore and protect habitats for at-risk plant and animal communities, specifically those in National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS) areas and other special areas on public lands managed by the BLM. Projects involving partnerships that leverage funds and/or involve youth are emphasized.
- 3) Construction: To provide needed upgrades at BLM sites and facilities, such as campgrounds and recreation sites, and other areas, in an effort to improve health and safety and address the BLM's construction needs. Funds are also to be used on BLM facilities to increase energy efficiency that will decrease dependence on fossil fuels by reducing the use of utility-based energy.
- 4) Deferred Maintenance: To provide needed upgrades at BLM sites and facilities, such as campgrounds and recreation sites that improve health and safety and address the BLM's deferred maintenance and continuing needs. Funds are also used to implement measures that increase energy efficiency and utilize renewable energy sources, including installing renewable energy upgrades such as solar panels and wind turbines.
- 5) Abandoned Mines: To mitigate physical safety hazards and improve abandoned mine projects on BLM lands.
- 6) Abandoned Wells: To remediate and plug the Drew Point Well in northern Alaska. This abandoned well was drilled by the Federal government in the 1900s. The BLM has determined that it is at extremely high-risk of eroding into the Beaufort Sea, potentially creating serious environmental degradation.
- 7) Road and Bridges: To provide needed upgrades to BLM roads, bridges, and culverts, including paving, grading, and other repairs as well as address deferred maintenance of these assets.
- 8) Trails: To maintain, improve and enhance trails across BLM-managed public lands through trail planning, design, maintenance, management, and monitoring. Trail projects will support the agency's mission, land use planning goals and objectives in order to provide for resource management, public and administrative access, and transportation needs.
- 9) Administrative Support: To cover support not related to individual Recovery Act projects but to the overall effort. This support was not to exceed 5 per cent of the two authorized Recovery Act funding areas.

BLM is allocating Recovery Act funding for 2009 and 2010 to 655 projects. Some projects were completed in 2009, while others are underway and will be completed in FY 2010. Given the complexity of some of the construction and deferred maintenance requirements, some projects will not be completed until FY 2011. Therefore, performance accomplishments will be reflected

in FY 2011 as was outlined in the BLM's Recovery Act Program Plan which was provided as an appendix to the FY 2010 Budget Justification. The BLM plans to obligate all Recovery Act funding prior to September 30, 2010. However, some of the outlays (payments for completion of project work) and the accompanying performance accomplishments will occur in FY 2011.

Through January 15, 2010, BLM has obligated over 30 percent of its Recovery Act funding. By the end of June, work will have begun on the ground on nearly 100 percent of BLM's Recovery Act projects.

Bureau	Recovery Act Resources	Obligations through 1/15/10	Outlays through 1/15/10
BLM	\$303,475,000**	\$98,847,962	\$15,357,672

**Does not include Hazardous Fuels Allocations and reflects funding provided to the DOI Working Capital Fund for oversight and support.

Separate reporting of Hazardous Fuels accomplishments and spending is being provided by the DOI Office of Wildland Fire.

The following table displays the Recovery Act funding allocations for the BLM by Functional Area and includes the number of projects presently related to each of the functional areas and the funding projected by Functional Area. Performance accomplishments will still be reported as Recovery Act accomplishments.

Recovery Act - Management of Lands and Resources (MLR)

Functional Area Name	Number of Projects	Original Allocation
Renewable Energy Authorization	62	\$41,000,000
Habitat Restoration	142	\$37,000,000
Remediation of Abandoned Mines	80	\$29,750,000
Deferred Maintenance	22	\$11,000,000
Administrative Support	-	\$ 6,250,000
Total MLR	306	\$125,000,000

Recovery Act - Construction

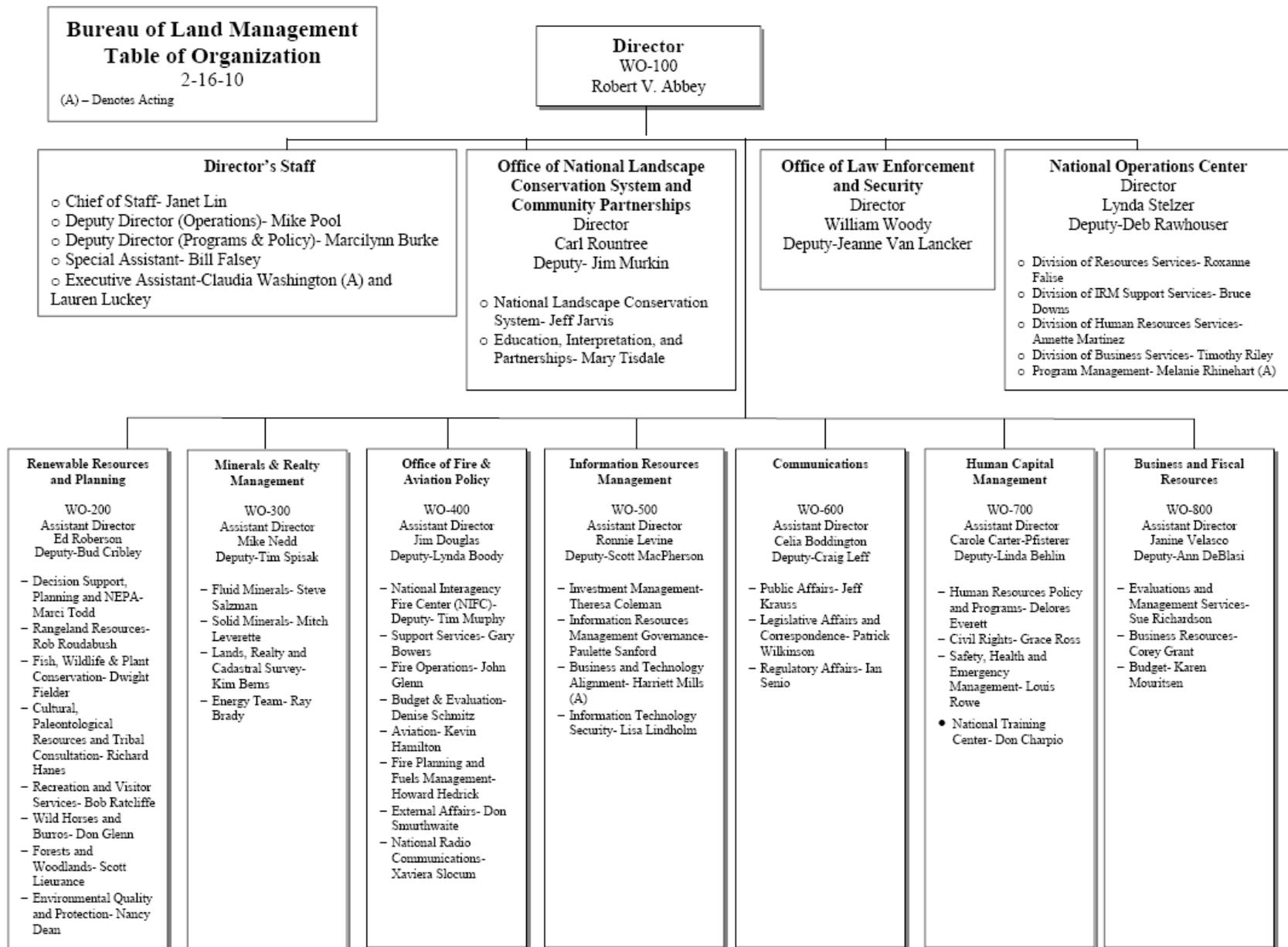
Deferred Maintenance	120	\$64,938,000
Capital Improvement	96	\$41,530,000
Remediation of Abandoned Wells	1	\$23,600,000
Roads and Bridges Deferred Maintenance	52	\$25,932,000
Trails Deferred Maintenance	80	\$15,000,000
Administrative Support Construction	-	\$9,000,000
Total Construction	349	\$180,000,000

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE (Total Employment) *

	2009 Actual	2010 Estimate	2011 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
Senior Level	2	2	2
Subtotal	2	2	2
SES	22	22	22
Subtotal	22	22	22
GS/GM - 15	101	104	101
GS/GM - 14	352	361	353
GS/GM - 13	935	959	938
GS - 12	1,655	1,697	1,660
GS - 11	2,626	2,692	2,634
GS - 10	149	153	149
GS - 9	1,309	1,342	1,313
GS - 8	285	292	286
GS - 7	1,312	1,345	1,316
GS - 6	646	662	648
GS - 5	823	844	826
GS - 4	536	550	538
GS - 3	346	355	347
GS - 2	108	111	108
GS - 1	13	13	13
Subtotal	11,196	11,480	11,230
Other Pay Schedule Systems	542	554	546
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	11,763	12,059	11,801

* Number of actual employees, whether employees are full or part-time. The total FTE usage for BLM for 2011 is estimated to be 10,869.



<p>Alaska State Director Tom Lonnie</p> <p>Associate State Director Julia Dougan</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fairbanks DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arctic FO ○ Eastern Interior FO ○ Central Yukon FO • Anchorage DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Anchorage FO ○ Glenallen FO 	<p>Arizona State Director Jim Kenna</p> <p>Associate State Director Ray Suazo (A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arizona Strip DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Arizona Strip FO • Colorado River DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kingman FO ○ Yuma FO ○ Lake Havasu FO • Gila DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Safford FO ○ Tucson FO • Phoenix DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Hassayampa FO ○ Lower Sonoran FO 	<p>California State Director Jim Abbott (A)</p> <p>Associate State Director Lynda Boody (A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northern California DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Alhuras FO ○ Arcata FO ○ Redding FO ○ Surprise FO ○ Eagle Lake FO • Central California DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mother Lode FO ○ Ukiah FO ○ Hollister FO ○ Bakersfield FO ○ Bishop FO • California Desert DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Barstow FO ○ El Centro FO ○ Needles FO ○ Palm Springs/South Coast FO 	<p>Colorado State Director Helen Hankins</p> <p>Associate State Director Anna Marie Burden (A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Northwest DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Grand Junction FO ○ Glenwood Springs FO ○ Little Snake FO ○ White River FO ○ Kremmling FO • Southwest DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Uncompahgre FO ○ Gunnison FO ○ San Juan Public Lands Center • Front Range DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Royal Gorge FO ○ San Luis Valley Public Lands Center 	<p>Idaho State Director Peter Ditton (A)</p> <p>Associate State Director Gary Hunter (A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Boise DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Bruneau FO ○ Four Rivers FO ○ Owyhee FO • Coeur d'Alene DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coeur d'Alene FO ○ Cottonwood FO • Idaho Falls DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Challis FO ○ Pocatello FO ○ Salmon FO ○ Upper Snake FO • Twin Falls DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Burley FO ○ Jarbidge FO ○ Shoshone FO 	<p>Oregon State Director Ed Shepard</p> <p>Associate State Director Michael Mottice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Burns DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Three Rivers FO ○ Andrews FO • Coos Bay DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Umpqua FO ○ Myrtlewood FO • Eugene DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Coast Range FO ○ Siuslaw FO ○ Upper Willamette FO • Lakeview DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Klamath Falls FO ○ Lakeview FO • Medford DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Butte Falls FO ○ Glendale FO ○ Ashland FO ○ Grants Pass FO • Prineville DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Central Oregon FO ○ Deschutes FO • Roseburg DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Swiftwater FO ○ South River FO • Salem DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cascades FO ○ Mary's Peak FO ○ Tillamook FO • Spokane DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Wenatchee FO ○ Border FO • Vale DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Baker FO ○ Malheur FO ○ Jordan FO
<p>Montana/Dakotas State Director Gene Terland</p> <p>Associate State Director Howard Lemm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Butte DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Missoula FO ○ Dillon FO ○ Butte FO • Miles City DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Billings FO ○ Miles City FO ○ North Dakota FO ○ South Dakota FO • Malta DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Malta FO 	<p>Nevada State Director Ron Wenker</p> <p>Associate State Director Amy Lueders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elko DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tuscarora FO ○ Wells FO • Winnemucca FO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Black Rock FO ○ Humboldt FO • Carson City DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Sierra Front FO ○ Stillwater FO • Ely DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Egan FO ○ Schell FO ○ Caliente FO • Southern Nevada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pahrump FO ○ Las Vegas FO 	<p>New Mexico State Director Linda Rundell</p> <p>Associate State Director Jesse Juen</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Albuquerque DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rio Puerco FO ○ Socorro FO • Amarillo FO • Farmington DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Farmington FO ○ Taos FO • Las Cruces DO • Oklahoma FO • Pecos DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carlsbad FO ○ Roswell FO 	<p>Utah State Director Selma Sierra</p> <p>Associate State Director Jeff Rawson</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Color Country DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cedar City FO ○ Richfield FO ○ St. George FO ○ Kanab FO • Green River DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vernal FO ○ Price FO • West Desert DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Salt Lake FO ○ Fillmore FO • Canyon Country DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Moab FO ○ Monticello FO 	<p>Wyoming State Director Don Simpson</p> <p>Associate State Director Ruth Welch</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Desert DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Pinedale FO ○ Rawlins FO ○ Rock Springs FO ○ Kemmerer FO • High Plains DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Casper FO ○ Buffalo FO ○ Newcastle FO • Wind River/Bighorn Basin DO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Worland FO ○ Cody FO ○ Lander FO 	
<p>Eastern States State Director Juan Palma</p> <p>Associate State Director Marie Stewart</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jackson FO • Milwaukee FO 					

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