

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

and Performance Information
Fiscal Year 2019

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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Executive Summary

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) are owned by the American people and contain some of the Nation's most spectacular landscapes as well as vast mineral resources. In total the BLM manages one in every 10 acres of land in the United States, and approximately 30 percent of the Nation's minerals. These lands and minerals are found across the United States and encompass forests, mountains, rangelands, arctic tundra, and deserts. Charged by Congress under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA), as amended, with managing these lands under the dual framework of multiple use and sustained yield, the BLM oversees some of the most economically significant and spectacular landscapes across the American West and Alaska. The Bureau's mission emphasizes the interconnection between people, the public lands, and the economy.

The FY 2019 Budget advances the Bureau's multiple use mandates, including the President's goal of energy independence. Taken as a whole, the Bureau's budget supports Administration priorities including generating revenue and utilizing our natural resources, conserving our land and water, expanding outdoor recreation and access, fulfilling our trust responsibilities, and protecting our people and our borders, all while streamlining our operations to effectively serve the American public. Among other things, the Bureau's 2019 budget seeks to improve access to lands for all uses by expanding access to recreation, mineral development, reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens, and right-sizing the boundaries of lands managed under special designations.

BLM decisions are informed by science and made in collaboration with partners and the public to achieve balanced stewardship of our lands and resources. This collaborative and multiple use approach to managing our public lands creates jobs in local communities while supporting traditional land uses such as responsible energy and minerals development, timber harvesting, grazing, hunting and fishing and other recreational uses. The 2019 budget reflects the Secretary's continued commitment to being a good neighbor, to working more collaboratively with communities surrounding BLM lands and restoring America's trust in our institutions.

The 2019 budget request for the BLM supports the Bureau's responsibilities under FLPMA and strengthens the Administration's commitment to achieving American energy dominance and provides opportunities for economic growth with space for traditional uses of the public lands. The budget request optimizes opportunities to consolidate programs to achieve a more streamlined and efficient program management structure and better serve public land users on the ground in the communities that are home to BLM lands. The request includes opportunities for expanding development of oil and gas, coal, strategic hardrock minerals, and renewable energy resources such as wind, geothermal, and solar; it supports sound management of our lands for grazing, timber, and recreation; it respects and values diverse views on the public lands and the ties that native and traditional communities have to the public lands; and, it recognizes the Bureau's responsibility to manage unique wildlife habitat and ecosystem functions.

Bureau Overview

About 9,000 BLM employees manage, in collaboration with communities and other land owners, a vast portfolio of public lands and resources encompassing approximately 245 million surface acres, primarily located in 12 western States, including Alaska, and in scattered tracts east of, and bordering, the Mississippi River. The BLM also administers 700 million acres of sub-surface mineral estate throughout the Nation, as well as mineral operations and cadastral surveys on 56 million acres of Indian trust lands.

The BLM relies on a talented, diverse, and multifaceted workforce to achieve its complex multiple use mission. The workforce is comprised primarily of permanent full-time employees, augmented by seasonal and temporary employees. The workforce is geographically distributed across the United States with the vast majority of employees located in the field and in close proximity to the lands that the Bureau manages. The BLM workforce encompasses a wide range of highly trained scientific, technical, professional, and administrative occupations and disciplines, including wildland firefighters, law enforcement officers, petroleum engineers, foresters, mining engineers, biologists, resource specialists, project managers, surveyors, and IT specialists. Training, recruiting, and retaining a highly skilled and diverse workforce is a BLM priority. The Bureau strives to provide employees with a positive work environment that promotes inclusion, continual learning and growth, and meaningful work. To achieve this, the BLM continues to invest in the training, tools, and data to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of its workforce.

The BLM is striving to restore trust with and be a good neighbor to the communities that are home to the public lands. Effective public land management also entails considerable challenges that the BLM addresses through cooperation with States, Tribes, and local communities. Collaboration and cooperation are hallmarks of the BLM management approach as the Bureau engages with a wide range of stakeholders and communities in all of its land management decisions. Partnership and inclusion are essential to managing sustainable, working public lands.

The foundation for BLM public lands decisions are Resource Management Plans (RMPs) which serve as blueprints for keeping public landscapes healthy and productive for multiple uses and sustained yield. As these RMPs are prepared, the BLM invites and values local voices and diverse views.

The BLM faces ever increasing demands on public lands for many uses, such as outdoor recreation, environmentally responsible energy and mineral development, and increased grazing and timber opportunities.

BLM lands are some of the premier outdoor recreation spots in the Nation. Outdoor enthusiasts hike, bike, camp, hunt, fish, ski, and ride horses, snowmobiles, and drive off-highway vehicles on the lands the Bureau administers. The Department estimates that BLM lands provided recreation opportunities for 67.6 million visitors in 2017 and in 2016, and that outdoor recreation on the public lands contributed \$6.7 billion in economic output to the U.S. economy (Reference *Department of Interior Economic Report*, dated September 2017). Currently, the BLM manages more than 3,600 developed recreation sites or areas; administers over 4,500 permits for commercial, competitive and organized group activities; and provides the public with thousands of miles of motorized and non-motorized trails. The BLM increasingly manages recreation and visitor services in a manner that involves both public and private partners – a collaborative approach that generates benefits for recreationists, nearby residents, and local communities.



Cattle roundup in Burley, Idaho

Recent Department of the Interior (Interior) studies indicate that the BLM-managed lands provide an outstanding economic return to the American people¹. In 2016², activities on BLM-managed lands were estimated to have contributed \$75 billion to the Nation's economic output, and to have supported nearly 372,000 domestic jobs through extractive and non-extractive uses of those lands³.

BLM lands also support the production of natural gas, oil, coal, hardrock, and other minerals, as well as solar, wind, and geothermal resources. Energy development on the public lands continues to provide substantial benefits to the Nation. From fiscal year 2008 to fiscal year 2017, the U.S. Government sold nearly 4.05 billion tons of coal produced from Federal leases with a total value of \$63.7 billion, of which \$6.91 billion was paid to the Federal Government in the form of royalties, rents, and other revenues. Nearly half of these revenues were shared with the states in which the development of these resources took place. Production of oil, gas, coal, non-fuel minerals and renewable energy from Interior lands supported an estimated 638,000 jobs in FY 2016⁴.

According to the 2012 Census on Agriculture conducted by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, of the 2.1 million farms in the United States in 2012, 97 percent were family-owned operations. Eighty-eight percent of all farms were small family farms with less than \$350,000 in gross cash farm income. Moreover, small family farms held 40 percent of the U.S. cattle inventory and one-third of small family farms specialized in beef cattle (meaning that more than half of their income came from beef cattle). In FY 2016, Interior lands provided access to 8.6 million animal units of forage, producing an estimated \$2.4 billion in economic output and supporting about 40,000 jobs⁵.

One-fourth of BLM public lands are forest ecosystems, spread across 12 western States and Alaska. Through responsible land management, the BLM ensures the health and resilience of the Nation's public forest lands as well as the availability of traditional forest products, such as timber. In 2016, the BLM offered 233.2 million board feet of timber for sale – a volume that has remained relatively steady over the past decade.

Department Priorities

The 2019 BLM budget proposal reflects efforts begun under this Administration to remove regulatory barriers and streamline processes that may create unnecessary barriers to job creation and economic growth. In implementing all of the priorities, the BLM works collaboratively with all stakeholders and in particular with the private, local, and State entities that neighbor BLM managed lands. Only through being a good neighbor can the Bureau achieve its multiple use mission. Below the BLM highlights its critical role in the following Department priorities:

1. **Conserving Our Land and Water Resources** by working with our partners to promote multiple-use on public lands including supporting working landscapes and traditional land uses such as grazing.
2. **Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources** by encouraging environmentally responsible development of energy and minerals on public lands and expanding access to energy and mineral development on public lands.

¹ From annually published U.S. Department of the Interior Economic Reports for fiscal years 2009 through 2015

² The most recent year for which figures are available.

³ *The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2017* www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report

⁴ Reference *Department of the Interior FY 2016 Economic Report* dated September 2017

⁵ Reference *Department of the Interior FY 2016 Economic Report* dated September 2017

3. **Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access** by expanding access to hunting, fishing, and other recreational opportunities.
4. **Protecting Our People and the Border** through effective management of the borderlands and cooperation with other Federal departments on public land issues.
5. **Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure for the Next 100 Years** by restructuring the BLM budget and program management to provide the necessary flexibility to respond to emerging needs on the ground and in the communities that host BLM lands, and by continuing to invest in traditional infrastructure.

Conserving Our Land and Water

The BLM manages a variety of diverse habitats, each often requiring a different strategy to achieve maximum benefits for current and future generations of Americans. In doing so, the BLM seeks to work closely with State, county, and local communities.

BLM lands are working lands that allow traditional land uses such as livestock grazing. The BLM currently administers approximately 22,000 grazing allotments on about 155 million acres of public lands. The Bureau will continue to streamline the grazing permit process and provide more flexibility to the American rancher. When possible, incorporating flexible terms and conditions into permit renewals when fully processing grazing permit and lease renewals, and pursuing categorical exclusion authority or programmatic *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) analysis will enhance the permitting process. In 2017, the BLM solicited demonstration projects that will help the Bureau develop and implement what are known as Outcome-Based Grazing Authorizations. Outcome-based grazing allows livestock operators more flexibility to make livestock use adjustments in response to changing conditions such as drought or wildland fire. These authorizations would be processed beginning in 2018 using existing NEPA analysis, consultation and administrative processes, much like the current process for renewing a grazing permit. The demonstration program will provide an opportunity for the BLM to develop additional partnerships that encourage habitat management on private lands in coordination with the management of public land grazing, and greater participation by permittees in collecting monitoring data. The Bureau is also working with ranchers to address excessive fuels buildup. Targeted grazing, which focuses on intensive grazing in a limited, strategic area, has been useful in influencing wildland fire behavior by breaking up large expanses of relatively homogeneous fuels that burn uniformly with strategically placed buffers of reduced fuels.

The BLM's approach to wildlife habitat management relies on collaboration, conservation, and working closely with local communities. The BLM partners with other entities, particularly States, that manage wildlife to help sustain wildlife habitats across public lands, to provide high quality hunting, wildlife viewing and other recreational opportunities, and to help working lands support habitat and local economies. In 2018, the BLM is working with cooperators, conservation, and hunting partners to enhance opportunities for hunting and wildlife viewing on America's public lands in support of Secretarial Orders 3347, "Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation"; and, 3356, "Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities in Cooperation with States, Tribes, and Territories." The BLM collaborates with a wide variety of partners to leverage resources and maximize benefits for wildlife and public land users. Sagebrush habitat improvement has been a focus of the Bureau in recent years, completing a variety of actions to restore sagebrush habitat in coordination with partners. The BLM is working to implement Secretarial Order 3353, "Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation and Cooperation with Western States", and is currently working with States to bring the BLM Sage-Grouse Plans into better alignment with State plans, by revising policies and considering potential plan amendments. Additionally, developing and strengthening National, State, and local partnerships in order to effectively manage habitat

to prevent the spread of invasive species and protect public lands and water resources is another example of the BLM's commitment to this priority.

Approximately 15 percent of the lands managed by the BLM are under Federally-designated conservation protection. These include 27 National Monuments, 224 Wilderness Areas, and 69 Wild and Scenic Rivers. These lands are managed to provide outstanding recreational opportunities and public access for hunting, fishing, and other uses, and are visited by tens of millions of recreationists, hunters, and anglers yearly as they seek outdoor adventure. In 2016, the Department estimates that these lands contributed \$630 million to local and State economies, and supported more than 7,000 non-Federal jobs.

In 2019, the BLM will emphasize its s multiple use mandate through strategic communication efforts and educational outreach, as well as enhancing opportunities for volunteer service and youth engagement on public lands. The BLM will also provide employment opportunities for veterans, youth, and others to work on public lands by maximizing the use of existing hiring authorities to strengthen the Bureau's diversity and workforce effectiveness. The Bureau will also work to strengthen recruitment, outreach efforts, and partnerships with local stakeholder groups to promote employment opportunities for local Tribes and other underrepresented communities.

Additionally, the BLM will fulfill its trust responsibilities to Tribal communities by implementing the BLM 1780 Tribal Relations Manual and Handbook to improve and sustain meaningful consultation with Federally recognized Tribes (American Indians and Alaska Natives) on resources and issues of concern to Tribes. Over the past two years, 48 sets of human remains were repatriated to present-day Indian Tribes, including the remains from Spirit Cave, Nevada, to the Fallon Paiute Shoshone Indian Tribe, a remarkable case concluding a 16-year process. The BLM retrieved collections significant to Native Alaskans and researchers from Alaska public lands housed in a Northeast museum, returning the collection to Alaska for repatriation to descendant communities. The BLM will also provide cadastral and boundary management consultation with Tribal communities for their full enjoyment of land rights, resource use, and protection of cultural resources. Of the 58 million acres of forest and woodlands managed by the BLM, an estimated 20-25 percent are at increased risk to insect, disease, drought, and catastrophic wildfire. The Bureau's continued work towards the thinning of forest stands has the positive and beneficial effect of reducing the associated costs and risks of wildfire, while increasing forest resiliency, which reduces the scale and intensity of wildfires and insect and disease outbreaks.

Finally, one manner in which the BLM can accomplish the Secretary's Conserving Our Land and Water priority is by pursuing all available options to achieve appropriate management levels for the Wild Horse and Burro program. The 2019 budget proposes to eliminate burdensome appropriations language restricting the BLM from using all of the management options authorized in the Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act of 1971. Additionally, the BLM will seek to strengthen Federal-private partnerships that assist in reducing herd sizes through fertility control application and research, herd gather operations, adoptions, and sales in order to improve public rangeland health. Likewise, the BLM is working to decrease reliance on long-term holding facilities by transferring more animals to private care through adoptions or sales, and increasing adoption rates by expanding relationships with partner organizations.

Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources

The BLM supports the Administration's all-of-the-above energy strategy, including oil and gas, coal, strategic minerals, and renewable energy resources such as wind, geothermal, and solar—all of which are developed on public lands. This approach strengthens American energy security, supports job creation, and broadens America's energy infrastructure. The BLM will remain in the forefront of Administration efforts to reduce regulatory burdens that slow or limit America's ability to access natural resources. In 2018, the

Department tasked the BLM to pilot a new streamlined process for electronic surname review of Federal Register notices packages; often these packages provide notification for energy, infrastructure and planning projects. It is anticipated the lessons learned to streamline and compress timeframes for reviews will be applied Department-wide in 2019.

The Bureau will continue advancing the Department's priority of Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources by streamlining a variety of processes, such as Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs), permitting for Federal coal and hardrock mining, and rights-of-way, which will simultaneously address concerns over backlogs. By doing so, the BLM will implement Secretarial Order 3349, American Energy Independence. In order to complete this task, the BLM is establishing performance standards and metrics for energy and mineral development, and will incorporate them into State Annual Work Plans. The BLM established the BLM Energy and Minerals Task Force to assist BLM State and Field offices with expediting the leasing and permitting of energy and minerals, as well as continuing to develop geospatial resources for APDs, including updating surface and sub-surface data layers and Public Lands Survey System data.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy. However, a longstanding challenge is to provide a fair return to taxpayers for the use of their natural resources, without discouraging development. To meet this challenge and prepare for the FY 2020 Budget, DOI is finalizing a study that evaluates the production and development of hardrock minerals from Federal lands. As part of this effort, DOI is analyzing revenue recovered by other entities, including other countries, which permit mining on their land. DOI will continue to consult with other appropriate agencies, such as the Department of Agriculture, and the findings will be consolidated with ongoing efforts to improve agency management and streamline permitting, as part of a broader package on natural resources produced from Federal lands.

By improving and streamlining land-use planning, the BLM continues to support energy and minerals development and other priority initiatives. BLM seeks to modernize land-use planning efforts; prioritize completion of programmatic analyses for large-scale projects or projects of a repetitive nature in order to streamline subsequent, project-specific planning documents; develop new databases for digital data collection to ensure that the most common information required to complete NEPA analysis is available and in a format that is suitable for analysis; and conduct a thorough review of existing court decisions to make the necessary changes in current planning documents, thus limiting re-litigation of similar issues. The actions will increase efficiencies and decrease time for completion of key BLM actions, thereby allowing for a reduced APD backlog and clearer permitting process for applicants.

Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access

The Bureau's natural and heritage assets are impressive and offer extensive opportunities for recreation and developing a deeper appreciation and understanding of our Nation's history. Outdoor recreation is key to the Nation's heritage and its economy. Between hunting, fishing, motorized recreation, camping and more, the outdoor recreation industry generates thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity. More than 120 urban centers in the western United States and thousands of rural towns are located within 25 miles of BLM lands. This ready accessibility to public lands provided recreation opportunities for 67.4 million visitors in 2017. On September 15, 2017, Secretary Zinke signed Secretarial Order 3356, which supports and expands hunting and fishing, enhances conservation stewardship, improves wildlife management, and increases outdoor recreation opportunities for all Americans. By implementing these Secretarial Orders, the BLM will enhance conservation stewardship, increase outdoor recreation, and improve habitat management. Strengthening national and local partnerships will improve access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational activities and enhance wildlife habitat, including for game species and migratory birds. Through a focused, national effort the BLM is working to improve the content and

availability of recreation-related information on all of its web sites. Recreation-related searches represent about 40 percent of the searches on the BLM.gov web site and the agency is responding to this need. The Bureau's recreation-related websites will identify local opportunities for families to access and enjoy public lands, streamline trip planning and reservation services, and offer updated, engaging, and relevant visitor information.

Protecting Our People and the Border

The BLM promotes safety, security, and environmental protection of public lands, public land users, and employees. These lands include nearly 200 miles directly along the international boundary in New Mexico, Arizona, and California. Along international boundaries, the BLM strengthens American sovereignty through innovative initiatives and partnerships with Federal, State, and county agencies. These efforts are producing tangible operational results on the front line in the areas of illegal smuggling, conservation, and identifying transnational threats. Additional expanded efforts in these three States will support the Secretarial priority of Protecting Our People and the Border. In addition, BLM law enforcement rangers and agents will work cooperatively and coordinate with State agencies and county law enforcement offices on large-scale recreational events (e.g. Burning Man, Imperial Sand Dunes, King of the Hammers, Little Sahara Sand Dunes), search-and-rescue operations, and patrols in the high visitor use areas. BLM agents will work cooperatively and coordinate with State agencies and county law enforcement offices on public land investigations including wildland arson, mineral resource theft, hazardous materials dumping, archaeological and historical artifact and paleontological theft, marijuana cultivation, trespass, and violations of the *Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act*.

In 2019, the BLM will continue to execute an agency-wide Law Enforcement Border Strategy Plan through the following three-point approach covering Coordination, Operations, and Communications.

The Bureau will continue coordinating with the Department of Defense (DoD) to ensure that public lands and resources are available to support the mission of the military. This will be accomplished by fully deploying security and communications systems that enhance employee safety, emergency notification, and accountability.

Improving early coordination efforts with the DoD related to land withdrawals that support military training and operations, and streamlining the processing of withdrawal applications will effectively achieve the Department's priority. The BLM will increase coordination with the DoD to remediate formerly used Defense sites on BLM-administered land as it continues to address these potential health and safety hazards.

Moreover, the BLM will support agencies of the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) and Interior in all border security actions by coordinating with the DHS and other law enforcement agencies. The Bureau will provide needed support for deployment of border security infrastructure to include pedestrian and vehicle fencing and other technologies as well as continue participation in intelligence sharing and operational support activities with the DHS through the Alliance to Combat Transnational Threats, an organization comprised of more than 60 Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies.

Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure for the Next 100 Years

The BLM will continue to pursue maintenance and capital improvement projects that address infrastructure needs. By prioritizing Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement projects and emphasizing projects that create jobs in local communities, those that improve recreation access, and enhance visitor safety, the Bureau is supporting the Modernizing our Organization and Infrastructure initiative. Additionally, working

closely with Federal Highway Administration on the Federal Lands Transportation Program, Federal Lands Access Programs, and Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads to accomplish high-priority projects will increase public access to BLM lands.

The Bureau will protect life, critical infrastructure, and natural/cultural resources through the BLM's Fire and Aviation Program. This will be accomplished by utilizing mitigation, education, and community assistance programs to partner with local entities, homeowners, and business owners on projects to protect homes and the public. The BLM will partner with Rangeland Fire Protection Associations and rural fire departments to protect livelihoods, working landscapes, and local economies by conducting fuels management projects and collaborative efforts to create fuel breaks and reduce flammable vegetation to protect homes, communities, and the public in wildland-urban interface areas.

Enhancing web-based public access to resource and geospatial data related to energy and minerals, grazing permit processing, recreation, and other BLM programs will further support Departmental priorities by modernizing critical information systems. Enhancing the use of electronic systems (e.g., Automated Fluid Minerals Support System, Mineral and Land Record System, Enterprise Records and Document Management Systems, and other systems) for energy and minerals, lands, fire, FOIA and litigation workloads, as well as other applicable areas, increases efficiency, supplements workforce needs, continues operations remotely in the event of an emergency or incident, and increases communication throughout the Bureau.

2019 Budget Request

The Bureau's 2019 budget request for current appropriations is \$1.038 billion. The budget submission proposes \$930.6 million for the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation and the request for the Oregon and California Grant Lands (O&C) appropriation totals \$90.0 million. These are the BLM's two main operating accounts. The 2019 budget request also proposes to cancel \$5.5 million in prior year balances from the Bureau's Construction account and \$10.0 million in prior year balances from the Land Acquisition appropriation.

Budget Restructure – In 2019, the BLM proposes a number of program consolidations that will allow the Bureau to achieve the greatest possible flexibility within available resources to focus the organization on its responsibilities under FLPMA and its multiple use mission. The budget restructure ensures the BLM will have success in executing its mission on the ground in the places where the Bureau interacts with the public land users and is able to work better and smarter to serve the communities that are home to BLM lands. The budget restructure will break down the stovepipes and inflexibility created by its former complex budget. Administrative cost savings will be reapplied to bolster resources in Secretarial priority areas focused on achieving energy dominance and enhancing outdoor recreational opportunities in addition to promoting the BLM as a good neighbor by expanding access to public lands for traditional uses such as grazing, and generating revenue while promoting science-based habitat management.

Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources – Energy and mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any public land uses. The Administration's all-of-the-above energy development strategy includes making full use of the Nation's domestic energy sources, including traditional and renewable energy sources, to make the Nation stronger by decreasing dependency on imported energy and creating jobs. The BLM requests \$185.0 million to provide access to energy and mineral development, where appropriate, and to manage exploration and development activities efficiently.

On December 22, 2017, the President signed P.L. 115-97 commonly referred to the *Tax Cuts and Jobs Act*. The Act requires the Secretary to establish and administer a competitive oil and gas program for the leasing, development, production, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the Coastal Plain (1002 Area) of the Alaska North Slope. Further, the Secretary is responsible for conducting not fewer than two area-wide lease sales within 10 years of enactment in those areas that have the highest potential for the discovery of hydrocarbons. The law also provides for the issuance of rights-of-ways across the coastal plain and provides for other surface development activities. This funding increase will support the implementation of P.L. 115-97; including all necessary assessments and analyses' supporting the Bureau's planned actions.

Additionally, the Secretary of the Interior issued Order 3352 to jump-start Alaskan energy production in the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPR-A), and to update resource assessments for areas of the North Slope. In alignment with this order, an area-wide development analysis will be conducted to determine the impact from production and facilitate future permitting in the NPR-A. Conoco Phillips, Alaska, Inc. (CPAI) drilled two exploratory wells in the western portion of the Greater Mooses Tooth Unit, which is initially estimated to produce 100,000 barrels of oil per day. The CPAI will initiate permitting and development proposals for this area and the Bear Tooth Unit in the northeast NPR-A. Additional staff is needed to support permitting and production accountability. The budget request includes \$9.5 million for this work.

The New Mexico office, which has oversight responsibilities for BLM resources in Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas, has one of the largest oil and gas programs in the BLM. The four-state area has over 45 million acres of mineral estate and more than two million acres of Native American mineral estate. Two of the most prolific oil and gas basins in the United States are located partially in New Mexico – the San Juan Basin in the northwest part of the state and the Permian Basin in southeastern New Mexico. Based on the recent BLM Reservoir Management Program review and comparison to successful reservoir management groups, the BLM is proposing a centralized NM Reservoir Management program in Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a dedicated staff of eight employees. The 2019 budget request includes \$1.2 million for this effort.

To achieve the goals of the Administration, managers, resource specialists, analysts, researchers, and policymakers recognize that geospatial information is critical for managing the public lands. The BLM budget request includes \$1.8 million to undertake national geospatial analyses, enhance access to geospatial data, develop new databases, and strengthen planning documents. The BLM has already made great strides in creating some national datasets from the existing land use plans and recent plan amendments; however, more work is needed to complete the data sets and write data standards for appropriately using them.

The 2019 budget request also includes an additional \$3.0 million to update RMPs in four program areas that support the Administration's energy goals. Additional program efforts will be prioritized to focus on land-use planning in areas with high potential for fossil-fuel energy development. In addition, funding for monitoring of terrestrial and aquatic conditions will continue through Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring funding focused in high priority areas such as those related to energy and minerals development, sensitive resources, or other issues of concern.

The BLM proposes to reduce Renewable Energy Management to align to the Bureau's estimate of anticipated project needs in 2019. In combination with cost recovery funds, the requested funds will allow the Bureau to maintain its ability to process current and anticipated rights-of-way applications and administer solar and wind energy leases. As in prior years, processing geothermal leasing, exploration, and utilization projects will be prioritized.

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

As part of its budget restructure, the BLM proposes to disperse its Soil, Water, and Air Program. The soil management efforts will continue in the Rangeland Management Program, while water management projects will shift to the new Aquatic Habitat Management Program.

The BLM proposes to consolidate the Riparian Management program, Fisheries Management program, and Water management portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management into the new Aquatic Habitat Management program. These activities include fish and aquatic species conservation, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission relicensing, fish passage, monitoring water resource condition and trends, and reducing sediment discharge to waters. This consolidation will allow for streamlined and more nimble program management for the Bureau's projects and activities in the field.

Likewise, the BLM proposes to merge the soil management portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management program into the Rangeland Management program. Combining these two program areas will facilitate a more integrated approach towards management of rangelands and ensure that needed resources are able to be directed toward the highest priority permit renewals. In 2019, the budget request for Rangeland Management is \$82.1 million. At the proposed level of funding, an estimated 342 permits to graze lower priority allotments would be renewed under authority of the FLPMA section 402(c)(2) rather than being processed before they expire.

These consolidations offer opportunities for developing new tools to deliver high-quality and timely services to the American people, and to focus resources on the most critical mission requirements. In implementing this budget, the BLM will seek program efficiencies by working across organizational and landscape boundaries to achieve its highest priority mission goals.

The Wild Horse and Burro program budget is principally used to care for excess animals in off-range facilities. These costs have escalated to unsustainable levels as the number of animals on the range and in BLM holding facilities has grown significantly. The *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971*⁶ (the Act) requires the protection, management and control of wild horses and burros (WH&Bs) that roam public lands administered by the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service⁷. The Act mandates that DOI maintain animal populations on the range at appropriate management levels, and calls for the removal or adoption of excess WH&B^{8,9,10}. The Act further envisions that animals may be humanely euthanized¹¹ or sold without limitation¹² when certain criteria are met. The enacted appropriations bills from 1988 to 2004 and from 2010 to present have prohibited destruction of healthy animals and unlimited sale. As a result, the number of animals required to be cared for and the associated costs have consumed more and more taxpayer dollars. The BLM seeks to use all of the tools included in the Act to manage this program in a more cost-effective

6 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195

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

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

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

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

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

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

manner, including the ability to conduct sales without limitation. The 2019 budget request for the Wild Horse and Burro Management program is \$66.7 million. The long-term goal is to realign program costs and animal populations to more manageable levels, enabling the BLM to reorient the WH&B program back to these traditional management strategies.

Protecting Our People and the Border – The 2019 budget request includes \$24.2 million for the Law Enforcement program to continue resource and public safety efforts along the southwest border, and marijuana cultivation on public lands. The BLM will continue to patrol and conduct law enforcement activities on public lands situated within 100 miles of the southwest border in close coordination with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local law enforcement agencies. The BLM will continue drug enforcement activities, including assigning special agents to investigate large-scale marijuana cultivation, as well as utilizing BLM rangers to conduct high profile patrols in order to detect and deter cultivation activities, eradicate marijuana cultivation sites, and provide security for personnel performing cultivation site rehabilitation efforts.

In 2019, the BLM proposes to merge the Abandoned Mine Lands program and the Hazardous Materials Management program to align with the Bureau's plans for organizational reform and to achieve cost savings. Since the two programs are complementary in nature, their consolidation allows the BLM to effectively and strategically address the highest risk sites regardless of the cause or type of risk.

Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure for the Next 100 Years – At the 2019 budget request level, \$24.9 million is provided for deferred maintenance and capital improvement projects. The projects identified for funding in 2019 are composed of higher priority projects that support critical health or safety and mission critical repair projects that directly impact the safety of both Interior employees and the general public. The budget request also includes \$33.6 million for Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs. The BLM will prioritize funding on health and safety assets such as buildings, dams and bridges and work to establish new public private partnerships to support recreation sites, roads and trails.

The BLM also supports the electrical transmission and oil and gas pipeline infrastructure that are critical to bring to market energy developed on federal lands. The BLM remains committed to development of renewable energy on public lands. The BLM is currently processing over 20 new project proposals. The budget request supports Secretarial Order 3349, which implements agency actions directed by the President to achieve energy independence by supporting an array of energy production and transmission projects

Also, the BLM's infrastructure includes a diverse real property and asset inventory. The BLM owns more than 3,000 structures, 600 dams, 600 bridges, and 57,000 miles of road. The BLM's maintenance backlog for this inventory is upwards of \$760 million. The BLM uses the Annual Maintenance and Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements budgets to perform condition assessments, minor repairs, and larger repairs on its facilities. The BLM is continuing to inventory office space and other physical facilities to identify and implement efficiencies and cost-savings, whether through energy efficiency audits, economic analyses (government-owned versus leasing options), and use of other analytical tools.

A recent Office of Inspector General audit of the Bureau's remote radio facilities identified a number of human health concerns for both employees and the public around those facilities. Separately, the Bureau is striving to modernize aging radio communication technology that is, in some cases, 30 or more years old and inefficiencies pose a safety risk for both the public and employees in the field. This is being addressed through the DOI Southwest Border Radio Initiative. The 2019 budget request continues \$1.8 million in funding, first provided in Public Law 115-31, the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017, to implement the

Department's Southwest Border Radio Demonstration Project. This is a multi-year effort to improve radio infrastructure.

Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access – Outdoor recreation is vital to the Nation's heritage and economy. Between hunting, fishing, motorized recreation, camping, and more, the outdoor recreation industry generates thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity¹³. The 2019 budget request includes \$11.9 million for Wilderness Management. The budget request continues to support effective management of congressionally designated Wilderness Areas and compliance with the legal requirements of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. The Program continues to support wilderness monitoring and tools that will improve coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies and Tribes on managing fish and wildlife species within wilderness areas. In turn this work results in the BLM's ability to create jobs by hiring seasonal crews and staff. Likewise, the program also has agreements with more than 100 partner organizations that provide service and job training opportunities for veterans and youth.

For the Recreation Resources Management program, the 2019 budget request is \$53.2 million. New travel management planning efforts, the Bureau's process for addressing current and foreseeable needs and use related to roads and trails, will focus on high priority areas. The BLM will also continue its collaboration with local communities and stakeholders to enhance access to outdoor recreation opportunities, including hunting and fishing.

The 2019 budget request includes \$26.3 million for National Monuments and National Conservation Areas. These areas, designated by Congress and by presidential proclamation, play an important role in providing premier outdoor recreation opportunities, including hunting and fishing, and job opportunities in many rural western communities. National Conservation Lands connect youth, veterans, and families to the outdoors through programs and recreational opportunities including internships for students, youth and veteran employment and training, and volunteer service.

Oregon and California Grant Lands – The 2019 BLM budget request includes \$90.0 million for Western Oregon programs. The budget also proposes to consolidate the O&C program accounts into a total of four subactivities that will increase program flexibility and resources to support the Executive Order on Promoting Agriculture and Rural Prosperity in America and ensure the BLM offers 205 mmbf annually, commensurate with the 2016 Western Oregon RMPs and the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act*. In Western Oregon, the BLM Forestry program accounts for 13 jobs per million board feet of timber harvested and introduces \$648,000 to the local economy¹⁴.

At the proposed level, the funding will facilitate the BLM's ability to complete NEPA, *Endangered Species Act* consultation, and pre-disturbance surveys necessary to offer 205 million board feet of timber annually. The BLM will also use the funding to implement non-discretionary and required reforestation and forest development treatments to assure sustainable timber production.

Department-wide Reorganization Plan – The Department of the Interior is taking bold steps to better position itself for the next 100 years. In response to President Trump's Executive Order on a *Comprehensive Plan for Reorganizing the Executive Branch*, Secretary Zinke laid out a vision for a reorganized Department of the Interior that aligns regional boundaries within Interior to provide better coordination across the Department to improve mission delivery and focus resources in the field. Across the Department, the 2019 budget includes a total of \$17.5 million to start this effort.

¹³ "The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2017" www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report

¹⁴ Socioeconomic Analysis section of the 2016 Final EIS for the Proposed Resource Management Plan (Table 3-181, p678, vol. 2) <https://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/feis/>

The Department of the Interior intends to establish common regional boundaries for Interior's bureaus in FY 2018, and to further develop this approach in FY 2019. The goal is to improve overall operations, internal communication, customer service, and stakeholder engagement. Aligning geographic jurisdictions across Interior will enhance coordination of resource decisions and policies, and will simplify how citizens engage with the Department.

Organizing bureaus within common geographic areas, will allow for more integrated and better coordinated decision making across our bureaus. Currently, Interior's bureaus have more than 40 distinct regions, each with their own geographic boundaries. This complicates coordination and hampers Interior's ability to get things done expeditiously. Having common regions will help streamline operations and in doing so, provide better service to the American people. Bureaus within a region will focus on common issues, taking a comprehensive approach versus a bureau-centric approach. This culture shift will help us work better together to accomplish one vision.

The new regional boundaries currently under discussion, and subject to modification, are expected to have minimal budgetary impact. The BIA has initiated discussions with Indian Country and will continue with formal tribal consultations regarding any proposed adjustments to the regional field organizations serving the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Indian Education. The 2019 BLM budget includes \$5.9 million to shift some headquarters resources to the field and support the Department's migration to common regional boundaries to improve service and efficiency.

Administrative Savings – The Department annually spends nearly \$3 billion to procure goods and services, over \$1 billion on information technology and over \$300 million to administer acquisition and human resources services. Interior will work to achieve cost savings of \$50 million through more aggressive use of shared services and “Best in Class” multi-agency procurement vehicles. Identifying administrative efficiencies provides the best opportunity to meet broader fiscal objectives and maintain programmatic funding. While all bureaus and offices will contribute to overall savings, the BLM will achieve at least \$8.3 million in administrative savings.

The tables below summarize the BLM's 2019 budget request and available permanent appropriations by major appropriation account:

Current Appropriations (in \$000)	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget	
			vs. 2018	Request
Management of Lands & Resources	1,095,375	1,087,936	-157,312	930,624
Mining Law Administration*	39,696	39,426	+270	39,696
Communication Site Management^	2,000	1,986	+14	2,000
Management of Lands & Resources, Before Offsets	1,137,071	1,129,348	-157,028	972,320
Offsetting Collections †	-41,696	-41,412	-284	-41,696
Management of Lands & Resources	1,095,375	1,087,936	-157,312	930,624
Oregon and California Grant Lands	106,985	106,258	-16,227	90,031
Land Acquisition•	31,416	31,203	-27,811	3,392
Cancellation of prior year balances	-	-	-10,000	-10,000
Total, Current Discretionary	31,416	31,203	-37,811	(6,608)
Service Charges, Deposit, & Forfeitures‡	26,289	30,839	-4,989	25,850
Offsetting Collections	-26,289	-30,839	+4,989	-25,850
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	0	0	+0	0
Total, Current Discretionary	1,233,776	1,225,397	-211,350	1,014,047
Range Improvements◇	9,310	9,340	+660	10,000
Total, Current Mandatory, Federal Funds	9,310	9,340	+660	10,000
Total, Current, Federal Funds	1,243,086	1,234,737	-210,690	1,024,047
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Current Portion‡ Δ◇	16,799	24,000	-4,110	19,890
Current Mandatory, Contributed Funds	16,799	24,000	-4,110	19,890
Construction	0	0	(5,465)	(5,465)
Total, Current Appropriations	1,259,885	1,258,737	-220,265	1,038,472

*Direct budget authority for program activities appropriated within the Management of Land and Resources Account, but offset through collections (See Offsetting Collections line).

^Available budget authority, up to the amount shown, derived from offsetting collections from communication site rental fees.

†Amount for fiscal years 2017 through 2019; includes estimates of offsetting collections for direct spending authority for program activities: Annual Maintenance (currently \$155/claim) and Location Fees (currently \$37/claim) for Locatable Minerals offsetting Mining Law Administration, Communication Site rental fees offsetting Communication Site Management.

‡Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2018 and 2019; Authority to spend collections appropriated annually; budget authority created when collections are recognized. Collections authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA), as amended (43 USC 1735), and the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 USC 185).

◇ 2017 and 2018 amounts include sequesters of 6.9% and 6.6%, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Δ Contributed amounts authorized to be collected under Section 307(c) of FLPMA (43 USC 1701).

Please note that Full-time Equivalent (FTE) levels contained throughout this budget are initial estimates.

Permanent Appropriations (in \$000)	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget	
			vs. 2018	Request
Miscellaneous Trust Funds, Permanent Portion [◇]	2,185	1,650	+0	1,650
Permanent Operating Funds [◇]	159,073	159,782	-119,126	40,656
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts ^â	43,103	38,720	-10,241	28,479
Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund	0	0	+4,000	4,000
Helium Fund	11,660	19,000	+10,000	29,000
<i>Helium Fund Offsetting Collections</i>	-11,660	-19,000	-10,000	-29,000
Total, Permanent Funds	204,361	200,152	-125,367	74,785

Employees	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget	
			vs. 2018	Request
Fulltime Equivalents (FTEs)	9,648	9,427	-522	8,905

[◇] 2017 and 2018 CR amounts include sequesters of 6.9% and 6.6% respectively, pursuant to Section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985, as amended.

Note: The amounts for the Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund differ from what is in the President's Budget Appendix; amounts are shifted from 2020 to 2019.

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

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Performance Overview

PERFORMANCE OVERVIEW

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

Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources

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

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

Implementation Strategy: The BLM will improve internal processes to simplify and streamline the leasing process in order to alleviate unnecessary impediments and burdens and expedite the offering of lands nominated for lease. The BLM has implemented the initial functionality of the National Fluids Lease Sale System (NFLSS), which supports BLM administration of the leasing program for Federal onshore oil and gas and geothermal leasing. Four key objectives of the system are to: (1) provide efficiencies in the EOI submission process, (2) shorten the time required to prepare for an upcoming lease sale, (3) enable real-time reporting capabilities, and (4) extend protest management capabilities of the bureau. Reporting capabilities are expected to be operational in the third quarter of FY 2018. The BLM has also begun an effort to revise the current policy to review parcels for an oil and gas lease sale. A revised Leasing Reform Instructional Memorandum (IM) will streamline the leasing process in order to review and offer parcels for sale generally in a 6-month timeframe

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

Bureau Contribution: Extracting oil and gas resources on public lands improves our energy security, drives economic growth, and provides revenues collected on behalf of the American public. The BLM processes Applications for Permits to Drill (APDs), and eliminating the APD backlog would authorize the operators to drill and produce oil and gas resources sooner thereby increasing energy security, generating revenues for the American public and driving economic growth and jobs, and will likely result in improved and repeatable cross agency processes to prevent future APDs from becoming backlogged. Additionally, eliminating the backlog could reduce the

number of lease reinstatements required, eliminating a future BLM workload as efficiencies improve.

Implementation Strategy: The BLM will build upon ongoing activities to implement an overall strategy that includes refining and updating the Automated Fluid Minerals Support System (AFMSS), creating Right-of-Way (ROW) Strike Teams, establishing APD targets, and increasing interagency coordination. The BLM created AFMSS 2 reports to track average APD processing times, details about the changing status of APDs, timeliness of 30-day initial decision notifications(?) and tracking status of deferred APDs, which will be used to monitor APD processing and report quarterly on backlogged APD status. In FY 2018, the BLM prioritized 5 major system changes to AFMSS 2 that are designed to reduce industry burden and increase efficiency for the BLM to process permits.

The BLM will continue to support the Administration's all-of-the-above energy strategy, which includes oil and gas, coal, and renewable energy resources such as wind, geothermal, and solar—all of which may be developed on public lands. This approach strengthens American energy security, supports job creation, and strengthens America's energy infrastructure. The BLM will remain in the forefront of Administration efforts to reduce regulatory burdens that slow or limit America's ability to access energy resources for the good of the country. In 2018, the Department tasked the BLM to pilot a new streamlined process for electronic surname review of Federal Register notices packages; often these packages provide notification for energy, infrastructure and planning projects. It is anticipated the lessons learned to streamline and compress timeframe for reviews will be applied Department-wide in 2019.

Modernizing Our Organization and Infrastructure for the Next 100 Years

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

Bureau Contribution: The BLM's infrastructure includes a diverse real property and asset inventory. The BLM owns more than 3,000 structures, 600 dams, 600 bridges, and 57,000 miles of road; the maintenance backlog for this inventory is upwards of \$760 million.

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

The BLM will continue supporting this priority goal by pursuing maintenance and capital improvement projects that address infrastructure needs, prioritizing Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement projects and emphasizing projects that create jobs in local communities, improve recreation access, and enhance visitor safety. The BLM is also working closely with the Federal Highway Administration on the Federal Lands Transportation Program, Federal Lands Access Program, and Emergency Relief for Federally Owned Roads Program to accomplish high-priority projects which will increase public access to BLM lands.

Crosscutting Programs

CROSSCUTTING PROGRAMS

National Conservation Lands - Rivers and Trails

The BLM is unique in its mission of managing the public lands for multiple use and sustained yield of resources, including recreation and conservation. The National Conservation Lands program as a whole comprises 36 million acres and is recognized for outstanding recreation opportunities and land characteristics. They are designated for special management by Acts of Congress or Presidential Proclamations. As such, Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Scenic and Historic Trails are congressionally designated and comprise significant components of the BLM's National Conservation Lands.

For 50 years, the Bureaus of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture have cooperated in jointly administering and managing rivers and trails. The National Trails and National Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems span every State of our Nation and exceed the length of the interstate highway system. Federal land management agencies, as well as State and local jurisdictions and partners enhance recreational access, conserve the Nation's heritage, and leverage the Federal investment to manage these nationally recognized resources cooperatively.

The BLM funds the Rivers and Trails programs to enhance recreational opportunities, provide public access, maintain facilities, and protect the special values for which they were designated. The funding allocations crosscut numerous BLM functional areas: Range; Cultural Resources; Aquatic Habitat Management; Wildlife Habitat Management; Recreation Resources Management; Annual Maintenance and Operations; Western Oregon Recreation Resources, and others. Other funding sources include contributions from numerous nonprofit and volunteer organizations offering time and talent toward value protection, facility upkeep, and providing critical public access points across public lands. BLM funding for the Rivers and Trails is shown in the following table:

	FY2013	FY2014	FY2015	FY2016	FY2017	FY2018	FY2019
Rivers	6,708	6,948	6,948	6,948	6,948	6,406	5,729
Trails	6,008	6,358	6,358	6,358	6,358	5,952	5,662
Total	12,716	13,306	13,306	13,306	13,306	12,358	11,391

A list of National Scenic & Historic Trails and National Wild & Scenic Rivers managed by the BLM through the National Conservation Lands system can be found at:

<https://www.blm.gov/programs/national-conservation-lands/about/maps-data-and-resources>

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System



Program Overview

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



Cosumnes River, California

The BLM has the responsibility to protect and enhance river values (free flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values) on 69 designated rivers in seven States covering over 2,400 miles and 1,001,353 acres, and on hundreds of eligible and suitable rivers across the country.



Deschutes Wild and Scenic River, Oregon

The WSR Act enables all levels of government to work with landowners, river users, tribal nations, and private organizations to plan, protect, and manage river values. Stewardship strategies include technical assistance, cooperative management, and agreements. The BLM, the National Park Service, the U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manage designated rivers that flow through Federal lands and work cooperatively with partner organizations and stakeholders on both Federal and non-Federal rivers. These agencies cooperate in administering the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System through a collaborative Council with the overriding goal to improve interagency

coordination in administering the Act, thereby improving service to the American public and enhancing protection of important river resources.

Program Priorities

The WSR program works to implement Secretarial priorities through improved recreational access and opportunities and through community partnerships that enhance quality of life outcomes (e.g., economic, benefits to small businesses) for residents and visitors. The BLM will focus on working collaboratively with local, State, Tribal, and other Federal agencies, and stakeholders on river protection, restoration, and recreation access. Enhancing river access and recreation supports jobs in tourism and outdoor recreation.

Program Funding Table

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Program				
Program	2017 Actual	2018 PTA	2019 Pro- rated against 2018 CR Baseline	Change from 2018 PTA
Rangeland Management	457	398	362	-36
Rangeland Mgt. (Transfer from Soil, Water & Air)¹	0	0	62	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management 50%(1010)-old</i>	90	84	[62]	-22
Public Domain Forest Management	118	118	111	-7
Cultural Resources Management	320	320	304	-16
Wild Horse & Burro Management	9	8	8	0
New Aquatic Habitat Management¹	0	0	660	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management/50%(1010)-old</i>	91	85	[63]	-22
<i>Fisheries Management(1120)-old</i>	352	327	[291]	-36
<i>Riparian Management(1040)-old</i>	419	398	[306]	-92
New Wildlife Habitat Management¹	0	0	236	0
<i>Wildlife Management(1110)-old</i>	214	207	[139]	-68
<i>Threatened & Endangered Species(1150)-old</i>	213	198	[97]	-101
Recreation Resources Management	2,947	2,741	2730	-11
Oil & Gas Management	31	31	31	0
Alaska Conveyance	113	75	47	-28
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	50	45	42	-3
New Abandoned Mine Lands & Haz. Mat. Mgt¹	0	0	27	0
<i>Hazardous Materials Management-old</i>	121	84	[27]	-57
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,220	1,135	975	-160
Administrative Support	59	58	53	-5
New O&C Grants Lands Management¹	0	0	80	0
<i>O&C Other Forest Resource Management-old</i>	124	94	[80]	-14
National WSR Totals*	6,948	6,406	5,728	(678)

¹Soil, Water & Air; Fisheries; Riparian; Wildlife; T&E; Hazardous Materials and O&C Other Forest Resource Mgt. Programs have all been consolidated into new Subactivities listed as "new" in table.

*Note: The numbers listed above are estimates based on a pro-rated reduction applied to planned BLM allocations at the time of publication and are subject to change when/if a final budget is enacted for 2019.

National Scenic and Historic Trails



Program Overview

The goals for the BLM's National Trails Program include promoting the preservation of, public access to, travel within, and enjoyment and appreciation of the open-air, outdoor areas, and historic resources along National Scenic and Historic Trails (NSHT). Under the *National Trails System Act*, the BLM also applies the methods and standards for adding System components; maintains public-use facilities; and assists and encourages partner and other agency involvement in the planning, development, operations, maintenance, and management of these trails, as appropriate.



Nez Perce National Historic Trail, Montana

Managing each of the NSHTs involves a mosaic of Federal, State, Tribal, local government, and private lands. Thus, trail corridor development and management is designed to harmonize with and complement multiple use activities and to minimize effects to adjacent landowners.

The BLM is one of seven Federal agencies responsible for managing these long-distance, congressionally designated trails on the ground and one of three agencies (BLM, USFS, and NPS) charged by Interior with trail-wide administration responsibilities. Together, the seven agencies comprise the Federal Interagency Council on the National Trails System and work together collaboratively.

Of the seven agencies involved, the BLM is entrusted with managing more miles of National Historic Trails than any other agency and significant portions of National Scenic Trails, including 18 NSHT (five scenic and 13 historic), crossing nearly 6,000 miles of BLM public lands in 15 States. The BLM also supports five National Trail-related visitor centers which tell the stories of the trails.

Program Priorities

National Trails System Strategy

With the upcoming 50th Anniversary of the National Trails System Act (October 2, 2018), the BLM plans to assess the current NSHT program, and work with other agencies and NTS partners to revise the BLM's current NSHT Strategy. The planned new document would build on the goals set for the anniversary to raise awareness about the National Trails System; engage new and diverse communities of people; and, promote collaborative work to complete and sustain national trails for future generations.



Iditarod National Historic Trail, Alaska

Stewardship and Partnerships for Recreation



Pony Express National Historic Trail, Utah

The *National Trails System Act* recognizes the invaluable contributions of citizen volunteers and private trail groups in the planning, development, acquisition, maintenance, operation, and management of trail resources. National Trail partners, volunteers, seasonal staff, and trail crews are essential to maintaining these lands. Volunteers assist with not only the management of trails, but support operations for trail visitor centers, campgrounds, boat launches, access roads, picnic areas, auto tours and byways, wayside exhibits, interpretive sites, trailheads, and parking areas. The BLM is also charged with maintaining the values of trails under study or recommended for potential designation. The BLM provides public access to or along trails for hiking, hunting, fishing,

camping, biking, photography, birdwatching, trail retracement, trail reenactments, and a wide variety of other recreational uses. The BLM seeks to provide public access to and along trails, and provides portal and trail signing and marking for public trail wayfinding. To support access BLM provides signage and mapping activities.

Program Funding Table

National Scenic Historic Trails				
	2017 Actual	2018 PTA	2019 Pro- rated against 2018 CR Baseline	Change from 2018 PTA
Rangeland Management	68	59	54	-5
Rangeland Mgt. (Transfer from Soil, Water & Air)¹	0	0	39	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management 50%(1010)-old</i>	56	53	[39]	-14
Cultural Resources Management	557	557	529	-28
New Aquatic Habitat Management¹	0	0	53	0
<i>Soil, Water & Air Management 50%(1010)-old</i>	56	52	[38]	-14
<i>Riparian Management(1040)-old</i>	20	19	[15]	-4
New Wildlife Habitat Management¹	0	0	105	0
<i>Wildlife Management(1110)-old</i>	93	90	[60]	-30
<i>Threatened & Endangered Species(1150)-old</i>	99	92	[45]	-47
Recreation Resources Management	4,397	4,089	4073	-16
Annual Maintenance & Operations	1,012	941	809	-132
NHST Totals	6,358	5,952	5,662	(290)

¹Soil, Water & Air; Fisheries; Riparian; Wildlife and T&E Programs have all been consolidated into new Subactivities listed as "new" in table.

*Note: The numbers listed above are estimates based on a pro-rated reduction applied to planned BLM allocations at the time of publication and are subject to change when/if a final budget is enacted for 2019.

Budget at a Glance

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	Fixed Costs	2019 President's Budget		
				Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Soil, Water & Air Management	43,609	43,313	-	-20,000	-23,313	-
<i>Transfer soil component of Rangeland Management</i>	-	-	-	-10,000	-	-
<i>Transfer water component to Aquatic Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-10,000	-	-
<i>Climate Change Program</i>	-	-	-	-	-15,000	-
<i>Delegate Air Component Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-5,536	-
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,777	-
Rangeland Management	79,000	78,464	+653	+10,000	-7,001	82,116
<i>Transfer from Soil, Water & Air Management</i>	-	-	-	+10,000	-	-
<i>Focus Activities in High Priority Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-7,001	-
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	10,076	10,008	+74	-	-555	9,527
<i>Forest Inventory and Development</i>	-	-	-	-	-555	-
Riparian Management	21,321	21,176	-	-16,285	-4,891	-
<i>Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-16,285	-	-
<i>Focus Activities on High Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-4,891	-
Cultural Resources Mgmt	16,131	16,021	+118	-	-756	15,383
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	+0	-	-756	-
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	80,555	80,007	+591	-	-13,879	66,719
<i>Field operations</i>	-	-	-	-	-13,879	-
Subtotal, Land Resources	250,692	248,989	+1,436	-26,285	-50,395	173,745

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	Fixed Costs	2019 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Wildlife Management	103,281	102,580	-	-70,057	-32,523	-
<i>Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-70,057	-	-
<i>Focus Restoration Projects on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-9,623	-
<i>Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy</i>	-	-	-	-	-22,900	-
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,445	-	-11,103	-1,342	-
<i>Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-11,103	-	-
<i>Focus Activities on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,342	-
Subtotal, Wildlife & Fisheries Management	115,811	115,025	-	-81,160	-33,865	-
Threatened & Endangered Species	21,567	21,421	-	-11,097	-10,324	-
<i>Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-11,097	-	-
<i>Focus on High Priority Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-7,547	-
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,777	-
Aquatic Resources Management	[43,851]	[43,621]	+276	+37,388	-	37,664
<i>Transfer from Soil, Water, & Air Management</i>	-	-	-	+10,000	-	-
<i>Transfer from Riparian Management</i>	-	-	-	+16,285	-	-
<i>Transfer from Fisheries Management</i>	-	-	-	+11,103	-	-
Wildlife Habitat Management	[124,848]	[124,001]	+599	+81,154	-	81,753
<i>Transfer from Wildlife Management</i>	-	-	-	+70,057	-	-
<i>Transfer from Threatened & Endangered Species</i>	-	-	-	+11,097	-	-
Subtotal, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	[168,699]	[167,622]	+875	+118,542	-	119,417
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,140	+134	-	-6,403	11,871
<i>Focus on High Priority Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-6,403	-
Recreation Resources Management	53,465	53,102	+392	-	-260	53,234
<i>Focus on High Priorities Including Hunting, Fishing and Public Access</i>	-	-	-	-	-260	-
Subtotal, Recreation Resource Management	71,729	71,242	+526	-	-6,663	65,105

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	Fixed Costs	2019 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Wildlife Management	103,281	102,580	-	-70,057	-32,523	-
<i>Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-70,057	-	-
<i>Focus Restoration Projects on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-9,623	-
<i>Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy</i>	-	-	-	-	-22,900	-
Fisheries Management	12,530	12,445	-	-11,103	-1,342	-
<i>Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-11,103	-	-
<i>Focus Activities on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-1,342	-
Subtotal, Wildlife & Fisheries Management	115,811	115,025	-	-81,160	-33,865	-
Threatened & Endangered Species	21,567	21,421	-	-11,097	-10,324	-
<i>Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management</i>	-	-	-	-11,097	-	-
<i>Focus on High Priority Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-7,547	-
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,777	-
Aquatic Resources Management	[43,851]	[43,621]	+276	+37,388	-	37,664
<i>Transfer from Soil, Water, & Air Management</i>	-	-	-	+10,000	-	-
<i>Transfer from Riparian Management</i>	-	-	-	+16,285	-	-
<i>Transfer from Fisheries Management</i>	-	-	-	+11,103	-	-
Wildlife Habitat Management	[124,848]	[124,001]	+599	+81,154	-	81,753
<i>Transfer from Wildlife Management</i>	-	-	-	+70,057	-	-
<i>Transfer from Threatened & Endangered Species</i>	-	-	-	+11,097	-	-
Subtotal, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	[168,699]	[167,622]	+875	+118,542	-	119,417
Wilderness Management	18,264	18,140	+134	-	-6,403	11,871
<i>Focus on High Priority Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-6,403	-
Recreation Resources Management	53,465	53,102	+392	-	-260	53,234
<i>Focus on High Priorities Including Hunting, Fishing and Public Access</i>	-	-	-	-	-260	-
Subtotal, Recreation Resource Management	71,729	71,242	+526	-	-6,663	65,105

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	Fixed Costs	2019 President's Budget Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Oil & Gas Management	67,574	67,114	+496	-	+15,491	83,101
<i>Establish Coastal Plain Competitive O&G Program and NPR-A Permitting</i>	-	-	-	-	+9,500	-
<i>BLM NM Reservoir Management</i>	-	-	-	-	+1,191	-
<i>Expedite O&G Permitting</i>	-	-	-	-	+1,800	-
<i>Update RMPs (NPR-A, Eastern AK, Farmington & Carlsbad)</i>	-	-	-	-	+3,000	-
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	6,365	6,322	-	-	-585	5,737
<i>Estimate for 15% of APD Fees Subject to Appropriation</i>	-	-	-	-	-585	-
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	48,000	47,674	+352	-	+359	48,385
<i>Enhance Inspection Capability</i>	-	-	-	-	+359	-
Coal Management	10,868	10,794	+80	-	+8,659	19,533
<i>Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity and Processes</i>	-	-	-	-	+8,659	-
Other Mineral Resources	10,978	10,903	+81	-	+1,183	12,167
<i>Increase Program Capacity</i>	-	-	-	-	+1,183	-
Renewable Energy	29,061	28,864	+213	-	-13,034	16,043
<i>Focus on Addressing Near-Term Demand</i>	-	-	-	-	-13,034	-
Subtotal, Energy and Minerals Management	172,846	171,671	+1,222	-	+12,073	184,966
Alaska Conveyance	22,000	21,851	+161	-	-8,432	13,580
<i>Surveys and Land Transfers</i>	-	-	-	-	-8,432	-
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Management	51,480	51,130	+378	-	-3,218	48,290
<i>Focus on High Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-3,218	-
Subtotal, Realty & Ownership Management	73,480	72,981	+539	-	-11,650	61,870
Communication Site Management	2,000	1,986	-	-	+14	+2,000
Comm Site Offset	-2,000	-1,986	-	-	-14	-2,000

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	Fixed Costs	2019 President's Budget		
				Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	52,125	51,771	+382	-	-16,022	36,131
<i>Focus on High Priority Planning Activities and Monitoring</i>	-	-	-	-	-16,022	-
Abandoned Mine Lands	20,036	19,900	-	-19,900	-	-
<i>Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands & HM Management</i>	-	-	-	-19,900	-	-
Law Enforcement	26,616	26,435	+195	-	-2,464	24,166
<i>Focus on High Priority Visitation Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,464	-
Hazardous Materials Management	15,463	15,358	-	-12,580	-2,778	-
<i>Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands & HM Management</i>	-	-	-	-12,580	-	-
<i>Administrative Savings</i>	-	-	-	-	-2,778	-
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	[35,499]	[35,258]	+240	+32,480	-19,460	13,260
<i>Transfer from Abandoned Mine Lands</i>	-	-	-	+19,900	-	-
<i>Transfer from Hazardous Materials Management</i>	-	-	-	+12,580	-	-
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-19,460	-
Subtotal, Resource Protection & Maintenance	114,240	113,464	+817	-	-40,724	73,557
Annual Maint. & Ops	39,125	38,859	+287	-	-5,533	33,613
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-5,533	-
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	29,201	29,003	+214	-	-4,331	24,886
<i>Focus on Highest Priorities</i>	-	-	-	-	-4,331	-
Subtotal, Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	68,326	67,862	+501	-	-9,864	58,499

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	Fixed Costs	2019 President's Budget		
				Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Management of Lands and Resources						
National Conservation Lands	36,819	36,569	+270	-	-10,579	26,260
<i>Focus Activities in High Visitation Areas</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-10,579</i>	-
Administrative Support	51,139	50,792	+419	-	-4,139	47,072
<i>Increase Efficiencies and Productivity Improvement</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-10,039</i>	-
<i>Implement Departmental Reorganization</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>+5,900</i>	-
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,649	92,020	+679	-	+3,781	96,480
<i>Facility Requirements and Corporate Investments</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>+3,781</i>	-
IT Management	26,077	25,900	+191	-	-2,438	23,653
<i>Increase Program Efficiencies</i>	-	-	-	-	<i>-2,438</i>	-
Subtotal, Workforce & Organizational Support	169,865	168,712	+1,289	-	-2,796	167,205
Mining Law Administration	39,696	39,426	-	-	+270	39,696
<i>Mining Law Offset</i>	<i>-39,696</i>	<i>-39,426</i>	-	-	<i>-270</i>	<i>-39,696</i>
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	1,095,375	1,087,936	+7,475	-	-164,787	930,624

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	Fixed Costs	2019 President's Budget		
				Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Land Acquisition						
Land Acquisition	19,800	19,666	-	-	-19,666	-
<i>Focus on Existing Projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-19,666	-
Emergency & Hardships	1,616	1,605	-	-	-209	1,396
<i>General Program Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-209	-
Recreational Access	8,000	7,946	-	-	-7,946	-
<i>Focus on Existing Projects</i>	-	-	-	-	-7,946	-
Acquisition Management	2,000	1,986	+49	-	-39	1,996
<i>General Program Activities</i>	-	-	-	-	-39	-
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	31,416	31,203	+49	-	-27,860	3,392
Cancellation of Prior Year Balances					-10,000	-10,000
Total, Land Acquisition					-37,860	-6,608

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Oregon and California Grant Lands						
Annual Maintenance & Operations	9,628	9,563	+27	-	-3,472	6,118
<i>Maintenance</i>	-	-	-	-	-3,472	-
Subtotal, Facilities Maintenance	9,628	9,563	+27	-	-3,472	6,118
Forest Management	32,942	32,717	-	-32,717	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>				-32,717	-	-
Reforestation & Forest Development	24,023	23,860	-	-23,860	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>	-	-	-	-23,860	-	-
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	33,495	33,267	-	-33,267	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>	-	-	-	-33,267	-	-
Resource Mgmt Planning	3,985	3,958	-	-3,958	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management</i>	-	-	-	-3,958	-	-
Subtotal, Resources Management	94,445	93,802	-	-93,802	-	-
Info. & Resource Data Systems	1,798	1,786	+5	-	-464	1,327
<i>Maintenance</i>	-	-	-	-	-464	-
Construction & Acquisition	335	333	+1	-	+30	364
<i>Increase Program Capacity</i>					+30	-
NMs & NCAs	779	774	-	-774	-	-
<i>Transfer to O&C Grants Lands Management</i>	-	-	-	-774	-	-
O&C Grant Lands Management	[95,224]	[94,576]	+264	+94,576	-12,618	82,222
<i>Consolidation of Forest Management</i>	-	-		+32,717	-	-
<i>Consolidation of Reforestation & Forest Development</i>	-	-		+23,860	-	-
<i>Consolidation of Other Forest Resource Management</i>	-	-		+33,267	-	-
<i>Consolidation of Resource Management Planning</i>	-	-		+3,958	-	-
<i>Consolidation of NMs & NCAs</i>	-	-		+774	-	-
<i>Focus on High Priorities</i>	-	-		-	-12,618	-
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	106,985	106,258	+297	-	-16,524	90,031

(continued)

Budget at a Glance
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget			
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request
Range Improvements	9,310	9,340	-	-	+660	10,000
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current)	16,799	24,000	-	-	-4,110	19,890
Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	26,289	30,839	-	-	-4,989	25,850
<i>Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures (Offset)</i>	-26,289	-30,839	-	-	+4,989	-25,850
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	-
Construction	-	-	-	-	-5,465	-5,465
TOTAL, DIRECT APPROPRIATIONS	1,259,885	1,258,737	+7,821	-	-218,086	1,038,472

Notes:

- Change in Range Improvements between 2018 and 2019 reflects the change in available appropriations due to a sequester of 6.6% in 2018, not a request for an increase in appropriated funds.

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Collections

COLLECTIONS

BLM Collections, 2016 - 2019 (\$000)

Collection Source	2016 Actual Gross Amount*	2017 Actual Gross Amount*	2018 Estimated Gross Amount*	2019 Estimated Gross Amount*
Sale of Public Land and Materials	109,684	124,821	105,497	47,329
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	73	74	75	75
Mineral Leasing National Grasslands	799	642	1,230	1,230
Grazing Fees & Land Utilization Project Lands	18,025	18,322	17,355	17,355
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	48,636	45,675	39,360	41,610
Recreational Use Fees	20,659	23,256	22,300	23,300
Earnings on Investments	1,383	3,830	9,950	12,040
Sale of Helium	239,287	152,912	94,141	53,035
Mining Claim & Holding Fees**	63,326	65,301	56,630	63,051
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	23,211	26,289	30,839	25,850
APD Processing Fees***	16,319	31,329	31,475	31,826
Wind and Solar Rights-of-Way	16,525	20,765	21,000	21,000
Other Collections	77,811	82,692	90,927	86,948
Total	635,738	595,908	520,779	424,649

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

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

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

2019 Collections

In 2019, the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) will directly collect an estimated total of \$429.4 million in revenue. Revenue is collected by the BLM from sources such as the sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and various filing fees. These collections assist State and local governments, support all programs funded from the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where certain fees collected can be retained by the BLM.

In addition, the Office of the Natural Resources Revenue (ONRR) will collect an estimated \$3.5 billion and \$3.6 billion in 2018 and 2019, respectively, in receipts from BLM's onshore energy and mineral leasing

activities (bonuses, rents, and royalties). Because the ONRR collects them, these mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the ONRR budget materials (within the Office of the Secretary Budget Justification).

The amount of revenue expected to come from some sources varies for the reasons described below.

Sales of Public Land and Materials – This category includes receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County, Nevada. Excluded from this collection source are the sales of timber and vegetative materials from the public domain land, sale of land and timber and vegetative materials from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land from Land Utilization project lands, sale of land and materials from reclaimed lands (reserved or withdrawn), and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.

The main sources of collections in the Sale of Public Land and Materials category are described below. The collection amounts described here represent 100 percent of the funds collected. In many cases, portions of the funds collected are distributed to State governments, to the U.S. Treasury, or other entities, before the remaining portion is distributed to the BLM. The Management of Lands and Resources, Permanent Operating Funds, Miscellaneous Permanent Payments, and Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapters describe the portions allocated to the BLM and how the BLM uses the funds.

- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) Sales Proceeds*** – The SNPLMA, as amended, provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Clark County, Nevada, near the city of Las Vegas. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area. The BLM has conducted land sales for 15 years under the authority of this statute. Collections in 2016 and 2017 were \$91,816,000 and \$108,865,000, respectively. Estimated collections for 2018 and 2019 are expected to be \$88,233,000 and \$24,488,000, mainly coming from final payments received from previous years of sales, and a planned for fall auction of 600 acres. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.
- ***Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments*** – The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and also authorizes the Secretary to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA and Lincoln County Lands Act land sale receipts. The combined earnings on investments for Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County for 2016 and 2017 were \$1,383,000 and \$3,830,000, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2018 and 2019 is \$9,950,000 and \$12,040,000, respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.
- ***Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (FLTFA)*** – No receipts were collected from the sale of land under the FLTFA, Title II of P.L. 106-248 in 2015 or 2016 because the authority expired in July 2011; the unobligated balance was transferred to the Land and Water Conservation Fund as required by law. The 2019 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize the FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in current land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally-sensitive lands and the

administrative costs associated with conducting sales. The Administration's proposal includes eliminating the Act's July 2011 sunset date and expanding the universe of lands available for sale under FLTFA. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales are estimated to be \$5,200,000 in 2019. The Permanent Operating Funds section provides more information on the proposal. Four percent of the FLTFA collections are paid to the State in which the land is sold.

- ***Lincoln County Land Sales*** – No revenue was collected in 2017 from land sales under the Lincoln County Land Sales Act, P.L. 106-298, as amended. Deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$760,000 and \$1,257,000 in 2018 and 2019. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.
- ***Owyhee Land Acquisition Account*** – Revenue collected prior to the enactment of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009* in the amount of \$2,451,000 was deposited to this account in 2010. No revenue has been collected in the account since then; there are no estimated collections for 2018 and 2019. Four percent of those amounts are paid to the State.
- ***Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account*** – Revenue in the amount of \$441,792 and \$2,141,664 were collected in 2016 and 2017 from the sale of land under the Washington County, Utah Acquisition Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 1978). Estimated collections in 2018 is \$400,000 and 2019 is zero, respectively.
- ***Silver Saddle Endowment*** – There was no revenue collected in 2016 from the sale land under the Silver Saddle Endowment Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). There are no estimated collections for 2017, 2018 and 2019.
- ***Carson City Special Account*** – There was no revenue collected in 2016 from the sale of land under the Carson City Special Account, P.L. 111-11, (Section 2601). No revenue is estimated to be collected in 2017 and 2018.
- ***Sale of Materials (includes public domain)*** – Collections in this account include the sale of mineral materials, saw-log timber, and other forest products (including post, poles, pulp, mushrooms, yew bark, Christmas trees, florals, pine nuts, and landscape plants).

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

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

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

Timber and Vegetative Material Sales—

- **Receipts from the Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant (CBWR) Lands** – In 2016 and 2017, the BLM collected \$46,303,000 and \$42,857,000, mostly from timber receipts from Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. Estimated collections in 2018 are \$36,110,000 and \$38,310,000 is estimated for 2019.
- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** – In 2018, the BLM expects to offer for sale 25 million board feet of timber products from public domain lands. Public Domain collections in 2016 and 2017 were \$3,259,139 and \$3,848,612 respectively, and the estimates for 2018 and 2019 are \$3,100,000 and \$3,200,000. Collections from salvage timber and timber pipeline sale on public domain lands were \$2,150,708 in 2016 and \$2,965,642 in 2017. Estimates are \$2,600,000 in 2018 and \$2,600,000 in 2019.
- **Stewardship Contracting Fund** – With stewardship contracting, the BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS and the BLM. These monies are available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2016 and 2017, the BLM collected \$331,301 and \$401,250. The authority expired on September 30, 2013, but was extended by the *Agriculture Act of 2014*, Public Law No: 113-79. The BLM estimates collections will be \$150,000 in 2018 and \$100,000 in 2019.

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 2016 and 2017 recreation fee collections were \$21,995,091 and \$23,256,422. The BLM anticipates collecting \$22,300,000 in 2018 and \$23,300,000 in 2019 under its recreation fee collection authorities. The use of recreation fee collections is described in the Permanent Operating Funds section.

Sales of Helium – The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* required the Secretary to offer for sale a portion of the Conservation Helium stored underground at the Cliffside Field north of Amarillo, Texas. Revenue from sales in 2016 was \$239,287,000. That amount was sufficient to pay the remaining debt owed to the Treasury, and the authority for the Helium Revolving Fund expired after that payment was made. Authority for the helium program was reauthorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40. Collections from annual sales in 2017 was \$152,912,000. In 2018 and 2019, collections are projected to be \$94,141,000 and \$53,035,000. Revenues in excess of the cost of operating the helium program will be deposited to the General Fund. Additional information is available in the Helium program section.

Mining Claim-Related Fees – Authority to collect these fees was initially enacted in the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989*, which provided that fees established by the

Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to the BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, P.L. 103-66, (Section 10101) provided for the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites to continue through 1998. The authority has been modified and extended by Interior appropriations acts. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The authority also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. The law requires that the fee be adjusted for inflation. The maintenance fee is currently \$155 per claim and the location fee is currently \$37 per claim. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

A \$20 processing fee is required for new mining claim locations in addition to the initial maintenance fee and location fee. The BLM collects this fee under its cost recovery regulations (see 43 CFR 3000.12). These fees are accounted for separately from the maintenance and location fees and therefore are not included in the above total. Additional information is included in the Mining Law Administration section.

Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures – These receipts include revenue from providing special program services, such as rights-of-way application processing fees; wild horse and burro adoption fees; fees charged to timber sale purchasers when the BLM performs work required by the contract; reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources; collections for processing disclaimers of interest applications; and photocopying fees. The collection and retention of each of these receipts are authorized through legislation. Collections in 2016 and 2017 were \$23,211,000 and \$26,289,000 and are estimated to be \$30,839,000 in 2018 and \$25,850,000 in 2019. Additional information is included in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures section.

Application for Permit to Drill Fees – For several years, ending in 2015, the annual *Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* authorized the BLM to collect a fee when an application for a permit to drill for oil and natural gas was submitted. In 2015, the fees were set at \$6,500 and up to \$32,500,000 from those collections were authorized to be credited to the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation. Collections in excess of that amount were deposited to the General Fund. The *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015* provided for a 10-year authorization of APD fees, adjusted each year for inflation, replacing the fee previously provided through the annual appropriations language. The fee in 2017 was \$9,610 per application and \$31,328,600 were collected. The fee in 2018 is \$9,790 and rises to \$9,996 in 2018. The NDAA also requires that the fees be deposited to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund. The BLM expects to collect \$31,474,850 from APD fees in 2018 and \$31,825,959 in 2019. For more information, please refer to the discussion in the Oil and Gas Management Program and the Permanent Operating Funds Chapter.

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

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Management of Lands and Resources

MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES

Appropriations Language

For necessary expenses for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities, as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to section 1010(a) of Public Law 96–487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), \$930,624,000, to remain available until expended, including all such amounts as are collected from permit processing fees, as authorized but made subject to future appropriation by section 35(d)(3)(A)(i) of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 191), except that amounts from permit processing fees may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use of authorizations.

In addition, \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2018, so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$930,624,000 and \$2,000,000 to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities.

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–90). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriation Language Citation

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

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

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

The *Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act*, 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. The appropriations language provision allows the funds appropriated under this section to also be used for the Alaska mineral resource assessment program to assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base

with respect to the mineral potential of such lands.

3. \$930,624,000 to remain available until expended

The language makes the appropriations to the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

4. including all such amounts as are collected from permit processing fees, as authorized but made subject to future appropriation by section 35(d)(3)(A)(i) of the *Mineral Leasing Act* (30 U.S.C. 191), as amended, except that amounts from permit processing fees may be used for any bureau-related expenses associated with the processing of oil and gas applications for permits to drill and related use authorizations.

Included within the appropriated amount is 15 percent of the fees from applications for permits to drill (APD) not permanently appropriated by the *National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015* (NDAA) (P.L. 113-291), Section 3021(b), the BLM Oil and Gas Permit Processing Fee, which amended the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize a fee of \$9,500 per APD (in 2016) on lands under the management of the BLM. The NDAA authorizes the fee for fiscal years 2016 through 2026. For years 2016 through 2019, the NDAA permanently appropriates 85 percent of the fees collected, and makes the remaining 15 percent of fee revenues subject to appropriation. For years 2020 through 2026, 100 percent of the fee revenues are permanently appropriated.

5. \$39,696,000 is for Mining Law Administration program operations including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program, to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from mining claim maintenance fees and location fees that are hereby authorized for fiscal year 2018,

This continued provision appropriates the BLM an amount to be offset by revenues generated by a mining claim fees (maintenance fees and location fees) to offset the cost of providing access to mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner on public lands managed by the BLM.

6. so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than \$930,624,000,

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

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

This continued provision authorizes the BLM to spend revenues (actual collections, but not to exceed \$2.0 million) generated by a fee on rights-of-way authorizations under Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.).

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

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

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403

Establishes the BLM.

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

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

- Acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans
- Permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance
- Collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and the use of funds for specified purposes
- Protection of resource values
- Preservation of certain lands in their natural condition
- Compliance with pollution control laws
- Delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest
- Review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans
- Sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria
- Issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals
- Review of certain withdrawals by October 1991
- Exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest
- Outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use
- Management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits
- Designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities
- Determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way
- Recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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

Provides authority to continue the terms and conditions of a grazing permit or leases that has expired until any environmental analysis and documentation has been completed.

***Soil and Water Resources
Conservation Act of 1977
(16 U.S.C. 2001)***

Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.

Public Domain Forest Management

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

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

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

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. Section 117 of the

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

Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

Cultural Resources Management

P.L. 107-346

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Wild Horse and Burro Management

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

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

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

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

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

Based on the information available to him at the time, if the Secretary determines that overpopulation of wild free-roaming horses and burros exists on a given area of the public lands and that action is necessary to remove excess animals, he shall immediately remove excess animals from the range 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 Habitat Management

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment

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

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

property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States.

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

Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.

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

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

Aquatic Habitat Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 107-30

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

Wilderness Management

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

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

*Tax Relief and Health Care
Act of 2006*

Designates wilderness in White Pine County, Nevada.

*Otay Mountain Wilderness
Act of 1999*

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

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

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

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

P.L. 107-361

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

*Northern California
Coastal Wild Heritage*

Provides for the designation and management of Wilderness Areas in California.

Wilderness Act (P.L. 106-362)***Big Sur Wilderness and Conservation Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-370)***

Designates certain lands in the State of California as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes.

Utah West Desert Land Exchange Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-301)

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.

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)

Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new Wilderness Areas.

The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)

Provides for the designation and preservation of Wilderness Areas.

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

Establishes the Rocky Mountain Front Conservation Management Area in Montana including 13,087 acres of BLM-managed land; withdraws certain lands in the North Fork Federal Lands Withdraw Area from all forms of location, entry, and patent under mining laws and disposition under all laws relating to mineral leasing and geothermal leasing; and designates 26,000 acres of land as wilderness.

Recreation Resources Management***Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (P.L. 104-134)***

Provides authority to the BLM for collection of recreation fees to maintain and improve the quality of visitor amenities and services.

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

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

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

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

The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of

Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes

***1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701)
(FOGRMA)***

provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

***The Interior and Related
Agencies Appropriations
Act for 1981 (42 U.S.C.
6508)***

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coal Management

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Mineral Resources

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

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

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

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

Alaska Conveyance

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

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

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

Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

43 U.S.C. 2

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

43 U.S.C. 52

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

Cadastral Survey & Lands & Realty

Executive Order 12906

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

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

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

<i>P.L. 107-374</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to grant to Deschutes and Crook Counties, Oregon, a right-of-way to West Butte Road.
<i>P. L. 109-46</i>	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey certain land to Lander County, Nevada, and the Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to Eureka County, Nevada, for continued use of cemeteries.
<i>P. L. 109-69</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land in Washoe County, Nevada, to the Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada.
<i>P. L. 109-130</i>	Directs the Secretary of the Interior to convey a parcel of real property to Beaver County, Utah.
<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)</i>	Authorizes the disposal through sale of 27,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are distributed as follows: (a) 5 percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada; to make capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS, and the BLM in Clark County, Nevada; to develop a multi-species habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; to develop parks, trails, and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and to provide reimbursements for the BLM costs incurred in arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
<i>Clark County Conservation of Public Land and Natural Resources Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-282) as amended by P.L. 108-447</i>	Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the <i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i> (SNPLMA); approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain BLM-managed lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.
<i>Lincoln County Lands Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-298)</i>	Authorizes disposal of certain Federal lands through public sale in Lincoln County, Nevada, and provides for use of the receipts: 5 percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent to the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide-range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from wilderness study area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The bill also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to state and county entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for state and county parks, creates a 260-mile OHV trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2005</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foundation for Nevada's Veteran's Land Transfer Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-447, Division E, Section 144) – Authorizes the transfer

(P.L. 108-447) – including the authorizations:

of public lands from the BLM to the Veteran’s Administration for the construction and operation of medical and related facilities.

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

P.L. 107-324

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

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

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

P.L. 107-371

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

P.L. 107-350

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

P.L. 107-138

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

P.L. 106-206

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

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

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

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

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

<i>The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)</i>	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
<i>The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)</i>	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
<i>The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 156)</i>	Provides that 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.
<i>Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)</i>	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
<i>The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
<i>Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to convey land for certain purposes.

Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management

<i>The Clean Water Act of 1987, as amended (33 U.S.C. 1251)</i>	Establishes objectives to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water.
<i>The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)</i>	Authorizes the EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.
<i>The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)</i>	Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.
<i>Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))</i>	Amendment to the <i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980</i> , as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.
<i>The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)</i>	Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.
<i>The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)</i>	Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.

Annual Maintenance & Operational Costs

<i>National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)</i>	Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.
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National Conservation Lands

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

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

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

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

Establishes the Gunnison Gorge National Conservation Area to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Bureau of Land Management. P.L. 108-128 amends the boundaries of the National Conservation Area.

Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area Act of 2000, as amended, (P.L. 106-554 & P.L. 107-63). (16 U.S.C. 460ppp)

Establishes the Black Rock Desert/High Rock Canyon Emigrant Trails National Conservation Area in Nevada, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Act of 2000 (16 U.S.C. 460mmm, P.L. 106-353), as amended by P.L. 108-400 (43 USC 460mmm)

Establishes the McInnis Canyons National Conservation Area (formerly Colorado Canyons National Conservation Area) and Black Ridge Canyon Wilderness Area in Colorado, to be managed by the BLM.

Las Cienegas National Conservation Area Act (P.L. 106-538) (16 U.S.C. 460ooo)

Establishes the Las Cienegas National Conservation Area in Arizona, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-351) (16 U.S.C. 431)

Establishes the Santa Rosa and San Jacinto Mountains National Monument in California, to be managed by the Secretary, acting through the BLM Director.

Steens Mountain Cooperative Management and Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-399) (16 U.S.C. 460nnn)
Presidential Proclamation 6920 of 1996

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

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

<i>Presidential Proclamation 7265 of 2000</i>	Establishes the Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM and the NPS. The BLM shall have primary management authority for those portions of the Monument outside of the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7264 of 2000</i>	Establishes the California Coastal National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 7263 of 2000</i>	Establishes the Agua Fria National Monument. The Secretary of the Interior shall manage the monument through the BLM.
<i>P.L. 107-213</i>	Re-designates certain lands within the Craters of the Moon National Monument, and for other purposes.
<i>The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorized the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
<i>The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)</i>	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
<i>The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)</i>	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
<i>Old Spanish Trail Recognition Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-325)</i>	A bill to amend the National Trails System Act to designate the Old Spanish Trail as a National Historic Trail.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8803 of 2012</i>	Establishes the Fort Ord National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8946 of 2013</i>	Establishes the Rio del Norte National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 8947</i>	Establishes the San Juan Islands National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9131</i>	Establishes the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument.
<i>Presidential Proclamation 9297</i>	Establishes the Basin and Range National Monument.

***Presidential Proclamation
9298***

Establishes the Berryessa Snow Mountain National Monument.

Mining Law Administration

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Authorizations

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

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

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

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

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

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

P.L. 109-127

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

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual		2018 CR		2019 President's Budget						Change from 2018 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Land Resources													
Soil, Water & Air Management	197	43,609	193	43,313	-	-	-20,000	-193	-23,313	-	-	-193	-43,313
Rangeland Management	568	79,000	551	78,464	+653	-	+10,000	+56	-7,001	607	82,116	+56	+3,652
Public Domain Forest Mgmt	74	10,076	72	10,008	+74	-	-	-	-555	72	9,527	-	-481
Riparian Management	136	21,321	132	21,176	-	-129	-16,285	-3	-4,891	-	-	-132	-21,176
Cultural Resources Mgmt	101	16,131	98	16,021	+118	-	-	-3	-756	95	15,383	-3	-638
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt	171	80,555	166	80,007	+591	-	-	-5	-13,879	161	66,719	-5	-13,288
Total, Land Resources	1,247	250,692	1,212	248,989	+1,436	-129	-26,285	-148	-50,395	935	173,745	-277	-75,244
Wildlife & Fisheries													
Wildlife Management	343	103,281	333	102,580	-	-	-70,057	-333	-32,523	-	-	-333	-102,580
Fisheries Management	76	12,530	74	12,445	-	-	-11,103	-74	-1,342	-	-	-74	-12,445
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	419	115,811	407	115,025	-	-	-81,160	-407	-33,865	-	-	-407	-115,025
Threatened & Endangered Species	127	21,567	123	21,421	-	-	-11,097	-123	-10,324	-	-	-123	-21,421
Aquatic Habitat Management	[273]	[43,851]	[271]	[43,621]	+276	+268	+37,388	-	-	268	37,664	+268	+37,664
Wildlife Habitat Management	[474]	[124,848]	[456]	[124,001]	+599	+306	+81,154	-	-	306	81,753	+306	+81,753
Total, Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	[747]	[168,699]	[727]	[167,622]	+875	+574	+118,542	-	-	574	119,417	+574	+119,417
Recreation Management													
Wilderness Management	127	18,264	123	18,140	+134	-	-	-4	-6,403	119	11,871	-4	-6,269
Recreation Resources Management	363	53,465	352	53,102	+392	-	-	-4	-260	348	53,234	-4	+132
Total, Recreation Management	490	71,729	475	71,242	+526	-	-	-8	-6,663	467	65,105	-8	-6,137
Energy & Minerals Management													
Oil & Gas Management	376	67,574	376	67,114	+496	-	-	+30	+15,491	406	83,101	+30	+15,987
Oil & Gas Permit Processing from Fee Collection	54	6,365	54	6,322	-	-	-	-	-585	54	5,737	-	-585
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	384	48,000	384	47,674	+352	-	-	-	+359	384	48,385	-	+711
Coal Management	74	10,868	72	10,794	+80	-	-	+25	+8,659	97	19,533	+25	+8,739
Other Mineral Resources	79	10,978	77	10,903	+81	-	-	-2	+1,183	75	12,167	-2	+1,264
Renewable Energy	147	29,061	143	28,864	+213	-	-	-25	-13,034	118	16,043	-25	-12,821
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	1,114	172,846	1,106	171,671	+1,222	-	-	+28	+12,073	1,134	184,966	+28	+13,295

(continued)

Summary of Requirements (continued)
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual		2018 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		Change from 2018 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Realty & Ownership Management													
Alaska Conveyance	99	22,000	96	21,851	+161	-	-	-3	-8,432	93	13,580	-3	-8,271
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	329	51,480	319	51,130	+378	-	-	-10	-3,218	309	48,290	-10	-2,840
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	428	73,480	415	72,981	+539	-	-	-13	-11,650	402	61,870	-13	-11,111
Communication Site Management	13	2,000	13	1,986	-	-	-	-	+14	13	2,000	-	+14
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	-2,000	-	-1,986	-	-	-	-	-14	-	-2,000	-	-14
Resource Protection & Maintenance													
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, & Monitoring	225	52,125	218	51,771	+382	-	-	-7	-16,022	211	36,131	-7	-15,640
Abandoned Mine Lands	70	20,036	68	19,900	-	-	-19,900	-68	-	-	-	-68	-19,900
Law Enforcement	125	26,616	125	26,435	+195	-	-	-	-2,464	125	24,166	-	-2,269
Hazardous Materials Management	77	15,463	75	15,358	-	-	-12,580	-75	-2,778	-	-	-75	-15,358
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	[147]	[35,499]	[143]	[35,258]	+240	-	+32,480	-	-19,460	139	13,260	+139	+13,260
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	497	114,240	486	113,464	+817	-	-	-150	-40,724	475	73,557	-11	-39,907
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maint. & Ops	226	39,125	219	38,859	+287	-	-	-7	-5,533	212	33,613	-7	-5,246
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	37	29,201	36	29,003	+214	-	-	-1	-4,331	35	24,886	-1	-4,117
Total, Trans & Facilities Maint.	263	68,326	255	67,862	+501	-	-	-8	-9,864	247	58,499	-8	-9,363
Mining Law Administration	295	39,696	295	39,426	-	-	-	-	+270	295	39,696	-	+270
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	-39,696	-	-39,426	-	-	-	-	-270	-	-39,696	-	-270
Workforce & Organizational Support													
Administrative Support	300	51,139	291	50,792	+419	-	-	-9	-4,139	282	47,072	-9	-3,720
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	-	92,649	-	92,020	+679	-	-	-	+3,781	-	96,480	-	+4,460
IT Management	123	26,077	119	25,900	+191	-	-	-4	-2,438	115	23,653	-4	-2,247
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	423	169,865	410	168,712	+1,289	-	-	-13	-2,796	397	167,205	-13	-1,507
National Monuments and National Conservation Areas	250	36,819	243	36,569	+270	-	-	-7	-10,579	236	26,260	-7	-10,309
Total, Management of Lands & Resources	5,566	1,095,375	5,440	1,087,936	+7,475	445	-	-849	-164,787	5,175	930,624	-265	-157,312

Management of Land and Resources Crosswalk		Proposed				
		Land Resources	Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management		Resource Protection & Maintenance	
Fiscal Year 2019 dollars in (\$000s)		Rangeland Management	Aquatic Habitat Management ^{1/}	Wildlife Habitat Management ^{2/}	Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	
		Current	Land Resources	Soil, Water & Air Management	10,000	10,000
Rangeland Mangement	72,116					
Riparian Management				16,285		
Wildlife & Fisheries	Wildlife Management				70,057	
	Fisheries Management			11,103		
Threatened & Endangered Species				11,097		
Resource Protection & Maintenance	Abandoned Mine Lands					19,900
	Hazardous Materials Management					12,580
2019 Request Levels in New Structure			82,116	37,664	81,753	32,480

1/ Total for Aquatic Habitat Management includes \$276,000 for fixed costs.

2/ Total for Wildlife Habitat Management includes \$599,000 for fixed costs.

New Budget Structure dollars in thousands		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 Budget Request	Change from 2018 CR	% Change from 2018 CR
Land Resources	Rangeland Management ¹	89,000	88,464	82,116	-6,348	-7.2%
Wildlife & Aquatic Habitat Management	Aquatic Habitat Mangement	43,851	43,621	37,664	-5,957	-13.7%
	Wildlife Habitat Management	124,848	124,001	81,753	-42,248	-34.1%
Resource Protection & Maintenance	Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	35,499	35,258	13,260	-21,998	-62.4%

1/ Includes \$10.0 million in 2017 and in 2018 from the soil portion of the Soil, Water, & Air Management subactivity.

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

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2018 Total or Change	2018 to 2019 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the CY and BY.	+0	+1,985
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of the 1.9% pay raise for 2018 as signed by the President in February 2017. There is no pay raise for 2019 (0.0%).	+9,818	+2,617
Departmental Working Capital Fund The change reflects expected changes in the charges for centrally billed Department services and other services through the Working Capital Fund. These charges are detailed in the Budget Justification for Departmental Management.	27,562	+1,517
Worker's Compensation Payments The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of compensating injured employees who suffer accidental deaths while on duty. Costs will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.	7,849	-815
Unemployment Compensation Payments The amounts reflect projected changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.	5,689	+0
Rental Payments The amounts reflect changes in the costs payable to the General Services Administration (GSA) and others for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA, as well as the rental costs of other currently occupied space. These costs include building security; in the case of GSA space, these are paid to the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). Costs of mandatory office relocations, i.e. relocations in cases where due to external events there is no alternative but to vacate the currently occupied space, are also included.	63,236	+2,171
Baseline Adjustments for O&M Increases In accordance with space maximization efforts across the Federal Government, this adjustment captures the associated increase to baseline operations and maintenance (O&M) requirements resulting from movement out of GSA or direct-leased (commercial) space and into Bureau-owned space. While the GSA portion of fixed costs will go down as a result of these moves, Bureaus often encounter an increase to baseline O&M costs not otherwise captured in fixed costs. This category of funding properly adjusts the baseline fixed cost amount to maintain steady-state funding for these requirements.	+0	+0

Land Resources

Activity: Land Resources

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Soil, Water & Air Management	<i>\$000</i>	43,609	43,313	+0	-20,000	-23,313	0	-43,313
	<i>FTE</i>	197	193		-147	-46	0	-193
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	79,000	78,464	+653	+10,000	-7,001	82,116	+3,652
	<i>FTE</i>	568	551		+73	-17	607	+56
Public Domain Forest Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	10,076	10,008	+74	+0	-555	9,527	-481
	<i>FTE</i>	74	72			+0	72	+0
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i>	21,321	21,176	+0	-16,285	-4,891	0	-21,176
	<i>FTE</i>	136	132		-129	-3	0	-132
Cultural Resources Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	16,131	16,021	+118	+0	-756	15,383	-638
	<i>FTE</i>	101	98			-3	95	-3
Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt.	<i>\$000</i>	80,555	80,007	+591	+0	-13,879	66,719	-13,288
	<i>FTE</i>	171	166			-5	161	-5
Total, Land Resources	<i>\$000</i>	250,692	248,989	+1,436	-26,285	-50,395	173,745	-75,244
	<i>FTE</i>	1,247	1,212		-203	-74	935	-277

Activity Description

The Land Resources activity provides for integrated management of public land resources, including forestry, range, cultural, and wild horses and burros. These programs work together to support the BLM mission by providing renewable resources, commercial and recreational uses, healthy forests, and healthy rangeland ecosystems.

Funding for these programs supports staff that develops and implements program policy, carries out projects, and maintains vital partnerships at all levels within the BLM to support multiple-use on the public lands. Management activities emphasize on-the-ground actions that measurably improve the health of the land and protect cultural and historic resources, and sustain recreational and commercial uses that enhance or maintain many local economies in the West.

Managing the Public Lands

The 2019 budget request emphasizes partnerships and increasing efficiencies to achieve multiple use conservation and development priorities. The BLM focuses on integrating its highest priority work across the Land Resources, Wildlife and Aquatics, Recreation Management, and Resource Protection and Maintenance activities. Managed for multiple use, these lands support many of the Secretary's high priority goals, including recreation, job creation and stability by supporting working landscapes, and energy independence. Public lands provide healthy forests, rangelands, wildlife, and fish, as well as strong local economies and vital communities by maintaining multiple partnerships. The Department estimates that nearly \$9.0 billion in economic activity and thousands of jobs are associated with the recreation, grazing,

and timber programs of the Bureau.¹⁵ Building partnerships and being a good neighbor to the communities surrounding BLM managed lands is essential to success.

The BLM is also working to improve internal processes by focusing multiple funding streams on common priorities that will improve the Bureau's efficiency and effectiveness. By streamlining and improving processes, the BLM will provide better and more transparent service. Its decisions will be streamlined, flexible, and more legally defensible, and partners will be better able to work with the Bureau in setting priorities, gathering information, and completing on-the-ground projects.

¹⁵ The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2017

Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Soil, Water & Air Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Soil, Water & Air Management	<i>\$000</i>	43,609	43,313	+0	-20,000	-23,313	0	-43,313
	<i>FTE</i>	197	193		-147	-46	0	-193

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Soil, Water & Air Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer soil component to Rangeland Management	-10,000	-73
Transfer water component to Aquatic Habitat Management	-10,000	-68
Climate Change Program	-15,000	-41
Delegate Air Component Activities	-5,536	-11
Administrative Savings	-2,777	+0
Total	-43,313	-193

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to Soil Component Rangeland Management (-\$10,000,000 / -73 FTE) – The Soil, Water & Air Management Program supports BLM activities and use authorizations including, energy development, domestic livestock grazing, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post- fire rehabilitation that rely on the appropriate management of soil, water, and air resources. The SWA Program collects and analyzes the data needed to manage these resources effectively, as well as apply expertise to assess and improve the productivity and resiliency of these resources on public lands.

In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$10,000,000 and 73 FTE from the Soil portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management subactivity to the Rangeland Management subactivity. The transfer to the Rangeland Management subactivity would be to continue such activities as soil resource management, including completing priority soil surveys and ecological site descriptions and conducting on-the-ground projects to improve soil stability and reduce erosion. Appropriate management of soil resources also supports actions and authorizations in energy development, endangered species recovery, grazing of domestic livestock, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post fire rehabilitation.

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

Transfer Water Component to Aquatic Habitat Management (-\$10,000,000 / -68 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$10,000,000 and 68 FTE from the Water portion of the Soil, Water and Air Management subactivity to the proposed new Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity. The transfer to the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity would be to continue water related activities, such as monitoring of water resource conditions and trends to support multiple uses of public lands. Monitoring water quality, as well as identifying, promoting, and implementing best-management practices, helps to maintain and

improve water quality, as well as functioning aquatic ecosystems.

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

Climate Change Program (-\$15,000,000 / -41 FTE) – The 2019 budget proposes to integrate the climate change program with other program efforts. The BLM will focus efforts on increasing the efficiency of activities to comply with the *Clean Water Act* and *Clean Air Act*; working with partners to develop and implement priority habitat projects through improvements to soil and water resources; and, enhancing relationships with States, Tribes, and local communities through collaborative restoration projects, which will be continued as part of the Rangeland Management and Aquatic Habitat Management subactivities. The program will continue to support the highest priority reclamation of disturbed lands within the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

Delegate Air Component Activities (-\$5,536,000 / -11 FTE) – Air resource monitoring and additional air resource activities would be completed by the program to which it would benefit. This “benefiting subactivity” model will be utilized to efficiently allocate funds for air resource management. For example, air analysis performed in support of energy development will be paid for by the relevant energy and minerals programs.

Administrative Savings (-\$2,777,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM will work to achieve cost savings through more aggressive use of shared services and use of multi-agency procurement vehicles, such as shared contracting with other bureaus and Federal agencies.

Please see consolidated Aquatic Habitat Management Program and Rangeland Management Program for program details.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Rangeland Management	<i>\$000</i>	79,000	78,464	+653	+10,000	-7,001	82,116	+3,652
	<i>FTE</i>	568	551		+73	-17	607	+56

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Rangeland Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Soil, Water & Air Management	+10,000	+73
Focus Activities in High Priority Areas	-7,001	-17
Total	+2,999	+56

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

In 2019, the BLM will continue to focus on grazing permit processing and reducing processing wait times. The program will continue to prioritize processing and renewing grazing permits in areas where it is likely that adjustments will be needed to maintain or achieve land health standards and areas with sensitive resources. Multiple allotment NEPA documents would be used where appropriate to make the renewal process more efficient. Targeted grazing pilot projects and outcome based grazing demonstration projects would be developed and implemented in consultation with permittees, states, and interested parties.

The 2019 President's Budget Request focuses efforts on increasing the efficiency of activities as well as working with partners to develop and implement priority habitat projects through improvements to soil and water resources. The program will also focus on enhancing relationships with States, Tribes, and local communities through collaborative restoration projects.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer from Soil, Water & Air Management (+10,000,000 / +73 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM proposes to merge the soil management portion of the Soil, Water, and Air Management program into the Rangeland Management program. This transfer would allow soil resource management activities, including completing priority soil surveys and ecological site descriptions and conducting on-the-ground projects to improve soil stability and reduce erosion, to continue. Appropriate management of soil resources also supports actions and authorizations in energy development, endangered species recovery, grazing of domestic livestock, recreation, forest management, hazardous fuels reduction, and post fire rehabilitation. This consolidation would allow for better program management by creating efficiencies in accomplishing work and more flexibility in these programs.

Focus Activities in High Priority Areas (-\$7,001,000 / -17 FTE) – The Rangeland Management program

would focus on permit processing, land health evaluations, and soil surveys, and on the highest priority watersheds. Monitoring and restoration projects in high priority areas will be conducted to improve conditions in the most valuable wildlife habitat, improve livestock forage, stabilize soils and stop erosion to improve watershed condition; and to support priority use authorizations, including energy development.

Program Overview

The primary statutory authorities guiding the Program are the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934* as amended, the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* as amended (FLPMA), and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978* as amended. Domestic livestock grazing is identified as one of the six “principal or major” uses by the FLPMA in Section 103(l). The *Endangered Species Act*, *National Environmental Policy Act*, and *Archeological Resources Protection Act* provide significant guidance for how the Rangeland Management program is implemented. The *Plant Protection Act of 2000*, Section 15 of the *Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974*, *Carlson-Foley Act of 1968*, and Executive Order 13112 of February 3, 1999, on Invasive Species, as amended by Executive Order 13751 authorize coordination of management of weeds and invasive species on public lands.

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

Grazing – Grazing administration includes processing, issuing, and overseeing compliance with grazing permits and leases.



Sheep grazing on BLM land

Invasive Species – Noxious weed and invasive species management is a component of the Rangeland Management program and helps to improve recreation opportunities for the public, habitat for wildlife and threatened species, and water quality by reducing invasive vegetation in public waterways.

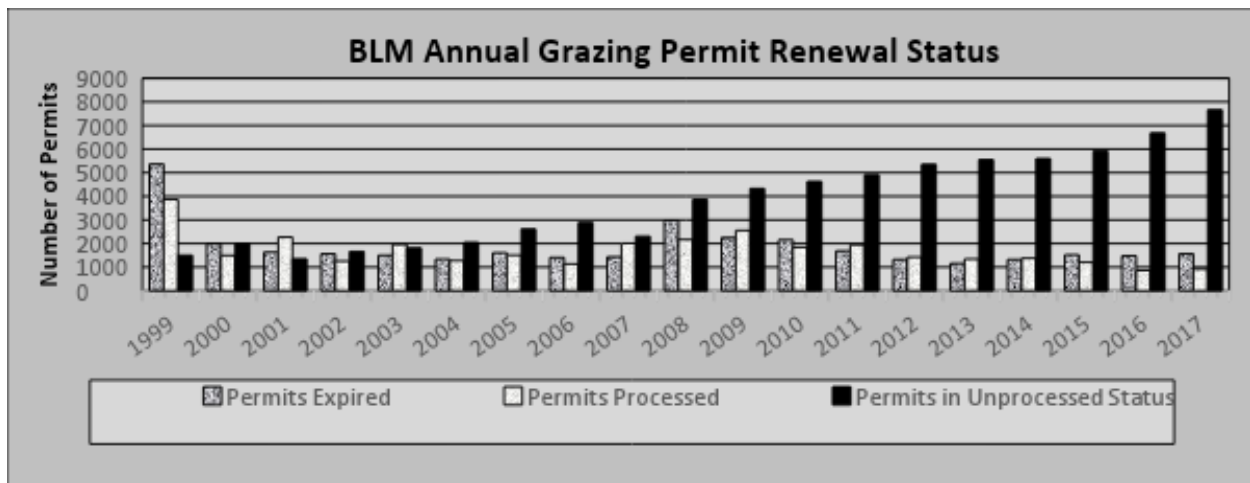
Soil Management –The Soil Management component supports compliance with laws, such as the *Clean Water Act* and the *Clean Air Act*. Through partnerships with other Federal agencies, such as the Natural Resource Conservation Service, and academic institutions the BLM conducts cooperative soil surveys to understand soil type distribution, properties, and responses to various uses. The BLM also uses this data to

develop ecological site descriptions to understand the processes that influence the type, amount, and distribution of vegetation. This provides key information to land managers for reclamation and rehabilitation, and to improve land health and productivity.

The BLM administers about 18,000 grazing permits and leases on nearly 155 million acres of public land in nearly 22,000 grazing allotments. Grazing permits are generally issued for ten years, which means that renewing grazing permits is a cyclic process and not a one-time event. In FY 2019, about 2,700 grazing permits are scheduled to expire, which is about 900 more than the annual average.

To better support grazing decisions, range management, soils management and invasive species, the BLM will place a priority on conducting land health assessments at a larger scale and on collecting data using BLM’s Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) strategy. Use of consistent, comparable, and common indicators, consistent methods, and an unbiased sampling framework will allow for analyses that are repeatable and comparable across a region, and decisions based on science and data that are legally defensible. Land health assessments completed at a larger scale will also be more efficient and less costly over time and provide timely support for decision-making.

Grazing Permit Renewal



*This chart illustrates the status of processing grazing permits since 1999. Processing permits includes, at a minimum, NEPA and Endangered Species Act (ESA) compliance. Unprocessed permits are those issued in accordance with General Provision language in Appropriations Acts or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority. Permits Expired and Permits Processed are the number of permits and leases that expire during the designated year, and the number of permits that are processed during the designated year. The number of Permits in Unprocessed Status is cumulative number of permits which are operating under Appropriations Act or FLPMA Section 402(c)(2) authority.

In FY 2017, the program initiated planning for up to 12 Outcome Based Grazing Authorization (OBGA) demonstration projects that will be used to guide broader application of the approach. OBGA allows livestock operators more flexibility to make livestock use adjustments in response to changing conditions such as drought or wildland fire. The demonstration program will provide an opportunity for the BLM to develop additional partnerships that encourage habitat management on private lands in coordination with the management of public land grazing, and greater participation by permittees in collecting monitoring data.

The program will be implementing OBGA demonstration projects that provide more flexibility to permit holders and the BLM to manage livestock grazing to achieve land health objectives and ranch sustainability objectives in a landscape context. The Bureau will continue to build partnerships for monitoring data

collection. Multiple allotment NEPA analysis and increasing use of the categorical exclusion for grazing permits authorized in the FLPMA will also be used to make permit renewal processes more efficient.

Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Public Domain Forest Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Public Domain	<i>\$000</i>	10,076	10,008	+74	+0	-555	9,527	-481
Forest Management	<i>FTE</i>	74	72			+0	72	+0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Public Domain Forest Mgmt:	(9000)	FTE
Forest Inventory and Development	-555	+0
Total	-555	+0

Other Resources Supporting Public Domain Forest Mgmt:					
		2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	Change from 2018
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	3,279	6,219	7,911	+1,692
	<i>FTE</i>	64	44	44	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	<i>\$000</i>	117	225	225	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

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

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

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

- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers. More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service Budget Justifications. USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both Public Domain Forestry and Oregon and California Grant Lands

The Public Domain (PD) Forest Management program manages approximately 58 million acres of forest and woodland in 13 western States, including Alaska. In FY 2019, PD Forestry would continue to seek strategies to improve efficiency. Priority would be directed at the following program efforts that directly support the Administration’s priorities: forest product permits, acres of forest restoration through sales, biomass utilization, and timber volume offered.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Forest Inventory and Development (-\$555,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM would focus on high priority work including forest thinning to increase resilience to wildfire, insect and disease infestation, and drought which would result in sustainable harvest of forest products that support economic activity and manufacturing industries.

Program Overview

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

PD Forestry has four main components. *Restoration through sales* consists of forest and woodland treatments that are designed to enhance resilience to disturbances such as fire, insect, disease, and drought as well as restoring ecosystem functions. *Forest development* consists of silvicultural activities designed to enhance the productivity and sustainability of forests and woodlands such as reforestation, pre-commercial thinning, insect and disease control, wildfire fuels management, and prescribed burning. *Vegetative permits* provide the public with a wide variety of forest and other vegetative materials for personal and commercial use. PD Forestry manages for long term productivity and sustainable harvest of these products. Permit areas are often developed to also achieve forest health goals such as fire resilience thinning. *Forest inventory* consists of collecting and maintaining an inventory of forest and woodland resources and the status and condition of those resources.

PD Forestry will continue to use authorities such as Stewardship Contracting and Good Neighbor Authority to increase efficiency. The program has also been exploring policy updates to gain efficiency and published an update to the BLM timber measurement manual¹⁶ in FY 2017 that gives the field greater flexibility to reduce the cost of estimating timber volume. The program is also considering ways to streamline the required assessment and review process for fuel reduction activities that are necessary to protect public health and safety.

The PD Forestry program continues to strive for efficiencies through all stages of the management process. Beginning in 2016, PD Forestry successfully deployed technology to increase performance as demonstrated in the increase in forest inventory by using remote sensing for some inventory.

Supporting the Department's efforts to be a good neighbor in the communities we serve, PD Forestry is taking steps to improve customer service for vegetation permitting by developing a pilot website to enable the public to purchase fuelwood permits over the internet rather than have to drive long distances to purchase permits over the counter.

¹⁶ https://www.blm.gov/sites/blm.gov/files/uploads/mediacenter_blmpolicymanual5300.pdf

Activity: Land Resources Subactivity: Riparian Management
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		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Riparian Management	<i>\$000</i>	21,321	21,176	+0	-16,285	-4,891	0	-21,176
	<i>FTE</i>	136	132		-129	-3	0	-132

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Riparian Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management	-16,285	-129
Focus Activities on High Priorities	-4,891	-3
Total	-21,176	-132

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

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

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

Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-4,891,000 / -3 FTE) – Through the consolidation with the Fisheries Management and Water Management programs, efficiencies will be gained. One efficiency will be a streamlined approach to identifying and funding assessments and restoration projects. Streamlining this process will allow assessments and restoration work in priority areas to continue.

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Activity: Land Resources
Subactivity: Cultural Resource Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Cultural Resources Management	<i>\$000</i>	16,131	16,021	+118	+0	-756	15,383	-638
	<i>FTE</i>	101	98			-3	95	-3

Summary of 2019 Program Change for Cultural Resources Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities		-756	-3
Total		-756	-3

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

During 2019, BLM will complete final testing of the National Cultural Resources Information System and implement it across the Bureau, and complete the Potential Fossil Yield Classification for all BLM public lands, providing a planning tool for identifying areas with important fossil resources.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$756,000 / -3 FTE) – In FY 2019, the BLM Cultural Resources Management Program will adjust strategies to engage with partners on key activities in support of Administration priorities where there is clear alignment of bureau priorities and partner goals. The BLM, where practical, would also utilize internal personnel to complete core program management activities.

The BLM will focus resources in support of National-level heritage education toward Project Archaeology, an award-winning national network which offers training for teachers and partners with local schools. The BLM would further focus heritage education work regionally and locally through the State and field offices within the communities neighboring the public lands.

Program Overview

The BLM is responsible for the largest, most diverse and scientifically important aggregation of cultural, historical, and paleontological resources on the public lands, as well as the associated museum collections and data. Key management activities include inventorying the public lands to identify resources, monitoring those resources that are most significant or most threatened, and taking appropriate measures to protect and stabilize resources.

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

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



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

The Program was launched in the 1970s to provide expertise in archaeology and historic preservation to identify resources that would be impacted by Federal actions, consistent with the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (NHPA) and the *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969* (NEPA). Today, the Program facilitates research and collection by scientific organizations through a permitting process, and considers impacts to paleontological resources as part of the NEPA process. In 2010, Congress enacted the Omnibus Public Lands Act, which included the Paleontological Resources Preservation Act, directing the BLM to manage these resources using scientific principles and expertise.

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

The BLM is part of a national Programmatic Agreement (nPA) with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), and accompanying state-specific protocols with SHPOs, which allowed the BLM more discretion and flexibility in compliance activities in the participating western states and Alaska. With the nPA, the BLM established the Preservation Board, comprised of senior cultural resource specialists and managers, to guide policy and provide recommendations to the BLM Director.

Program activities are directed by statutes that address the management of archaeological resources,



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

historic properties, and paleontological resources on the public lands, and the associated museum collections and data, as well as coordination and consultation with Indian tribes regarding places of historic, cultural, and traditional value.

The Program also facilitates government-to-government consultation with Indian Tribes and Alaska Native Governments concerning traditional tribal activities and places of special meaning on the public lands, such as sacred sites and places of religious and cultural significance. As part of its land management and museum collections duties, and responsibilities to Indian tribes, the Program complies with the *Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation*

Act of 1990 (NAGPRA) mandates to inventory and repatriate Native American human remains and cultural items held in collections and respond to new discoveries on the public lands. The program facilitates opportunities for the public to connect with their heritage sites by developing areas for public access while managing visitor impacts, and by developing and implementing educational and interpretative programs,

including curricula for teachers through Project Archaeology. In addition to general public engagement, the Program facilitates and supports academic and scientific research to enhance scientific understanding, support decision making, and provide student and adult learning opportunities. Public education, outreach, permitting, and research are all required activities of ARPA and PRPA.

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

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

Funding for completing the NHPA's Section 106 process review of effects of actions and authorizations (undertakings) on historic properties included in or eligible for the NRHP is principally provided by the benefitting subactivity or land-use proponents driving the land-use requiring compliance. Within the BLM, much of the Section 106 compliance is in support of oil and gas development, rights-of-way for renewable energy and transmission, and rangeland management. External proponents fund compliance through cost-recovery accounts and directly funding their own contracting with cultural resource consultants to complete the identification phase of the 106 process.

The Program continues to optimize opportunities to gain efficiencies through efforts such as compiling existing inventory information into national systems for ease in reference and to view across jurisdictions through the beta tested National Cultural Resources Information System.

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

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Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse and Burro Program

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Wild Horse & Burro Management	<i>\$000</i>	80,555	80,007	+591	+0	-13,879	66,719	-13,288
	<i>FTE</i>	171	166			-5	161	-5

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Wild Horse & Burro Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Field Operations	-13,879	-5
Total	-13,879	-5

Other Resources Supporting Wild Horse & Burro Mgmt:					
		2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	Change from 2018
USFS Wild Horses	<i>\$000</i>	1,110	527	551	+24
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	<i>\$000</i>	632	377	510	+133
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	+0

Notes:

- USFS Wild Horses amounts are shown as estimated transfers reported by the U.S. Forest Service in its 2019 Budget Justification; The annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds in the U.S. Forest Service National Forest System appropriation; Public Law 113-76 authorizes the transfer of these funds.

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

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

The WHB Program is responsible for implementing the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971. A primary legal obligation under the Act is to achieve and maintain animal populations on the public range at appropriate management levels. To achieve the statutory obligations, the BLM needs all of the management tools provided in the 1971 Act.

In 2019, the program would continue to increase public/private partnerships to place more animals into private care and reduce the number housed in government-funded long-term holding facilities, and continue to reduce the overall percentage of the total expenditures on holding, including by working with organizations to create private/public partnerships on pasture/sanctuary lands. The Program will also continue working with academia and Federal partners to enhance existing fertility control vaccines and develop new population controls through research projects, focusing on those that have shown positive outcomes thus far. In addition, several research projects aim to develop new management tools.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Field Operations (-\$13,879,000 / -5 FTE) – The 2019 budget continues to request that appropriations language restricting the BLM from using all of the management options authorized in the *Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971* (Act) be eliminated so that the full suite of tools will be available to the Bureau to manage growing wild horse and burro herds. The long-term goal is to realign program costs and animal populations to more manageable levels, enabling the BLM to reorient the WHB program back to these traditional management strategies and achieve appropriate management levels. At the request level, gathers, birth control treatments, and other activities would be reduced.

Program Overview

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

As directed by Congress under the Act, the BLM protects, manages, and controls wild horses and burros (WH&Bs) on 26.9 million acres of western public rangelands as part of its overall multiple use mission. The Act requires the BLM to “manage wild free-roaming horses and burros in a manner that is designed to achieve and maintain a thriving natural ecological balance on the public lands,” and if the BLM determines that an overpopulation exists and action is necessary to remove the excess animals, to “immediately remove [them] from the range so as to achieve appropriate management levels.” Overpopulations of wild horses and burros exist in nearly all of the 177 herd management areas (HMAs) located in 10 western States. Because wild horse and burro populations have no natural predators, herds double in size every four years. This overpopulation destroys rangelands and wildlife habitat, and often leads wild horses and burros to move onto private lands or along highways, resulting in safety issues for horses and humans alike.

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

Traditional WHB Program activities include maintaining a current population estimate; establishing appropriate management levels (AML), applying population growth suppression methods, and when necessary, achieving or maintaining AML by removing animals from the range, and facilitating adoptions and sales. Over the past several years, the BLM, through its partners, has and continues to do extensive scientific research to develop more effective and longer lasting population growth suppression methods and better management tools. This work will help the BLM take more aggressive action toward achieving sustainable herds on the range.

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

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

When the Act was passed, approximately 25,000 wild horses and burros existed on public lands managed by the BLM. As of March 2017, that population has nearly tripled; there are now more than 73,000 wild horses and burros, with about 13,000 additional foals born in 2017. This has led to unsustainable overpopulation in nearly all herds and degradation of rangelands. Overpopulation, coupled with reoccurring drought conditions in many States, is causing substantial damage to the rangelands and declining herd health. This has put significant strain on BLM's ability to manage the public lands consistent with FLPMA obligations. In addition to over-population, adoption rates for WH&Bs dropped 70 percent from nearly 8,000 in 2002. Although the BLM has achieved dramatic increases in adoptions over the past three years, private care placement totals (4,183 in 2017) are still far below what is needed to achieve appropriate management levels.

The WHB program budget is principally used to care for excess animals in off-range facilities. These costs have continued to escalate as the number of animals on the range and in BLM holding facilities has grown significantly. The program's budget has more than doubled since in 2008, and the Department projects this trajectory to continue without meaningful reforms. The Act calls for maintaining animal populations on the range at appropriate management levels; the removal of excess WH&Bs^{17,18}, and that they be made available for adoption¹⁹. The Act further envisions that animals may be humanely euthanized²⁰ or sold without limitation²¹ when certain criteria are met. The enacted appropriations bills from 1988 to 2004 and from 2010 to present have prohibited destruction of healthy animals and unlimited sale. As a result the number of animals required to be cared for and the associated costs have consumed more and more of the available resources.

The BLM seeks to use all of the tools included in the Act to manage this program in a more cost-effective manner, including the ability to conduct sales without limitation. The long-term goal is to realign program costs and animal populations to more manageable levels, enabling the BLM to reorient the WHB program back to these traditional management strategies.

The 2019 budget proposes to lift the burdensome restrictions on how it manages the Wild Horse and Burro program. Additionally, the BLM will seek to strengthen Federal-private partnerships that can assist in reducing herd sizes through fertility control application and research, herd gather operations, adoptions, and sales to improve public rangeland health. The program will also continue to strive to decrease reliance on long-term holding facilities by transferring more animals to private care through adoptions or sales and increasing adoption rates by expanding relationships with correctional facilities and other relevant partner organizations to train more wild horses and burros to make them more desirable.

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

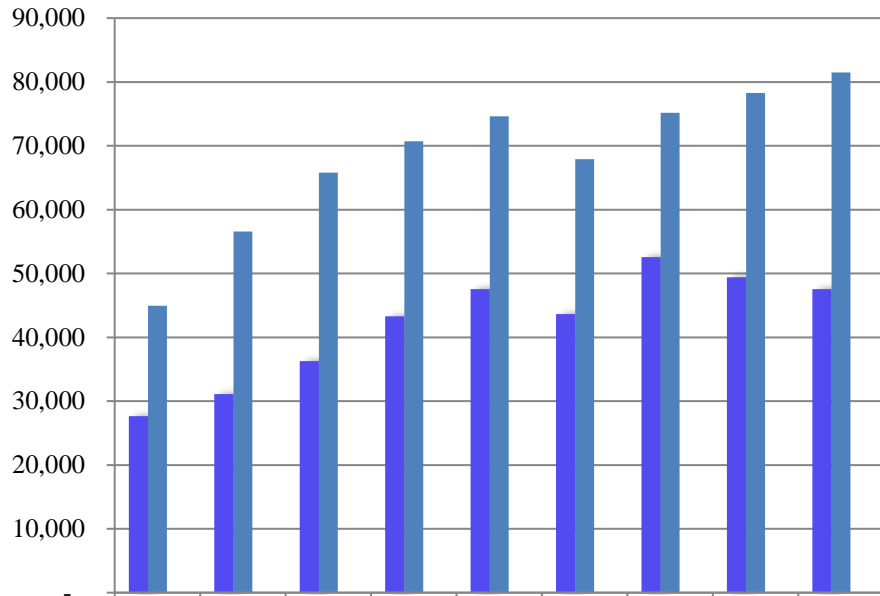
18 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.b.2.iv

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

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

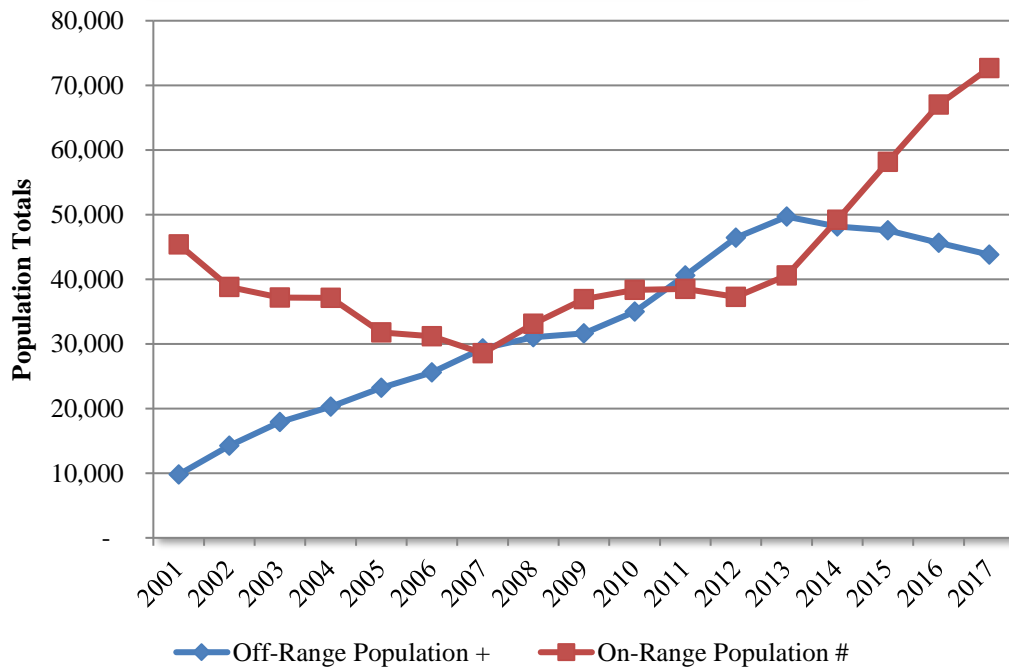
21 Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, P. L. 92-195 § 1333.e.

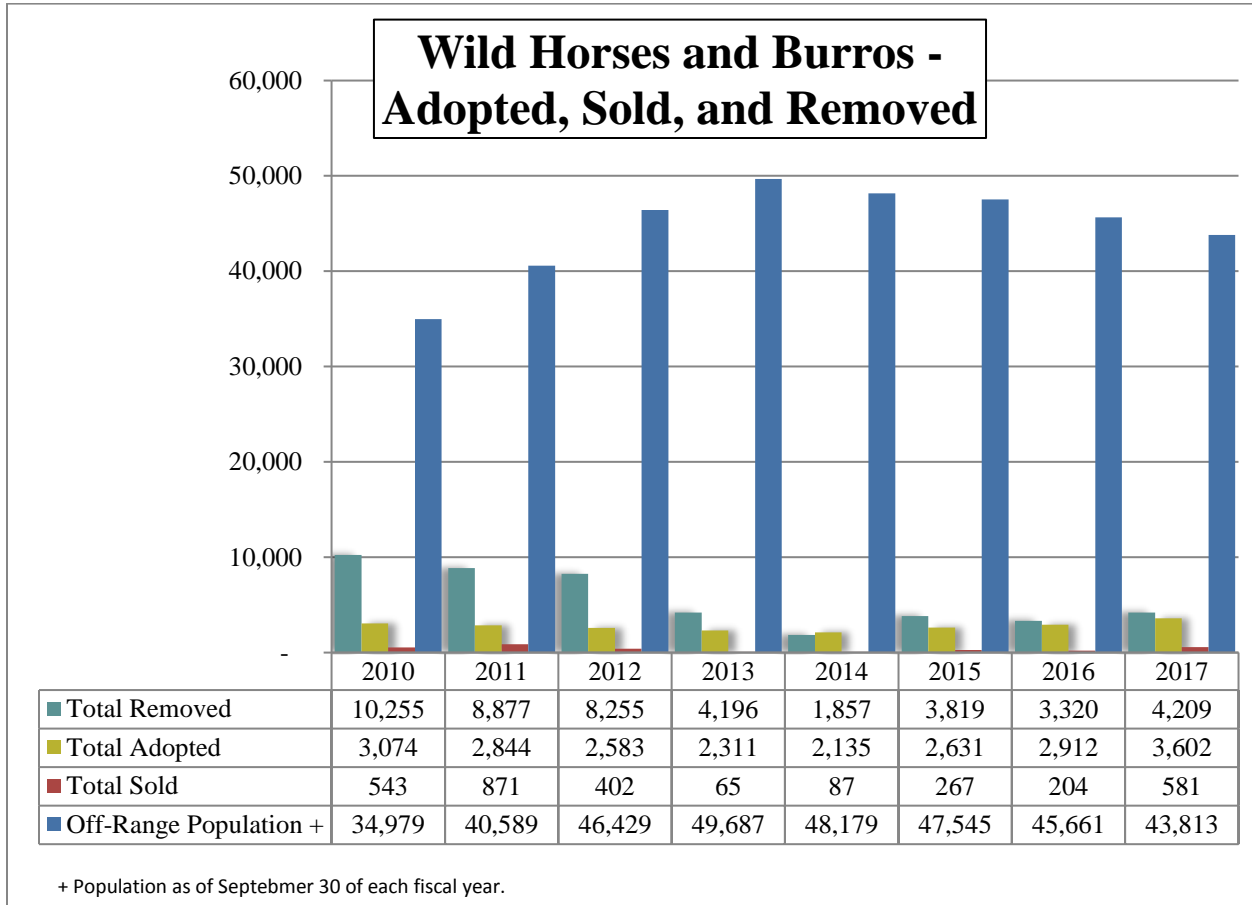
Holding Costs Related to Total Expenditures



	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total Holding Expenditures *	27,666	31,088	36,290	43,279	47,531	43,623	52,552	49,428	47,536
Total Expenditures *	44,926	56,596	65,812	70,713	74,604	67,923	75,147	78,298	81,475
% (Holding) of Expenditures	62%	55%	55%	61%	64%	64%	70%	63%	58%

Wild Horse and Burro Population





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Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Wildlife Management	<i>\$000</i>	103,281	102,580	+0	-70,057	-32,523	0	-102,580
	<i>FTE</i>	343	333		-228	-105	0	-333
Fisheries Management	<i>\$000</i>	12,530	12,445	+0	-11,103	-1,342	0	-12,445
	<i>FTE</i>	76	74		-71	-3	0	-74
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	<i>\$000</i>	115,811	115,025	+0	-81,160	-33,865	0	-115,025
	<i>FTE</i>	419	407		-299	-108	0	-407

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

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

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

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Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management
Subactivity: Wildlife Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Wildlife Management	<i>\$000</i>	103,281	102,580	+0	-70,057	-32,523	0	-102,580
	<i>FTE</i>	343	333		-228	-105	0	-333

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Wildlife Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management	-70,057	-228
Focus Restoration Projects on Highest Priorities	-9,623	-31
Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy	-22,900	-74
Total	-102,580	-333

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management (-\$70,057,000 / -228 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$70,057,000 and -228 FTE from the previous Wildlife Management subactivity to the proposed new Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

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

The 2019 budget proposal benefits the BLM and the public by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for effective and efficient use of funds. Many projects undertaken by field offices benefit wildlife, plant, and threatened & endangered species resources through improvements to habitat and plant communities. Integration of these programs at the national level would better reflect the ongoing work of the field as well as Administration priorities to conserve our land and water. The consolidation of these programs creates efficiencies and adds flexibility in the programs. Staff in these programs often share similar skills, education, and experience, and specialists are often responsible for multiple program duties. Aligning these programs at the national level reflects the overlap and coordination that currently occurs between these programs in the field.

Focus Restoration Projects on Highest Priorities (-\$9,623,000 / -31 FTE) – The wildlife and wildlife habitat work would be focused in the highest priority areas and on the highest priority species habitat protections. The BLM would work closely with State game and fish agencies and other partners to

coordinate priority work. Wildlife species and habitat inventory, monitoring, and clearance needed to support use authorizations would be funded using the “benefiting subactivity” model. For example, wildlife clearances performed in support of permitting energy development would be paid for by the relevant energy and minerals programs.

Sagebrush Conservation Implementation Strategy (-\$22,900,000 / -74 FTE) – The BLM would continue to integrate funds from other resource programs and collaborate with the Fuels Program within the Office of Wildland Fire to protect, enhance and restore, sagebrush habitat. The BLM would focus protection and restoration on the highest priority habitat areas. The Bureau will seek out additional opportunities for coordination and cooperation with partners and to identify the highest priority projects.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management
Subactivity: Fisheries Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Fisheries Management	<i>\$000</i>	12,530	12,445	+0	-11,103	-1,342	0	-12,445
	<i>FTE</i>	76	74		-71	-3	0	-74

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Fisheries Management:		(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management		-11,103	-71
Focus Activities on Highest Priorities		-1,342	-3
Total		-12,445	-74

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Transfer to Aquatic Habitat Management (-\$11,103,000 / -71 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,103,000 and 74 FTE from the previous Fisheries Management subactivity to the proposed new Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Focus Activities on Highest Priorities (-\$1,342,000 / -3 FTE) – The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) would focus on higher priority habitat protection and improvement projects, including those which lessen immediate threats to sensitive species as necessary to avoid listing under the *Endangered Species Act*, and those which support Secretarial Order (SO) 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*.

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

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

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Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Aquatic Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[43,851]	[43,621]	+276	+37,388	+0	37,664	+37,664
	<i>FTE</i>	[273]	[271]		+268	+0	268	268
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[124,848]	[124,001]	+599	+81,154	+0	81,753	+81,753
	<i>FTE</i>	[474]	[456]		+306	+0	306	306
Total, Wildlife & Fisheries	<i>\$000</i>	[168,699]	[167,622]	+875	+118,542	+0	119,417	+119,417
	<i>FTE</i>	[747]	[727]	+510	+574	+0	574	574

This new activity is part of a broader proposed budget restructure affecting several BLM programs.

Activity Description

The Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management activity maintains and restores habitats supporting fish, wildlife, plants, and threatened and endangered species. This is accomplished by conserving and monitoring habitat and water quality conditions, conducting inventories of fish and wildlife resources, and providing for recreational opportunities in coordination with State fish and wildlife agencies. These programs develop and implement program policy, carry out projects, assure adequate water is available, and maintain vital partnerships at all levels within the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to support multiple use and sustained yield on the public lands. Management actions emphasize on-the-ground and in-the-water actions that measurably increase the health of fish and wildlife populations to sustain recreational and subsistence uses that enhance or maintain many local economies in the West. In addition, these actions reduce the need to federally list species and work to protect and recover listed species and the ecosystems upon which they depend, based on the requirements of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973*. The *Clean Water Act* guides the BLM's uses of water resources, including water quality and quantity. These conservation and recovery efforts on habitats bolster the resiliency of the species on the ground and broadens BLM's decision space to achieve our mandate of multiple use by eliminating restrictions that may be put in place to protect listed species and water quality. This activity relies heavily on public-private partnerships to address, improve, and enhance watershed and wildlife habitat conditions. Actions accomplished under this Activity directly support the Secretary's priority of conserving our land and water.

BLM-managed lands include numerous wildlife and aquatic habitat types across a large part of America's western landscapes, including major portions of all American deserts and sagebrush rangelands. The BLM is also responsible for managing 30 million acres of prairies and nearly 30 million acres of forest and woodland habitats. These habitats include 43 million acres of elk habitat and 131 million acres of mule deer habitat. The BLM manages 23 million acres of bighorn sheep habitat, including most of the habitat for desert bighorn sheep. The BLM's diverse land base also includes over 132,000 miles of fishable streams and rivers, over three million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and an abundance of wetlands. The BLM lands include many of America's rarest habitats, which support a variety of native plant and animal communities. Over 99 percent of these lands are open to hunting and fishing, providing innumerable recreation

opportunities for the public, from highly-utilized reservoirs in the Colorado River to backcountry areas in the high desert.

Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Habitat Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Wildlife Habitat Management	<i>\$000</i>	[124,848]	[124,001]	+599	+81,154	+0	1,753	+81,753
	<i>FTE</i>	[474]	[456]		+306	+0	306	+306

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Wildlife Habitat Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Wildlife Management	+70,057	+228
Transfer from Threatened & Endangered Species	+11,097	+78
Total	+81,154	+306

Justification of 2019 Program Change

In 2019, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Wildlife Management and Threatened & Endangered (T&E) Species Management programs into a new Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity. These activities include wildlife management, sage-grouse conservation, native plants, T&E species conservation, and compliance and consultation under Section 7 of the *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (ESA). This consolidation would allow for better management and more flexibility of these activities, which directly affect the quality of life for communities near and on BLM-administered public lands.

Transfer from Wildlife Management (+\$70,057,000 / +228 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$70,057,000 and 228 FTE from the Wildlife program of the previous Wildlife Management subactivity to the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity. The transferred Wildlife Management funding includes \$32 million for wildlife and plant conservation and \$38 million for sagebrush wildlife habitat conservation.

Transfer from Threatened & Endangered Species Management (+\$11,097,000 / +78 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,097,000 and 78 FTE from the T&E Species Program of the previous T&E Species Management activity to the Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

Program Overview

Wildlife

The Wildlife Management Program helps ensure self-sustaining populations and a natural abundance and diversity of wildlife on public lands for the enjoyment and use of present and future generations. The Program is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving species and their habitats in cooperation with the Federal and State wildlife agencies, and other stakeholders BLM-administered public lands are home to thousands of mammal, reptile, avian, amphibian, and invertebrate species over some of our nation's most ecologically diverse and essential habitat.

The BLM will work with partners and maintain close collaboration with States, Tribes, other Federal agencies, and other organizations in conserving and restoring wildlife habitats to support wildlife and wildlife uses under a shared conservation stewardship approach. The BLM uses the latest geospatial data technologies to share wildlife and wildlife data within BLM and with partners to work more efficiently.

The Wildlife Management Program leverages funds with other BLM Programs to address vegetation restoration that not only improves wildlife habitat, but also increases forage for livestock, improves water quality, removes invasive weed species, and reduces the threat for catastrophic wildfires. This leveraging will continue under the proposed new Wildlife Habitat Management program. The BLM has developed guidance to standardize and streamline its approach to wildlife habitat conservation.

The BLM's emphasis areas include collaboration, conservation, and communities. Ongoing priority work includes collaboration activities such as improving coordinating with State fish and wildlife agencies, and working with other wildlife partners toward shared conservation stewardship. The BLM will also continue to prioritize the implementation of SO 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation* and SO 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories*, to provide hunting opportunities by working with other BLM programs and partners to maintain existing access and provide improved access where it would be cost effective and cooperative partnerships are available.

In 2019, the BLM would focus work in areas to facilitate meeting the priorities of the Administration, Secretary, and the BLM. This would include but not be limited to expanding hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities and identifying areas to increase access for these purposes; working with State agencies to meet State wildlife population objectives and working with rural communities to enhance economic opportunities related to wildlife; working to enhance habitat for upland game, waterfowl, and big game species; providing employment opportunities for youths and veterans; providing consistent data to streamline energy and grazing permitting and working with partners to provide data to streamline land use planning; and partnering with conservation stewardship organizations to increase habitat quality.

Plant Conservation

The Plant Conservation Program provides leadership in identifying, maintaining and restoring Western native plant communities on public land. Public lands contain a diversity of wildlife that need habitat of native plant communities that comprise over 50 ecoregions across the BLM. Each ecoregion contains native plants that have adapted to those environments. The Plant Conservation Program is responsible for native plant materials development and management, including wildland seed collection, seed conservation, seed procurement and storage; and seed use. A coordinated approach that actively works with the private sector to build the seed industry can help assure a ready supply of materials. Wildland native seed collections are the foundation for developing commercially available seed. Native seed collections capture the genetic diversity. The Program will continue to work with agencies and partners to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the plant program. In 2019, the BLM would continue to work with partners to focus on more diverse forbs and grasses for restoration of wildlife habitats and rehabilitation after wildfires.

Sagebrush Wildlife Habitat Conservation

Sagebrush is a vital part of the lifecycle of more than 350 species including sage-grouse. The importance of maintaining and restoring this ecosystem is evident in the value it provides for wildlife habitat, recreation, hunting, grazing, soil stability, and social and economic benefits to local communities. Commitments to maintain or enhance sagebrush habitats have been ongoing for a number of decades with State and local partners.

Increased collaboration with State and local partners and organizations is critical to addressing the challenges to sagebrush habitat conservation. State and local communities and stakeholders are actively engaged in protection, enhancement, and restoration work. To promote the synergy between interested parties, the BLM will focus on: monitoring of priority habitat areas, maintaining data sets and geospatial information to meet the assessment & monitoring commitments made in the land use plans, providing information to State partners and the public, increasing transparency to ensure strategic implementation of restoration actions, travel and transportation planning, partnership development, and training. Work to

promote habitat resiliency and connectivity, which is often conducted in cooperation with industry stakeholders, States, and other partners, will also be directed to highest priority areas where partners are available to leverage and increase capacity. In 2019, the BLM also expects to complete the sage-grouse plan amendment process, begun in 2017.

The BLM will continue to coordinate with the States on sagebrush conservation activities that will more closely align the Federal and State actions as described in SO 3353, *Greater Sage-Grouse Conservation and Cooperation with Western States* and continue work on the sage-grouse and their habitat. Coordination will continue with the FWS to ensure that any potential changes to the BLM GRSG land use plans do not jeopardize the “not warranted” finding that was issued in 2015. In 2019, the BLM would focus work in areas to facilitate meeting the priorities of the Administration, Secretary, and the BLM.

Threatened & Endangered Species

The BLM works to protect and restore the habitats of threatened and endangered species. The BLM’s T&E habitat management is based on the requirements of the ESA. The T&E Program’s primary goal is to assist with species’ recovery so that protection under the ESA is no longer required and to implement conservation efforts for Bureau sensitive plants and Federal candidate species so that listing under the ESA is unnecessary. These conservation and recovery efforts for the species’ habitats bolster the resiliency of the species on the ground and broadens BLM’s decision space to achieve our mandate of multiple use by eliminating restrictions that may be put in place to protect listed species. Public lands often provide the core habitat for listed species recovery and non-listed species conservation.

The BLM works closely with other Federal agencies, State wildlife agencies, Tribes and other stakeholders in shared conservation stewardship of the nation’s public lands. In addition to recovery planning and implementation, consultation under Section 7 of the ESA is a significant BLM responsibility. Under the ESA, the BLM must consult with the FWS or the NMFS whenever it determines that an action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a listed species. The BLM completes approximately 600 formal and informal consultations annually under Section 7 of the ESA.

The BLM also recognizes that successful conservation strategies require a holistic approach across the commingled patchwork of Federal and non-Federal lands. Federal, State and private partnership and collaboration is essential for sharing data, leveraging funds, and applying seamless management across a species range regardless of land ownership. Consistency and predictability not only aids our partners as we try to synchronize efforts, but also simplifies the analysis FWS does when determining whether appropriate regulatory mechanisms are in place to preclude the need to list or to delist a species. The program plans to invest in multi-Federal partnerships to address broader scale T&E species recovery efforts. The Department of Defense, BLM, Natural Resource Conservation Service, National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and FWS are currently developing collaborative recovery opportunities across agencies and Departments through the "Collaborative Wildlife Protection and Recovery Initiative." Such efforts will provide a synergizing effect across agencies, and will aid DOD in achieving its conservation goals to minimize regulatory burdens as they deploy programs to ensure military readiness for the safety of our nation.

In FY 2019, the BLM would prioritize efforts to bolster resiliency and recovery of the habitats of Federally listed and candidate species on BLM lands. Tools and protocols would be developed to establish efficiencies in the Section 7 Consultation Process that address training, planning, early coordination and improved thoroughness of analyses. Lastly, the T&E program would work with the National Operations Center and the Division of Budget to develop an alternative system to track all ESA related expenditures Bureauwide (which will include over 10 subactivities) as mandated by Congress.

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Activity: Wildlife and Aquatic Habitat Management

Subactivity: Aquatic Habitat Management

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
<i>\$00</i>								
Aquatic Habitat Management	[43,851]	[43,621]	+276	+37,388	+0	37,664	+37,664	
<i>FTE</i>	[273]	[271]		+268	+0	268	+268	

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Aquatic Habitat Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Soil, Water, & Air Management	+10,000	+68
Transfer from Riparian Management	+16,285	+129
Transfer from Fisheries Management	+11,103	+71
Total	+37,388	+268

Justification of 2019 Program Change

In 2019, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Riparian Management program, the Fisheries Management program, and the water resource component of the Soil, Water, and Air program into a new Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity. These activities include fish and aquatic species conservation, hydropower licensing, fish passage, the control of aquatic invasive species, monitoring water resource condition and trends, and collaborating with soil resources and other programs to reduce sediment discharges into waters. These activities also include collecting and analyzing water resources data needed to maintain, protect, and restore water resources effectively, as well as applying expertise to assess and improve the productivity and resiliency of these resources on public lands. These data collections are key components of the BLM decision making process. This consolidation would allow for efficiencies as well as improved management and flexibility of these activities, which directly affect the quality of life for communities near and on BLM-administered public lands. The BLM began integrating the Riparian Management and Fisheries Management programs in FY 2017, and these programs are often already implemented in an integrated fashion at the field level.

Transfer from Soil, Water and Air Management (+\$10,000,000 / +68 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$10,000,000 and 68 FTE from the Water Management component of the previous Soil, Water & Air Management subactivity to the newly created Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Transfer from Riparian Management (+16,285,000 / +129 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$16,285,000 and 129 FTE from the Riparian Management program subactivity to the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Transfer from Fisheries Management (+\$11,103,000 / +71 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,103,000 and 71 FTE from the previous Fisheries Management Program subactivity to the Aquatic Habitat Management subactivity.

Program Overview

The Aquatic Habitat Management (AHM) program supports the full suite of the BLM activities and use authorizations through the management of the fundamental resource—water. The AHM program implements monitoring of water resource conditions and trends to support multiple uses of public lands, including providing for fish habitat. Monitoring surface and groundwater quality, as well as identifying, promoting, and implementing best-management practices, helps to maintain and improve water quality and function of aquatic ecosystems. The Program manages riparian, wetland and instream habitat to provide appropriate conditions for fish and other aquatic species. The Program supports the preparation and processing of water rights filings when needed to assure adequate water is available for multiple use public lands management. The Program's participation in the Colorado River Salinity Control Forum collaboratively addresses sediment and salt discharge into its waters, and helps ensure usable water supplies for millions of downstream users of the Colorado River Basin. The AHM program relies heavily on public-private partnerships to address, improve, and enhance watershed conditions. The Program also contributes towards the BLM's efforts to maintain public lands and associated waters for public use.

Water – The BLM implements monitoring of water resource conditions and trends to support multiple uses of public lands. Monitoring water quality, as well as identifying, promoting, and implementing best-management practices, helps to maintain and improve water quality, as well as functioning aquatic ecosystems that support many recreational uses. The AHM program supports the preparing of water rights filings when needed to assure adequate water is available for multiple use public lands management.

Riparian – The BLM seeks to provide properly functioning riparian and wetland areas on public lands across the west. It is responsible for maintaining, restoring, and conserving riparian and wetland areas as part of the BLM's multiple use and sustained yield mission. The BLM works cooperatively with a wide range of constituents to develop strategies that provide protection for sensitive riparian and wetland areas as well as maintain or restore stream access to floodplains while supporting multiple uses on public lands.

Fisheries – The BLM designs and implements lake, wetland, stream, and riparian treatments to restore and reconnect native and game aquatic species habitat on public lands and enhance the quality and quantity of angling opportunities on BLM-managed lands by conserving and restoring habitat and improving fish productivity. The BLM is working with cooperators, conservation, fishing partners, and other BLM programs to enhance opportunities for fishing on America's public lands, in support of Secretarial Orders (SO) 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, and 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Cooperation with States, Tribes, and Territories*.

The BLM will work closely with the BLM Recreation and Visitor Services Program, State fish and wildlife agencies, and external partners, such as the Recreational Boating and Fishing Foundation, to identify and jointly fund priority recreational fisheries projects. The BLM will continue to work with partners and State fish and wildlife agencies to focus on the highest priority habitat restoration and conservation projects, including emphasizing special status, sport, and subsistence species.

To address the immediate threats from aquatic invasive species, especially concerning quagga and zebra mussels as outlined in the commitments the Secretary made to the Western Governors Association in June 2017, "Safeguarding the West from Invasive Species: Actions to Strengthen Federal, State, and Tribal Coordination to Address Invasive Mussels," the BLM will focus its efforts on the lower Colorado River and increase coordination with State management agencies throughout the West.

Effective treatment of invasive weeds on BLM managed lands requires creative, non-traditional approaches. The AHM program will rely on innovative approaches such as raft-mounted weed sprayers

that allow the BLM weed crews to treat miles of streamside invasive species that would otherwise be inaccessible. Cost effective biological control agents, such as tamarisk beetles, have been released on public lands and help to slow the spread of invasive tamarisk (the beetles feed exclusively on tamarisk leaves).

The AHM program will also focus on assessment, inventory, and monitoring (AIM) to proactively support and streamline permit renewals and authorizations.

In 2019, the BLM would continue to conduct baseline inventories and assessments critical to many public land uses and ongoing monitoring programs, as well as continue to focus on access to and availability of sport fishing opportunities as directed in SO 3347, *Conservation Stewardship and Outdoor Recreation*, and 3356, *Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Cooperation with States, Tribes, and Territories*. The 2019 President's Budget request focuses efforts on increasing the efficiency of activities to comply with the Clean Water Act and Clean Air Act, working with partners to develop and implement priority habitat projects through improvements to water resources, and enhancing relationships with States, Tribes, and local communities through collaborative restoration projects.

The Bureau would continue to support efforts to automate work processes, and support decision making for energy development, infrastructure projects, and other job-creating activities connected to BLM-managed lands.

The program will continue to support the Rangeland Management Program in adding additional flexibility into terms and conditions of grazing permits to help streamline on-the-ground operations while protecting valuable riparian and wetland habitat.

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Threatened and Endangered Species

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Threatened & Endangered Species	<i>\$000</i>	21,567	21,421	+0	-11,097	-10,324	0	-21,421
	<i>FTE</i>	127	123		-78	-45	0	-123

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Threatened & Endangered Species:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Wildlife Habitat Management	-11,097	-78
Focus on High Priority Activities	-7,547	-45
Administrative Savings	-2,777	0
Total	-21,421	-123

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Threatened & Endangered Species Program Transfer (-\$11,097,000 / -78 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$11,097,000 and 78 FTE from the T&E Species Program of the previous T&E Species Management activity to the proposed new Wildlife Habitat Management subactivity.

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

Focus on High Priority Activities (-\$7,547,000 / -45 FTE) – The T&E Program would focus on completing the highest priority habitat recovery actions for listed species and support activities that best avoid the need to list candidate species under the ESA. Currently, 430 federally threatened and endangered species and 16 Federal candidate species occur within BLM jurisdiction. The BLM is assigned to over 5,000 recovery tasks in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) and National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) approved recovery plans for T&E species. These tasks are multiple year endeavors applied across the species' range.²² The BLM would focus on a select number of Priority One Recovery Tasks in areas with highest potential for conflict with multiple use activities. Conservation opportunities would be selected only in cases where cooperation with State, industry and other stakeholders can bring a direct investment of funding or volunteers.

Under the ESA, the BLM must consult with the FWS or the NMFS whenever it determines that an action it authorizes, funds, or carries out may affect a listed species. The BLM completes approximately 600 informal and formal consultations annually. The BLM would work closely with the FWS and the NMFS to streamline the ESA Section 7 consultation processes and timelines. To support this workload, all Section

²² In developing recovery plans, the FWS and NMFS assign priority ranking of 1, 2 or 3 to recovery tasks, according to the relative contribution they may make to species recovery. Priority 1 is ranked highest.

7 requirements, including inventory and monitoring that directly supports planning, assessments, and compliance of use authorizations would be funded by the benefiting subactivity.

Administrative Savings (-\$2,777,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM will work to achieve cost savings through more aggressive use of shared services and use of multi-agency procurement vehicles, such as shared contracting with other bureaus and Federal agencies.

Recreation Management

Activity: Recreation Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,140	+134	+0	-6,403	11,871	-6,269
	<i>FTE</i>	127	123			-4	119	-4
Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	53,465	53,102	+392	+0	-260	53,234	+132
	<i>FTE</i>	363	352			-4	348	-4
Total, Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	71,729	71,242	+526	+0	-6,663	65,105	-6,137
	<i>FTE</i>	490	475			-8	467	-8

Activity Description

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

The Recreation Management Activity provides:

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

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfer s	Progra m Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Wilderness Management	<i>\$000</i>	18,264	18,140	+134	+0	-6,403	11,871	-6,269
	<i>FTE</i>	127	123			-4	119	-4

Summary of 2019 Program Change for Wilderness Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Priority Areas	-6,403	-4
Total	-6,403	-4

The Wilderness Management program manages designated wilderness areas and also manages wilderness study areas. Management of these lands emphasizes collaboration with local and State governments, Native Tribes, and other Federal partners, public involvement, and youth engagement to help foster a sense of shared stewardship. During 2019, the Wilderness Program will continue resource management, while prioritizing monitoring goals and expanding access opportunities. The Program will continue to support the development of interagency data and tools that would streamline wilderness monitoring and improve workload planning. The Wilderness Program is establishing baseline and performance goals that will provide a unified approach across the system for identifying trends; as well as provide a next step for a meaningful measure to track wilderness character.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Focus on High Priority Areas (-\$6,403,000 / -4 FTE) –The BLM will focus on high priority areas and manage congressionally designated wilderness areas to meet the legal requirements of the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. This request will allow the BLM to address higher priorities.

BLM will work with communities and gain efficiencies through improved coordination with State Fish and Wildlife agencies as well as Native Tribes to manage fish and wildlife species within wilderness areas. The program currently utilizes agreements with over 100 partner organizations. The Bureau will examine those agreements to ensure that these arrangements are providing the greatest benefits for the program dollars spent and maximize opportunities for service and job training for veterans and youth.

Program Overview

The Wilderness Program is part of the BLM's National Conservation Lands. The Wilderness Program manages wilderness areas according to the *Wilderness Act of 1964* and other public laws which designate wilderness. The program also covers wilderness study areas (WSA's), which are roadless areas containing wilderness characteristics.

Wilderness areas are Federal lands designated by law to be managed to protect their wilderness character as defined by the *Wilderness Act of 1964*. In addition, the *Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA), and specific wilderness designating legislation, all guide wilderness management.

The BLM manages 224 wilderness areas, to include approximately 8.7 million acres in 10 western States, or 3.5 percent of the total surface acreage that the BLM administers. Additionally, the BLM continues to conserve, protect, and restore 517 wilderness study areas (12.6 million acres in 11 western States and Alaska, or 5 percent of BLM's total surface acreage).



Sabinoso Wilderness, BLM New Mexico. Photo by Sherman Hogue

Additional information about the program can be found at <https://www.blm.gov/wilderness> and a list of designated Wilderness Areas and Wilderness Study Areas managed by the BLM can be found at <https://www.blm.gov/nlc-data>.

Programs that manage wildlife, fire, weeds, and rangeland resources routinely benefit wilderness resources and assist the BLM in meeting its legal requirements to manage wilderness areas. Working collaboratively across boundaries with other Federal, State, Tribes, local agencies, and private lands, helps support the BLM's management of wilderness areas and WSAs.

Much of the work of the Wilderness Program is achieved through strong networks of volunteers that provide thousands of hours of service. Typical examples of work performed by partners in wilderness areas and WSAs include building and maintaining trails, eradicating invasive species, monitoring wilderness character, and reclaiming and restoring degraded areas. These collaborative relationships advance the Bureau's efforts to be a good neighbor to surrounding communities.

The BLM has established nearly 100 formal and informal partnerships to facilitate wilderness stewardship activities. The Wilderness Program will establish connections across boundaries with other Federal, State, local agencies, and partners to supplement the management of lower priority areas and support the Secretary's commitment to create a conservation stewardship legacy. The program will prioritize areas that

expand hunting, fishing, and recreational opportunities in wilderness and WSAs. The BLM will also expand its recreation mapping and web pages to promote and enhance user-friendly content for the public to visit wilderness areas and WSAs, improving access to recreational sites on public lands.

Ongoing work within the Program includes encouraging appropriate wilderness use and improving public access; inventorying and monitoring to preserve wilderness character; inventorying and monitoring to help minimize noxious weeds and trespass activities; and restoring impacted areas.

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Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resources Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Recreation Management	<i>\$000</i>	53,465	53,102	+392	+0	-260	53,234	+132
	<i>FTE</i>	363	352			-4	348	-4

Summary of 2019 Program Change for Recreation Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Priorities Including Hunting, Fishing and Public Access	-260	-4
Total	-260	-4

Other Resources Supporting Recreation Resources Management:					
		2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	Change from 2018
Recreation Fees	<i>\$000</i>	24,031	22,837	23,465	+628
	<i>FTE</i>	127	101	101	+0
California Off-Highway Vehicle	<i>\$000</i>	5,425	4,595	6,423	+1,828
	<i>FTE</i>	35	25	25	+0
Recreation Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	3,340	3,665	2,980	-685
	<i>FTE</i>	10	10	10	+0

Notes:

- Recreation Fees amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from recreation fee revenues (nearly all recreation fees are kept at the site where they are collected); the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of Public Law 108-477) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Recreation Fees is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

- California Off-Highway Vehicle amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of a project on a reimbursable basis; the Department of Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act appropriates these funds on a current basis. More information on California Off-Highway Vehicle is found in the Miscellaneous Trust Funds chapter

- Recreation Cost Recovery amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenue from Special Recreation Permits to authorize group activities or recreation events; the annual Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act appropriates these funds on a current basis

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

Public lands managed by the BLM provide some of the most diverse outdoor recreation opportunities on Federal lands in the western United States. The BLM increasingly manages recreation and visitor services in a manner that involves both public and private partners – a collaborative approach that generates benefits for recreationists, nearby residents, and local communities. In 2019, the program will improve public access by completing additional travel and transportation management plans in areas where hunting and fishing can be expanded and maintaining and expanding infrastructure for hunting and fishing in those and other

areas.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Focus on High Priorities Including Hunting, Fishing, and Public Access (-\$260,000 / -4 FTE) – In 2019, the Recreation Resources Management Program will continue to focus on improving public access to hunting, fishing and recreational shooting and other recreational activities on public lands, in addition to managing and maintaining recreation sites and facilities.

Program Overview

The Recreation and Visitor Services Program manages recreation resources and visitor services to offer the greatest benefits possible to individuals and local communities. More than 120 urban centers in the western States and thousands of rural towns are located within 25 miles of public land. This ready accessibility to public lands provided recreation opportunities for 67.6 million visitors in FY 2017²³. Currently, the BLM manages over 3,600 developed recreation sites or areas; administers over 4,500 permits for commercial, competitive and organized group activities; and provides the public with thousands of miles of motorized and non-motorized trails.

In 2014, the BLM released *Connecting with Communities*; a strategic plan that aligned the resources of the Program with the desired outcomes of local communities, businesses, and other service providers to deliver as many benefits as possible to the recreating public.

The BLM's Recreation and Visitor Services Program oversees a broad and complex set of recreation related activities and programs including recreation planning; visitor safety; travel and transportation management; interpretive programs; recreation infrastructure; and other management actions. Among the important management objectives are providing access for people with disabilities; accommodating the growing diversity of recreational demands; providing improved opportunities for hunting, fishing and recreational shooting; serving traditional users and engaging non-traditional users; sponsoring educational programs to mitigate conflicts between recreationists and other public land users; and adopting modern business practices that efficiently provide recreation opportunities.

²³ “The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2017” www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report

The BLM strives to provide at no additional cost to the recreating public a wide variety of developed and dispersed opportunities. At the same time, legislation such as the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004* and prior Acts allow the BLM to charge modest fees for amenities at many developed sites. The BLM diligently applies these funds to uses at the sites where they were collected to demonstrate to members of the public how their fees are being used. The BLM also charges fees, and in some cases recovers additional administrative costs, for special recreation permits associated with specific events and activities. Additional value – critical to the success of the Recreation Program – is derived from partners and volunteers, who multiply the BLM’s available resources as they accomplish work with tangible benefits on the ground.



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

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

On September 15, 2017, Secretary Zinke signed Secretarial Order 3356, which supports and expands hunting and fishing, enhances conservation stewardship, improves wildlife management, and increases outdoor recreation opportunities for all Americans. Secretarial Order 3356 is an extension of Secretarial Order 3347, issued on March 2, 2017. In implementing these Secretarial Orders the BLM will enhance conservation stewardship, increase outdoor recreation, and improve habitat management.

Outdoor recreation is key to our country’s heritage and economy. Between hunting, fishing, motorized recreation, camping and more, the outdoor recreation industry supports thousands of jobs and billions of dollars in economic activity²⁴. The BLM will continue efforts to improve baseline visitor and resource data by conducting inventories and implementing visitor use accounting systems, to identify conflict areas early and work with partners to resolve those conflicts, and to identify areas where improved access is needed. The Bureau will also update and implement comprehensive travel and transportation management plans to balance off-highway vehicle access and use with resource management and public access needs. Expanding recreation access includes providing information to the public on how to access nearby public lands and what opportunities are available, through online services, including developing and maintaining online applications.

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

²⁴ The BLM: A Sound Investment for America 2017 www.blm.gov/about/data/socioeconomic-impact-report

serve, the Program aims to improve visitor experiences; offer updated, engaging and relevant visitor information; and contribute to the greater social, economic, and environmental benefits for communities.

The BLM will review and streamline the permit and use authorization process in an effort to help inform and educate the public, for-profit, and non-profit entities on how to obtain, or if applicable, avoid the need for a permit. These actions will help to expand access and relieve financial burdens, while protecting public land resources, ensuring public health and safety, and avoiding conflicts with other public land users. The development of an online Special Recreation Permit application system will improve efficiency by allowing permittees to apply for a permit using a web interface that is user friendly and supported on a desktop, laptop and mobile devices enhancing a higher level of customer service. The Program is also working to enhance information for the public for trip planning and recreation opportunities and develop electronic recreation fee payment methods for increased customer convenience.

Energy and Minerals Management

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	67,574	67,114	+496	+0	+15,491	83,101	+15,987
⁽¹⁾	<i>FTE</i>	376	376			+30	406	+30
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	<i>\$000</i>	6,365	6,322	+0	+0	-585	5,737	-585
	<i>FTE</i>	54	54			+0	54	+0
Onshore Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	48,000	47,674	+352	+0	+359	48,385	+711
⁽²⁾	<i>FTE</i>	384	384			+0	384	+0
Coal Management	<i>\$000</i>	10,868	10,794	+80	+0	+8,659	19,533	+8,739
	<i>FTE</i>	74	72			+25	97	+25
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	10,978	10,903	+81	+0	+1,183	12,167	+1,264
	<i>FTE</i>	79	77			-2	75	-2
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	29,061	28,864	+213	+0	-13,034	16,043	-12,821
	<i>FTE</i>	147	143			-25	118	-25
Total, Energy & Minerals Management	<i>\$000</i>	172,846	171,672	+1,222	+0	+12,073	184,966	+13,295
	<i>FTE</i>	1,114	1,106			+28	1,134	+28

In addition to the requested current appropriations, permanent funds are also available to support the Oil and Gas Management program as authorized by the *National Defense Authorization Act for 2015*. These are shown and discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter, as well as in the Oil and Gas Management subactivity. Total funding resources available to the Oil and Gas Program in 2019 through current and permanent appropriations are estimated to be \$176.3 million (not including cost recoveries estimated to total \$2.9 million).

Activity Description

The 2019 BLM budget request supports an “all of the above” energy development approach to fulfill the Administration’s promises to facilitate domestic energy production, generate revenue, and support jobs in the energy sector. Oil, natural gas, coal, and other mineral resources generate the highest revenue values of any uses of the public lands from royalties, rents, bonuses, sales, and fees. In FY 2017, sales volumes from Federal onshore lands accounted for approximately 43 percent of the Nation’s coal, 40 percent of the

Nation's geothermal capacity, nine percent of domestic natural gas, five percent of U.S. natural gas liquids production, and five percent of domestically-produced oil.

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

In 2017, coal was used to generate approximately 31 percent of the Nation's electricity. The United States electric power sector consists of electric utilities and independent power producers and accounts for about 85 percent of domestic coal consumption.

The BLM provides other minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development. Demand is increasing globally for non-energy solid minerals such as potassium, phosphate, sodium, and potash. Other important mineral resources produced from public lands include uranium, gold, silver, gypsum, sodium, building stone, sand, and gravel. The BLM processes sales and issues permits for mineral materials such as sand, gravel, stone, and clays, which are essential to maintenance and construction of roads and buildings. This includes those used by the BLM to fulfill its land management objectives.

The Renewable Energy Management Program, which includes geothermal energy, is responsible for processing right-of-way applications for wind and solar energy, overseeing geothermal energy leasing and development, and prioritizing transmission development associated with renewable energy production. Geothermal energy development was historically managed as part of the Oil and Gas Management Program. The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing 249 million acres of Federal land (including just over 100 million acres of National Forest land) with geothermal potential.

To ensure that American taxpayers continue to receive the full value of natural resources produced on Federal lands, on April 2017, Secretary Zinke signed a charter establishing a Royalty Policy Committee of 28 Tribal, State, local, and other stakeholders, to advise him on the fair market value of and revenue collection from Federal and Indian mineral and energy leases, including renewable energy sources. Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Oil & Gas Management	<i>\$000</i>	67,574	67,114	+496	+0	+15,491	83,101	+15,987
	<i>FTE</i>	376	376			+30	406	+30
Oil & Gas Permit Processing	<i>\$000</i>	6,365	6,322	+0	+0	-585	5,737	-585
	<i>FTE</i>	54	54			+0	54	0
Oil & Gas Inspection Activities	<i>\$000</i>	48,000	47,674	+352	+0	+359	48,385	+711
	<i>FTE</i>	384	384			+0	384	0
Total, Oil & Gas Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	121,939	121,110	+848	0	+15,265	137,223	+16,113
	<i>FTE</i>	814	814	+0	+0	+30	844	+30

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Oil and Gas Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Establish Coastal Plain Competitive O&G Program & NPR-A Permitting	+9,500	+22
New Mexico Reservoir Management	+1,191	+8
Expedite O&G Permitting	+1,800	0
Update RMPs (NPR-A, Eastern AK, Farmington & Carlsbad)	+3,000	0
Update estimate for 15% of APD Fees Subject to Appropriation	-585	0
Enhance Inspection Capability	+359	-0
Total	+15,265	+30

Other Resources Supporting Oil & Gas Management:					
		2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	Change from 2018
Energy Act Permit Processing Fund	<i>\$000</i>	32,680	36,912	39,053	+2,141
	<i>FTE</i>	256	225	225	+0
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	<i>\$000</i>	2,968	5,125	2,900	-2,225
	<i>FTE</i>	30	30	30	+0
Subtotal, Oil & Gas Discretionary Funding	<i>\$000</i>	121,939	121,110	137,223	+16,113
Total, Oil & Gas Resources	<i>\$000</i>	157,587	163,147	179,176	+16,029

Notes:

- BLM mandatory amounts for Permit Processing Improvement Fund in 2017 and 2018 reflect the impact of both previously unavailable authority and sequestration, while the 2019 amount only reflects the impact of previously unavailable authority

- Energy Act Permit Processing Fund amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands; Section 365 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (Public Law 109-58) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. Beginning in 2016, PPIF also includes APD fees authorized by the National Defense Authorization Act. More information on Energy Act Permit Processing Fund is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter

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

The Oil and Gas Management Program is responsible for providing access to onshore energy resources in an environmentally responsible manner. Interior estimates that the BLM's Oil and Gas Management Program supported 201,000 jobs and generated \$42 billion in economic output during 2016.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

This program increase supports the Administration and Secretarial goal of Generating Revenue and Utilizing Natural Resources. On March 28, 2017, President Trump issued Executive Order 13783, entitled, "Promoting Energy Independence and Economic Growth." The BLM has initiated activities in support of this direction by encouraging environmentally responsible development of energy and minerals on public lands and expanding access to energy and minerals development on public lands. The BLM anticipates that these efforts going forward could generate increased job creation and increase public land leasing for oil and gas development. Increased investment would provide enhanced economic opportunities to the local communities through job growth, and increases in royalty revenue added to State budgets.

Establish Coastal Plain Competitive O&G Program (+\$9,500,000/+22 FTE) On December 22, 2017, the President signed P.L. 115-97 commonly referred to the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act. The Act requires the Secretary to establish and administer a competitive oil and gas program for the leasing, development, production, and transportation of oil and gas in and from the Coastal Plain (1002 Area) of the Alaska North Slope. Further, the Secretary is responsible for conducting not fewer than two area-wide lease sales within 10 years of enactment in those areas that have the highest potential for the discovery of hydrocarbons. The law also provides for the issuance of Right of Ways (ROWs) across the coastal plain and provides for other surface development activities. This funding increase will support the implementation of P.L. 115-97, including all necessary assessments and analyses supporting the Bureau's planned actions.

New Mexico Reservoir Management (+\$1,191,000/+8 FTE) The New Mexico State Office administers the fluid minerals program in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and Kansas, which is one of the largest oil and gas programs in the Bureau. The four-State area has over 45 million acres of mineral estate and more than two million acres of American Indian mineral estate. New Mexico encompasses portions of two of the most prolific oil and gas basins in the United States - the San Juan Basin in the northwest part of the state and the Permian Basin in southeastern New Mexico. New Mexico has 6,656 producing leases and has the largest number of approvals for associated units and Communitization Agreements (CA) of any BLM state.

Currently, Reservoir Management in the NM region is decentralized and managed by the Carlsbad, Farmington, and Oklahoma Field Offices (CFO, FFO, and OFO, respectively). The BLM believes that a

more centralized approach is needed to effectively manage New Mexico's Reservoir Management Program. The New Mexico State Office (NMSO) recently conducted a statewide program review and concluded that a centralized approach to reservoir management is most advantageous. Reservoir Management functions include administration of Federal exploratory and secondary unit agreements (UAs), Communitization Agreements (CAs), drainage determinations, and diligent development. The administration of royalties, allocated through UAs and CAs, also requires continuous oversight and management to ensure Federal and Indian royalties are collected and allocated correctly. Reservoir Management is also crucial for the resource planning, administration of timely and efficient development, and maximum economic recovery of State, private, Indian, and Federal minerals. Based on the recent program review and comparison to successful Reservoir Management groups, the BLM proposes a centralized NM Reservoir Management program in Santa Fe, New Mexico, with a dedicated staff of eight employees. This approach would provide operators and New Mexico State agencies with regulatory consistency and a central point of communication. A dedicated team will allow other field office employees who currently assist with Reservoir Management, to dedicate their time to other critical aspects of oil and gas management. The request includes a one-time cost of \$472,000 for the relocation of new personnel and records.

Update RMPs in NPR-A, Eastern AK, Two NM Field Offices (+\$3,000,000/+0 FTE) Funds are needed to further support required planning efforts needed to permit future exploration and development of energy resources in these regions.

The Secretary of the Interior issued Order 3352 to jump-start Alaskan energy production in the National Petroleum Reserve – Alaska (NPR-A), and to update resource assessments for areas of the North Slope. In alignment with this order, the U.S. Geological Survey completed an area-wide development analysis resulting in estimated mean undiscovered, technically recoverable resources of 8.7 billion barrels of oil and 25 trillion cubic feet of natural gas in the NPR-A. Funds will be used to update required planning documents to facilitate permitting of new activities.

Data Enhancement to Expedite O&G Permitting (+\$1,800,000 / +0 FTE) Geospatial information is critical for managing BLM's multiple use land decisions. Geospatial analysis assists in understanding natural resource relationships, environmental interactions, social and economic impacts, and environmental performance. Data that identifies the geographic and spatial characteristics of natural or manmade features and boundaries are invaluable for most planning and decision-making activities at the BLM. The BLM has made strides to enhance its national geospatial analyses, improve access to geospatial data, develop new databases, and strengthen all planning documents. However, more work is needed to complete the data sets and to develop standards for appropriately using the data. Priority actions have been developed to provide geospatial data to expedite processing of drilling permits and rights-of-way requests for the associated infrastructure, including roads, pipelines and power lines. It will also provide for more accurate tracking of surface disturbance and reclamation. With enhanced geospatial data and analyses, the BLM will modernize its critical information systems, streamline National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) processes, improve and streamline land use planning to support energy and minerals development, and make additional lands available for oil and gas development.

Oil & Gas Permit Processing (-\$585,000 / 0 FTE) – The FY 2015 National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) amended the Mineral Leasing Act to authorize APD fees in 2016 through 2026, and to

permanently appropriate the majority of these fees. For fiscal years 2016 through 2019, the NDAA permanently appropriates only 85 percent of the fee revenues, leaving the remaining 15 percent of fee revenues subject to appropriation. This amount reflects the change in the 15 percent of the total estimated APD fee revenue anticipated to be collected in 2019.

Oil & Gas Inspection Activities (+\$359,000/ -0 FTE) – The 2019 request provides full funding for the inspection program to ensure that the American people receive the fair value from the development of oil and gas resources from their public lands, and to ensure that those resources are managed responsibly.

Program Overview

The BLM manages approximately 40,000 Federal onshore leases and well inventory of more than 94,000 across 32 States. These leases have generated in excess of \$2 billion annually in bonus bids, royalties and rents in recent years of which nearly half is distributed to States in accordance with revenue sharing provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act and FOGRMA. In addition, the BLM manages operations on roughly 4,500 oil and gas leases on behalf of Native Tribes and individual Native mineral owners.

The BLM's authority to manage the public's oil and gas resources in the 48 contiguous States and Alaska comes from two laws (the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*, as amended, and the *Mineral Leasing for Acquired Lands Act of 1947*, as amended). Leasing authority in Alaska comes largely from the *Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976*. Regulations derived from these statutes and from the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA) are located in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, groups 3000 and 3100. While the BLM provides technical assistance to American Indian Tribes and mineral owners, the BLM does not lease those minerals. Mineral leasing on tribal lands is governed by the *Indian Mineral Leasing Act of 1938*. When leasing minerals under U.S. Forest Service (USFS) management, the *Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987* (FOOGLRA) applies and grants the USFS the authority to make decisions and implement regulations concerning the leasing of public domain minerals. The *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982* (FOGRMA) provides that the BLM should inspect production of oil and gas activities on lease on Federal and American Indian lands. The *Energy Policy Act of 2005* provides additional guidance in authorities such as NEPA 390 categorical exclusions and Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF). This funding was authorized by Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005*, as amended by Section 3021 of the NDAA.

Components

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

Other Funding Sources

The Oil and Gas Management Program is supported by mandatory funding that is deposited in the Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF). This includes 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases. This funding is authorized by Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005*, as amended by Section 3021 of the NDAA. This PPIF amount also includes the mandatory spending authority from APD fee collections. In FY 2019, these combined mandatory funds are estimated to be \$39.1 million. The mandatory funds are discussed in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Critical Factors and Trends

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

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

Additionally, well inventory and production activity has been increasing in recent years, creating a corresponding increase in the number of oil and gas inspections and efforts to ensure appropriate accountability of production volumes across more than 23,500 producing leases. Increased operational complexity requires additional analysis, monitoring, and inspections to ensure effective development of the resources, and to provide for adequate environmental safety and general protection of the surrounding communities.

Improving the Program

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

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

the BLM is the surface management agency, within 90 days of receiving a complete APD package. When another surface management agency is involved, the BLM is targeting processing 90 percent of APDs within 180 days. EOIs will be processed and parcels offered for sale within 180 days of receiving the adjudicated parcel list. In May 2017, the BLM established an Energy and Minerals Task Force (Task Force) to ensure implementation of Secretarial Orders 3349 and 3354. The Energy and Minerals Task Force is assisting the BLM state and field offices with: expediting the leasing and permitting processes, monitoring significant actions and resource needs in the field, identifying trouble spots, and resolving resource challenges. One of the tasks will be to identify size and locations for potential centralization of program specific functions (i.e. reservoir management group and regional leasing team). Another is to coordinate across federal agencies to process APDs and EOIs that require other surface management agency concurrence.

The BLM is conducting enhanced inspection and enforcement certification training for the inspection staff. Investment in enhanced data management tools such as AFMSS 2 I&E module will bring additional efficiencies to the program and geospatial digitization of the well inventory disturbance will assist with tracking operator reclamation responsibilities.

Tables and Charts

The table below illustrates the recent trends for APDs pending, received, approved, and processed, as well as short term future estimates.

APDs: Pending, Received, Approved and Processed

	2014 Actual	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Estimated	2019 Estimated
Total APDs pending at start of year	3,546	4,121	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,309
New APDs received	5,316	4,475	1,692	3,274	3,215	3,184
APDs approved	4,389	4,228	2,575	2,887	3,162	3,220
Total APDs processed	4,924	4,913	2,925	3,322	3,410	3,520
APDs pending at year end	4,121	3,785	2,552	2,504	2,309	1,973

APD numbers received for FY 2014 - FY 2017 are actuals. For 2018 and 2019 the estimates parallel the original 2018 estimates and are based upon Natural Gas Spot and Futures Prices (NYMEX), http://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/ng_pri_fut_s1_m.htm and Short-term Energy Outlook <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/steo/report/prices.cfm>;

The following table shows a breakout of inspections completed in FYs 2014 - 2017, and those estimated to be completed for FYs 2018 and 2019. The number of total inspections in FY 2017 increased compared to previous years as the BLM added new inspectors in FY 2015-2017.

Inspections Completed and Estimated

	<i>FY 2014 Completed</i>	<i>FY2015 Completed</i>	<i>FY2016 Completed</i>	<i>FY2017 Completed</i>	<i>FY2018 Estimated</i>	<i>FY2019 Estimated</i>
<i>Production Inspections</i>						
1. High-Risk Cases ¹	2,483	2,008	2,217	2,076	2,000	2,000
2. Other Production	3,749	4,237	5,005	5,197	5,500	5,500
Total Production Inspections	6,232	6,245	7,222	7,273	7,300	7,300
1. Drilling Inspections	1,456	873	613	909	800	800
2. Abandonment Inspections	997	1,106	1,083	1,130	1,100	1,100
3. Workover Inspections	272	252	224	242	270	270
4. Environmental Inspections	17,690	16,000	19,000	18,873	18,800	18,800
5. Record Verification Inspections	3,379	3,145	3,368	4,144	3,500	3,500
6. Undesirable Event Inspections ²	605	518	413	403	400	400
7. Alleged Theft Inspections ²	0	32	35	1	30	30
8. Idle Well Inspections	1,171	1,187	1,289	1,154	1,100	1,100
Total Other Inspections	25,570	23,081	26,025	26,856	26,000	26,000
Total Inspections	31,802	29,326	33,247	34,129	33,300	33,300

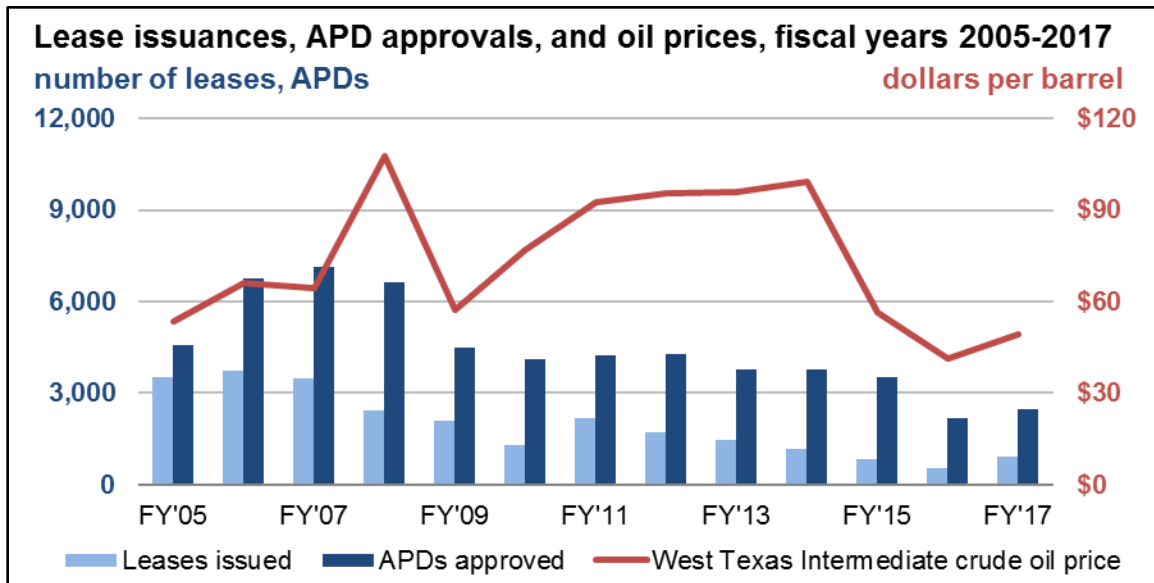
¹In 2011, the BLM instituted a risk-based strategy for production inspections. This category consists of wells and leases that meet BLM's high-risk criteria. Based on this strategy, each year's list of required high-risk cases is determined based on the previous year's history. For this reason, the actual quantity of required high-risk inspections cannot be determined until the previous year is complete.

²These inspections are conducted on an as-needed basis.

³This table combines inspections on cases and inspections on individual wells.

Note: FY2014 saw a Federal shutdown loss of available time impacting nearly 3 weeks of operations (over 1500 inspections lost).

The chart on the next page illustrates the relationship between oil prices, and leasing and permitting activity from FY 2005 to FY 2017. In FY 2017, leasing and permitting activity partially rebounded above the low levels in FY 2016. This occurred alongside an uptick in the U.S. production-weighted average West Texas Intermediate free-on-board crude oil spot price, which rose 19 percent from \$41.29 per barrel in FY 2016 to \$49.29 per barrel in FY 2017.



Sources: Bureau of Land Management, Public Lands Statistics (lease issuances) and APD Summary Report (APDs), U.S. Energy Information Administration (oil price).

Note: West Texas Intermediate crude oil price is the volume-weighted average price for each fiscal year, calculated with average monthly prices and U.S. production volumes.

Note: Lease issuance and APD approval totals shown are for Federal lands only.

Program Performance

Prior Year Accomplishments

The Oil and Gas Management program implemented the NFLSS. This internet-based system is bringing better efficiency, transparency and metrics tracking to the lease sale process. The BLM also commenced online lease sales as of September 20, 2016. In FY 2017, the BLM held 24 online lease sales and two in-person lease sales consisting of 1,380 parcels, totaling 2,408,536 acres compared to FY 2016 with 744 parcels offered totaling 1,983,887 acres. These sales generated about \$349 million in rents, bonuses, and administrative fees. This increase was mostly due to lease sale offerings in Wyoming and New Mexico. The New Mexico and Wyoming lease sales are the second and third largest amounts generated from onshore lease sales in the last 30 years. New Mexico has record-breaking lease sale revenues for the past two years.

Progress was also made on AFMSS 2 in regards to the processing of oil and gas permits. The new electronic permits were processed on average 25 days faster than paper submissions. In addition, the BLM processed 3,322 APDs, an increase of 396 permits from 2016. Lastly, the Inspection and Enforcement achieved its goal of performing 100 percent of inspections of cases rated high priority in both of the last two fiscal years.

Ongoing Work

The BLM established and is monitoring quarterly APD processing targets and established 90 days as the goal for processing 90 percent of new APDs and 180 days for 90 percent of the APDs when consultation and consent is required for another SMA. The BLM has also begun streamlining the EOI process to facilitate offering parcels for sale 180 days after nomination. The program is working on the completion of the certification and training of Petroleum Engineering Technicians (PETs) hired through national and local recruitments. This employee certification and training will aid the Inspection and Enforcement program in achieving its goal of inspecting 100 percent of cases rated high priority/ high risk. The BLM will continue to perform its fiduciary tribal trust responsibilities by managing operational activities (including APDs, inspections and enforcement, unit and communization agreements) on approximately 4,500 oil and gas leases for Indian Tribes and individual Indian allottees.

The BLM has formalized several oil and gas program-related goals in the FY 2018-2022 DOI Strategic Plan; these priority areas include: increasing the acres available for leasing, reducing APD processing times, eliminating the APD backlog, and reducing the time to process EOIs and major rights of ways (ROWs). This also includes the oil and gas pipelines. The BLM will seek to initiate activities to lease tracts in the 1002 area of the Alaska North Slope as authorized by Public Law 115-97.

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Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Coal Management								
<i>\$000</i>	10,868	10,794	+80	+0	+8,659	19,533	+8,739	
<i>FTE</i>	74	72			+25	97	+25	

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Coal Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity and Processes	+8,659	+25
Total	+8,659	+25

The BLM is responsible for the administration of the Federal mineral estate, including coal on approximately 700 million acres. The goal of the program is to provide a fair return for the American taxpayer while allowing environmentally responsible energy development. Federal coal leases contribute a large share of total domestic coal production for national consumption. In 2017, coal accounted for 31 percent of the Nation's electricity generation. Federal lands supplied approximately 42.7 percent of all U.S. coal production.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Improve Leasing, Permitting, and Inspection Capacity and Processes (+\$8,659,000 / +25 FTE) – In 2017, the BLM initiated the exploration of steps to improve the Coal Management program to better ensure the availability of this important domestic energy resource. As one of the initiatives, the BLM began coordinating with other Interior bureaus and offices, including the Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement, the Appraisal and Valuation Services Office (AVSO) and the Solicitor's Office (SOL) to identify improvements and opportunities to work more efficiently in order to make effective and lasting improvements to Federal coal leasing and permitting processes. Incremental steps will begin in 2018 and more extensive changes are proposed for 2019. The budget includes an \$8.7 million program increase to support implementation of recommendations resulting from this effort. The increase supports BLM staff capacity to implement the Secretarial recommendations. These actions require regulatory and policy changes to streamline processing and approval of coal application exploration licenses, resource recovery, and protection plans. Improvements to the inspection and enforcement requirements as well as conducting lease sale fair market value determinations will also be undertaken. This program increase supports the Administration's priority for Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources.

Program Overview

The Congress passed the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920* to promote the mining of federal coal reserves. At that time, the former U.S. Bureau of Mines was given full responsibility for managing the coal leasing operations; in 1925 that function was transferred to the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS). In 1970, the USGS Conservation Division was responsible for (1) managing exploration and development of Outer Continental Shore (OCS) minerals; (2) classifying Federal onshore lands as to their mineral and water power value and managing mineral exploration and development on Federal and Indian leases; and, (3) collecting royalties from Federal and Indian leases. The Conservation Division was merged into the former Mineral Management Service (MMS) when it was established in 1982. Later that year, President Reagan transferred all of the MMS's onshore functions to the BLM, creating what is now known as the BLM's Coal Management program.

The BLM's authority to manage the public's coal resources comes from two laws; the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*, as amended, and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947*, as amended. Regulations derived from these statutes and from the *Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976*, (FCLAA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA) are located in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations, groups 3000 and 3400. The FCLAA was passed to provide the Secretary of the Interior authority to offer Federal lands for leasing by competitive bidding process and prohibited the issuance of coal leases that have not been included in a comprehensive land-use plan. The FLPMA established public land policy supporting the guidelines for its administration, management, protection, development, and enhancement of the public lands and for other purposes. Prior to development of the Federal coal resources the lessee must obtain from the Office of Surface Mining or the State Regulatory Agency a permit required by the *Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977*. The BLM provides technical assistance to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Indian tribes, and Indian mineral owners with the leasing of minerals on Indian lands.

Components

The Coal Management program consists of conducting competitive coal lease sales, ensuring the public receives fair market value for coal by determining the pre-sale estimate of the value of coal and by considering both domestic and export markets, transportation costs to markets, and operational costs to develop the resources. In addition, the Coal program determines pre-offer fair market value and approves modifications to existing coal leases and administers existing coal leases as well as providing additional approvals to ensure the lessee is compliant with the terms and conditions of the lease. The Coal program also processes and approves Federal exploration licenses, Indian permit exploration plans, and Federal resource recovery and protection plans. In addition, the Coal Management program approves and processes Indian mining plans, and monitors compliance with the terms of the Federal and Indian coal use authorizations. This ensures maximum or ultimate economic recovery and eliminates waste of the nonrenewable resources. The Coal Management program provides pre-lease evaluations of mineral tracts when requested by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Other program components include monitoring/inspecting Federal and Indian coal operations to ensure compliance with established requirements, independently verifying the coal production reported by the

operator from Federal and Indian coal leases is reasonable and the Coal Management program takes appropriate action when Federal coal has been mined without approval (coal trespass actions), and uses enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of licenses, leases, and other BLM coal authorizations.

Other Funding Sources

The Coal Management Program is primarily funded through appropriations. Other funding sources include cost recovery fees, averaging \$251,000 per year, for processing coal lease applications, lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, and logical mining unit applications. The BLM will continue to charge users appropriate cost recovery fees according to regulation.

Critical Factors and Trends

Coal has been and will continue to be an important part of the Nation's energy portfolio. In March of 2017, the Secretary of the Interior issued Secretarial Order 3348²⁵, stating that "the public interest is not served by halting the federal coal program for an extended time, nor is a Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) required to consider potential improvements to the program." This action revoked the prior S.O. 3338 and directed BLM to proceed with Federal coal leasing activities.

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

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

Improving the Program

The DOI is currently developing plans for streamlining the Federal coal leasing and permitting programs. The general objective of these efforts is to identify ways in which the leasing and permitting of Federal coal can be improved to 1) streamline the leasing and permitting processes; 2) improve efficiency of NEPA analyses related to coal development; 3) develop and retain the staff needed to efficiently manage the Federal coal program, 4) implement any changes to the program determined to be necessary to address GAO and OIG audit findings. The BLM will continue to work closely with the OSMRE, AVSO, and SOL to develop recommendations for program revisions designed to make the Coal program more efficient and

²⁵ Concerning the Federal Coal Moratorium

transparent. BLM also ensures that taxpayers receive fair value for the resource, and OSMRE ensures that mined and mining-impacted lands are reclaimed appropriately.

The BLM also continues to work on the Mineral Tracking System (MTS) which will be used to support the automation and tracking of licenses, leases, permitting, and inspection capabilities of the solid minerals program.

Program Performance

Prior Year Accomplishments

In 2017, the Coal Management Program administered 298 Federal coal leases containing approximately 458,669 acres. During the last decade (FY 2008-2017) approximately 4.05 billion tons of coal were produced from Federal leases with a total value of approximately \$63.7 billion. Approximately \$3.43 billion in bonus payments and over \$6.91 billion in royalties, rents, and other revenues were collected on BLM administered coal leases. The BLM held 23 successful coal lease sales and accepted bonus bids of over \$2.8 billion (deferred bonus bid payments occur over five years) for over 59,282 acres containing over 2.95 billion tons of mineable coal.

Ongoing Work

The BLM is currently processing 25 Lease By Applications (LBA) and 14 Lease Modification Applications (LMAs) and continues to receive and process new leasing requests from industry. The program anticipates contracting for the full development and implementation phase of the MTS.

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

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Other Mineral Resources	<i>\$000</i>	10,978	10,903	+81	+0	+1,183	12,167	+1,264
	<i>FTE</i>	79	77			-2	75	-2

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Other Mineral Resources:		(\$000)	FTE
Increase Program Capacity		+1,183	-2
Total		+1,183	-2

The goal of the Other Mineral Resources Program is to meet the demand for leases, contracts, and permits on Federal lands that provide the minerals needed to support local infrastructure and economic development, and to ensure that operations are conducted in accordance with the terms of the lease, contract or permit, as well as applicable laws and regulations.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Increase Program Capacity (\$+1,183,000 / -2 FTE) – The budget includes a \$1.2 million program increase to: focus on meeting the demand for mineral materials and non-energy solid leasable minerals through expediting permit approvals; ensuring the American taxpayer receives fair market value for mineral materials and leasable mineral commodities by continuing to update price evaluations and ensuring that operations are regularly inspected to ensure compliance with lease and permit terms and conditions; and ensuring mineral production is verified in a consistent manner.

Program Overview

The Other Mineral Resources program funds two distinct activities: Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals. The public lands are an important source of these mineral commodities, which are vital components of basic industry and quality of life in the Nation.

The *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*²⁶, as amended and supplemented, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules and regulations necessary to offer any qualified applicant a permit or lease for phosphate, potassium, gilsonite, and sodium mineral deposits on public domain lands. Lands known to contain a valuable mineral deposit are leased competitively. The Act also allows sulphur to be leased from public lands in Louisiana and New Mexico. The *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947*²⁷, as amended,

²⁶ 30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.

²⁷ 30 U.S.C. 351– 359

provides for the leasing of the same minerals listed above, plus hardrock minerals, from Federal acquired lands. The Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (Presidential directive) transferred the responsibilities of the Department of Agriculture for hardrock mineral leasing to the Secretary of the Interior in certain areas of acquired lands. Royalties are collected on the minerals produced from a lease.

The general authority for the program is the *Mineral Materials Act of 1947*²⁸, as amended, commonly referred to as the “Materials Act” and complemented by the *Multiple Surfaces Use Act of 1955*²⁹. The two acts authorize the Secretary of the Interior to establish rules and regulations and to grant any qualified applicant by sale or free use disposal of common variety mineral and vegetative materials from public lands.

In 1982, all onshore minerals management functions were transferred to the BLM. The BLM is responsible for all aspects of the Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program, including offering and administering leases, permits, and licenses. The BLM is also responsible for approving mine plans, bonding, verifying production, inspecting operations, and enforcing applicable laws, regulations, and stipulations on mine plans. The only function the BLM does not perform is the collection of royalties and other mineral revenues, which is performed by the Office of Natural Resources Revenue within the Department of the Interior.

Components

Non-energy solid leasable minerals include soda ash, phosphate, gilsonite, and potash, as well as hardrock minerals on acquired lands. These mineral commodities are used in many products including fertilizers, glass and papermaking, flue-gas desulfurization, lead-acid batteries, oil well drilling, water treatment, detergents, and many chemicals.

The second mineral type covered by this program is mineral materials, such as sand, gravel, stone, and ordinary clays. These materials are used by the public, local highway districts, and by commercial construction companies for maintenance and construction of roads, bridges, and other infrastructure that is needed to provide and maintain access across the United States. These materials are also used for buildings and maintaining infrastructure and facilities for energy development projects.

The major functions and activities of the Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals are common across both programs. The BLM provides administrative processing and oversight when executing prospecting permits, exploration licenses, sales, leases and free use applications, while conducting *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) analyses, and approving exploration and mining plans. The BLM also applies conditions of approval or stipulations, and inspects and monitors existing authorizations. In addition, the BLM inspects production operations to verify production as well as taking enforcement actions to ensure compliance with terms and conditions of permits, licenses, and leases. The BLM also administers trust responsibilities by managing post-leasing and production activities for Indian Tribes and individual Indian mineral owners.

Other Funding Sources

²⁸ 30 U.S.C. 601 et seq.

²⁹ 30 U.S.C. 611–614 et seq.

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

Critical Factors and Trends

The cost of mineral materials disposals, inspections, and lease applications processed each year varies due to the size and complexity of the disposals and number of trespasses. Increasing demand as the result of urban interface expansion towards public lands has led to complex issues in regards to ownership and disposal of the Federal surface and mineral estates as well as increasing levels of complexity in environmental impacts and mitigation.

The cost of processing new non-energy applications and post-lease authorizations has also risen due to the increasing level of complexity of environmental impacts, mitigation requirements, and appeals and litigation. Some lessees contribute funds so the BLM can hire a project manager to better ensure more timely approval of mine plans. Once the plan is approved, compliance becomes the responsibility of the Bureau, so these costs also continue to grow.

Improving the Program

The BLM plans to undertake a review of strategies to improve program execution and efficiency. The Bureau will also consider expanding the cost recovery regulations for the Mineral Materials and Non-Energy Solid Leasable Minerals program fees for mine plan approval, inspection and enforcement, and other post-lease activities.

Program Performance

Prior Year Accomplishments

In recent years the Bureau has made major revisions to the price evaluation manual and handbook and issued updated instruction memorandum and handbook guidance on production verification. The BLM also enforced actions for unauthorized use and collection of cost recovery fees for case processing. These policy changes have enhanced the program execution.

Ongoing Work

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

requirement that materials are sold at fair market value.

In 2019, the BLM will continue program reform efforts by improving alignment of staffing resources and work prioritization to successfully achieve corrective actions to ensure that mineral materials are sold at fair market value. This will result in properly balancing caseload with appropriated and cost recovery budgets. In FY 2019, it is anticipated the BLM will complete Environmental Impact Statements associated with the potential permitting of three new phosphate mines in Idaho that will sustain current production. These mines are expected to sustain the current approximately \$10 million in royalties paid annually to the Federal government (through the Office of Natural Resources Revenue). Half of those royalties are distributed to the State government from which they were generated.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management Subactivity: Renewable Energy Management
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		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Renewable Energy	<i>\$000</i>	29,061	28,864	+213	+0	-13,034	16,043	-12,821
	<i>FTE</i>	147	143			-25	118	-25

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Renewable Energy:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Addressing Near-Term Demand	-13,034	-25
Total	-13,034	-25

The Renewable Energy Management Program oversees authorization of development on public lands of three main renewable energy sources: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, and Geothermal Energy. In FY 2019, the BLM anticipates approval of 2,000 MWs of new renewable energy capacity, presently in the permitting process, including 1,400 MWs of solar power in California and Nevada as well as 600 MW of wind power in Nevada and New Mexico. The potential exists for additional projects approved in FY 2019 under the competitive wind and solar rule, effective January 18, 2017. This will require opening areas within existing designated leasing areas to competitive leasing under this new rule. This leasing process will allow for expedited permitting due to the up-front NEPA process and low conflict nature of these designated leasing areas.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Focus on Addressing Near-Term Demand (-\$13,034,000 / -25 FTE) – The funding requested aligns to the Bureau’s anticipated project needs in FY 2019. In combination with cost recovery, the requested funds will allow the Bureau to maintain its ability to process current rights-of-way (ROW) applications, and administer solar and wind energy leases. Processing geothermal leasing, exploration and utilization projects will continue to be prioritized.

Program Overview

The Renewable Energy Management Program is responsible for processing leasing and development applications for geothermal energy, rights-of-way (ROW) and leasing applications for wind and solar energy, and ROWs for transmission lines connecting to renewable energy-related projects. The program also provides appropriate oversight, inspection and enforcement of approved projects. In FY 2018, the Bureau is also focused on streamlining the review processes.

The first Renewable Energy projects were authorized on public lands in the late 1970s. By 2005, the BLM had authorized approximately 3,500 Megawatts (MWs) of Wind and Geothermal facilities. Since that time, there has been a sharp increase in interest in use of public lands for renewable energy. The first solar projects were approved in 2009 and to date, the BLM has approved a total of 127 renewable energy projects, including 36 solar projects, 40 wind projects, 51 geothermal projects, and numerous connecting transmission projects. The BLM is currently processing over 20 new project proposals.

This program is regulated by the following statutory authority: *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)*, *The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA)*, *Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-581 as amended)*, the *Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58)*, various Secretarial Orders, and new Wind and Solar Rules approved in November 2016.

Components

The Renewable Energy Management Program oversees authorization of development on public lands of three main renewable energy sources: Solar Energy, Wind Energy, and Geothermal Energy.

Solar Energy: Solar radiation levels in the Southwest are some of the best in the world. The BLM manages more than 20 million acres of public lands with excellent solar potential in six States: California, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado and Utah. On October 12, 2012, the Department of the Interior and the Department of Energy, as co-lead agencies, published the Record of Decision (ROD) on the Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement (PEIS) for Solar Energy Development in six Southwestern States. The Solar PEIS established a foundation for long-term, landscape-level planning to help facilitate improved siting of utility-scale solar projects. The ROD includes designation of 17 solar energy zones, totaling about 285,000 acres potentially available for solar energy development. The BLM has since added two additional solar energy zones through land use planning efforts for the Arizona Restoration Design Project and the West Chocolate Mountains Renewable Energy Evaluation Area in California.

Wind Energy: The BLM manages 20.6 million acres of public lands with wind potential and to date has approved over 40 wind energy projects. The BLM completed a PEIS relating to the authorization of wind energy projects in June 2005. This PEIS provides an analysis of the possible development of wind energy projects in the West. In conjunction with the publication of this PEIS, the BLM amended 52 land use plans to allow for the use of appropriate lands for wind energy development. In October 2016, the BLM released the West-wide Wind Mapping Project for agency and industry users to better identify the public lands with the best wind energy development potential. This tool continues to be improved by the Bureau.

Geothermal Energy: The BLM has the delegated authority for leasing on more than 245 million acres of public lands (including 104 million acres of National Forest managed by the U.S. Forest Service) with geothermal potential in 11 western States and Alaska. The BLM currently manages more than 800 geothermal leases, with 72 leases in producing status generating over 2,000 megawatts of installed geothermal energy on public lands. This amounts to over 40 percent of the total U.S. geothermal energy capacity. In May 2007, the Department of the Interior published final regulations on geothermal energy production on public lands requiring more competitive leasing and offering simplified royalty calculations. A PEIS to assess geothermal leasing on the public lands was completed in October 2008. The subsequent

ROD amended 114 BLM resource management plans and allocated about 111 million acres of Bureau-managed public lands as open for leasing. An additional 79 million acres of National Forest System lands are also open for leasing. Currently, the BLM has authorized over 50 geothermal projects.

Other Funding Sources

On wind and solar projects, review and analysis prior to authorizing a new project is funded entirely by the project applicant based on “cost recovery” authority provided in FLPMA. Cost recovery also applies to costs associated with inspection and enforcement activities on approved and operating solar and wind projects. General program administrative costs and the project review for geothermal projects are not subject to cost recovery. The BLM will rely upon cost recovery authority to process ROW applications and administer solar and wind energy leases.

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Realty and Ownership Management

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Alaska Conveyance	<i>\$000</i>	22,000	21,851	+161	+0	-8,432	13,580	-8,271
	<i>FTE</i>	99	96			-3	93	-3
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	51,480	51,130	+378	+0	-3,218	48,290	-2,840
	<i>FTE</i>	329	319			-10	309	-10
Total, Realty & Ownership Management	<i>\$000</i>	73,480	72,981	+539	+0	-11,650	61,870	-11,111
	<i>FTE</i>	428	415			-13	402	-13

Activity Description

The Realty and Ownership Management activity has two programs that are focused on the use of lands and transfer of BLM-managed lands:

- The Alaska Conveyance Program transfers land title from the Federal Government to individual Alaska Natives, Alaska Native Corporations, and the State of Alaska pursuant to the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANCSA), and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act). Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved conflicts between these laws and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities.
- The Cadastral, Lands, and Realty Program provides cadastral survey services that are an important component to managing both Federal and private lands and manages authorized uses of the land for rights-of-way for pipelines, transmission lines for electricity and renewable energy, and other uses. This program also authorizes uses of the public lands for commercial filming and other purposes, and implements changes to land ownership by exchanging and purchasing lands, and by selling lands no longer needed for Federal purposes.

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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Alaska	<i>\$000</i>	22,000	21,851	+161	+0	-8,432	13,580	-8,271
Conveyance	<i>FTE</i>	99	96			-3	93	-3

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Alaska Conveyance:		(\$000)	FTE
Surveys and Land Transfers		-8,432	-3
Total		-8,432	-3

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

In 2019, the BLM plans to complete 2,400 miles of new field survey and approve 3,000 miles of prior field survey. The BLM will also process 20 Native allotment claim applications. Approximately 900,000 acres of Native corporation entitlements and 900,000 acres of the State of Alaska entitlement will be patented.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Surveys and Land Transfers (-\$8,432,000 / -3 FTE) – The BLM is currently working with the State of Alaska to allow for the use of the Direct Point Positioning System (DPPS) survey method, which is significantly less expensive than traditional survey methods. The DPPS method uses global positioning system technology. The BLM continues to work with the State of Alaska to address questions regarding this state-of-the-art survey method. The Program continues to reevaluate and reassess the conveyance process in an effort to identify efficiencies and accelerate conveyance actions.

Program Overview

Conveyance work has been ongoing since the 1960s. In 2004, the *Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act* (Acceleration Act) resolved conflicts between the authorizing laws noted below and established deadlines for Alaska Native corporations and the State of Alaska to file final selection priorities. The authority for the Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program is contained in the *1906 Native Allotment Act*, the *Alaska Native Veterans Allotment Act of 1998*, the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971* (ANCSA), and the *Alaska Statehood Act of 1959* (Statehood Act).

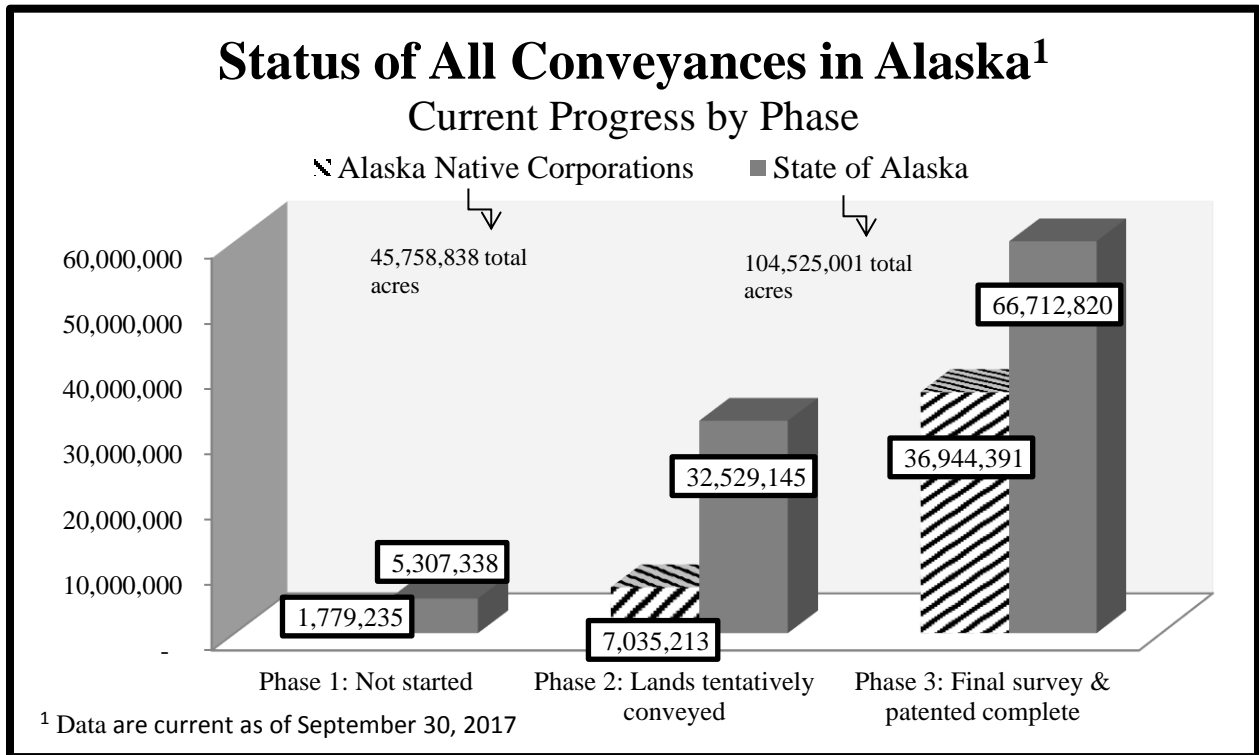
Adjudication is used to determine the legal sufficiency of a land title application for the purpose of passing rights, titles, and interest of the Federal Government for public lands. The BLM provides extensive outreach to Native corporations, including face-to-face meetings with corporate boards in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

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

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

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

The chart below displays the status of all conveyances, as of the end of FY 2017. Through this period the BLM has surveyed and patented 103.7 million acres, or 69 percent of the original 150 million acres (Phase 3, below). Approximately 39.6 million acres, or 26 percent, are under some form of ‘Tentative Conveyance’ but have not been surveyed (Phase 2, below). Additionally, about seven million acres, or five percent, of the lands need to be both surveyed and conveyed.



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Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt	<i>\$00</i> <i>0</i>	51,480	51,130	+378	+0	-3,218	48,290	-2,840
	<i>FTE</i>	329	319			-10	309	-10

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Cadastral, Lands & Realty Mgmt:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities	-3,218	-10
Total	-3,218	-10

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

The Realty and Ownership Management program seeks to streamline ROW processing by processing national ROW applications more efficiently. The program will also prioritize ROW actions and cadastral services that support and advance the Administration's all of the above energy strategy, promote economic development, provide for recovery of undiscovered or lost revenues, assist in national security, and promote public health and safety. The Bureau will continue transmission corridor efforts to respond to developmental pressures on the electric grid throughout the West and also modernize lands information systems to efficiently lease and permit resources.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Focus on High Priority Surveys, Land Exchanges, and Other Activities (-\$3,218,000 / -10 FTE) –In 2019, the BLM will focus on providing services for the highest priority rights-of-way, permits, leases, and land sales. Program funding will continue to support the siting of transmission infrastructure.

Program Overview

Through the Cadastral Survey Program, the BLM conducts the official Federal Authority Surveys that are the foundation for all land title records in large sectors of the United States and provides Federal, American Indian, Alaska Native, Hawaiian Homeland, Indian Trust and Tribal land managers, and their adjoining non-Federal landowners, with information necessary for land management. Several statutes and delegations vest authority in the BLM to provide cadastral services for itself and the other Federal land management agencies, including the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, the USFS, and other Federal and tribal entities.

The BLM manages a total of 108,000 right-of-way grants. A ROW is an authorization to use a specific piece of public land for a certain project. Under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) (43 CFR 2800) ROWs are issued for a variety of uses, including electrical power generation, transmission and distribution systems, systems for the transmission and reception of electronic signals and other means of communications, highways, railroads, pipelines (other than oil and gas pipelines), and other facilities or systems which are in the public interest. *Mineral Leasing Act* ROWs (43 CFR 2880) are issued for oil and natural gas gathering, and distribution pipelines and related facilities (not authorized by appropriate leases), and oil and natural gas transmission pipelines and related facilities.

The BLM manages applications for major interstate transmission line projects using a team of national project managers in the Washington Office. The majority of other ROWs are processed at the field level. Processing and monitoring the ROW projects is funded using cost recovery provisions in the regulations. General program functions such as staff support, training, program coordination and integration of ROW management into land use planning are supported by program funding. Cost recovery from project proponents is collected where practicable under laws and regulations.

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

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

Other Funding Sources

Approximately 45 percent of all work completed by the Cadastral Survey program is funded by other benefitting BLM subactivities and other benefitting agencies.

BLM also recovers costs for processing applications and monitoring ROW grants on public lands. Although BLM is authorized to collect cost recovery in certain circumstances, some customers, such as State and local governments are not subject to cost recovery. Cost recovery for cadastral services is also collected as appropriate.

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Communications Site Management

Activity: Communication Site Management

Subactivity: Communication Site Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Communication	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	1,986	+0	+0	+14	2,000	+14
Site Management	<i>Offset</i>	-2,000	-1,986	+0	+0	-14	(2,000)	-4
	<i>FTE</i>	13	13			+0	13	0

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

The 2019 budget request for the Communication Site Management Program is \$2,000,000 and 13 FTE. Beginning with FY 1996, when rental receipts were approximately \$2,000,000, the Congress appropriated up to \$2,000,000 of communications site rental received to be returned to the BLM for the administration and management of communication uses on public lands.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM grants and administers authorizations for communications sites and develops site plans for mountaintops, and works with both public and adjacent landowners.

Prior to 1996, each site user was required to have a separate authorization, even when users shared the same building and tower. In addition, fees were established by appraisal for each authorization. In response to the *Telecommunications Act of 1996*, the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) implemented new regulations and policies that greatly simplified and streamlined the authorization and administration of these sites. The BLM and USFS established a communications use rent schedule to set the rates for the different types of uses. The BLM now requires only the owners of the towers, equipment structures, or improvements such as generators and propane tanks to have a right-of-way authorization, while other users may collocate in the holder's facilities, as tenants or customers, without further BLM approval, as long as these entities do not own their own facilities or improvements³⁰. However, the holder is responsible to pay the BLM for their tenant/customer uses each year.

In 1996, there were 3,313 authorized communications facilities on BLM-administered land. The BLM currently has over 5,600 facilities authorized for separate communication use rights-of-way located on approximately 1,500 communications sites. The BLM has increased the collection of rental fees from \$2.0 million in 1996, to \$8.7 million in 2017 and will collect an estimated \$9.0 million in 2018, while administering over 6,500 authorizations and pending applications. The increase in rents is attributable to the growth of authorized facilities, centralizing billing and collections, and site inspections to identify unreported, misreported and trespass uses. The authority for communication sites on BLM lands is found in Title V of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1764(i)), and promulgated in regulations (43 CFR 2800).

³⁰ 43 CFR 2806.36(b)

Components

The BLM works to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation to public lands by promoting colocation on the communication site rights-of-way considering engineering and technological compatibility, national security and land use plans. The BLM also coordinates to the fullest extent possible, all actions under the program with State and local governments, interested individuals, and appropriate quasi-public entities.

Other Funding Sources

Work associated with any one particular communication site lease authorization is subject to cost recovery, unless the authorization is to a local or State governmental entity, which is at no cost (43 CFR 2804.16). Cost recovery funds are for work performed to process an applicant's application, whereas the funding authorized in this subactivity supports the management of the entire program

A significant challenge facing the BLM is ensuring that holders of communication site rights-of-way authorizations report accurate inventories of communications uses within their facilities to allow the BLM to assess and collect the appropriate rent. Based on recent compliance inspections, program administrators estimate that for every \$10 of rent collected, at least \$1 goes uncollected.

Trends

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

Over the past two years, the BLM has conducted 60 multi-facility communications site inspections and over 1,000 authorized facility compliance inspections, which identified 35 trespass facilities and several unreported or misreported uses resulting in the collection of an additional \$250,000 in rent. The BLM completed 50 communication site plans; meeting agency set targets, conducted two one-week communication site training courses, and held six workshops in various States. Additionally, the BLM continued to refine the centralized billing of all communication site authorizations, thereby assuring the rents are collected on time and in an efficient and accurate manner.

The BLM will again conduct a one-week communication site training course and will continue to inspect approximately 300 communication sites, and prepare over 30 communication site plans in FY 2018.

In FY 2019, the BLM plans to conduct approximately 500 authorized facility compliance inspections, which are anticipated to result in 15 or more trespass actions and unreported or misreported uses resulting in the collection of approximately an additional \$100,000 in rent. The BLM should complete 20 communication site plans, meeting agency set targets, and plans to conduct two one-week communication site training courses and hold 2-3 workshops in various States.

Resources Protection and Maintenance

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	52,125	51,771	+382	+0	-16,022	36,131	-15,640
	<i>FTE</i>	225	218			-7	211	-7
Law Enforcement	<i>\$000</i>	26,616	26,435	+195	+0	-2,464	24,166	-2,269
	<i>FTE</i>	125	125			+0	125	+0
Abandoned Mine Lands	<i>\$000</i>	20,036	19,900	+0	-19,900	+0	0	-19,900
	<i>FTE</i>	70	68		-68	+0	0	-68
Hazardous Materials Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,463	15,358	+0	-12,580	-2,778	0	-15,358
	<i>FTE</i>	77	75		-75	+0	0	-75
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	0	0	+240	+32,480	-19,460	13,260	13,260
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0		+139	-4	139	+139
Total, Resource Protection & Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	114,240	113,464	+817	+0	-40,724	73,557	-39,907
	<i>FTE</i>	497	486		-4	-11	475	-11

Activity Description

The Resource Protection and Maintenance activity supports the protection and safety of public land users and environmentally sensitive resources on BLM lands.

- *Resource Management Planning, Assessment and Monitoring* – The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and Tribal governments, as well as on science-based analysis.
- *Resource Protection and Law Enforcement* – Provides for the protection of public lands.
- *Abandoned Mine Lands* – The remediation of abandoned mine lands supports core programs by cleaning up mine waste that has been contaminated by acid mine drainage and heavy metals (such as zinc, lead, arsenic, mercury and cadmium), remediating other environmental impacts on or affected waters and public lands, and mitigating physical safety issues.
- *Hazardous Materials Management* – Provides for the prevention, mitigation, and remediation of the effects of hazardous material releases and other dangers on the public lands.

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

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Resource Management Planning, Assessment & Monitoring

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Resource Mgmt., Planning, Assessment & Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	52,125	51,771	+382	+0	-16,022	36,131	-15,640
	<i>FTE</i>	225	218			-7	211	-7

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Resource Management:	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Priority Planning Activities and Monitoring	-15,640	-7
Total	-15,640	-7

The land use planning function is based on collaboration with local communities and State and Tribal governments.

In FY 2019, the RMP program will continue to plan and conduct project work that closely aligns with the Administration’s priorities. The RMP program will focus on: beginning new resource management plans; implementing process streamlining measures; continuing the on-going development of plans that best meet the Administration’s goal of energy dominance by supporting those efforts that have high potential for energy resource development; land-use plan effectiveness; and, status of resource conditions. The BLM has identified actions to streamline the agency’s planning and NEPA review procedures and is continuing to implement actions that were a result of the agency’s streamlining review.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Focus on High Priority Planning and Activities Monitoring (-\$16,022,000 / -7 FTE) – The FY 2019 budget request will direct activities to support high priority energy development and mineral potential plans and related decision support for improved and expedited decision making.

Program Overview

Resource Management Plans (RMPs) are the foundation of public land management. Planning and plan implementation decisions describe desired resource conditions on the ground and methods to achieve desired conditions across the more than 245 million acres of BLM-managed public lands. Through its plan assessment, inventory, and monitoring efforts, the Bureau collects data, which is stored in geospatially enabled databases, to determine whether the BLM is meeting its goals. The land-use planning process encourages collaboration and partnerships, which helps the BLM determine how to manage public lands and associated resources to balance the needs of adjacent communities with the needs of the Nation.

The Resource Management Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring (RMP) program uses interdisciplinary processes and includes completing and revising RMPs in support of energy independence, major infrastructure development, and other multiple use objectives.

In the 1970s, with the passage of the *National Environmental Policy Act* (NEPA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976* (FLPMA), systematic land-use planning was implemented by the BLM.

Several statutes govern the RMP program. Under NEPA, the BLM follows the environmental analysis process and evaluates the environmental effects of proposed actions to make informed decisions. It also helps ensure that Federal agencies maintain public participation in the environmental analysis process. All management decisions for the development and revision of plans must meet the multiple use and sustained yield principles in FLPMA. In addition, the resource management planning process is intrinsically linked to, and decisions are guided by, numerous other statutes, such as the *Taylor Grazing Act of 1934*, *General Mining Law of 1872*, *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*, and *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

In response to the DOI Secretarial Memorandum dated March 27, 2017³¹, Secretarial Order 3355³², and Secretarial Order 3356³³, the BLM coordinated with elected officials, engaged with Tribes, agencies, and the public, identified recommendations, and submitted a Streamlining Planning and NEPA Report to the Secretary. The report outlined recommendations to improve planning and NEPA processes. Efforts to implement results-oriented improvements to its land-use planning and NEPA processes began in 2018. The BLM will continue to focus on restoring trust with and being a good neighbor to the communities that call the BLM lands home as the Bureau evaluates and implements efficiencies and improvements that Secretary Zinke accepts from the Streamlining Planning and NEPA Report.

The RMP program includes the Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring (AIM) Program, Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution (CADR) Program, the Geospatial Services Program, the NEPA Program, and the Socioeconomics Program.

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

³¹ Improving the Bureau of Land Management's Planning and *National Environmental Policy Act* Processes

³² Streamlining *National Environmental Policy Act* Reviews and Implementation of Executive Order 13807 titled "Establishing Discipline and Accountability in the Environmental Review and Permitting Process for Infrastructure Projects"

³³ Hunting, Fishing, Recreational Shooting, and Wildlife Conservation Opportunities and Coordination with States, Tribes, and Territories

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Abandoned Mine Lands								
<i>\$000</i>	20,036	19,900	+0	-19,900	+0	0	0	-19,900
<i>FTE</i>	70	68		-68	+0	0	0	-68

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine

Lands:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management	-19,900	-68
Total	-19,900	-68

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management Program (-\$19,900,000 / -68 FTE) – The Abandoned Mine Lands program’s primary objective is to eliminate or minimize the environmental impacts and the physical safety hazards associated with hardrock mining activity across roughly 53,000 sites on America’s public lands. The AML Program addresses mine sites that were abandoned prior to January 1, 1981, the effective date of the BLM’s surface management regulations (43 CFR Subpart 3809). In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$19,900,000 and 68 FTE from the Abandoned Mine Lands subactivity to the proposed new Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management (AML & HMM) subactivity. Transferring the functions is a common-sense approach to achieving efficiencies at the BLM. Individually the AML and HMM programs are unique to the BLM as most of their activities are inherent to reducing the risks and liabilities associated with physical safety and environmental hazards on BLM-managed lands. The AML program shares much of the same major authorities granted to the BLM as the HMM program. Because many of the major authorities are shared between the programs, the expertise required to execute these authorities can also be pooled. Most Bureau field and State level staff have combined roles as abandoned mine lands specialists and managing other hazardous materials sites, therefore combining the subactivities will provide efficiencies to optimize the management of the BLM’s mission. Please see consolidated AML/HMM Program for program details.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Resource Protection and Law Enforcement

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Law Enforcement								
\$000	26,616	26,435	+195	+0	-2,464	24,166	-2,269	
FTE	125	125			+0	125	+0	

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Resource Protection and Law Enforcement:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on High Priority Visitation Areas	-2,464	+0
Total	-2,464	+0

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program supports the Bureau's mission through the enforcement of Federal laws and regulations related to the use, management, and development of public lands and resources. The objectives of the Program are to provide a safe environment for public land users and employees; to deter, detect, and investigate illegal activities; to resolve or refer such matters to appropriate officials; and, to ensure revenues owed to the government for authorized or unauthorized uses are paid.

At the requested 2019 funding level, the BLM will support the Secretary's priorities through innovative initiatives and partnerships with Federal, State, and county agencies to produce tangible results on the front line in the areas of illegal smuggling, conservation, and identifying transnational threats on the southern border. In addition, BLM Law Enforcement Rangers and Agents will work cooperatively and coordinate with State and county Law Enforcement Offices working on large-scale recreational events, search and rescue operations, and patrols in the high visitor use National Conservation Lands. BLM Agents will work jointly and coordinate with State Agencies and county Law Enforcement Offices on public land investigations, including wildland arson, mineral resource theft, hazardous materials dumping, archaeological and historical artifact and paleontological theft, marijuana cultivation, trespass, and violations of the *Wild Free-Roaming Horses and Burros Act*.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Focus on High Priority Visitation Areas (-\$2,464,000 / 0 FTE) – The BLM will continue to provide patrol and protection services over large areas of public lands, particularly during holidays and other high-visit periods, to prevent or minimize environmental damage and risks to the safety of public land users. The Program will carefully assess mandatory and developmental training needs (e.g., law enforcement in-

service training and advanced/specialized training) and work to minimize the impact on training standards (e.g., reduction in Field Training and Evaluation Program hours).

Program Overview

The Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program manages the law enforcement presence at special events and high-use recreation areas, and establishes interagency agreements, partnerships, and service contracts with numerous State and local law enforcement agencies to secure supplemental support in the form of dispatch services, patrols of high use recreation areas, and assistance in the eradication of marijuana grown on public lands. The Program also conducts law enforcement activities in efforts to curb the resource and public safety impacts generated by smuggling activities on public lands near the Southwest border and emphasizes patrol, enforcement, and investigation actions to reduce the theft of public land resources, including mineral materials, archeological, paleontological, and historic objects, timber and forest products, as well as improve production accountability and reduce theft of oil and gas resources.

Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance

Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Hazardous Materials Management	<i>\$000</i>	15,463	15,358	+0	-12,580	-2,778	0	-15,358
	<i>FTE</i>	77	75		-75	+0	0	-75

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Hazardous Materials Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands & HM Management	-12,580	-75
Administrative Savings	-2,778	+0
Total	-15,358	-75

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management Program (-\$12,580,000 / -75 FTE) – The Hazardous Materials Management program protects human health and the environment by identifying, characterizing, and cleaning up hazardous waste sites. In 2019, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Abandoned Mine Lands and the Hazardous Materials Management subactivities. This consolidation benefits the BLM by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for effective and efficient use of funds and staff with complementary knowledge, skills, and abilities. Both programs provide *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act* policy, guidance, leadership, and technical oversight of contamination cleanup on public lands. Due to the similarity of challenges associated with the management, remediation, and restoration of past hazardous substance releases and petroleum discharges on public lands, many BLM State program staff perform duties in both program areas and are similarly trained. Both programs share technical staff that performs such work as risk assessment services and restoration planning support. National program leads in the Washington office act jointly as business managers to maintain the Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module database, an inventory of sites and features that need to be evaluated and corrective actions taken as required ensuring environmental compliance and public safety. Efficiencies will be realized through integrating the two programs under a joint five-year environmental cleanup strategy that the Bureau is developing. This strategy will cover cost, scope, schedule, and priority to systematically clean up and mitigate all hazardous substances/materials and abandoned mines on public land. The integration of these programs at the national level would also generally align to the way the programs perform their work in the field.

Administrative Savings (-\$2,778,000/ 0 FTE) – The BLM will work to achieve cost savings through more aggressive use of shared services and use of multi-agency procurement vehicles, such as shared contracting with other bureaus and Federal agencies.

Please see consolidated AML/HMM Program for program details.

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Activity: Resource Protection and Maintenance
Subactivity: Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	[35,499]	[35,258]	+240	+32,480	-19,460	13,260	+13,260
	<i>FTE</i>	[147]	[143]		+143	-4	139	+139

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Abandoned Mine Lands & Hazardous Materials Mgmt:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Abandoned Mine Lands	+19,900	+68
Transfer from Hazardous Materials Management	+12,580	+75
Focus on Highest Priorities	-19,460	-4
Total	+13,020	+139

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Abandoned Mine Lands Program Transfer (+\$19,900,000 / +68 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM requests a transfer of \$19,900,000 and 68 FTE from the Abandoned Mine Lands subactivity to the new Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management (AML & HMM) subactivity. Transferring the functions is a common-sense approach to achieving efficiencies at the BLM. The AML program shares many of the same major authorities and expertise as the HMM program. Most Bureau, State, and field level staff in this specialty area currently perform both roles. Combining the subactivities will provide efficiencies to optimize management.

The consolidated AML & HMM program supports creating centers of expertise for handling AML & HMM program components. Additional Bureau efficiency will be realized by addressing high-risk priority sites and inventory efforts at the Bureau level. This approach will enhance efficiencies that can be reinvested in cleanup work.

Actions implemented in the AML & HMM subactivity will allow for the protection of resources held in trust for the public by cleaning up environmental contamination and reducing and eliminating risk associated with environmental hazards; restoring natural and cultural resources adversely impacted by oil discharges and hazardous substance releases; and, reducing the generation of wastes or contaminants at the source, as well as those deposited on public lands. In addition, the Bureau works closely with impacted stakeholders who can encourage and leverage funding and in-kind resources to reduce and eliminate hazards.

Hazardous Materials Management Program Transfer (+\$12,580,000 / +75 FTE) – In 2019, the BLM proposes to consolidate the Abandoned Mine Lands and the Hazardous Materials Management subactivities. Cleanup and compliance activities associated with laws, such as the *Resource Conservation*

and Recovery Act (RCRA) and Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), will be prioritized to focus on sites that pose the greatest danger to human health, safety, and the environment. On-going hazardous substance/hazardous waste cleanup projects will be completed, as well as activities such as environmental audits, environmental management systems, and public outreach. Higher priority projects and activities associated with site discovery and inventory will continue, as well as maintenance for the Abandoned Mine and Site Cleanup Module (AMSCM) database system.

This consolidation benefits the BLM by organizing similar programs through integration, providing for effective and efficient use of funds and staff with complementary knowledge, skills, and abilities. Both programs provide RCRA and CERCLA policy, guidance, leadership, and technical oversight of contamination cleanup on public lands. Due to the similarity of challenges associated with the management, remediation, and restoration of past hazardous substance releases and petroleum discharges on public lands, many BLM State program staff perform duties in both program areas and take some of the same basic training classes.

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$19,460,000 / -4 FTE) – The BLM will continue to focus on sites that present a threat to human health and the environment.

Program Overview

The AML & HMM program is responsible for promoting public health and safety by mitigating physical safety hazards and minimizing undesired environmental effects on public lands. Program responsibilities are primarily focused on addressing the reclamation of hard rock mine features on or affecting public lands administered by the BLM that were abandoned prior to January 1, 1981. In addition, the AML & HMM program ensures the BLM's generated waste stream share is appropriately managed. The Program is also responsible for the operation and maintenance of the AMSCM database; a tool used to record and track the progress of abandoned mine land and hazardous materials management actions. These sites are identified through the inventory and documentation of current site conditions, such as the application of temporary mitigation controls and completion of cleanup actions taken on public lands.

The *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* and the CERCLA provide the framework for the AML & HMM program. In addition, the following authorities present procedural and substantive standards and requirements that must be observed in the course of abandoned mine lands and hazardous materials management: *National Environmental Policy Act of 1969*; *Endangered Species Act of 1973*; *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966*, as amended; Wyden Amendment; and, Secretarial Order 3201³⁴.

Within the AML & HMM program, the AML component maintains an inventory of sites and features in the AMSCM database. New sites are added to the inventory as they are discovered, potential risks are evaluated, and the measures for addressing hazards are determined.

The HMM component works to develop, implement, and maintain emergency response contingency plans (i.e. oil and/or chemical spills) and to identify responsible parties for contamination on public lands to seek their participation in remediating the site or recover costs, among other activities.

³⁴ Delegation of Authority–Superfund Implementation

When the BLM uses its delegated CERCLA authorities to address environmental contamination at abandoned mine lands or hazardous waste sites, qualified projects are eligible to apply for funding from the Department of the Interior's Central Hazardous Materials Fund, as well as the Natural Resource Damage Assessment and Restoration program.

Partnerships with other Federal, State, Tribal, and local agencies are vital to the AML & HMM program. Activities include the development of agreements with State agencies for abandoned mine closures, cleanup coordination, and the development of joint policies and procedures. The BLM partners with other Federal and State AML-related programs to complete on-the-ground work, sharing work across jurisdictions. BLM partners assist with discovery, inventory, cultural and biological work, and environmental cleanup actions. The BLM also works with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (ACOE) on several projects under the ACOE Remediation of Abandoned Mine Sites program. The Department of Energy has provided funding to complete the validation and verification process for Defense-related Uranium Mine sites on BLM-managed lands.

The Program continues its efforts regarding the Red Devil Mine in southwestern Alaska. In 2018, the BLM will release a supplemental remedial investigation report that includes a risk assessment review and complete feasibility study. This serves as the mechanism for collecting data to characterize site conditions, determine the nature of the waste, assess risk to human health and the environment, and conduct treatability testing to evaluate the potential performance and cost of the treatment technologies being considered. The feasibility study is the mechanism for the development, screening, and detailed evaluation of alternative remedial actions.

The AML & HMM program will continue ongoing work at complex contaminated site cleanups where funding will be leveraged with other Federal programs. The BLM will continue to support, with the Engineering and Safety Programs, the performance of CASHE audits. The continued prevention of illegal dumping and Southwest border cleanup will continue with the assistance of Federal, State, Tribal, and local partners. The AML & HMM program will continue to respond to, and clean up, oil spills and hazardous material releases, as well as implement Environmental Management System in all States and Centers. Furthermore, the AML & HMM program will continue to collaborate with other Departmental Bureaus, as well as the DoD, to ensure visitor and employee safety and to ensure the cleanup of military training sites including FUDS.

In addition, the AML & HMM program will continue remediating approximately 400 acres annually to improve water quality; closing approximately 300 physical safety hazards and returning to 500 remediated sites to check the efficacy of physical safety closures and/or environmental remediation; adding 2,500 new AML sites to the AMSCM and completing regular CASHE audits at BLM facilities; and monitoring, maintaining, and promoting sustainable organizational practices which impact the environment.

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Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Annual Maint. & Ops	<i>\$000</i>	39,125	38,859	+287	+0	-5,533	33,613	-5,246
	<i>FTE</i>	226	219			-7	212	-7
Def. Maint. & Cap. Improvements	<i>\$000</i>	29,201	29,003	+214	+0	-4,331	24,886	-4,117
	<i>FTE</i>	37	36			-1	35	-1
Total, Transportation & Facilities	<i>\$000</i>	68,326	67,862	+501	+0	-9,864	58,499	-9,363
	<i>FTE</i>	263	255			-8	247	-8

Activity Description

The goals of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Programs are to protect employee and visitor safety, resource values, and public investments, as well as to provide facilities management and public lands stewardship. To accomplish this, the BLM focuses on:

- Operating clean, safe, and fully functional facilities at recreation sites;
- Performing annual maintenance on all facilities;
- Conducting comprehensive assessments on the physical condition and regulatory compliance for all facilities;
- Implementing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plans;
- Improving capabilities to manage facilities maintenance through development of an automated facility asset management system; and,
- Implementing property and asset management planning to accurately inventory and describe assets, establish appropriate levels of investment, and adopt public or commercial benchmarks and best practices.

Within the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity, two subactivities contribute to the stewardship of the BLM facilities:

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

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Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Def. Maint. & Cap.	<i>\$000</i>	29,201	29,003	+214	+0	-4,331	24,886	-4,117
Improvements	<i>FTE</i>	37	36			-1	35	-1

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

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities	-4,331	-1
Total	-4,331	-1

The Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements Program provides funds to reduce the accumulated maintenance backlog and improve the overall physical and functional condition of BLM-owned facilities for public safety. The request level will allow 68 repair projects to be initiated that include dam, bridge, road and administration facility repair. The program will also fund the disposal of 6 assets that include unneeded administration facilities, recreation assets and the decommissioning of a dam.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$4,331,000 / -1 FTE) – The highest ranked projects and those currently listed for funding in FY 2019 are composed of projects that support critical health or safety and mission essential projects of repair.

Program Overview

The DM/CI program consists of repairs, renovations, replacements, and other maintenance of buildings, recreation sites, administrative sites, roads, and other constructed assets. Additional related efforts in the DM/CI program include: professional engineering services, program oversight, database management, management of environmental and structural risks of facilities, and dam and bridge inspections.

The Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Plan is updated annually using the DOI planning guidance through the budget document Attachment G. Attachment G uses four categories in assessing a project's funding priority. Ultimately, Attachment G prioritizes a project using its condition and mission priority and those highest priority buildings in the worst condition are the highest priority for funding. In recent years, the BLM expanded planning for each new project to include the impacts of expected life cycle costs on the BLM's total budget. Project submissions include the estimated operations expenses, energy cost savings and sustainability actions, and the improvement in facility condition as a result of the project. The program prioritizes health and safety work and mission critical assets, followed by resource protection, energy and sustainability, and code compliance. This includes replacing and reconstructing existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, buildings and dam repair.

The 2019 budget request continues \$1.8 million in funding to implement the Department's Southwest Border Radio Demonstration Project. This is a multi-year effort to improve radio infrastructure. The Southwest Border Radio Demonstration Project was developed in cooperation with the BLM, the National Park Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to improve the land mobile radio program and infrastructure. Initial funding was deployed to New Mexico and Arizona. In 2019, this will be expanded to Southern California, Texas, and Nevada.

The DOI Bureaus have been working to address these issues and formed the DOI Radio Executive Steering Committee (RESC). An assessment of land mobile radio infrastructure and operations was completed and these funds are being used to implement priority actions from the assessment. Project work will lead to integration of infrastructure, eliminate duplicative or obsolete infrastructure, and result in future cost avoidance for maintenance. Safety and effectiveness will also be enhanced with upgraded replacement field communication hardware. Upgrading facilities and removal of duplicative or obsolete sites will be accomplished in coordination with DOI Bureaus and the USFS.

Funds will continue to be administered by the BLM Arizona State Office. A Southwest Border Regional Demonstration Project team (comprised of regional representatives from each Bureau and a USFS representative) recommends priority actions to the RESC (comprised of executive level representatives from each Bureau). The RESC will review and approve the proposals, in coordination with the Department's Office of Policy, Management and Budget.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Annual Maint. & Ops								
<i>\$000</i>	39,125	38,859	+287	+0	-5,533	33,613	-5,246	
<i>FTE</i>	226	219			-7	212	-7	

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Annual Maint. & Ops:

	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Highest Priorities	-5,533	-7
Total	-5,533	-7

The Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program provides for visitor and employee safety and ensures proper facilities management. The 2019 budget request would allow the BLM to maintain 85 to 90 percent of facilities in an acceptable condition (FCI less than 0.15).

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Focus on Highest Priorities (-\$5,533,000 / -7 FTE) – The program will focus on mission-critical assets such as administrative sites, buildings, dams, and bridges. The Bureau will seek to establish additional public-private partnerships to support recreational site management.

Program Overview

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

In conducting program work, the BLM adheres to the requirements of Executive Order 13327, "Federal Real Property Asset Management." This includes:

- Using public and commercial benchmarks and best practices;
- Employing life-cycle cost-benefit analysis;
- Providing appropriate levels of investment;
- Accurately inventorying and describing all assets; and
- Providing safe, secure, and productive workplaces.

The BLM uses two industry standard performance measures, the Asset Priority Index and the Facilities Condition Index (FCI), for identifying the condition of constructed assets and targeting assets that can be disposed of or require additional annual maintenance or supplemental funding from deferred maintenance.

Assessment Process

The BLM conducts baseline condition assessments of recreation sites and administrative sites, including on-site buildings and structures; and high maintenance level identified roads, bridges, dams, and major trails. 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 and administrative sites allows the BLM to use the industry standard FCI as a method of measuring the condition and change of condition of facilities.

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

In addition to funding for the Annual Maintenance and Operational Costs Program, the following funding sources are available to augment annual maintenance activities for certain facility types.

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

National
Conservation
Lands

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

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
NMs & NCAs	\$000	36,819	36,569	+270	+0	-10,579	26,260	-10,309
	FTE	250	243			-7	236	-7

Summary of 2019 Program Change for NMs and NCAs:	(\$000)	FTE
	-	
Focus Activities in High Visitation Areas	10,579	-7
Total	10,579	-7

These areas, designated by Congress and by Presidential proclamation, are part of the BLM’s National Conservation Lands. The National Conservation Lands will continue to connect youth, veterans, and families to the outdoors through programs and recreational opportunities including internships for students, youth, and veteran employment and training, and volunteer service. In FY 2019, the Program will continue to improve methods to collect and analyze visitor use data to further develop the Recreation Management Information System for recording and reporting visitor use within NMs and NCAs. This will allow for better estimates of visitor use to evaluate the demand, impacts, and benefits on tourism, the service industry, job creation, and surrounding communities.

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Focus Activities in High Visitation Areas (-\$10,579,000 / -7 FTE) – The FY 2019 budget request will support the continued protection and management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and similar designations with an emphasis on public safety, law enforcement, and sportsmen’s access. BLM and volunteer staff will continue to provide key visitor services to the highest priority visitor centers with interpretive and educational programs while addressing day to day maintenance needs. In addition, the Program will work to process requests for permits for grazing, outfitters, and guides, and special uses on National Monuments and National Conservation Areas units, where possible. The funding request will support staffing at key visitor centers, contact stations, and interpretive centers.

Program Overview

The National Monuments (NMs) and National Conservation Areas (NCAs) Program (Program) encompasses over 11.9 million acres and provides direction for BLM’s 27 NMs, 16 NCAs, and five similarly designated lands, including three Outstanding Natural Areas, one Cooperative Management and Protection Area, and one Forest Reserve. These units within the National Conservation Lands system,

established by Congress or Presidential Proclamations, are managed to conserve, protect, restore, and enhance America's natural and cultural heritage.

The National Monuments and National Conservation Areas serve as long-term reserves for cultural and paleontological resources, as well as native plant and animal populations. These lands also provide access for sportsmen and sportswomen to high quality hunting and fishing. With 8.6 million visitors to National Monuments and National Conservation Areas, the communities surrounding the units of the National Conservation Lands derive significant economic benefits through tourism, the service industry, and long term job and population growth.



Caribou in Steese National Conservation Area, BLM Alaska

A list of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas managed by the BLM through the National Conservation Lands system can be found at <https://www.blm.gov/nlc-data>.

The Program collaborates with other BLM programs to assist with funding for operations and management associated with NMs and NCAs, including facilities, range management, wildlife management, recreation, and weed management.

The BLM will continue to utilize volunteers to assist with a wide range of activities and work with gateway communities and local partners to expand interpretive and educational services, conduct resource inventories, and enhance wildlife habitat restoration efforts. The BLM's partnerships with schools, youth corps, and other non-profit organizations also provide opportunities for young people, veterans, and others to gain valuable job skills and experience to enter the workforce.

Workforce
and
Organizational Support

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Administrative Support	<i>\$000</i>	51,139	50,792	+419	+0	-4,139	47,072	-3,720
	<i>FTE</i>	300	291			-9	282	-9
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	<i>\$000</i>	92,649	92,020	+679	+0	+3,781	96,480	+4,460
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	0
IT Management	<i>\$000</i>	26,077	25,900	+191	+0	-2,438	23,653	-2,247
	<i>FTE</i>	123	119			-4	115	-4
Total, Workforce & Organizational Support	<i>\$000</i>	169,865	168,712	+1,289	+0	-2,796	167,205	-1,507
	<i>FTE</i>	423	410			-13	397	-13

Activity Description

Workforce and Organizational Support funds services related to general-use automated systems and specified business practices not directly tied to a specific program output, such as Human Resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, property and acquisition management, and information technology management.

Estimated Workforce and Organizational Support Costs – Section 403 of Division F of the *2016 Consolidated Appropriations Act* (P.L. 114-113) requires that the “amount and basis of estimated overhead charges, deductions, reserves or holdbacks, including working capital fund and cost pool charges, from programs, projects, activities, and subactivities to support government-wide, departmental, agency, or bureau administrative functions or headquarters, regional, or central operations” be presented in annual budget justifications and subject to approval by the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Administrative Costs (Section 403)†				
<i>\$000</i>	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Administrative Support	51,139	50,792	47,072	-3,720
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,649	92,020	96,480	+4,460
IT Management	26,077	25,900	23,653	-2,247
Subtotal, Direct Appropriations	169,865	168,712	167,205	-1,507
National Assessments	38,137	41,327	42,410	+1,084
State/Regional Assessments	116,852	118,604	118,011	-593
Subtotal, Assessments	154,988	159,931	160,421	+490
Total, Administrative Costs (Sec. 403)	324,853	328,643	327,626	-1,017

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2018 and 2019

The BLM funds the costs described in Section 403 through a combination of direct appropriations in this activity (Workforce and Organizational Support) and program assessments. For 2019, the BLM estimates these requirements will be approximately \$327.6 million, a decrease of \$1.0 million from the estimate for 2018, as shown in the table above.

Direct Appropriations – In 2019, the BLM requests \$167.2 million in direct appropriations for activities described in Section 403 in three subactivities: Administrative Support, Bureauwide Fixed Costs, and Information Technology Management. This provides approximately 52 percent of the funding necessary to maintain these functions.

Program Assessments – In addition to direct appropriations, and in order to provide the level of funding needed to support operations, the BLM assesses its programs at both the national and State-office levels. These assessments provide about 48 percent of the BLM’s total Section 403 costs. The estimated program assessments in 2019 are \$160.4 million. These program assessments are conducted with the oversight and administrative management of the BLM Director, Executive Leadership Team, and Information Technology Investment Board.

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

State (Regional) Assessments pay costs at the State level that are not identifiable to a specific program output. In this way, for example, all programs within a State fund support services staff salaries. These costs are prorated to program areas based upon funding levels, historical costs and FTE usage.

DOI Working Capital Fund – The DOI manages a Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) to provide services to the BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices. The BLM pays for these services with a combination of direct appropriations and program assessments. Program assessments are typically used for services that benefit the entire organization and support the DOI Strategic Plan, the BLM focus areas, and the DOI requirements. Many of these services are standard and reoccur on an annual basis, but some are fee-for-service based. The DOI and the BLM have reimbursable service agreements for these services.

Working Capital Fund			
<i>\$000</i>	2017 Actual	2018 Enacted	2019 Estimte
Central Bill	27,110	27,171	29,139
Direct Bill	12,473	12,954	14,306
Subtotal, Working Capital Fund	39,583	40,125	43,445

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Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Administrative Support

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Administrative Support								
<i>\$000</i>	51,139	50,792	+419	+0	-4,139	47,072	-3,720	
<i>FTE</i>	300	291			-9	282	-9	

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Administrative Support:	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Efficiencies and Productivity Improvements	-10,039	-9
Implement Departmental Reorganization	+5,900	+0
Total	-4,139	-9

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

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Implement Departmental Reorganization (\$5,900,000 / 0 FTE) – The budget includes \$5.9 million to shift some headquarters resources to the field and support the Department’s migration to common regional boundaries to improve service and efficiency. The Departmental Reorganization is discussed more in the Executive Summary section of the Budget Justification.

Increase Efficiencies and Productivity Improvements (-\$10,039,000 / -9 FTE) –The BLM will continue to expand the use of operational authorities to create additional efficiencies and productivity improvements. This includes expanding the use of permanent Service First authority across the entire Department of the Interior and with the Department of Agriculture, especially the U.S. Forest Service.

Program Overview

This program funds administrative programs and business services that aim to efficiently and effectively support the overall mission of the BLM. This program provides business services including, but not limited to Communications including Legislative Affairs, Public Affairs, and Regulatory Affairs; Human Resources and Capital administration; specialized education; budget development and execution; performance management; financial and internal controls; facilities management; audit follow up; and acquisitions services.

The BLM continues to refine its workforce planning process to ensure the agency has employees with appropriate skills in the right places at the right times. Funds from this program support various Human Capital and Resource programs, which are viable tools for recruiting and filling entry-level positions and for meeting future skill requirements.

The BLM measures the satisfaction of external customers, partners, stakeholders, and employees to adhere

to the requirements of Executive Order 12862³⁵ and the *Government Performance and Results Act*, and regularly evaluates performance measurements and analysis to ensure these measurements are in alignment with Interior's Strategic Plan.

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

The BLM has maintained its outstanding record of financial management with unqualified (clean) financial audit opinions. Key to the BLM's success has been the availability of timely and accurate financial information made available to all employees through the Bureau's Management Information System. The ability to link budget and performance through cost management and access to financial data in real time has fostered BLM-wide fiscal accountability. The Bureau also continues to meet or exceed its GPRA goal of audit closures. Improved processes and communications with program offices has resulted in successful audit and internal control programs. The BLM has placed greater emphasis on hiring veterans and veterans with disabilities through available special hiring authorities.

³⁵ Setting Customer Service Standards

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support
Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	\$00							
	0	92,649	92,020	+679	+0	+3,781	96,480	+4,460
	FTE	0	0			+0	0	0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Bureauwide Fixed

Costs:	(\$000)	FTE
Facility Requirements and Corporate Investments	+3,781	+0
Total	+3,781	+0

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

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Facility Requirements and Corporate Investments (+\$3,781,000 / 0 FTE) – The program increase of \$3.8 million will fund increased bureau operational costs in 2019. This increase would strengthen the Bureau’s ability to support emergency facility requirements and corporate investments.

Program Overview

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

The Departmental Working Capital Fund (WCF) are fixed costs billed by the Department of Interior’s (DOI) Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center, and categorized as two separate bills:

- *Central Bill* – Mandatory shared services and provided by the DOI Office of the Secretary and the Interior Business Center to BLM and other DOI bureaus and offices.
- *Direct Bill* – Primarily a fee for service bill. These are services provided under reimbursable agreements between the BLM and DOI.

The Space Management program portion of the Bureauwide Fixed Costs focuses primarily on general purpose and warehouse space acquired through direct lease and General Services Administration (GSA)-provided space in federally owned or leased buildings.

The Land Mobile Radio (LMR) program provides two-way radio voice services for the BLM. The primary customers are wildland fire, law enforcement, and resources staff. The radio systems are used jointly with other Federal, State, and local agencies in support of wildland fire and law enforcement operations. The LMR program is working to join the radio network nationally among partners, cooperators, and other stakeholders to build a homogenous and holistic architecture.

The Federal Personnel Payroll System (FPPS) monitors the costs of using and maintaining BLM's personnel management systems.

The Mail and Postal Costs component of this program assesses and monitors BLM's mail and postal service utilization, which includes base metered postage machines, next day postage, and other express mail services.

The Unemployment Insurance Costs are based upon historical data, paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980*.

The Workers Compensation amount requested covers costs for a 12-month period and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by P.L. 94-273.

Bureauwide Fixed Costs†			
<i>\$000</i>	2017 Actual	2018 Enacted	2019 Request
Space Rental - GSA	25,868	29,176	34,647
Space Rental - Non-GSA	30,129	29,739	27,560
<i>Subtotal, Rental</i>	55,997	58,915	62,207
Workers' Compensation	8,406	8,153	7,849
Unemployment Compensation	7,370	6,981	5,689
DOI Working Capital Fund Centralized Bill	27,110	27,650	29,155
DOI Working Capital Fund Direct Bill	8,055	12,350	10,653
Other Fixed Costs	4,362	8,428	3,537
<i>Total</i>	111,300	122,478	119,091
Fixed Costs Funded Through Program Assessments	-18,651	-30,458	-22,611
Total, Bureauwide Fixed Costs	92,649	92,020	96,480

†Shown as estimated amounts for fiscal years 2018 and 2019

Activity: Workforce & Organizational Support
Subactivity: Information Technology Management

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
IT Management								
<i>\$000</i>	26,077	25,900	+191	+0	-2,438	23,653	-2,247	
<i>FTE</i>	123	119			-4	115	-4	

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Information Technology Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Program Efficiencies	-2,438	-4
Total	-2,438	-4

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

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Increase Program Efficiencies (-\$2,438,000 / -4 FTE) – The BLM will accelerate program modernization, including some strategic new investments, to increase program efficiencies while maintaining service and security levels essential to support our workforce and provide data to the public.

Program Overview

Each year the Information Technology Management Program supports the BLM’s investments in information management and IT planning, policy, operations, IT infrastructure, records management, IT security, enterprise data management, enterprise architecture, and IT asset management. This subactivity also assists the management of BLM’s Capital Planning and Investment Control process.

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

BLM uses an internal collaborative management model to ensure that the services and data provided are of the highest quality and readily accessible. In 2018, the Bureau initiated an effort to update and refine its internal information management strategy and will continue implementation of this strategy in 2019 with the goal of providing the most efficient services to all stakeholders.

While each subactivity within the BLM contributes funds to the IT Management program, all projects and expenditures receive oversight from the internal BLM information management board and are planned and executed in full compliance with statutory requirements, OMB guidance, and best practices.

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

Mining Law Administration

Activity: Mining Law Administration

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Mining Law	<i>\$000</i>	39,696	39,426	+0	+0	+270	39,696	+270
Administration	<i>Offset</i>	-39,696	-39,426	+0		-270	-39,696	-270
	<i>FTE</i>	295	295			+0	295	0

Justification of 2019 Program Change

The 2019 budget request for Mining Law Administration is \$39,696,000 and 295 FTE. The budget assumes the Program's operating cost will be fully offset by revenue from mining claim maintenance and location fees.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Mining Law Administration program is responsible for providing access to locatable mineral resources in an environmentally responsible manner. Locatable minerals are those governed by the *General Mining Act of 1872*, which consist of those minerals not disposed of by other legislation. Locatable mineral deposits include metallic minerals (precious and base) and certain nonmetallic minerals (industrial minerals, gemstones, and uncommon variety of stone). The most common minerals mined from public land include gold, silver, copper, and various industrial minerals including gypsum (used in wallboard) and bentonite (used for its adsorptive qualities).

To provide access to these mineral resources, the BLM records mining claims, collects location and annual maintenance fees, and processes notices for exploration and plans of operations for mining minerals. Reclamation plans and financial guarantees are required to ensure reclamation meets the requirements of Federal law. The BLM inspects operations to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. The BLM also takes enforcement actions when the terms and conditions of an operation have been violated. Finally, the BLM is responsible for conducting mineral examinations to determine valid existing rights under the mining laws.

Program Purpose

The Mining Law Administration program is responsible for managing exploration and development of locatable minerals on public lands under the *General Mining Act of 1872*, and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*.

Activities authorized by the *General Mining Act of 1872* are regulated by the 43 CFR Subparts 3809 – Surface Management Regulations. The intent of the regulations is to prevent undue and unnecessary degradation of the land where locatable mineral exploration and mineral development operations are

occurring or are proposed to occur. Operators are required to perform concurrent reclamation while operating and must complete reclamation of all disturbed areas at the earliest feasible time.

The BLM collects three fees that fund the operations of this program: maintenance fee, location fee, and processing fee. Since 1993, claimants have been required to pay an annual maintenance fee (currently \$155) for each mining claim and in lieu of performing assessment work³⁶. Since 1994, claimants have been required to pay a location fee (currently \$37) when locating any new mining claims³⁷. A processing fee (currently \$20) has been required since 2003³⁸. The BLM is required by statute to adjust the Maintenance Fee and Location fees every five years or more frequently if determined reasonable, to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and were last increased in 2015. Processing fees are adjusted annually.

Components

The BLM is responsible for implementing the surface management program and coordinating with resource specialists and applicable State or Federal agencies on the review of notices and plans of operations. Primary duties include reviewing and processing “Notice and Plan” of operations, verifying reclamation cost estimates, conducting field inspections to ensure compliance, and ensuring that the required enforcement actions are implemented and monitored. The BLM is also responsible for adjudicating mining claims and associated filings. BLM State offices record new mining claims and site filings and collect associated mining claim maintenance fees. In addition, State offices ensure all annual maintenance fees and maintenance fee waivers are processed and automated records are timely updated.

The BLM continues to experience a consistent workload for processing plans of operations and conducting inspections. Additionally, the BLM, in collaboration with the U.S. Geological Survey, anticipates being involved in responding to and implementation of the President’s Executive Order 13817³⁹ which among other topics, seeks recommendations to streamline permitting and review processes related to developing leases, enhancing access to critical mineral resources and increasing discovery, production, and domestic refining of critical minerals.

In FY 2019, the BLM will provide access to locatable mineral resources while ensuring that mining operations follow the BLM’s regulations and cause no unnecessary and undue degradation. The BLM will also conduct inspection and enforcement activities to ensure compliance with all applicable Federal regulations for all mining and exploration activities authorized by the mining laws on public lands. In addition, the BLM will record and adjudicate existing mining claims and new mining claim locations. Further, the BLM will continue working with State agencies to streamline multiple agency processes and minimize the time necessary to authorize exploration and development activities.

Mineral development on Federal lands contributes to the national economy. However, a longstanding challenge is to provide a fair return to taxpayers for the use of their natural resources, without discouraging development. To meet this challenge and prepare for the FY 2020 Budget, DOI is finalizing a study that evaluates the production and development of hardrock minerals from Federal lands. As part of this effort, DOI is analyzing revenue recovered by other entities, including other countries, which permit mining on their land. DOI will continue to consult with other appropriate agencies, such as the Department of

³⁶ P.L. 102-381, 106 Stat. 1374, 1378-1379

³⁷ P.L. 103-66, 107 Stat. 405, 30 U.S.C. 28f-k

³⁸ 68 FR 61045

³⁹ A Federal Strategy to Ensure Secure and Reliable Supplies of Critical Minerals, December 20, 2017

Agriculture, and the findings will be consolidated with ongoing efforts to improve agency management and streamline permitting, as part of a broader package on natural resources produced from Federal lands.

Other Funding Sources

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

Under the authorities of 43 U.S.C. 1474 and 1734(a), the BLM retains the collected processing fees from mining claim recordation actions and mineral patent adjudication to recover the full cost of processing these documents. In addition, the BLM charges a processing fee, on a case by case basis for proposed mining operating plans that require an environmental impact statement. A processing fee is also applicable to validity examinations or common variety examinations and associated reports performed in connection with a patent application, 43 CFR 3809.100 (withdrawn lands) or 43 CFR 3809.101 (common variety determinations) on a case-by case basis.

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Budget Schedules

Budget Schedules

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land resources	0011	260	257	175
Wildlife and fisheries	0012	115	115	0
Threatened and endangered species	0013	21	24	0
Recreation management	0014	73	70	65
Energy and minerals	0015	174	167	178
Realty and ownership management	0016	70	72	63
Resource protection	0017	119	119	75
Transportation and facilities maintenance	0018	68	68	68
Workforce and organizational support	0020	178	170	166
Aquatic resources management	0021	0	0	36
Wildlife habitat management	0022	0	0	83
Challenge Cost Share	0026	0	0	1
National Monuments & NCA	0030	37	36	27
Communication Site Rental Fees (D)	0031	0	2	2
Mining law administration (D)	0032	0	40	40
Total direct obligations	0799	1,115	1,140	979
Management of Lands and Resources (Reimbursable)	0801	20	28	28
Communication site rental fees (R)	0802	2	0	0
Mining law administration (R)	0803	41	0	0
APD fees	0804	0	0	0
Cadastral reimbursable program	0805	10	9	9
Inspection fees	0806	0	0	0
Grazing fees	0807	0	0	0
Total reimbursable obligations	0899	73	37	37
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	1,188	1,177	1,016
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	127	141	157
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	38	25	149
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	165	166	306
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	1,095	1,088	931
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	1,095	1,088	931
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	1,095	1,088	931

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Appropriation [Regular]	1160-40	1,077	1,070	913
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	1,077		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		620	647
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		450	458
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	774	802	685
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	333	0	214
End of PY Balances	1160-63		190	63
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	1,107	992	962
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	774	802	829
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	333	0	214
End of PY Balances	1160-83		190	63
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	1,107	992	1,106
Appropriation [Protected:Conserving Fish and Wildlife - Climate Change]	1160-40	15	15	15
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	15		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		15	15
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	0	12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	0	0	3
End of PY Balances	1160-63		5	2
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	0	17	17
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	0	12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	0	0	3
End of PY Balances	1160-83		5	2
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	0	17	17
Appropriation [WHB Sterilization R&D]	1160-40	2	2	2
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	2		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		2	2
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	0	2	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	0	2	2
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	0	2	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	0	2	2
Appropriation [Homeland Security]	1160-40	1	1	1
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	1		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		1	1
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		0	0

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	0	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	0	1	1
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	0	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	0	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections, discretionary:				
Offsetting collections (Mining law and Comm Sites)	1700	43	42	42
Offsetting collections (Economy Act)	1700	27	38	38
Offsetting Collections (Other)	1700	0	0	0
Change in uncollected payments, Federal sources	1701	-1	0	-36
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc (total)	1750	69	80	44
Spending auth from offsetting collections, disc - Computed Totals	1750-20	69	80	44
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Mining Law and Telecomm Fees]	1750-40	43	41	41
Baseline Program [Mining Law and Telecomm Fees]	1750-50	43	41	44
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	0	41	41
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	0	41	41
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81	0	41	44
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84	0	41	44
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Economy Act]	1750-40	27	39	39
Baseline Program [Economy Act]	1750-50	27	39	40
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	0	20	20
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	0	0	20
End of PY Balances	1750-63		21	2
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	0	41	42
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81	0	20	20
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82	0	0	20
End of PY Balances	1750-83		21	2
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84	0	41	42

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Grazing Fees]	1750-40	0	0	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[Grazing Fees]	1750-50	0	0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-63		1	1
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	0	1	1
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-83		1	1
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84	0	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[other]	1750-40	-1	0	-36
Spending authority from offsetting collections				
[other]	1750-50	-1	0	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-61	0	0	-36
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-64	0	0	-36
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1750-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1750-82	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1750-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1750-84	0	0	0
Budget authority (total)	1900	1,164	1,168	975
Total budgetary resources available	1930	1,329	1,334	1,281
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	141	157	265
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	466	509	566
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	1,188	1,177	1,016
Outlays (gross)	3020	-1,107	-1,095	-1,030
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-38	-25	-149
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, expired	3041	0	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	509	566	403
Uncollected payments:				

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources				
	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, brought forward, Oct				
1	3060	-37	-36	-36
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	3070	1	0	36
Uncollected pymts, Fed sources, end of year	3090	-36	-36	0
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	429	473	530
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	473	530	403
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	1,164	1,168	975
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	774	878	725
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	333	217	305
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	1,107	1,095	1,030
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Federal sources	4030	-27	-38	-38
Federal sources (total)	4030-10	-27	-38	-38
Policy Program [Economy Act]	4030-41	-27	-38	-38
Baseline Program [Economy Act]	4030-71	-27	-38	-39
Non-Federal sources	4033	-43	-42	-42
Non-Federal sources	4033	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources	4033	0	0	0
Non-Federal sources (total)	4033-10	-43	-42	-42
Policy Program - Computed Total	4033-20	-43	-42	-42
Policy Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-41	-43	-42	-42
Baseline Program [Mining Law, Comm Sites, APD Fees]	4033-71	-43	-42	-44
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-41	0	0	0
Baseline Program [Inspection Fees]	4033-71	0	0	0
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-41	0	0	0
Baseline Program [Grazing Fees]	4033-71	0	0	0
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays (total)	4040	-70	-80	-80
Additional offsets against gross budget authority only:				

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Change in uncollected pymts, Fed sources, unexpired	4050	1	0	36
Change in uncollected customer payments (total)	4050-10	1	0	36
Policy Program - Computed Total	4050-20	1	0	36
Policy Program [Inspection Fees]	4050-41	0	0	0
Baseline Program [Inspection Fees]	4050-71	0	0	0
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4050-41	0	0	0
Policy Program [Grazing Fees]	4050-71	0	0	0
Policy Program [Text]	4050-41	1	0	36
Baseline Program [Text]	4050-71	1	0	-1
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	1,095	1,088	931
Budget authority, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4070-20	1,095	1,088	931
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	1,037	1,015	950
Outlays, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4080-20	1,037	1,015	950
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	1,095	1,088	931
Outlays, net (total)	4190	1,037	1,015	950
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections	5090	4	4	4
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	5092	4	4	4
Character Classification (C)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Conduct of research and development:				
Applied research:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1422-01	22	22	22
Outlays	1422-02	16	16	16
Experimental development:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1432-01	1	1	1
Outlays	1432-02	1	1	1
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	1,072	1,065	910
Outlays	2004-02	1,021	998	933
Object Classification (O)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	381	390	335

Account Schedule and Title				
14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	13	13	11
Other personnel compensation	11.5	18	18	16
Total personnel compensation	11.9	412	421	362
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	152	155	133
Benefits for former personnel	13.0	0	2	2
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	20	21	17
Transportation of things	22.0	4	4	4
Rental payments to GSA	23.1	29	29	28
Rental payments to others	23.2	26	26	23
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	22	23	23
Printing and reproduction	24.0	1	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	29	29	23
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	145	148	127
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	103	105	90
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	13	13	11
Research and development contracts	25.5	1	0	0
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	17	17	15
Supplies and materials	26.0	26	27	22
Equipment	31.0	17	17	14
Land and structures	32.0	11	9	9
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	85	90	73
Insurance claims and indemnities	42.0	2	2	1
Subtotal, obligations, Direct obligations	99.0	1,115	1,140	979
Reimbursable obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	32	8	8
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	34	10	10
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	12	5	5
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	2	1	1
Rental payments to GSA	23.1	1	2	2
Rental payments to others	23.2	3	0	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	2	2	2
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	6	6	5
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	5	5	5
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1
Equipment	31.0	1	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	1	0	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	2	2
Subtotal, obligations, Reimbursable obligations	99.0	73	37	37
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	1,188	1,177	1,016

Account Schedule and Title 14X1109				
Management of Lands and Resources				
	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	5,258	5,132	4,867
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	458	458	458
Allocation account civilian full-time equivalent employment	3001	2,351	2,351	2,173
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [014-1109]	1000			930,624

Land Acquisition

LAND ACQUISITION

Appropriations Language

For expenses necessary to carry out sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$3,392,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund and to remain available until expended.: Provided, That of the unobligated balances available under this heading, \$10,000,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided further, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Resolution through December 9, 2018 (P.L. 115-56). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution through December 8, 2017.

Appropriations Language Citations

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

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

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

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

2. Including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$3,392,000

This language provides the Secretary with authority to use \$3,392,000 in appropriated funds to acquire lands or waters or pay administrative expenses to carry out the mission of the program.

3. To be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund

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

4. And to remain available until expended.

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

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 (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205, 206; 43 U.S.C., 1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 205(b); 43 U.S.C., 1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (P.L. 94-579, Sec. 318(d); 43 U.S.C., 1748(d)).
<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.” The <i>Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2010</i> (P.L. 111-212) reauthorized FLTFA for one year, expiring in July 2011.
<i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility to public lands and waters for the benefit of present and future citizens.
<i>Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1277(d). Similar exchange authority is contained in <i>The National Trails System Act of 1968</i> , as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.).
<i>Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)</i>	Authorizes the Secretary to acquire privately owned property within the boundary of any area designated as a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249) 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.

Other 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 to enter into acquisitions, including purchase, donation, land exchange.

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

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2018 Total or Change	2018 to 2019 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the CY and BY.	+0	+21
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of the 1.9% pay raise for 2018 as signed by the President in February 2017. There is no pay raise for 2019 (0.0%).	+105	+28

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 President's Budget												Change from 2018 CR	
	2017 Actual		2018 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		FTE		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			
Land Acquisitions	-	19,800	-	19,666	-	-	-	-	-19,666	-	-	-	-	-19,666
Emergency & Hardships	-	1,616	-	1,605	-	-	-	-	-209	-	1,396	-	-	-209
Recreational Access	-	8,000	-	7,946	-	-	-	-	-7,946	-	-	-	-	-7,946
Acquisition Management	0	2,000	0	1,986	+49	-	-	-	-39	0	1,996	-	-	+10
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	9	31,416	9	31,203	+49	-	-	-	-27,860	9	3,392	-	-	-27,811
Cancellation of PYR BAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-10,000	-	-10,000	-	-	-10,000
Total, Land Acquisition	9	31,416	9	31,203	+49	-	+0	-	-37,860	9	-6,608	-	-	-37,811

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Activity: Land Acquisition

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Land Acquisitions	<i>\$000</i>	19,800	19,666	+0	+0	-19,666	0	-19,666
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	1,605	+0	+0	-209	1,396	-209
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0
Recreational Access	<i>\$000</i>	8,000	7,946	+0	+0	-7,946	0	-7,946
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0
Acquisition Management	<i>\$000</i>	2,000	1,986	+49	+0	-39	1,996	+10
	<i>FTE</i>	9	9			+0	9	+0
Subtotal, Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	31,416	31,203	+49	+0	-27,860	3,392	-27,811
	<i>FTE</i>	9	9			+0	9	+0
Cancellation of PYR BAL		0	0	+0		-10,000	-10,000	-10,000
Total , Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	31,416	31,203	+49		-37,860	-6,608	-37,811
	<i>FTE</i>	9	9	+0		+0	+9	+0

The 2019 budget proposes to fund the Land Acquisition program with an appropriation from the Land and Water Conservation Fund at a total level of \$3,392,000 and 9 FTE.

Activity Description

The BLM is authorized to acquire intermingled, adjacent, and non-adjacent non-Federal lands through purchase, exchange, and donation for specified public benefits. Consolidation of the public lands through land acquisition increases management efficiency in pursuing land management goals such as maintaining open space, providing access for hunting, fishing, and recreational shooting, providing opportunities for 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 uses Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) monies for Land Acquisition, Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings, Recreational Access, and Acquisition Management.

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

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Land Acquisition

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	
Land Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	19,800	19,666	+0	+0	-19,666	0	-19,666
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Land Acquisition:	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Existing Projects	-19,666	+0
Total	-19,666	+0

Justification of 2019 Program Change

The President's 2019 Budget focuses available funds on the protection and management of existing lands and assets and does not request funding for major land acquisition projects. DOI owns nearly 500 million acres of Federal land, so acquiring new lands is a lower priority than funding ongoing operations and maintenance.

Focus on Existing Projects (-\$19,666,000 / 0 FTE) – The 2019 President’s budget request will provide funds for limited acquisition only under the Emergency, Hardships, and Inholdings accounts.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM’s Land Acquisition program provides for the purchase of lands, waters, or interest in lands for sportsman access for hunting, fishing, and other recreation and to consolidate public lands through purchase, exchange, and donation to increase management efficiency and preserve areas of natural, cultural, and recreational importance.

Program Purpose

The BLM’s authority to acquire land comes from: the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* (Pub. L. 94-579, Sec. 101 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.); the *National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended* (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249); the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended* (16 U.S.C. 4601-4 et seq.); the *Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended* (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.); and, the *Wilderness Act of 1964*.

Other Funding Sources

The BLM’s Land Acquisition Program is funded through the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), a trust fund established in 1965. The LWCF receipts authorization expires on September 30, 2018, and the Administration will review options for reauthorization.

In addition to the funds in this account, the BLM uses funding from other sources such as the *Southern*

Nevada Public Land Management Act and other land sale authorizations, to support land acquisition activities. The Budget includes a legislative proposal to reauthorize the *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues, if authorized, will be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and fund the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Activity: Land Acquisition Subactivity: Recreational Access
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		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Progra m Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Recreational Access	<i>\$000</i>	8,000	7,946	+0	+0	-7,946	0	-7,946
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Recreational

Access:	(\$000)	FTE
Focus on Existing Projects	-7,946	+0
Total	-7,946	+0

Justification of 2019 Program Change

Focus on Existing Projects (-\$7,946,000 / 0 FTE) – The Recreational Access program will focus on previously funded projects. This reflects the Administrations priority to focus available budget resources on maintaining current BLM lands rather than acquiring additional lands. Funding is requested for the Emergencies, Hardships, and Inholdings program, providing the BLM with the ability to acquire high priority parcels in limited and special situations.

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Emergencies, Hardships, & Inholdings

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Emergency & Hardships	<i>\$000</i>	1,616	1,605	+0	+0	-209	1,396	-209
	<i>FTE</i>	0	0			+0	0	+0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Emergencies, Hardships, & Inholdings:	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Activities	-209	+0
Total	-209	+0

Justification of 2019 Program Change

General Program Activities (-\$209,000 / 0 FTE) – The 2019 President’s budget request will focus on the highest priority land purchases identified for Emergency, Hardships, and Inholdings acquisition.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

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

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Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Acquisition	\$000	2,000	1,986	+49	+0	-39	1,996	+10
Management	FTE	9	9			+0	9	0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Acquisition

Management:		(\$000)	FTE
General Program Activities		-39	+0
Total		-39	+0

Justification of 2019 Program Change

General Program Activities (-\$39,000 / 0 FTE) – The Acquisition Management program will find efficiencies to complete the administrative tasks necessary to acquire fee or easement interest in lands designated for purchase under the Land Acquisition program.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

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

The BLM closely monitors funds spent for processing costs associated with the purchase of land and interests in land. Processing costs typically vary by project, depending on the complexity of title searches and appraisals, boundary surveys, the number of parcels contained in each purchase, costs associated with the purchase of conservation easements, and other factors.

Other Funding Sources

The Acquisition Management program receives assistance from dozens of third-party partners, such as the Audubon Society, the Conservation Fund, the Nature Conservancy, the Trust for Public Land, and the Wilderness Land Trust. These partners continually assist local communities and the BLM in supporting the acquisition and management of specific properties for cultural, recreational and wildlife values and to preserve open space. Approximately 80 percent of the BLM purchase transactions are completed with the assistance of these third-party conservation partners.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Land acquisition	0001	22	4	3
Acquisition management	0002	2	4	4
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	24	8	7
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	56	64	87
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	1	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	57	64	87
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	31	31	3
Appropriations transferred from other acct [Treas Acct]	1121	0	0	0
Unobligated balance of appropriations permanently reduced	1131	0	0	-10
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	31	31	-7
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	31	31	-7
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Protected Conserving New Lands-LWCF]	1160-40	31	31	3
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	31		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		2	2
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		29	29
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	0	3	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	19	0	3
End of PY Balances	1160-63		7	6
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	19	10	9
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	0	3	3
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	19	0	3
End of PY Balances	1160-83		7	6
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	19	10	12
Appropriation [Cancellation of Prior Year Balances]	1160-40	0	0	-10
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	0		
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		0	0

Policy Outlays:

Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	0	0	-10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-63		0	1
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	0	0	-9
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	0	0	0
End of PY Balances	1160-83		0	1
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	0	0	1
Total budgetary resources available	1930	88	95	80
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	64	87	73
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	5	9	7
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	24	8	7
Outlays (gross)	3020	-19	-10	0
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-1	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	9	7	14
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	5	9	7
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	9	7	14
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	31	31	-7
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	0	3	-10
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	19	7	10
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	19	10	0
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	31	31	-7
Budget authority, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4070-20	31	31	-7
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	19	10	0
Outlays, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4080-20	19	10	0
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	31	31	-7

Outlays, net (total)	4190	19	10	0
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Account Symbol and Title 14X5033 Land Acquisition	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Character Classification (C)				
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Purchases and sales of land and structures for Federal use:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	1340-01	31	31	-7
Outlays	1340-02	19	10	0
Object Classification (O)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	8	3	3
Land and structures	32.0	15	4	3
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	24	8	7
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	9	9	9
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5033]	1000			3,392
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5033]	1000			-10,000

Oregon and California Grant Lands

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS

Appropriations Language Citations

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; \$90,031,000 to remain available until expended: Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181f⁴⁰).

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-56). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resource and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements

This language provides authority to use appropriated funds provided for the BLM to carry out the mission of the Oregon and California Grant Lands program. Oregon and California (O & C) Grant Lands include original O&C Grant lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands, and Public Domain (PD) lands in western Oregon. The BLM manages these lands for forest diversity and sustainability while providing multiple-use benefits and services to local communities and the public. Activities focus on forest management, watershed health, wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement, recreation opportunities, cultural resources protection, and infrastructure maintenance.

2. on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon,

The BLM manages resources on public domain under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. Programs conducted on certain O&C grant lands within National Forests are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and managed with USFS funds. The USFS returns receipts generated from activities on these lands to the BLM for payment to counties in accordance with the Act.

3. and on adjacent rights-of-way and acquisition of lands or interests therein, including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands;

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

The O&C appropriation supports the acquisition of easements, road-use agreements for timber site access, and the design of access roads for general resource management purposes.

4. \$90,031,000 to remain available until expended

This language provides authority to use \$90,031,000 in appropriated funds to carry out the mission of the program. The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows the BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

5. *Provided, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181(f)).*

The 2019 budget request reflects the continuation of the BLM's Oregon and California Grant Lands existing authorities within the Office of the Secretary.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 2601)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from revested Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands located in western Oregon.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.,

As amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the *Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970*.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act

Applies to all public lands that include the O&C grant lands by definition (Sec. 103(e)). However, Sec. 701(b) of *FLPMA* (43 U.S.C. 1701 note) provides that if any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the *O&C Act* and *Coos Bay Wagon Road Act*, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR grant lands in western Oregon.

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

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

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease.

The Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-393)

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

P.L. 110-28

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Land Order 5490

Dated February 12, 1975, reserves all public lands in and west of Range 8 East of the Willamette Meridian and all lands within that area which hereinafter become public lands for multiple use management, including sustained yield of forest resources in connection with

intermingled revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and reconveyed CBWR Grant Lands.

Healthy Forest Restoration Act (P.L. 108-148)

Authorizes the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) to conduct hazardous fuels reduction projects on federal land in wildland-urban interface (WUI) areas and on certain other federal lands using expedited procedures.

Land Conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, (P.L. 108-206)

Authorizes conveyance to Douglas County, Oregon, of approximately 68.8 acres of BLM-managed land in Douglas County in order to improve management of and recreational access to the Oregon Dunes National Recreation Area.

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

Authorizes quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Also includes proactive vegetative treatments designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests and increase forest resiliency to disturbances. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 2605 and 43 U.S.C. 2601 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The *2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (Section 117) extended this authority through 2020.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Funds (PL 104-134 - Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996.)

Establishes initial funds for the USFS and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under *Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. The legislation directs that 75 percent of the subsequent pipeline fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the pipeline funds be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and USFS lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

Stewardship Contracting (Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-277, as amended by Public Law 108-7 and Public Law 113-79)

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual		2018 CR		2019 President's Budget						Change from 2018 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		FTE	Amount
Western Oregon Resources Management													
Forest Management	237	32,942	261	32,717	-	-261	-32,717	-	-	-	-	-261	-32,717
Reforestation & Forest Development	111	24,023	94	23,860	-	-94	-23,860	-	-	-	-	-94	-23,860
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	203	33,495	200	33,267	-	-200	-33,267	-	-	-	-	-200	-33,267
Resource Mgmt Planning	23	3,985	19	3,958	-	-19	-3,958	-	-	-	-	-19	-3,958
Total, Western Oregon Resource Management	574	94,445	574	93,802	-	-574	-93,802	-	-	-	-	-574	-93,802
Info. & Resource Data Systems	11	1,798	11	1,786	+5	-	-	-	-464	11	1,327	-	-459
Transportation & Facilities Maintenance													
Annual Maintenance & Operations	74	9,628	77	9,563	+27	-	-	-27	-3,472	50	6,118	-27	-3,445
Subtotal, Western Oregon Trans & Facilities Maint	74	9,628	77	9,563	+27	-	-	-27	-3,472	50	6,118	-27	-3,445
Construction & Acquisition	3	335	1	333	+1	-	-	-	+30	1	364	-	+31
NMs & NCAs	6	779	5	774	-	-5	-774	-	-	-	-	-5	-774
O&C Grants Lands Management	[580]	[95,224]	[579]	[94,576]	+264	+579	+94,576	-52	-12,618	527	82,222	+527	+82,222
Total, Oregon & California Grant Lands	668	106,985	668	106,258	+297	-	-	-79	-16,524	589	90,031	-79	-16,227

Oregon & California Grant Lands Consolidation Proposal Crosswalk			Proposed
Fiscal Year 2019 dollars in (\$000s)			O&C Grant Lands Management
Current	Western Oregon Resources Management	Forest Management	32,717
		Reforestation & Forest Development	23,860
		Other Forest Resource Mgmt	33,267
		Resource Mgmt Planning	3,958
	Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	NMs & NCAs	774
		2019 Request Levels in New Structure	94,576

New Budget Structure dollars in thousands		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 Budget Request^{1/}	Change from 2018 CR	% Change from 2018 CR
Western Oregon Grant Lands Management		95,224	94,576	94,576	0	0.0%

1/ The 2019 Request does not include the reduction of \$12.6 million.

Former Budget Structure dollars in thousands		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 Budget Request^{1/}	Change from 2018 CR	% Change from 2018 CR
Western Oregon Resources Management	Forest Management	32,942	32,717	32,717	0	0.0%
	Reforestation & Forest Development	24,023	23,860	23,860	0	0.0%
	Other Forest Resource Mgmt	33,495	33,267	33,267	0	0.0%
	Resource Mgmt Planning	3,985	3,958	3,958	0	0.0%
Western Oregon National Conservation Lands	NMs & NCAs	779	774	774	0	0.0%

1/ The 2019 Request does not include the reduction of \$12.6 million.

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

(Dollars In Thousands)

Fixed Cost Changes and Projections	2018 Total or Change	2018 to 2019 Change
Change in Number of Paid Days This column reflects changes in pay associated with the change in the number of paid days between the CY and BY.	+0	+128
Pay Raise The change reflects the salary impact of the 1.9% pay raise for 2018 as signed by the President in February 2017. There is no pay raise for 2019 (0.0%).	+634	+169

Appropriation Description

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for the management of 2.4 million acres in western Oregon of re-vested O&C Railroad grant lands, re-conveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant lands, and intermingled public domain lands (10 percent). The BLM manages these lands for timber production under the principle of sustained yield while concurrently meeting other statutory requirements including the *Endangered Species Act*, *Clean Water Act*, and *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*. A large part of the O&C Program is focused around conserving fish and wildlife habitat while providing a sustainable timber harvest as statutorily mandated by the 1937 O&C Act. Individual program components are described in more detail in later sections.

The O&C Grant Lands account provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales, while maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, and restoration techniques and increasing fire resiliency. Program activities also manage to conserve the full suite of multiple interrelated and interdependent resources including soil, water, air, riparian, fish, wildlife, cultural, recreation and others; and, maintain and improve facilities and roads, acquiring access, maintaining information technology, and managing National Monuments.

The 2019 budget request proposes to simplify the O&C Grant Lands budget structure to enhance BLM management flexibility and program efficiency. The budget proposes to consolidate five current natural resource management subactivities from the former Western Oregon Resources Management and Western Oregon National Landscape Conservation System budget activities into a single Western Oregon Grant Lands Management budget activity without any lower level subactivities. The three other current budget activities would remain the same. These four budget activities of the O&C appropriation are summarized below. Through these activities, the BLM implements resource management plans (RMP) and supports resource activities on the O&C and CBWR grant lands under the BLM's jurisdiction. All of the budget activities provide direct or indirect support for the development or implementation of sustained yield timber production.

1. ***Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition*** provides for the necessary acquisition of easements and road-use agreements to facilitate timber sale and administrative site access for general resource management purposes and for monitoring and fee collection of timber haul on government controlled roads in accordance the terms of the road-use agreements.
2. ***Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance*** provides for maintenance activities for the transportation system, office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites. This program's efforts maintain the transportation system necessary for effective implementation of the RMPs and provide for the commercial haul of both private and government timber over government controlled roads. Road maintenance activities help to increase user safety, protect capital investments of transportation infrastructure and reduce or eliminate negative impacts of poor road conditions on aquatic and fisheries resources, including Pacific salmon and other resident and anadromous fish populations in the Northwest.
3. ***Western Oregon Grant Lands Management*** (New Structure) provides for planning, preparing, offering, administering and monitoring timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber harvest through reforestation, development, and restoration techniques; providing recreational opportunities; managing and monitoring fish and wildlife habitat and rangeland resources; and maintaining or improving soil, water and air quality. This budget activity, as proposed in the FY19 Budget, also provides for the management of National Monuments and National Conservation Areas and other similar congressionally designated areas in western Oregon.

4. *Western Oregon Information and Data Systems* provides for the acquisition, operation, and maintenance of automated data support systems and spatial data systems required for the management of the O&C grant lands. The focus of this program is to make data operational for monitoring and adaptive management; and for developing and analyzing activity plans, such as timber sales and habitat management plans. The integration of spatial data systems in the management of O&C lands has contributed substantially to efficiencies in all subactivities.

Acres of O&C Lands in Western Oregon	
(acres)	
BLM-Managed Lands	
O&C Grant Lands	2,084,750
CBWR Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total – BLM	2,398,797
U.S. Forest Service-Managed Lands	
Controverted O&C Lands	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands	29,721
Total - U.S. Forest Service	492,399

Other Funding Sources

In addition to the O&C Grant Lands appropriation, two permanent appropriations, the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, are available for use and do not require annual appropriation action.

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (the Pipeline Fund) was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act established separate funds for the USFS and the BLM, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline” and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and the United States Forest Service (USFS) lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

At the end of 2017, the balance in the BLM’s Pipeline Fund dropped to approximately \$12 million from the previous year as expenditures exceeded deposits. Part of the reduction to the Pipeline Fund was a result of expiration of the *Secure Rural Schools Act* in FY 2015. Fifty percent of Pipeline Funds are now subject to the 1937 O&C payment to the counties so a slow decline of the Pipeline Funds is expected in the future if expenditures exceed deposits. Annual Pipeline deposits also vary because of fluctuations in timber market conditions and purchasers opting on which year to harvest their 1-3 year timber sale contracts. A balance at the end of the year allows continued use of the Pipeline Fund to meet the annual objective of rebuilding and maintaining the timber sale pipeline. Receipts, deposits, and cumulative expenditures are described in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.

Management History of Oregon and California Grant Lands

Pre 1990: Prior to the 1990s, the BLM annually offered a sustained yield harvest level of approximately 1.2 billion board feet while generating between \$100-\$200 million in timber sale receipts. In the late 1970s, USFS researchers observed a rapid decline in the populations of the Northern Spotted Owl, a species associated with old-growth forests. In 1990, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) listed the Northern Spotted Owl as threatened under the *Endangered Species Act of 1973* (ESA), citing loss of old-growth habitat. Beginning in 1992, the BLM began preparing amendments to its land use plans to incorporate this new information.

1995 Resource Management Plans (RMPs) & Northwest Forest Plan (NWFP) (1995-2016) – The 1993 Forest Ecosystem Management Assessment report released in 1993 led to the development of the Northwest Forest Plan and associated Resource Management Plans finalized in 1995. Numerous court challenges and issues connected with the 1995 plans resulted in two additional planning efforts which were finalized in 2008 and 2016. The Northern Spotted Owl recovery plan did not preclude active forest management to increase stand resiliency, reduce hazardous fuels, and promote ecological diversity and meet conservation goals. The plan was incorporated into out-year timber sale plans as the Bureau implemented the 1995 RMPs.

2016 Western Oregon Resource Management Plans (RMPs) – The BLM signed Records of Decision (RODs) for Western Oregon RMPs on August 5, 2016, culminating a four-year effort by the BLM to incorporate the Northern Spotted Owl Critical Habitat Rule (2012) as well as new science, policies, and technology. The RMPs provide sustainable management and conservation of western Oregon’s BLM-managed natural resources while supporting local communities. The BLM incorporated lessons learned from 20 years of implementation experience and monitoring results in the 2016 RMPs. Key aspects of the 2016 RMPs include the following:

RMP Volume Estimates: At full RMP implementation level, the BLM estimates that the total timber volume offered would increase from the current ten-year average of 210 million board feet (MMBF) to 278 MMBF per year. This timber volume represents both 205 MMBF of annual sustained-yield timber, allowable sale quantity (ASQ), that would be offered from “Harvest Land Base” lands and 73 MMBF of timber that could be offered as a by-product of habitat restoration treatments from “Reserve” non-ASQ land allocations. The declared 205 MMBF from Harvest Land Base lands is volume that the BLM will strive to offer under the 1937 O&C Act annually within the annual variance of +/- 40 percent established in the new RMPs. Timber from the Reserves is expected to vary from year-to-year based on restoration treatments completed in each year.

RMP Receipts Estimates: At the full implementation level, total O&C timber sale receipts are projected to be approximately \$50-\$55 million⁴¹, and the O&C counties’ share of those receipts are projected to be \$26 million (approximately 50 percent of total).

RMP Recreation Estimates: At the full implementation level, the 2016 RMPs project an increase in recreational values from \$223 million to \$271 million⁴². These values represent the non-market value recreational opportunities over the next ten years and were calculated based on the economic modeling conducted as part of the EIS analysis for the RMP.

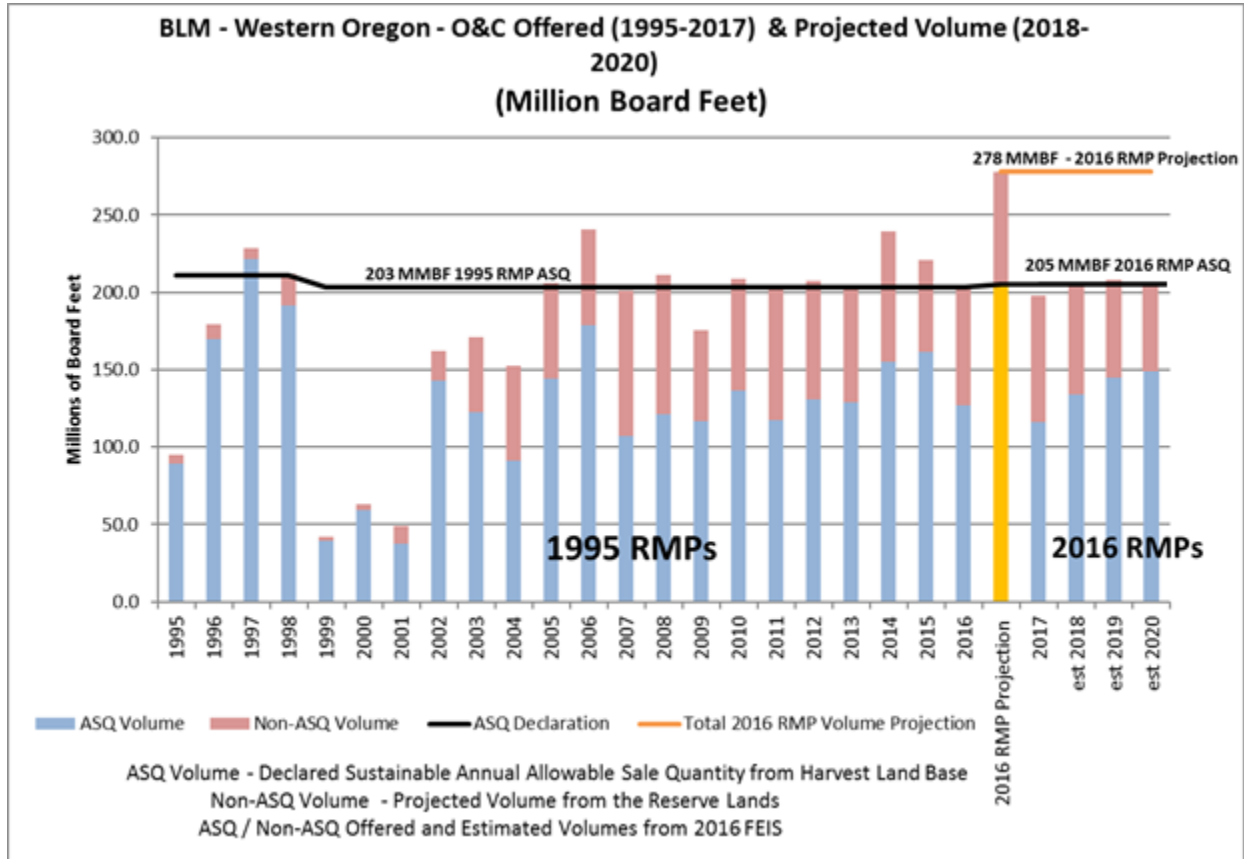
For more detail on the RMPs, please see [<https://www.blm.gov/or/plans/rmpswesternoregon/feis/>]

Historic and Projected Timber Volumes

⁴¹ Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 695

⁴² (Proposed RMP/Final EIS, p. 657)

The historic and projected timber targets displayed below are from the BLM-managed lands in western Oregon since 1995. The estimated projected targets shown below for 2019 and 2020 are based upon the 2018 and 2019 President’s budget, respectively. Offered volume in any one year is generally a result of the previous year’s appropriation; therefore, the fiscal-year 2019 appropriation would be used to develop fiscal year 2020 sale plans.



BLM O&C WESTERN OREGON ALLOWABLE SALE QUANTITY TARGETS & TOTAL VOLUME OFFERED¹ (Public Land Statistic Data)		
Fiscal Year	Allowable Sale Quantity Target	Total Volume Offered
1995	118	127.3
1996	180	189.7
1997	211	210.9
1998	211	258.4
*1999	203	95.8
2000	203	62.8
2001	203	55.1
2002	203	159.0
2003	203	169.0
2004	203	146.4
2005	203	209.0
2006	203	204.5
2007	203	213.2
2008	203	230.7
2009	203	206.6
2010	203	234.0
2011	203	203.7
2012	203	206.4
2013	203	204.9
2014	203	239.5
2015	203	221.4
2016	203	203.4
2017	205	198.3
2018 est.	205	205.0
2019 est.	205	208.0
2020 est.	205	205.0

¹ Offered volume amounts may differ from previous publications. Adjustments to previous years' data are made following review and consolidation of paper and electronic timber-sale records. Includes ASQ and non-ASQ volume offered.
 * Reduction of 1995 RMPs as a result of Coquille Tribal Conveyance and ESA compliance.
 Note: Starting in 2017, the ASQ target changed per 2016 RMPs

O&C Performance - Revenues and Receipts

The BLM derives timber receipts used for O&C payments from the harvest of timber on BLM managed O&C lands and controverted O&C grant lands under the jurisdiction of the USFS. In addition, the BLM derives receipts from CBWR and Public Domain lands in western Oregon.

The projected timber receipts in 2018 and 2019 are lower than those collected from 2014 to 2017. The large increase in timber receipts from 2014-2017 was reflective of the large amount of salvage volume sold and harvested during those four years as the result of wildfires and emphasis on non-ASQ timber projects under the 1995 RMPs. In addition, the reduced estimate in FY2018 & FY2019 is reflective of expiration of Secure Rural Schools Act. Beginning in 2016, only 50 percent of the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Fund receipts are deposited in those respective accounts. Under the Secure Rural Schools Act, 100% of the receipts were deposited into those respective accounts. Finally, the much lower receipts earlier in the decade correlate to the broader economic recession and the associated decline in construction and housing markets and timber values.

O&C / PD Accounts	TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR WESTERN OREGON & PUBLIC DOMAIN BLM LANDS (Thousands of \$'s)							
	Proceeds of sales, (timber stumpage fees and vegetative materials)							
COLLECTIONS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 Est.	2019 Est
Public Domain - 5881 Regular	602	1,296	597	1,031	1,108	883	600	600
Public Domain - 5881 Salvage	1,583	1,794	1,270	1,099	1,981	2,981	2,000	1,000
Public Domain - 5881 Pipeline	1	57	53	55	169	5	100	50
O&C - 5882 Regular (Includes other)	11,521	17,282	30,238	18,338	29,566	26,846	25,000	30,000
O&C - 5882 Salvage	4,286	4,047	4,516	12,197	5,751	6,656	5,500	2,000
O&C - 5882 Pipeline	3,422	2,084	4,085	7,318	5,075	5,429	4,500	2,000
CBWR - 5897 Regular (Includes other)	990	2,204	3,339	7,727	5,689	3,442	3,000	3,000
CBWR - 5897 Salvage	238	181	125	-102	137	204	300	100
CBWR - 5897 Pipeline	400	241	195	2,095	85	280	10	200
Stewardship contract excess receipts	280	46	175	0	331	401	300	150
Total	23,323	29,232	44,593	49,758	49,892	47,127	41,310	39,100

History of Payments to the O&C Counties

Federal management of timber on O&C lands began in 1938. Appropriations for management of O&C lands were limited to the Federal share of receipts. From 1938 to 1951, total revenues from the O&C Lands were \$30,169,274. But the counties received only \$15,126,259 rather than the 75 percent entitlement by the O&C Act. The balance was retained by the Federal government and applied to reimburse the Federal government for sums it had paid to the private owners upon revestment of the lands in 1916, and also to reimburse the Federal government for its payment of property taxes owed by the private owners at the time of revestment. Reimbursement was also made for additional payments that had been made by the Federal

government between 1916 and 1937 in lieu of property taxes while final disposition of the lands was being sorted out. The O&C Lands were paid for out of funds that otherwise would have gone to the O&C Counties.

In 1953 and thereafter, the O&C Counties voluntarily invested a portion of their receipts into road construction and maintenance, recreational facilities, reforestation, forest protection including fire suppression, and general maintenance and operating expenses. By 1960, the Counties were reinvesting one-third of their receipts. For the next 22 years, the Counties received 50 percent of total receipts and voluntarily invested the other 25 percent to which they were otherwise entitled. In 1982, in order to eliminate the uncertainty caused by basing the appropriation on a percentage of receipts for the management of O&C lands, Congress established the Oregon and California Grant Lands appropriation as a direct, definite appropriation, no longer dependent on the amount of receipts collected. That appropriation included a proviso requiring the additional 25 percent of O&C receipts to be deposited to the General Fund, which has been enacted annually since that time.

Timber harvest levels have dropped significantly from the historical levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s. The traditional payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937*, U.S.C. 43 2605, (50 Stat. 876, Title II) were first replaced by the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* (P.L.103-66) which provided “safety net payments” for the counties from 1993 – 2000. Then in 2000, Congress repealed the safety net payments and passed the *Secure Rural School and Community Self-Determination Act* (P.L. 106-393) which provided fiscal stability and predictability to the O&C counties with payments from 2001-2015.

Below is a table of payments made to the O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) counties since 1994, including estimates for 2019 and 2020:

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	0.0	0.0
2002	108.7	0.9	109.6
2003	109.6	0.9	110.5
2004	110.9	0.9	111.8
2005	112.3	1.0	113.3
2006	114.9	1.0	115.9
2007	116.3	1.0	117.3
2008	115.9	1.0	116.9
2009	104.5	0.9	105.4
2010	94.0	0.8	94.8
2011	84.7	0.7	85.4
2012	39.7	0.3	40.0
2013 ^{††}	37.7	0.3	38.0
2014	39.3	0.3	39.6
2015	37.9	0.3	38.2
2016	35.3	0.3	35.6
2017 ^{†††}	18.8	0.3	19.1
2018	19.5	0.3	19.3
2019 est	19.0	0.3	19.3
2020 est	18.0	0.3	18.3

[†]Payments reflect the fiscal year in which the payments were made

^{††}BLM made 94.9 percent of payments in FY 2013, reserving approximately \$2.04 million required against sequestration

^{†††}SRS legislation expired. Beginning in 2017, BLM made O&C and CBWR payments based upon 1937 O&C Act and 1939 CBWR calculations. Both O&C and CBWR payments have been subject to sequester.

2014 and 2015 using the 2011 calculations. More information on these payments is contained in the Miscellaneous Permanent Payments chapter.

Since the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*, the BLM has worked collaboratively with the five western Oregon Resource Advisory Committees to review over 1,000 restoration projects and implement over 600 of them totaling over \$43.0 million of Title II funds.

Since 2001, a total of \$1.2 billion of Secure Rural School payments have been made to the O&C counties and \$10.9 million to the CBWR counties.

- Under the *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393), which expired on September 30, 2015, the annual payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from any revenues, fees, penalties, or miscellaneous receipts (exclusive of deposits to any relevant trust fund; or permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery funds) received by the Federal government from activities by the BLM on O&C lands; and to the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000* provided that, for 2001-2006, each payment to eligible counties would be an amount equal to the average of the three highest payments made during fiscal years 1986-1999. For each payment made by the BLM under the law, the full payment amount would be adjusted annually for inflation (Consumers Price Index).

- Public Law 110-28, extended the payments for one additional year for 2007.

- Public Law 110-343, signed in October 2008, extended the Secure Rural Schools payments for three years for 2008-2010. In addition, it stipulated “transition” payments with a declining percentage of the 2006 payment; the payment for 2008 was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment for 2009 was 81 percent, and the payment for 2010 was 73 percent.

- Public Law 112-141 extended the Secure Rural School payments once again for 2011 and 2012. Payment calculations used several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income.

- Public Law 113-40 extended the payments for 2013 using the 2011 calculations.

- Finally, Public Law 114-10 extended the payments for

Activity: Western Oregon Acquisition

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Construction & Acquisition	<i>\$000</i>	335	333	+1	+0	+30	364	+31
	<i>FTE</i>	3	1			+0	1	+0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Annual Maint. & Ops:

	(\$000)	FTE
Increase Program Capacity	+30	+0
Total	+30	+0

The Western Oregon Acquisition Program uses appropriated funds to acquire and protect access to public lands in western Oregon, providing access to BLM timber sales and other activities associated with managing Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Increase Program Capacity (+\$30,000 / 0 FTE) – The request would increase western Oregon’s capacity to acquire lands necessary for access and management of O&C grant lands.

Program Overview

The BLM obtains access by purchase of perpetual easements, acquisition, or rarely, condemnation. Acquisition funding is also used to manage reciprocal rights-of-way agreements, and acquire additional lands or interests in lands needed for infrastructure development including recreation sites, administrative sites, and transportation facilities.

The BLM has many long-standing (since the 1950s) reciprocal right-of-way agreements with surrounding and adjacent private and industrial landowners allowing reciprocal use of each owner’s roads. Access to O&C lands is dependent upon the continual upkeep of these long standing reciprocal rights-of-way agreements. As adjacent private lands change ownership, existing agreements need to be negotiated and updated. Capital investments on both government and private road improvements are tracked and road-use fees calculated to amortize the investments and record repayments. Timber haul roads, or “fee roads,” negotiated under reciprocal right-of-way agreements are maintained using both appropriated funds and road maintenance fees collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent account for road maintenance.

The program will continue to work towards gaining access to BLM isolated parcels to fulfill its management obligations under the O&C Act.

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Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance & Operations

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Annual Maintenance & Operations	<i>\$000</i>	9,628	9,563	+27	+0	-3,472	6,118	-3,445
	<i>FTE</i>	74	77			-27	50	-27

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Annual Maint. & Ops:		(\$000)	FTE
Maintenance		-3,472	-27
Total		-3,472	-27

Other Resources Supporting Annual Maintenance & Operations:					
		2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	Change from 2018
Road Maintenance	<i>\$000</i>	3,104	3,160	3,160	+0
	<i>FTE</i>	12	12	12	+0

Notes:

- Road Maintenance amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from provisions for amortization of road costs in contracts and by cooperative financing with other public agencies and with private agencies or persons, or by a combination of these methods; 43 USC 1762(c), which provides the authority to acquire, construct, and maintain roads within and near the public lands to permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources thereof. Appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Road Maintenance is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter.
- Amount in 2017 and 2018 for Road Maintenance shown net of sequestration.
- Road Maintenance is used on both Oregon and California Grant Lands and Public Domain Forestry Lands
- Actual and estimated obligations, by year for Road Maintenance are found in President's Budget Appendix under the BLM section
- The Road Maintenance appropriation is also a collaborative activity of the MLR Annual Maintenance & Operations program, accounting for less than \$100,000 in available receipts from public domain lands.

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

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Maintenance (-\$3,472,000 / -27) – At the FY 2019 request level, the Bureau would target the highest priority maintenance needs of facilities and transportation infrastructure in western Oregon and maintain critical infrastructure.

Program Overview

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

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

Recreation facility maintenance activities are partially funded by the Bureau’s Recreation Management program and the O&C National Monuments and National Conservation Areas program (proposed within the Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity), and by user-fee collections. Eighteen of the 170 O&C recreation sites participate in the Recreation Site Fee program. Additional funding is provided in the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund; as previously mentioned, 25 percent of this fund is available for recreation site maintenance and improvement.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Forest Management	<i>\$000</i>	32,942	32,717	+0	-32,717	+0	0	-32,717
	<i>FTE</i>	237	261		-261	+0	0	-261
Reforestation & Forest Development	<i>\$000</i>	24,023	23,860	+0	-23,860	+0	0	-23,860
	<i>FTE</i>	111	94		-94	+0	0	-94
Other Forest Resource Mgmt	<i>\$000</i>	33,495	33,267	+0	-33,267	+0	0	-33,267
	<i>FTE</i>	203	200		-200	+0	0	-200
Resource Mgmt Planning, Assessment, and Monitoring	<i>\$000</i>	3,985	3,958	+0	-3,958	+0	0	-3,958
	<i>FTE</i>	23	19		-19	+0	0	-19
Total, -Western Oregon Resource Management	<i>\$000</i>	94,445	93,802	+0	-93,802	+0	0	-93,802
	<i>FTE</i>	574	574		-574	+0	0	-574

Activity Description

The Western Oregon Resources Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of Oregon and California (O&C) and Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands, and intermingled Public Domain lands. This program's objectives are to:

- Provide a sustainable supply of timber and other forest products (Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources).
- Restore and maintain the ecological resiliency of forested watersheds (Conserving Our Land and Water Resources);
- Provide well-distributed blocks of late-successional and old-growth forest habitat to benefit threatened, endangered and other sensitive species; (Conserving Our Land and Water Resources)
- Consult with regulatory agencies; (Generating Revenue and Utilizing Our Natural Resources and Conserving Our Land and Water Resources) and
- Provide recreational opportunities to a growing number of users (Expanding Outdoor Recreation and Access).

The 2019 budget request proposes to simplify the O&C Grant Lands budget structure to enhance BLM management flexibility and program efficiency. The budget proposes to consolidate this existing Western Oregon Resources Management budget activity and the existing Western Oregon National Conservation Lands budget activity into a new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management budget activity which would not have any lower level subactivities. The consolidation will build upon the significant integration that already exists between the current programs to provide BLM greater budgetary and program management flexibility to achieve the bureau's important mission goals in western Oregon.

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Activity: Western Oregon Resource Management Subactivity: Forest Management
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	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Forest Management								-
<i>\$000</i>	32,942	32,717	+0	-32,717	+0	0	0	32,717
<i>FTE</i>	237	261		-261	+0	0	0	-261

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	32,717	-261
Total	32,717	-261

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$32,717,000 / -261 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Forest Management subactivity associated with management, maintenance and enhancement of forests on the public lands, including the O&C Grant lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and Public Domain land within western Oregon, except for activities directly related to reforestation and forest development.

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

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

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Reforestation & Forest Development	<i>\$000</i>	24,023	23,860	+0	-23,860	+0	0	-23,860
	<i>FTE</i>	111	94		-94	+0	0	-94

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Reforestation & Forest Development:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-23,860	-94
Total	-23,860	-94

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$23,860,000 / -94 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Reforestation and Forest Development subactivity associated with reforestation, intermediate stand management and forest resiliency treatments in young growth forest stands on the Public Lands in western Oregon. This program provides for forest restoration and sustainable and permanent forest production through active management to achieve resilient and productive watersheds.

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

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

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Activity: Western Oregon Resource Management
Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Other Forest	<i>\$000</i>	33,495	33,267	+0	-33,267	+0	0	-33,267
Resource Mgmt	<i>FTE</i>	203	200		-200	+0	0	-200

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Other Forest Resource Mgmt:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-33,267	-200
Total	-33,267	-200

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$33,267,000 / -200 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Other Forest Resources management subactivity covering four programs critical to effective multiple-use management across the BLM lands in western Oregon: Rangeland Management; Recreation Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management.

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

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

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Activity: Western Oregon Resource Management Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Resource Management	<i>\$000</i>	3,985	3,958	+0	-3,958	+0	0	-3,958
Planning	<i>FTE</i>	23	19		-19	+0	0	-19

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Other Forest Resource Mgmt:	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-3,958	-19
Total	-3,958	-19

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$3,958,000 / -19 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing Resource Management Planning subactivity related to the development, implementation, and maintenance of RMPs for BLM-managed land in western Oregon communities.

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

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

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Activity: Western Oregon Grant Lands Management

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
O&C Grant Lands Management	\$000	[95,224]	[94,576]	+264	+94,576	-12,618	82,222	+82,222
	FTE	0	0		+527	-52	527	+527

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for O&C Grant Lands Management:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer from Forest Management	+32,717	+261
Transfer from Reforestation & Forest Development	+23,860	+94
Transfer from Other Forest Resource Management	+33,267	+200
Transfer from Resource Management Planning	+3,958	+19
Transfer from NMs & NCAs	+774	+5
Focus on High Priorities	-12,618	-52
Total	+81,958	+527

Other Resources Supporting Forest Management:

	2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate	Change from 2018	
Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund	\$000	3,279	6,219	7,911	+1,692
	FTE	64	44	44	+0
USFS Forest Pest Control	\$000	117	225	225	+0
	FTE	0	0	0	+0
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	\$000	413	2,777	4,290	+1,513
	FTE	44	27	27	+0

Notes:

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

- USFS Forest Pest Control amounts are shown as estimated transfers. More information on USFS Forest Pest Control is found in the U.S. Forest Service budget Justifications. USFS Forest Pest Control is used on both and Public Domain Forestry Lands.

- Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration amounts are shown as new budget authority derived from revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act, which directs that 75 percent of the fund be used to fill the BLM's timber sale pipeline and that 25 percent of the fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM land; Section 327 of the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134) appropriates these funds on a permanent basis. More information on Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is found in the Permanent Operating Funds chapter. Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration is used on lands in Oregon that are managed under the Northwest Forest Plan. The Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriation Act of 1996 (Public Law 104-134), Section 327, states that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish a Timber Sales Pipeline Restoration Fund, of which 75 percent shall be available for preparation of timber sales and 25 percent shall be available to expend on the backlog of recreation projects on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, without fiscal year limitation or further appropriation.

- Amount in 2017 & 2018 for Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration shown net of sequestration

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

The proposed new O&C Grant Lands Management program would support the full range of natural resources management activities in western Oregon. The BLM expects to offer 205 million board feet in 2020 at the proposed 2019 funding level (2019 funds will be used to develop 2020 sales). The Program will strive to maintain the same total level of forest development treatments (19,000 acres), inventory (120,000 acres) and monitoring (41,000 acres) in 2019 depending on needs of previously harvested or burned areas. Treatment activities would be prioritized over inventory or monitoring.

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

O&C Grant Lands Management Consolidation and Transfer (+\$94,576,000 / +527 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities.

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

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

Program Reduction (-\$12,618,000 / -52 FTE) – The Program would prioritize activities that generate receipts to O&C counties (timber harvest) over non-revenue generating activities in support of the Secretary's priority of generating revenue and utilizing our natural resources.

Program Overview

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

Forest Management and Forest Development activities provide a predictable and regular supply of timber and other forest products and restore and maintain the ecological resiliency of forested watersheds. The program includes costs associated with the management of forest-product removals from the O&C, the CBWR, and PD land within western Oregon.

Other Forest Resource Management addresses areas critical to effective multiple-use management in western Oregon. These include: O&C Rangeland Management; Recreation and Cultural Resources Management; Soil, Water and Air Management; and Wildlife and Fish Habitat Management. In western Oregon, the BLM manages for sustained yield timber production, while addressing public demand for recreation, clean water and productive soil, protection of antiquities, and habitat for healthy fish and wildlife populations.

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

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

Forest Management and Development - Timber-sale projects in western Oregon receive significant scrutiny by interested stakeholders. Individual projects are routinely protested, appealed and litigated. The BLM will continue to collaborate with Federal, State, and local governmental agencies as well as Tribes and other stakeholders in project-level National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) development and consultation to support efforts to meet the budget's performance target of 205 MMBF for timber offered. Within the framework of the ESA, the Clean Water Act, the O&C Act, and in alignment with the Bureau's land use plans, the program provides a sustainable source of timber, protects watersheds, and contributes to conservation, restoration, species recovery and economic stability. The 2016 RMPs currently have a number of legal challenges pending. The BLM expends significant labor resources in preparation of quality NEPA documents and careful project design in order to successfully navigate these challenges and ensure compliance with all applicable laws. Additionally, significant labor resources are used to respond to protest, appeals and litigation. Over the past 15 years approximately 25 percent of the sale volume has been protested (approximately 20 protests per year).

Other Forest Resource Management – The BLM is developing programmatic consultation documents to cover western Oregon to increase interagency efficiencies and increase agency responsiveness and improve resource management effectiveness.

The 2016 RMPs prohibit “take” of Northern Spotted Owl until a barred-owl control program is established. The FWS is currently conducting a pilot program to test the feasibility of barred-owl control, which will not be completed until 2021.

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

Resource Management Planning – The RMPs provide guidance for how the BLM-administered lands in western Oregon will be managed in the future to further the recovery of threatened and endangered species, provide for clean water, restore fire-adapted ecosystems, produce a sustained yield of timber products, provide for recreation opportunities, and meet tribal concerns. There are currently nine active lawsuits affecting western Oregon O&C grant lands and numerous outstanding protests and appeals against individual projects (primarily timber sales) implementing RMP management direction.

The Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) expansion reduced the lands designated for sustained-yield timber production in the Klamath Falls and Medford sustained-yield units (SYUs) by an estimated 16,500 acres.

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

	2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget					
			Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR	
Western Oregon Information and Data Systems	\$00 0 FTE	1,798 11	1,786 11	+5	+0	-464 +0	1,327 11	-459 +0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Info. & Resource Data Systems:

	(\$000)	FTE
General Program Activities	-464	+0
Total	-464	+0

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

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

General Program Activities (-\$459,000 / 0 FTE) – In 2019, the program will focus on the highest priorities related to adapting to new technology, integrating resource data across programs, and leveraging advances in remote-sensing of forest resources, which facilitate development of timber-sales and help to improve efficiencies.

Program Overview

Most of the data the BLM collects is related to specific places on the landscape. The integration and analysis of spatial data across all resource programs has led to many efficiencies and improved the quality of the information available to support resource management and decision making across western Oregon. These data systems provide tremendous capacity to address a variety of resource questions in all of western Oregon to respond quickly to changes in priorities or circumstances.

The program provides a formalized framework to integrate data across all programs, resources and activities in western Oregon. The program creates data standards to ensure data collected and used to support decisions are consistent across all administrative units. It also creates analytical tools and data structures to support the specific needs of O&C programs. The program coordinates with other Federal, State, and private partners to collect and deliver spatial data for both public and internal use. The program makes data available externally through modern web GIS tools. Standard map templates are available to the public for ease of use and quick access to recreation or other resource information.

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

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
NMs & NCAs	\$000	779	774	+0	-774	+0	0	-774
	FTE	6	5		-5	+0	0	-5

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for NMs & NCAs:

	(\$000)	FTE
Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management	-774	-5
	-774	-5

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

Transfer to O&C Grant Lands Management (-\$774,000 / -5 FTE) – The proposed new Western Oregon Grant Lands Management activity is a consolidation of the Forest Management, Reforestation & Forest Development, Other Forest Resource Management, Resource Management Planning, and National Monuments (NM) and National Conservation Area (NCA) activities/subactivities. This covers the activities that are under the existing National Monuments and National Conservation Areas subactivity related to the management responsibilities for the Cascade Siskiyou National Monument (CSNM) in southwestern Oregon and the Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area (YHONA) located in the central coast near Newport, Oregon.

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

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

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition	0002	0	0	1
Western Oregon Resource Management	0004	96	96	92
Western Oregon Data Systems Operation & Management	0005	2	2	2
Western Oregon National Monuments & NCA	0006	1	1	2
Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	0007	9	9	0
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	108	108	97
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	3	6	25
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	4	21	21
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	7	27	46
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation	1100	107	106	90
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	107	106	90
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	107	106	90
Appropriation [O&C]	1160-40	107	106	90
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	107		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		73	76
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		33	34
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	78	78	67
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	31	0	23
End of PY Balances	1160-63		30	2
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	109	108	92

Account Symbol and Title 14X1116 Oregon and California Grant Lands		Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority	1160-81	78	78	81	
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	31	0	23	
End of PY Balances	1160-83		30	2	
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	109	108	106	
Total budgetary resources available	1930	114	133	136	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	6	25	39	
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	44	39	18	
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	108	108	97	
Outlays (gross)	3020	-109	-108	-92	
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-4	-21	-21	
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	39	18	2	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	44	39	18	
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	39	18	2	
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Discretionary:					
Budget authority, gross	4000	107	106	90	
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	78	78	67	
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	31	30	25	
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	109	108	92	
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	107	106	90	
Budget authority, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4070-20	107	106	90	
	4080	109	108	92	

Account Symbol and Title				
14X1116				
Oregon and California Grant Lands	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Outlays, net (discretionary)				
Outlays, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4080-20	109	108	92
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	107	106	90
Outlays, net (total)	4190	109	108	92
Character Classification (C)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	107	106	90
Outlays	2004-02	109	108	92
Object Classification (O)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	44	44	37
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	3	3	3
Other personnel compensation	11.5	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	11.9	49	49	42
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	18	18	16
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Rental payments to others	23.2	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	4	4	4
Printing and reproduction	24.0	0	0	0
Advisory and assistance services	25.1	1	1	1
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	16	16	14
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	6	6	6
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	2	2	3
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	2	2	2
Supplies and materials	26.0	2	2	2
Equipment	31.0	2	2	2
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	3	3	2
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	108	108	97

Account Symbol and Title
14X1116
Oregon and California Grant Lands

Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
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Employment Summary (Q)

Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	668	668	589
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Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)

Budget year budgetary resources [014-1116]	1000			90,031
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Range Improvements

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

Appropriations Language

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

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2017 (P.L. 114–254). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

- 1. For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1751),**

The language provides authority for the Secretary to direct on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection and improvements to Federal rangelands, including seeding and reseeded, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

- 2. notwithstanding any other Act,**

The provisions of this language supersede any other provision of law.

- 3. sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315(b), 315(m))**

Section 3 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns grazing permits issued on public lands within the grazing districts established under the Act. Receipts from grazing on section 3 lands are distributed three ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects, 37.5 percent remains in the US Treasury, and 12.5 percent is returned to the State.

Section 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act concerns issuing grazing leases on public lands outside the original grazing district boundaries. The receipts from grazing on section 15 public lands are distributed two ways: 50 percent goes to range betterment projects and 50 percent is returned to the State.

- 4. and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law,**

The Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 authorized and directed the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase low production, privately owned farmlands. These lands *were* later transferred to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

5. but not less than \$10,000,000,

If grazing receipts are less than \$10 million, the balance of the \$10 million appropriation comes from the General Fund

6. to remain available until expended:

The language makes the funding no-year, available for expenditure in any year after the appropriation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

7. Provided, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

The provision limits the amount of funding in this appropriation that can be used for administrative expenses to \$600,000.

Appropriations Language Citations and Authorizations

Section 401 of Federal Land Policy & Management Act (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1751), as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905),

Provides that 50 percent of all monies received by the U.S. as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act* (43 U.S.C. 315) and the Act of August 28, 1937 (U.S.C. 1181d) shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including, but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

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

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

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937)

Provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare; but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

<i>Executive Orders 10046, et al.,</i>	Provides that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the <i>Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act</i> is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the DOI for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the <i>Taylor Grazing Act</i> .
<i>30 U.S.C. 355</i>	Provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the <i>Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947</i> shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.
<i>Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814),</i>	Provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishes and funds an undesirable plant management program; completes and implements cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishes integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.
<i>The Annual Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts</i>	Provides that a minimum amount is appropriated, that the appropriation shall remain available until expended, and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for the BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the *Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985* and the *Budget Enforcement Act of 1990*, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual		2018 CR		2019 President's Budget						Change from 2018 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Public Lands Improvements	18	7,615	18	7,639	-	-	-	+540	18	8,179	-	+540	
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	7	1,695	7	1,701	-	-	-	+120	7	1,821	-	+120	
Administrative Costs	-	[600]	-	[600]	-	-	-	-	-	[600]	-	-	
Range Improvements	25	9,310	25	9,340	-	-	-	+660	25	10,000	-	+660	

Note: The 2017 and 2018 amounts reflect sequesters of 6.8% and 6.9 % respectively. The increase from 2018 to 2019 just reflects a change in available appropriations due to a sequester in 2018, not a request for an increase of appropriations in 2018.

Appropriation: Range Improvements

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				Change from 2018 CR
				Fixed Costs	Transfer s	Progra m Change	2019 Request	
Public Lands Improvements	\$000	7,615	7,639	+0	+0	+540	8,179	+540
	FTE	18	18			+0	18	0
Farm Tenant Act Land Improvements	\$000	1,695	1,701	+0	+0	+120	1,821	+120
	FTE	7	7			+0	7	0
Administrative Costs	\$000	[600]	[600]	+0	+0	+0	[600]	[600]
Range Improvements	\$000	9,310	9,340	+0	+0	+660	10,000	+660
	FTE	25	25			+0	25	0

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

The 2019 budget request for the Range Improvement activity is \$10,000,000 and 25 FTE.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Range Improvement appropriation functions as the primary support program to sustainably develop and maintain rangeland infrastructure for Rangeland Management. These funds are used to construct, maintain or modernize on-the-ground projects such as vegetation management treatments, fencing, water developments, weed control, and seeding and reseeding projects. This program also supports activities that build and maintain fish and wildlife habitat improvements through shared livestock-wildlife infrastructure such as guzzlers that collect drinking water on rangelands or improvements such as pipelines and stock tanks to provide livestock water while maintaining riparian health.

Program Purpose

Fifty percent of grazing fees collected on public lands, or \$10.0 million, whichever is greater, is appropriated annually into the Range Improvement account. In 1934, the Congress directed the Secretary of the Interior to establish a fund using a portion of the grazing fee receipts specifically for projects designed to improve the conditions of public lands. Initially, the funds were used to develop water sites, distribute water, and build livestock management facilities such as fences, cattleguards and corrals. After 1976, use of the funds for wildlife habitat improvements and weed management increased, and in 1978, Congress authorized a minimum of \$10,000,000 in annual funding for the program.

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

the grazing fee, and provided for \$10,000,000 per annum or 50 percent of the collected grazing fee, whichever is greater, to be used to fund range improvements, including structures and treatments. The Federal grazing fee for 2017 was set in late January of 2017 and is be \$1.87 per animal unit month (AUM) for public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and \$1.87 per head month (HM) for lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The 2016 public land grazing fee was \$2.11. These fees do not fund the Rangeland Management Program.

Components

These funds are used to improve land health and range resource conditions. Examples of projects include treating noxious invasive species, constructing livestock management structures such as fencing and water developments to improve distribution, or seeding areas dominated by invasive species. Funding is distributed to the BLM grazing districts according to where receipts are collected. This funding remains available until exhausted and is to be used for on-the-ground projects, principally for improving public lands not achieving land health standards. Areas identified through land health evaluations as not meeting land health standards are prioritized at the district level for funding. Examples of areas not achieving rangeland health standards could be riparian areas functioning at-risk with a downward trend, areas with unacceptable plant community composition, including areas invaded by noxious and invasive weeds or other invasive species, or areas with unnaturally high amounts of exposed soil that would be subject to accelerated erosion. Healthy landscapes across the West are at greater risk due to more intense and extended droughts, increasing wildfire frequency, and continuing migration of invasive species. Range improvement funds also provide field offices with the flexibility to address infrastructure needs or noxious weed treatments in changing resource conditions such as drought, wildfire, newly listed species, critical habitat, and candidate species.

Other Funding Sources

Range improvement projects are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees and other partners. The photo below illustrates joint partnership with the University of Wyoming Veterans Service to remove old fencing. Another example is the Burley Landscape Partnership (in Idaho) that was formed in 2012 to improve vegetation communities and improve wildlife habitat. Members include 35 Burley Field Office (BFO) livestock grazing permittees, the BLM Twin Falls District Office, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), Idaho Fish and Game (IDFG), and Pheasants Forever (PF). The group's focus is to remove Utah juniper that has encroached into priority wildlife habitat. Through their combined efforts the partnership has successfully treated 10,000 acres of sagebrush habitat, resulting in improved rangeland and forage conditions. Another 22,000 acres are scheduled to be treated by FY 2020.

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



**Working with University of Wyoming Veterans Service to remove old fencing
Rawlins Field Office, Rawlins Wyoming**

Program Performance

Prior Year Accomplishments

In FY 2017, field offices worked with partners to complete 18,487 acres of weed and other vegetation treatments and 650 (189 new and 461 maintained) structural range improvements. Structural range improvements include maintenance and installation of cattleguards, providing water for livestock and wildlife (see photos below), and fencing.





Replacing a Guzzler in southern New Mexico

Ongoing Work

The program continues to focus on weed and invasive species management, wildlife habitat improvement, and installing livestock management structures. This fund also encourages the BLM to make America great through shared conservation stewardship with projects that are often jointly planned and funded by the BLM, permittees, and other partners such as state agencies or county cooperative extension offices.

Future Performance

In FY 2019, the BLM expects to treat between 17,000 and 20,000 acres for weed management and wildlife habitat improvement, and install or maintain about 550 structural improvements

Budget Schedules – Current Law

Account Symbol and Title 14X5132 Range Improvements	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Public Lands Improvements	0001	6	8	8
Farm Tenant Act Lands Improvements	0002	1	1	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	7	9	9
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	5	7	7
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	5	7	7
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (General Fund)	1200	0	3	3
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	10	7	7
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-1	-1	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	9	9	10
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	9	9	10
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Indefinite]	1260-40	0	1	2
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		1	2
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	0	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		2	1
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	0	2	2
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	0	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		2	1
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	0	2	2
Appropriation [Special Fund, Indefinite]	1260-40	9	8	8
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	9		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		3	3
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		5	5

Account Symbol and Title					
14X5132					
Range Improvements	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY	
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority	1260-61	2	3	3	
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	6		2	
End of PY Balances	1260-63		4	2	
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	8	7	7	
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority	1260-81	2	3	3	
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	6		2	
End of PY Balances	1260-83		4	2	
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	8	7	7	
Total budgetary resources available	1930	14	16	17	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	7	7	8	
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	5	4	4	
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	7	9	9	
Outlays (gross)	3020	-8	-9	-9	
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	4	4	4	
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	5	4	4	
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	4	4	4	
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross	4090	9	9	10	
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	2	3	4	
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	6	6	5	
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	8	9	9	
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	9	9	10	
Budget authority, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4160-20	9	9	10	
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	8	9	9	
Outlays, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4170-20	8	9	9	
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	9	9	10	
Outlays, net (total)	4190	8	9	9	

Account Symbol and Title					
14X5132					
Range Improvements	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY	
Character Classification (C)					
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Physical assets:					
Major equipment:					
Other physical assets:					
Direct Federal programs:					
Budget Authority	1352-01	9	9	10	
Outlays	1352-02	8	9	9	
Object Classification (O)					
Direct obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent	11.1	2	2	2	
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	1	1	1	
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	1	1	
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	0	1	1	
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1	
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	1	
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	1	2	2	
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	7	9	9	
Employment Summary (Q)					
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	25	25	25	
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)					
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5132]	1000			10,000	

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Service Charges,
Deposits
and Forfeitures

SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

Appropriations Language

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.), and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185), to remain available until expended: Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action: Provided further, That any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–90). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources,

This language provides authority to recover costs associated with the processing of documents related to Rights-of-Way (ROW) and energy and minerals authorizations required to dispose of public lands and resources. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project.

2. for costs of providing copies of official public land documents,

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs associated with providing copies of public land documents.

3. for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations,

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring construction, operation and termination of facilities.

4. and for rehabilitation of damaged property,

The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

5. such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C.1701 et seq.),

This language authorizes the BLM to collect amounts for activities authorized by FLPMA.

6. and under section 28 of the Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 185),

This language authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights-of-Way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the U.S. for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

7. to remain available until expended:

The language makes the funds deposited into the account available on a no-year basis. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, maintenance, construction, operations, and rehabilitation of public lands.

8. Provided, That, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)),

This provision authorizes BLM to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds.

9. any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant to section 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)),

This language authorizes the Secretary to issue a refund of the amount in excess of the cost of doing work to be made from applicable funds.

10. shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damaged which led to the action:

This language authorizes the Secretary to use funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate public lands that were damaged by a developer or purchaser even if the funds collected were not for damages on those exact lands.

11. Provided further, that any such moneys that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1735)</i>	Authorizes the BLM to receive deposits and forfeitures.
<i>The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (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
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 President's Budget												
	2017 Actual		2018 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		Change from 2018 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Rights-of-Way Processing	57	9,695	57	14,591	-	-	-	-	-	57	9,900	-	-4,691
Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery	30	2,968	30	5,125	-	-	-	-	-	30	2,900	-	-2,225
Recreation Cost Recovery	10	3,340	10	3,665	-	-	-	-	-	10	2,980	-	-685
Adopt-A-Horse Program	-	632	-	377	-	-	-	-	-	-	510	-	+133
Repair of Damaged Lands	14	3,927	14	3,397	-	-	-	-	-	14	3,910	-	+513
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	4	1,039	4	824	-	-	-	-	-	4	1,000	-	+176
Timber Purchaser Expenses	2	117	2	60	-	-	-	-	-	2	100	-	+40
Commercial Film and Photography Fees	3	283	3	228	-	-	-	-	-	3	290	-	+62
Copy Fees	5	690	5	963	-	-	-	-	-	5	760	-	-203
Trans Alaska Pipeline	22	3,598	22	1,609	-	-	-	-	-	22	3,500	-	+1,891
Subtotal (gross)	+147	26,289	147	30,839						147	25,850		-4,989
<i>Offsetting Collections</i>	-	-26,289		-30,839							-25,850		+4,989
Total, Service Charges, Deposits & Forfeitures	147	-	147	-						147	-		-

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

Program Overview

Rights-of-Way Processing and Energy and Minerals Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers certain costs of processing documents related to Rights-of-Way (ROW), and energy and minerals authorizations. These funds are deposited in the Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures account and used by the BLM for labor and other expenses of processing these documents. More detail for each type of cost recovery is described below.

Rights-of-Way Processing – ROW processing is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation, which includes the Renewable Energy subactivity as well as the Cadastral, Lands and Realty Management subactivity.

The BLM recovers costs for the processing of ROW applications pursuant to the *Mineral Leasing Act* (MLA) and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* (FLPMA). Processing fees are determined by a fee schedule for minor category ROWs (those that require fewer than 50 Federal work hours). Processing fees for major category ROWs (those that require greater than 50 Federal work hours) are based on reasonable costs (FLPMA) or actual costs (MLA). In 2017, the BLM's average cost to process a major category ROW application was approximately \$98,000 and will remain the same for 2018. Major category ROW projects are usually for oil and gas pipelines, electric transmission lines, wind and solar energy development sites, or other projects associated with energy development. Twenty percent of the BLM's ROW applications are for these types of projects. The BLM estimates that it will recover 80 percent of the reasonable or actual processing costs of the larger scale project types of applications.

Approximately 80 percent of the ROW projects are minor category which usually consists of short roads, well gathering pipelines, and electric distribution lines. Minor category ROW applications cost an average of \$2,800 each to process in 2017. In 2018, minor category cost recovery applications are estimated to have an average processing cost of \$2,950. For these smaller-scale projects, the BLM recovers 50 percent of the actual costs of each right-of-way application. Approximately 10 percent of the ROW projects are for roads and other infrastructure for local or State government agencies for which the BLM recovers no cost recovery funds.

Only those costs directly associated with processing an application or issuing a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Costs of land use planning or studies to determine placement of ROW corridors, and other general costs that are not specific to a ROW application, cannot be charged to the individual ROW cost recovery account. These costs are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation. In addition, certain types of ROW applicants are exempted, by law, from cost recovery. These applicants include States and local governments.

The BLM currently administers more than 112,000 ROW authorizations. The Bureau will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing grants, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of ROWs on the public land as authorized by the FLPMA and the MLA.

Energy and Minerals Cost-Recovery – The BLM issued a final rule effective November 7, 2005, to amend its mineral resources regulations to increase certain fees and to impose new fees to cover the BLM’s costs of processing documents relating to its minerals programs. The new fees included costs of actions such as environmental studies performed by the BLM, lease applications, name changes, corporate mergers, lease consolidations and reinstatements, and other processing-related costs. The BLM charges the fees pursuant to authorities under the *Independent Offices Appropriation Act*, as amended, 31 U.S.C. 9701 (IOAA); Section 304(a) of FLPMA; and OMB Circular A-25; DOI Manual 346 DM 1.2 A; and case law (also see the preamble to the proposed rule at 70 FR 41533 and Solicitor's Opinion M-36987 (December 5, 1996)).

Recreation Cost Recovery – The BLM recovers its costs associated with authorizing and administering certain recreation activities or events. The Bureau uses Special Recreation Permits to authorize events such as off-highway vehicle areas, shooting ranges, and specialized trail systems; or to authorize group activities or recreation events. This subactivity covers revenues and expenditures associated with any Special Recreation Permit that has been determined to be cost recoverable by the BLM personnel as outlined in 43 CFR 2930-1 Permits for Recreation on Public Lands and H-2930-1, Recreation Permit Administration Handbook. Primary work in this program involves processing the application and administering the permit, which includes environmental analysis and monitoring.

Adopt-a-Horse Program – The BLM conducts adoptions of wild horses and burros removed from its public lands. In 2018, the BLM will continue offering animals for adoption to qualified applicants. The Bureau administers animal adoptions primarily through a competitive bidding process that often increases the adoption fee above the base fee of \$125 per horse or burro. On an occasional basis in special circumstances, the \$125 adoption fee is lowered to a minimum of \$25. Adoption fees are used to defray part of the costs of the adoption program.

Repair of Damaged Lands – Under FLPMA, the BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds. This also includes collections received pursuant to settlements for damages from trespass incidents (e.g. wildfires). If excess funding exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then the BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land.

Cost-Recoverable Realty Cases – The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost-recoverable basis. Regulations promulgated pursuant to the FLPMA allow the BLM to collect from applicants the costs of processing applications for realty work, as described below:

- **Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine the type and amount of mineral deposits, establishing the fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and preparing conveyance documents.
- **Recordable Disclaimers of Interest** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the costs to determine if the U.S. has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as preparing the riparian specialist’s report or preparing and issuing the document of disclaimer.
- **Leases, Permits, and Easements** – The BLM collects costs from applicants to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Applicants may deposit money in an approved account for the BLM to use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to the BLM without further appropriation.

Timber Contract Expenses – Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. The BLM uses these funds as required by the contract. This involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation.

Commercial Film and Photography – A permit is required for all commercial filming activities on public lands. Commercial filming is defined as the use of motion picture, videotaping, sound recording, or other moving image or audio recording equipment on public lands that involves the advertisement of a product or service, the creation of a product for sale, or the use of actors, models, sets, or props, but not including activities associated with broadcasts for new programs. Creation of a product for sale includes a film, videotape, television broadcast, or documentary of participants in commercial sporting or recreation event created for the purpose of generating income. These fees are exclusive of cost recovery fees for processing the permits that are collected under leases, permits, and easements.

Copy Fees – The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are more than 500,000 requests annually from industry, user organizations, and the general public, for copies of these official records. The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorizations, reservations of easements and ROW, serial register pages, and master title plats). This fee covers the cost of research, staff time, and the supplies required for printing and for responding to *Freedom of Information Act* requests.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017 Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Right-of-way processing	0001	9	12	10
Energy and minerals cost recovery	0004	3	3	3
Wild horse and burro cost recover	0005	0	1	1
Repair of damaged lands	0006	5	5	4
Cost recoverable realty	0007	1	1	1
Recreation cost recovery	0008	3	3	3
Copy fees	0009	1	1	1
Trans Alaska Pipeline Authority	0011	3	3	3
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	25	29	26
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	50	51	53
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	0	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	50	51	53
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, discretionary:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1101	26	31	26
Appropriation, discretionary (total)	1160	26	31	26
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals	1160-20	26	31	26
Discretionary, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1160-40	26	31	26
Baseline PY Amount	1160-50	26		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1160-50		26	27
Baseline Non-Pay	1160-50		5	5
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-61	11	12	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-62	12	0	12
End of PY Balances	1160-63		13	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-64	23	25	22
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1160-81	11	12	13
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1160-82	12	0	12
End of PY Balances	1160-83		13	0
Subtotal, outlays	1160-84	23	25	25
Total budgetary resources available	1930	76	82	79
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	51	53	53

Account Symbol and Title				
14X5017				
Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	4	6	10
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	25	29	26
Outlays (gross)	3020	-23	-25	-22
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	0	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	6	10	14
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	4	6	10
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	6	10	14
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Discretionary:				
Budget authority, gross	4000	26	31	26
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new discretionary authority	4010	11	12	10
Outlays from discretionary balances	4011	12	13	12
Outlays, gross (total)	4020	23	25	22
Budget authority, net (discretionary)	4070	26	31	26
Budget authority, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4070-20	26	31	26
Outlays, net (discretionary)	4080	23	25	22
Outlays, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals	4080-20	23	25	22
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	26	31	26
Outlays, net (total)	4190	23	25	22
Character Classification (C)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	26	31	26
Outlays	2004-02	23	25	22
Object Classification (O)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	10	12	11
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	1	1
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	12	14	13
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	4	5	5
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	1	1	1
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	1	1	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	1	1
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	3	3	3
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	2	3	2
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	25	29	26

Account Symbol and Title 14X5017 Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	147	147	147
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [014-5017]	1000			25,850

Miscellaneous
Permanent
Payments

MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENTS

Appropriations Language

No Appropriations Language

Explanation

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with States and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, upon provisions required by permanent legislation. The BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the States and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws. The payment amounts shown for each year are the amounts paid, or estimated to be paid, in that year.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

<i>30 U.S.C. 191, 286; 95 Stat. 12051</i>	Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale, and other minerals. The amount charged depends on the type of mineral that is leased.
<i>1952 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act (65 Stat. 252)</i>	States are paid five percent of the net proceeds (four percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.
<i>Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315 b, i and m)</i>	States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; States are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; and States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.
<i>The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (50 STAT. 874)</i>	Provides for payments to 18 western Oregon counties of 75 percent of receipts derived from the activities of the BLM on O&C grant lands. The percentage was changed to 50 percent by agreement between Oregon and the Federal government.
<i>The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 STAT. 753)</i>	Provides for payments in lieu of taxes to Coos and Douglas counties in Oregon, not to exceed 75 percent of receipts derived from the BLM activities on Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands.
<i>7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, and Executive Orders 107878 and 10890</i>	Twenty-five percent of the revenues received from the use of these land use project lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located. The Act transfers the management of certain Farm Tenant Act-Land Utilization Project lands to the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.
<i>The Burton-Santini Act of 1980 (P.L. 96-586) and P.L. 105-263</i>	Authorizes and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, with 85 percent of the proceeds. The remaining 15 percent of proceeds from sales are distributed to Nevada and Clark County.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Public Law 110-28

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

Public Law 110-343

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

Public Law 112-141

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

Public Law 113-40

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

Public Law 114-10

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

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

Enlarges the area in which the BLM can sell lands under the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act*; approves a land exchange in the Red Rock Canyon Area; designates wilderness; designates certain the BLM lands for a new airport for Las Vegas; and gives land to the State and City for certain purposes.

***Lincoln County
Conservation, Recreation
and Development Act (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) five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

***Public Law 111-11, State
Share, Carson City Land
Sales***

Authorizes five percent of the proceeds from Carson City, Nevada land sales to be paid to the State for the general education program of the State.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 President's Budget												Change from 2018 CR	
	2017 Actual		2018 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		FTE		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount			
Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Appropriation Total	3	43,103	3	38,720	-	-	-	-	-10,242	3	28,479	-	-10,242	
Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales (L5133)	-	835	-	719	-	-	-	-	+299	-	1,019	-	+299	
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts (L5016)	-	1,215	-	1,027	-	-	-	-	+73	-	1,100	-	+73	
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts (L5032)	-	1,701	-	1,693	-	-	-	-	+120	-	1,813	-	+120	
Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. (L5044)	-	202	-	9	-	-	-	-	+1	-	10	-	+1	
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Lands) (L5896)	-	387	-	466	-	-	-	-	+35	-	501	-	+35	
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales (inc. 15%) (L5129)	-	15,833	-	12,481	-	-	-	-	-8,563	-	3,918	-	-8,563	
State Share, Carson City Land Sales (5561)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+0	-	-	-	+0	
Payments to O&C Counties 50% of receipts under 1937 statute	-	18,803	-	19,574	-	-	-	-	-1,789	-	17,785	-	-1,789	
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties under 1939 statute	-	4,127	-	2,750	-	-	-	-	-417	-	2,333	-	-417	
Secure Rural Schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments to Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title I/III	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Payments to O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Counties, Title II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

* Change from 2018 CR might not match to MAX due to rounding

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payments

Program Overview

The following activities include payments made to States and counties from the sale, lease, or use of other public lands or resources under the provisions of permanent legislation and do not require annual appropriations. The payment amounts for 2018 and 2019 are estimated based on the amounts of collections or receipts as authorized by applicable legislation and the provisions of those laws that specify the percentage of receipts to be paid to designated States, counties, or other recipients.

Payments to States from Proceeds of Sales – The BLM collects funds from the sale of public lands and materials in the limits of public domain lands pursuant to 31 U.S.C. 1305. States are paid five percent of the net proceeds of these sales. The BLM makes these payments annually and payments are used by States either for educational purposes or for the construction and improvement of public roads. The payments in 2017 were \$835,000. The estimated payments for 2018 and 2019 are \$719,000 and \$1,019,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands outside Grazing Districts – The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315i, 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The States will continue to receive receipts from public lands outside organized grazing districts. The BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2017 were \$1,215,000 and estimated payments for 2018 and 2019 are \$1,027,000 and \$1,100,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., on Public Lands within Grazing Districts – The States are paid 12½ percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes the payments annually. The actual payments for 2017 were \$1,701,000 and estimated payments for 2018 and 2019 are \$1,693,000 and \$1,813,000 respectively.

Payments to States from Grazing Fees, etc. on Public Lands within Grazing Districts, Misc. – Also included are grazing receipts from isolated or disconnected tracts. The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315m). These funds are to be expended by the State for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located. The BLM makes these payments annually. The actual payments for 2017 were \$202,000 and estimated payments for 2018 and 2019 are \$9,000 and \$10,000 respectively.

Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands) – Of the revenues received from the use of *Bankhead-Jones Act* lands administered by the BLM, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated for schools and roads (7 U.S.C. 1012). The BLM makes payments annually on a calendar-year basis. The actual payments for 2017 were \$387,000 and estimated payments for 2018 and 2019 are \$466,000 and \$501,000 respectively.

Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales – Payments to the State of Nevada are authorized by two Acts. The *Burton-Santini Act* authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to

acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (five percent) and the county in which the land is located (10 percent).

The *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* (SNPLMA), as amended, authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 50,000 acres in Clark County, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10 percent for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) the remaining 85 percent for various uses by the BLM and other Federal lands. (For more information, see the SNPLMA, P.L. 105-263, as amended by P.L. 107-282.)

The actual payments for 2017 were \$15,833,000. Estimated payments for 2018 and 2019 are \$12,481,000 and \$3,918,000, respectively, based on the estimates of collections from planned land sales. Sales values for these lands in Clark County have stabilized, in 2017 the BLM collected \$108,865,000 from Nevada land sales (including SNPLMA and Lincoln County) and estimates collections from sales in 2018 and 2019 will be \$88,200,000 and \$24,500,000, respectively. Some receipts from sales held in the latter half of one fiscal year are not collected in full until the next fiscal year because of normal delay in the acceptance of bids.

Payments to Oregon and California Grant Lands Counties – Under the *Oregon and California Act of 1937*, the BLM paid 50 percent of receipts from Federal activities on O&C lands (mainly from timber sales) to 18 counties in western Oregon. These revenues decreased since the 1980s due to changes in Federal timber policies.

The *Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000* (P.L. 106-393) was enacted on October 30, 2000. The Act was designed to provide a predictable payment to States and counties, in lieu of funds derived from Federal timber harvests. Payments were based on historical payments, adjusted for inflation.

Payments to the 18 O&C counties were derived from:

1. Revenues from Federal activities on O&C lands in the previous fiscal year that are not deposited to permanent operating funds such as the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration or the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery; and,
2. To the extent of any shortfall, out of any funds in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Under P.L. 106-393, and in the extensions of it, payments for a fiscal year were made in the following fiscal year. For example, payments for 2013 were made in 2014.

Payments have been extended five times. Under the extensions, payments tend to be reduced each year, and they are not adjusted for inflation as they were under P.L. 106-393 during the first six years.

P.L. 110-28 provided authorized payments for 2007 which were made in 2008. Payments in 2008 were distributed among the counties in the same way as payments in 2007. Payments were limited to a total of \$525,000,000 for both the BLM and the Forest Service, \$100,000,000 from receipts and \$425,000,000 from the General Fund. BLM's share was \$116,865,000.

In October, 2008, Congress enacted Section 601 of P.L. 110-343, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*. P.L. 110-343 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2011 (with final payment to be made in 2012). As in the prior

act, payments were to be made for the year prior. The payments for 2008 through 2010 were described in the law as “transition” payments, and were a declining percentage of the payments made in 2006; the payment in 2009 (for 2008) was 90 percent of the amount paid in 2006, the payment in 2010 (for 2009) was 81 percent, and the payment in 2011 (for 2010) was 73 percent.

The payments in 2012 (for 2011) were calculated based on several factors that included acreage of Federal land, previous payments, and per capita personal income. The table below shows payments made from 2002 (for 2001) through the payments for 2012 (in 2013). The payments to the Coos and Douglas counties have followed the same pattern as payments to O&C counties under the *Secure Rural Schools Act* and extensions.

In July 2012, Congress enacted P.L. 112-141, which extended the *Secure Rural Schools Act of 2000*. P.L. 112-141 provided an extension of payments to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2012 (with the payment to be made in 2013).

In October 2013, Congress enacted P.L. 113-40 which extended payments for one year to the O&C Grant Lands and the Coos Bay Wagon Road counties through fiscal year 2013 (with the payment to be made 2014).

In April 16, 2015, under the *Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015*, and the *Extension of Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000*, the payments were authorized to be made in 2015 (for 2014) and 2016 (for 2015) to Oregon & California Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road counties.

Secure Rural Schools authority expired on September 30, 2016. The last SRS payments were made in 2016 (for 2015). As such, payments to counties in 2017 (for 2016) reverted back to the original payment schedule under the 1937 O&C Act and subsequent amendments. The 1937 statute authorizes payments of 50 percent of Federal receipts from activities on O&C grant lands. In the absence of reauthorization of SRS, counties will continue to have their payments based on the 1937 Act and subsequent amendments.

The table below shows actual and estimated payments for 2001 through 2016.

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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

Payments for 2007 in 2008*	O&C	CBWR	Total
Amount from Receipts:	\$6,354	\$297	\$6,652
Amount from General Fund:	\$109,500	\$713	\$110,213
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
Title I/III	\$110,873	\$995	\$111,868
Title II	\$4,982	\$15	\$4,997
Total	\$115,854	\$1,010	\$116,865
P.L. 110-28 extended Secure Rural Schools payments for one year.			

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

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

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

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

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

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

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

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

Note: Amounts may not add due to rounding

2017 Total Payments of BLM Receipts to States and Counties

States	MINERAL LEASING ACT /a/	TAYLOR GRAZING ACT			PROCEEDS OF SALES	OTHER	TOTAL PAYMENTS
		SEC. 15	SEC. 3	OTHER			
Alaska	1,878	0	0	0	86,778	0	88,656
Arizona	89,923	111,915	72,607	0	59,760	0	334,205
California	1,336,774	61,728	18,358	0	58,612	0	1,475,472
Colorado	335,256	40,603	73,577	2,716	38,460	0	490,612
Florida	0	0	0	0	681	0	681
Idaho	23,069	28,715	213,288	0	33,383	0	298,455
Montana	26,478	133,457	178,215	0	16,739	348,412	703,301
Nebraska	0	1,194	0	0	0	0	1,194
Nevada	92,703	9,057	280,498	0	245,409	14,193,467	14,821,134
New Mexico	1,674,015	197,668	292,003	24	84,079	10,993	2,258,782
North Dakota	101	7,239	0	0	0.00	0	7,340
Oklahoma	12	106	0	0	6,517.00	0	6,635
Oregon	18,368	28,966	171,970	0	43,662.00	19,064,652	19,327,618
South Dakota	0	120,240	44	0	46.00	0	120,330
Utah	314,866	258	197,965	0	44,564.00	0	557,653
Washington	1,534	28,166	0	0	1,677.00	0	31,377
Wyoming	1,106,521	445,969	202,026	199,519	59,773	0	2,013,808
Total	5,021,498	1,215,281	1,700,551	202,259	780,140	33,617,524	42,537,253
Note:	The amounts shown above are outlays, some of which may be from prior year budget authority, and therefore, may be different than the amounts reported for fiscal year 2017 in the Summary of Requirements at the beginning of this chapter. Fiscal Year 2017 (October 2016 through September 2017) have been allocated; these amounts will be paid in Fiscal Year 2018.						
/a/	Sequester Amounts of 6.8% were withheld for "Mineral Leasing Act" payments per Section 251A of Public Law 112-25, the Budget Control Act of 2011.						
/b/	Land Utilization lands under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U.S.C. 1012).						
/c/	Land sales under the Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act (SNPLMA) resulted in direct payments at the time of sale totaling \$12,061,093. Calendar year payments to Clark County, Nevada and the State of Nevada under the Santini-Burton Act totaled \$0						
/d/	The timing of the payments for Oregon and California (O&C) grant lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) grant land counties was changed from "on or before September 30" to "as soon as practicable after the end of the fiscal year," according to Public Law 106-393, October 30, 2000. This change was effective for the Fiscal Year 2001 payments, which were made in Fiscal Year 2002.						

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921 Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Payments to O&C Counties, Title I/III 5884	0001	0	0	0
Payment to O&C and CBWR Counties, Title II 5485	0003	4	0	0
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	2	2	2
Proceeds from sales 5133	0009	1	1	1
Payments to counties from national grasslands 5896	0010	0	1	1
Payments to State and Counties from Nevada Land Sales	0013	14	14	5
Payments to O&C counties under 1937 statute	0014	19	19	17
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	0015	0	1	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	41	39	28
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	7	9	9
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	7	9	9
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation	1200	0	0	0
Proceeds of sales-payments to states	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees outside grazing districts	1201	1	1	1
Payments from grazing fees within grazing districts	1201	2	2	2
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands, BLM	1201	1	1	0
Payments from Nevada Land Sales	1201	17	13	4
Payments to O&C Grants lands counties under 1937 statute	1201	20	20	17
Payments to CBWR counties under 1939 statute	1201	4	3	2
Appropriation (SRS O&C Payments from GF- Title I/III)	1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (SRS Payments from GF-Title II)	1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (previously unavailable)	1203	0	1	1

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921		2017	2018	2019
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	Act	CY	BY
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced	1232	-3	-3	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	43	39	28
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	43	39	28
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	43	39	28
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	43		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		39	28
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	31	22
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	39		8
End of PY Balances	1260-63		8	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	39	39	30
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	31	22
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	39		8
End of PY Balances	1260-83		8	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	39	39	30
Total budgetary resources available	1930	50	48	37
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	9	9	9
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	3	5	5
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	41	39	28
Outlays (gross)	3020	-39	-39	-30
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	5	5	3
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	3	5	5
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	5	5	3

Account Symbol and Title 14X9921		2017	2018	2019
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	Line	Act	CY	BY
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	43	39	28
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	0	31	22
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	39	8	8
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	39	39	30
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	43	39	28
Budget authority, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4160-20	43	39	28
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	39	39	30
Outlays, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4170-20	39	39	30
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	43	39	28
Outlays, net (total)	4190	39	39	30
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Grants to State and local govts:				
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
Budget Authority	2001-01	43	39	28
Outlays	2001-02	39	39	30
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	0	0	0
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	40	38	27
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	41	39	28
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	3	3	3
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9921]				
	1000			0

Permanent
Operating
Funds

PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS

Appropriation Language

No Appropriation Language Sheet

Explanation

The Permanent Operating Funds Appropriation contains funds available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action. The activities authorized by the appropriations are funded through various receipts received from the sale, lease or use of the public lands and resources. Amounts shown for 2018 and 2019 are estimates based on anticipated collections.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

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

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to reduce the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events. Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393) of receipts from all the BLM timber salvage sales and all BLM forest health restoration treatments funded by this account. The authority to make deposits and to spend from this fund was provided in the *2010 Interior Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-88, 123 STAT. 2906) and was scheduled to expire at the end of fiscal year 2015. The *2015 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (Section 117) extended this authority through 2020.

Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act of 1996, section 327

This Act establishes the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*, which directs that 75 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale "pipeline" and that 25 percent of the Pipeline Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and U.S. Forest Service lands after statutory payments are made to State and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

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

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

<i>75th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 876 – August 28, 1937, 50 Stat. 874</i>	An Act relating to the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands situated in the State of Oregon provides that 18 counties in western Oregon be paid 50 percent of the revenues from Oregon and California grant lands.
<i>76th Congress, 1st Session – Ch. 142-144 – May 24, 1939, 53 Stat. 753</i>	An Act relating to the disposition of funds derived from the Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands provides that Coos and Douglas counties in western Oregon be paid for lost tax revenue.
<i>The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993</i>	Amends the <i>Land and Water Conservation Fund Act</i> and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the U.S. Treasury to offset the cost of collecting fees.
<i>The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act</i>	The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the BLM jurisdiction is deposited in a special fund in the U.S. Treasury.
<i>Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))</i>	Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance.
<i>Act of October 30, 1998 (P.L. 105-321)</i>	The legislation provides that the BLM will convey property to Deschutes County, Oregon, and the amount paid by the County pursuant to the Act, may be used by the Secretary of the Interior to purchase environmentally sensitive land east of Range 9 East of Willamette Meridian, Oregon.
<i>Lincoln County Conservation, Recreation and Development Act (PL 108-424)</i>	Addresses a wide range of public lands issues in Lincoln County, Nevada, designates as wilderness 768,294 acres of BLM-managed lands and releases from Wilderness Study Area (WSA) status 251,965 acres of public land. The Act also directs the BLM to dispose of up to 90,000 acres of public land and divides the proceeds 85 percent to a Federal fund and 15 percent to State and County entities, establishes utility corridors, transfers public lands for State and County parks, creates a 260-mile off-highway vehicle trail and resolves other public lands issues.
<i>Lincoln County Land Sales (P.L. 106-298)</i>	The <i>Lincoln County Land Act of 2000</i> , among other things, authorizes the Secretary to dispose of certain lands in Lincoln County, Nevada, to distribute the proceeds as follows: Five percent to the State of Nevada, 10 percent the County, and 85 percent to an interest bearing account that is available for expenditure without further appropriation.
<i>White River Oil Shale Mine, Utah Property Sale Provisions, The 2001 Interior and Related</i>	The Act authorizes the sale of improvements and equipment at the White River Oil Shale Mine with the proceeds to be available for expenditure without further appropriation to reimburse (a) the Administrator for the direct costs of the sale; and (b) the Bureau of

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

Land Management Utah State Office for the costs of closing and rehabilitating the mine.

The Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act (P.L. 106-248)

The *Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act* (FLTFA) provides that the BLM may conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This law provides that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department. The FLTFA expired on July 25, 2010. It was reauthorized through July 25, 2011 by the *2010 Supplemental Appropriations Act* (P.L. 111-212). The 2019 Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

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

Provides for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, and to provide for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the State of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through the sale of public lands in the Las Vegas Valley. The 2019 budget proposes legislation to cancel \$230 million in unobligated balances from the Southern Nevada Public Land Management program over a three-year period, including \$83 million in 2019.

Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act (Title VIII of P.L. 108-447)

Enacted as Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, this Act provides authority for 10 years for the BLM to manage public lands for recreational purposes and to collect and spend recreation use fees. The purposes for which the collections may be spent are generally for maintenance and repair of recreation facilities, visitor services, and habitat restoration related to recreation, law enforcement related to public use and recreation, and direct operating and capital costs of the recreation fee program. The 2019 budget proposes legislation to permanently authorize the *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act* (FLREA), which will expire in September 2019. As a precaution, the 2019 budget also proposes appropriations language to provide a two-year extension of FLREA through September 2021.

Energy Policy Act of 2005 (P.L. 109-58, Sections 224 and 234, Section 365, Section 332, and Section 349)

Establishes three multi-year appropriations to use a portion of onshore mineral leasing receipts to improve oil and gas permit processing, facilitate the implementation of the *Geothermal Steam Act*, and clean up environmental contamination on the Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 in California. It also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish standards under which leaseholders may reduce payments owed by the reasonable actual costs of remediating, reclaiming, and closing orphaned wells.

***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) Five percent for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada; (b) 10 percent shall be paid to the County for use for fire protection, law enforcement, education, public safety, housing, social services, transportation, and planning; and (c) the remaining 85 percent to be used to reimburse the BLM and the DOI for certain costs, to manage unique archaeological resources, for wilderness and endangered species protection, for improving recreational opportunities in the County, and for other specified purposes.

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

***Sec. 347 of Public Law 105-
277, as amended by Public
Law 108-7 and Public Law
113-79***

Permanently authorizes the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, to enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forests and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

***Public Law 109-94,
Ojito Wilderness Act***

Authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Tribe, and appropriates the proceeds of that sale to the BLM to purchase lands within the State of New Mexico.

***Public Law 113-291,
National Defense
Authorization Act***

Provides for permanent extension of the BLM's access to the Permit Processing Improvement Fund and adds fees for applications for permit to drill as a source of deposits to the Fund.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 President's Budget												
	2017 Actual		2018 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		Change from 2018 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	1	812	1	750	-	-	-	-	-	1	750	-	-
Recreation Enhancement Act, BLM	127	24,031	101	22,837	-	-	-	+628	101	23,465	-	+628	
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	64	3,279	44	6,219	-	-	-	+1,692	44	7,911	-	+1,692	
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	44	413	27	2,777	-	-	-	+1,513	27	4,290	-	+1,513	
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	12	3,104	12	3,160	-	-	-	-	12	3,160	-	-	
Southern Nevada Public Land Sales and Earnings on Investments	41	92,075	41	85,329	-	-	-	-47,437	41	37,892	-	-47,437	
Unobligated balance reduced (SNPLMA Cancellation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-83,000	-	-83,000	
Lincoln County Land Sales	6	257	6	1,043	-	-	-	+637	6	1,680	-	+637	
White Pine County Special Account	-	2	-	75	-	-	-	+248	-	323	-	+248	
Stewardship contract excess receipts	-	396	-	168	-	-	-	-58	-	110	-	-58	
Federal Land Disposal Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+4,992	-	4,992	-	+4,992	
Owyhee Land Acquisition Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account	-	2,024	-	507	-	-	-	-482	-	25	-	-482	
Silver Saddle Endowment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Carson City Special Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ojito Land Acquisition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
Oil and Gas Permit Processing Improvement Fund	256	32,680	225	36,912	-	-	-	+2,141	225	39,053	-	+2,141	
Total, Permanent Operating Fund	551	159,073	457	159,782	-	-	-	-36,126	457	40,656	-	-119,126	

* Change from 2018 CR might not match to MAX due to rounding

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Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

Program Overview

The following activities account for certain receipts received from the sale, lease, or use of public lands or resources. They are available for use by the BLM for the purposes specified in permanent laws and do not require annual appropriation action by Congress. Amounts shown for 2018 and 2019 are estimates based on anticipated collections. Projected collection amounts consider such factors as market and economic indicators, expected public or industry demand levels for services or sales products, fee or collection schedules or structures, and certain legislative proposals expected to be enacted into law.

Operations & Maintenance of Quarters – This account is used to maintain and repair all the BLM employee-occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected. Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federally-owned facility or reservation. The BLM currently maintains and operates 248 housing or housing units in 11 States.

Recreation Fee Program, BLM – The *Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act of 2004* (FLREA), Title VIII of the *Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2005*, Public Law 108-447, provides a comprehensive restatement of Federal authority, including that of the BLM, to collect and spend recreation use fees. This statute replaces prior authorities enacted in the *Land and Water Conservation Act*, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993*, and the Recreational Fee Demonstration Program authority enacted in annual appropriation acts since 1996. During fiscal 2005, the BLM switched to the authorities and arrangements enacted in the FLREA.

Recreation projects operating under the former Recreational Fee Demonstration program have varying fee structures depending upon the day of week, season of use, free use days, and standardized entrance fees. Service fees, automated fee collection machines, third-party collection contracts, volunteer fee collectors, entrance booths, donations, self-serve pay stations, reservation systems, fee collection through the mail for permitted areas, special recreation permits for competitive and organized groups, and online Internet reservation payment with credit cards are examples of new collection methods the BLM has used as a result of the Recreational Fee Demonstration program. The fee structure at each site is periodically evaluated to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees, combined with appropriated funds, are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, and landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards; and, to collect trash at recreation sites.

The Administration proposes a one-year extension of the FLREA in appropriations language and legislation to permanently reauthorize the Department of the Interior's and the Department of Agriculture's recreation fee programs under the FLREA, which is set to expire on September 30, 2019.

The following table provides the actual collections for 2017 and the estimated revenues projected for 2018 and 2019 from BLM recreational fee sites. In addition, the table provides information on the number of projects approved, the type of work conducted and the amount of revenues spent for all three fiscal years.

Recreation Fee Projects

(In thousands of dollars)

Bureau of Land Management	2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate
Unobligated Balance Brought Forward & Recoveries	23,339	26,904	28,341
Recreation Fee Revenues [Post-sequestration]	+24,031	+22,837	+23,465
America the Beautiful pass	[1,577]	[750]	[850]
Transfers	+116		
Funds Obligated	-20,582	-21,400	-22,150
Unobligated Balance	26,904	28,341	29,656
Total Expenditures (outlays)	19,190	27,919	28,233
<i>Obligations by Type of Project</i>			
Asset Repair & Maintenance			
Facilities Routine/Annual Maintenance	5,644	5,750	5,850
Facilities Capital Improvements Health & Safety	37	50	100
Facilities Deferred Maintenance	1,135	1,250	1,350
Subtotal, Asset Repair and Maintenance	6,816	7,050	7,300
Interp. Visitor Services, issue SRP & RUP	6,201	6,450	6,500
Law Enforcement, Recreation	2,897	2,950	3,000
Habitat Restoration, Resource Protection	1,792	1,800	1,900
Collection Costs	525	550	550
Fee Mgmt. Agreement & Reservation Services	326	350	400
Pass Administration and Overhead			
Administration, Overhead, Indirect Costs ≤ = 15%	2,025	2,250	2,500
Total Obligations	20,582	21,400	22,150
Total Expenditures (outlays)	19,190	27,919	28,233

Use of Fees

The BLM Annual Maintenance program maintains assets on recreation sites. In FY 2017, \$6.8 million of recreation fee revenue was used for annual maintenance and operations at recreation sites.

Projects that have been completed or started are quite varied in nature, and include the following accomplishments:

Repair and Maintenance - Recreation fee revenues have been used for maintaining existing facilities; repairing roofs; paving and grading roads and bridges; trail maintenance; repairing equipment and vehicles; adding communication systems; repairing gates, fences and flood damage; and, repairing, replacing, installing, and expanding water systems.

Improving Visitor Services - Recreation fee revenues have been used for retrofitting restrooms and providing access to picnic areas for persons with disabilities; repairing existing restrooms or constructing new ones; landscaping recreation sites; expanding campgrounds; adding new grills and tables; constructing trails and additional tent pads; creating and adding directional signs; repairing, replacing, and constructing boat ramps; replacing and constructing boat and fishing docks; developing maps, brochures, exhibits and other outreach materials; and, designing and creating interpretive displays.

Providing for Fee Collection - Recreation fee revenues have been used for constructing fee collection facilities; purchasing and installing lighting for exhibits and kiosks; adding seasonal positions; and, expanding partnerships.

Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF) – Funds in this account are derived from the Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C. 1181f and 43 U.S.C. 1181-1 et seq., and P.L. 106-393, as amended) from all the BLM timber salvage sales, and from the BLM forest health restoration treatments funded from this account. Funds from this account are available for planning, preparing, implementing, monitoring, and reforestation of salvage timber sales and forest health restoration treatments, including those designed to release trees from competing vegetation, control tree densities, and treat hazardous fuels. Most of these treatments are implemented through service contracts or commercial timber sales. The BLM projects may occur on Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands in Oregon, and on the public domain lands throughout the BLM.

The initial purpose of this fund was to allow quick response to fire and for reforestation of forests damaged by insects, disease, and fire. Expanded authorization in the *1998 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act* allows activities designed to promote forest health, including reducing the risk of catastrophic damage to forests in addition to responding to damage events.

Beginning in 2017, 50 percent of the timber sale pipeline receipts from O&C Grant Lands will be deposited to the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund as a result of the expiration of the *Secure Rural Schools Act* as of September 30, 2015. (P.L. 116-393). The Federal share of receipts in 2017 was \$3.3 million. The estimated receipts for 2018 and 2019 are \$6.2 million and \$7.9 million, respectively. The volume of salvage timber harvested and associated revenues in any given year may vary depending upon the severity of wildland fires, weather events such as drought and windstorms, and insect and disease mortality. The volume and value of harvest is also influenced by the demand for wood products.

In 2017, the BLM harvested approximately 86.8 million board feet of timber worth \$11.6 million dollars from over 7,800 acres and inventoried over 900,000 acres and monitored over 100,000 acres, from salvage and forest restoration activities using a combination of FEHRF and Public Domain Forestry funds.

In addition, in 2017 the BLM offered approximately 61.7 million board feet of FEHRF new timber sales from over 3,900 acres worth approximately \$10.1 million dollars. In 2018 and 2019, the BLM intends to treat over 10,000 acres, inventory or monitor between 200,000 acres, and offer over 50 million board feet of timber from salvage and forest restoration activities using a combination of FEHRF and Public Domain Forestry funds. Under current law, the FEHRF fund expires at the end of 2020.

Deposits and Expenditures, Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
Earlier		10,648		3,412
1998	5,897	16,545	7,575	10,987
1999	5,454	21,999	9,247	16,822
2000	11,888	33,887	8,906	25,728
2001	997	34,884	5,579	31,307
2002	4,986	39,870	3,883	35,190
2003	5,003	44,873	3,698	38,888
2004	5,954	50,827	4,254	43,142
2005	6,236	57,063	4,596	47,738
2006	6,795	63,858	5,779	53,517
2007	7,274	71,132	5,865	59,382
2008	5,334	76,466	6,179	65,561
2009	6,998	83,464	5,707	71,268
2010	4,270	87,734	4,880	76,148
2011	3,793	91,527	5,308	81,456
2012	6,437	97,964	4,624	86,080
2013	6,104	104,068	5,505	91,585
2014	4,524	108,592	4,991	96,576
2015	12,018	120,610	4,559	101,135
2016	8,910	129,520	5,207	106,342
2017	3,279*	132,798	6,645	112,987
2018 Est.	3,500	136,298	8,000	120,987
2019 Est.	3,500	136,298	8,000	120,987

*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.

At the end of 2017, the unobligated balance in the FEHRF was \$22.2 million. The BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$17.8 and \$13.4 million at the end of fiscal year 2018 and 2019.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (TSPRF) – The TSPRF was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996*. The Act establishes separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act*. This Act directs that 75 percent of the TSPRF be used to fill each agency’s timber sale “pipeline”; and, that 25 percent of the TSPRF be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on the BLM and the USFS lands. Receipts are deposited into the TSPRF after statutory payments are made to State and local governments.

Receipts deposited in 2017 were \$413 thousand. Beginning in 2016, 50 percent of the TSPRF receipts from O&C Grant Lands should be deposited into the Fund as a result of the expiration of the Secure Rural Schools Act as of September 30, 2015. (P.L. 116-393). However, in 2016, 100% of TSPRF receipts were deposited into the fund. A correction was made in 2017 to reduce the 2016 deposits to 50%. Deposits in 2018 and 2019 are estimated to be approximately \$903 thousand.

Deposits and Expenditures, Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund (\$000)				
Year	Annual Deposit	Cumulative Deposit	Annual Expenditure	Cumulative Expenditure
1998	31,803	31,803	4,474	4,474
1999	3,122	38,192	10,239	14,713
2000	0	38,192	8,454	23,167
2001	6,590	41,868	7,489	30,656
2002	563	42,431	5,615	36,271
2003	2,879	45,502	5,339	41,610
2004	6,993	53,421	2,904	44,514
2005	8,843	62,301	2,887	47,401
2006	12,339	74,756	5,059	52,460
2007	10,922	85,718	8,381	60,841
2008	10,396	96,093	10,340	71,181
2009	5,162	101,274	16,768	87,949
2010	4,078	105,352	10,587	98,536
2011	4,048	109,400	4,718	103,254
2012	4,023	113,423	4,514	107,768
2013	2,889	116,313	2,106	109,874
2014	2,991	119,304	3,172	113,046
2015	9,843	129,147	4,302	117,348
2016	5,321	134,468	3,232	120,580
2017	413*	134,882	4,881	125,461
2018 Est.	903	135,785	5,547	131,008
2019 Est.	903	136,688	1,000	132,008

*An adjustment was made in 2017 to correct a 2016 deposit error. The 2016 Annual Deposit should have been approximately 50% of the value shown due to the expiration of Secure Rural Schools. The 2017 Annual Deposit reflects the net deposit after the correction for 2016.

At the end of 2017, the unobligated balance in the TSPRF was \$12 million. In 2018 and 2019, the BLM estimates the Fund balance will be \$7.5 million at the end of each respective fiscal year.

Recreation Projects Funded Through the Pipeline Fund – Significant progress has been made in western Oregon to address recreation projects using funds from the TSPRF. Through the end of 2017 25 percent of the TSPRF has been used to complete deferred maintenance work at recreation sites scattered throughout western Oregon on O&C lands. The principal focus of recreation spending is maintaining existing facilities, resolving critical safety needs, and meeting the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act. The BLM has made considerable investment in projects such as renovation of water and sewer systems, upgrading restroom facilities, improving parking areas, and adapting existing recreation sites for handicapped visitors. In 2018, the BLM level of expenditures for recreation projects from the TSPRF is estimated to be approximately \$1.5 million.

Timber Sales Prepared by Use of the Pipeline Fund – Approximately 75 percent of the TSPRF is specifically used by a multiple resource team of specialists to prepare timber sales including all necessary National Environmental Policy Act environmental inventories and analyses; timber sale layout; timber cruising and appraising; and contract preparation costs. Upon completion of these requirements, a timber sale is officially prepared and placed “on-the-shelf” in anticipation of being offered for sale in future years.

Since the TSPRF legislation was signed, the BLM has harvested approximately 643 million board feet of timber from over 4,270 acres valued at approximately \$101 million from the TSPRF timber sales. In 2017, the BLM expended \$4.9 million from the TSPRF and offered approximately 14.589 million board feet of timber for sale valued at approximately \$4.3 million.

Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits – This activity provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to the BLM for road maintenance. Users of certain roads under the BLM jurisdiction make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are available for needed road maintenance. 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.

Southern Nevada Public Land Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act* (SNPLMA) (P.L. 105-263). The purpose of the Act is to provide for the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada, to meet the demands for community expansion and economic development, and to use the proceeds from these sales to address critical environmental and educational needs in Clark County and other areas of Nevada. Receipts are generated primarily through sale to the public of lands in the Las Vegas valley. Approximately 50,000 acres of public land are within the disposal boundary area.

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

- Five percent to the State General Education Fund;
- 10 percent to the Southern Nevada Water Authority to fund the infrastructure needed to support the development resulting from land sales under the Act; and,
- 85 percent is deposited into a special account and available to be spent by the Secretary of the Interior.

To date, SNPLMA has generated more than \$2.9 billion in deposits to the special fund, including earnings on investments, from land sales since its enactment in 1998. When SNPLMA was originally passed,

proceeds from land sales under the bill were estimated at roughly \$70 million per year. Collections in 2016 and 2017 were \$109.7 and \$88.5 million respectively. Estimated collections for 2018 and 2019 are expected to be \$75.8 and \$26.4 million mainly coming from final payments received from 2018 sales and a planned fall auction of 600 acres. Collections are reported when payments are received regardless of when sales are held and the estimates make allowance for the normal lag of 180 days between sales and collections. For more information on SNPLMA, see the 2008 report to Congress, at <http://www.blm.gov/nv/st/en/snplma.html>. (See the Collections chapter for more information on anticipated land sales in 2016 and 2017.)

The budget assumes cancellation of \$230 million in unobligated balances in the SNPLMA account over a three-year period, including \$83 million in 2019. The SNPLMA program is not proposed for elimination and viable conservation efforts will continue to be supported. The most viable conservation projects have already been addressed.

Lincoln County Sales – This receipt account allows the BLM to record transactions authorized by the *Lincoln County Land Sales Act* (P.L. 106-298), which was enacted by Congress in 2000. The purpose of the Act is to provide for the disposal of certain Federal lands in Lincoln County, Nevada. Funds accumulated in the special account may be used to:

- Preserve archaeological resources, conserve habitat, and reimburse the BLM Nevada State Office for land sale costs related to this act;
- Process public land use authorizations and rights-of-way stemming from conveyed land; and,
- Purchase environmentally sensitive land or interests in land in the State of Nevada, with priority given to land outside Clark County.

In 2017, -\$16,000 was deposited from land sales to correct prior year adjustment. In 2018 and 2019, deposits from land sales are estimated to be \$593 thousand and \$1.1 million. Those estimates exclude interest deposited to the fund and payments to the State and County.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management and Lincoln County – Earnings on Investments – The SNPLMA authorizes the Secretary to manage the collections account for the purposes set out above, and is also authorized to use interest generated from the above-mentioned funds. The BLM is authorized to invest the unspent balance of collections from the SNPLMA and *Lincoln County Lands Act* land sale receipts. Earnings on investments for 2016 and 2017 were \$1.4 and \$3.6 million, respectively. Interest estimated to be earned in 2018 and 2019 is \$10.1 and \$12.6 million, respectively. Projected investment earnings take into account revenue from land sales, earnings on investments, interest earnings from land sales, and projected interest rates and outlays. Funds in the special account earn interest at a rate determined by the Secretary of the Treasury and are available for expenditure without further appropriation under the provisions of the Act.

Stewardship "End Results" Contracting Fund – The *2003 Omnibus Appropriations Act* (P.L. 108-7), Section 323, amended Section 347 of the *1999 Appropriation Omnibus* (P.L. 105-277, Oct. 21, 1998) that originally granted the USFS pilot stewardship contracting authority. Until September 30, 2013, the USFS and the BLM, via agreement or contract as appropriate, may enter into stewardship contracting projects with private persons or other public or private entities to perform services to achieve land management goals for the national forest and the public lands that meet local and rural community needs.

The Act grants the BLM the ability to utilize stewardship contracting as a tool for forest and rangeland restoration. The BLM may apply the value of timber or other forest products removed as an offset against the cost of services received, and monies from a contract under subsection (a) may be retained by the USFS

and the BLM and shall be available for expenditure without further appropriation at the project site from which the monies are collected or at another project site. In 2016 and 2017, the BLM deposited \$321,000 and \$396,000 into the fund, respectively. In 2018 and 2019, the BLM expects to deposit \$168,000 and \$110,000 into the fund, respectively. The *Agriculture Act of 2014* (P.L. 113-79) provides permanent stewardship contracting authority.

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

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

The Budget includes a proposal to reauthorize the FLTFA and allow lands identified as suitable for disposal in recent land use plans to be sold using the FLTFA authority. The FLTFA sales revenues would continue to be used to fund the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands and the administrative costs associated with conducting sales.

Owyhee Land Acquisition Account – The Owyhee Land Acquisition Account was established under Section 1505 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for orderly sale of certain public lands in Boise District of the BLM that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in an appropriate resource management plan. In 2016 and 2017, there were no deposits. In 2018 and 2019 no estimates will be deposited into the fund, respectively.

Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account – This account was established under Section 1778 of the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009*. This account provides a process for the orderly sale of certain public lands in Washington County, Utah, that, as of July 25, 2000, had been identified for disposal in appropriate resource management plans. Proceeds from the sale of public land are deposited into the “Washington County, Utah Land Acquisitions Account.” Amounts in the account are available to the Secretary to purchase, from willing sellers, inholdings of lands or interest in land within the wilderness areas and National Conservation Area established by the *Omnibus Public Land Management Act*. In 2016 and 2017, the BLM deposited \$471,000 and \$2 million into the fund. In 2018 and 2019, the BLM estimates to deposit \$507 and \$25,000 into the fund, respectively.

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 the 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. In 2016 and 2017, there were no deposits, and none are estimated in 2018 and 2019.

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 is deposited in this account to reimburse the BLM and the USFS for the costs of the sale and

appraisals, and to acquire environmentally sensitive land or an interest in environmentally sensitive land in the city. In 2016 and 2017, there were no deposits and none are estimated in 2018 and 2019.

NPR-2 Lease Revenue Account – Section 331 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) transferred Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 2 from the Department of Energy to the DOI and appropriates a portion of revenues from mineral leases on the site to remove environmental contamination. The appropriations end when the cleanup is completed. In 2016 and 2017, there were no deposits. Estimated deposits in 2018 and 2019 are \$5,000 in each respective year.

Permit Processing Improvement Fund – Section 365 of the *Energy Policy Act of 2005* (P.L.109–58) permanently directs that 50 percent of rents from onshore mineral leases for oil and gas, coal, and oil shale on Federal lands are to be deposited into the Permit Processing Improvement Fund (PPIF), and authorized the BLM access to the PPIF from 2006 through 2016 for the purpose of identifying and implementing improvements and cost efficiencies in processing applications for permits to drill (APDs) and related work.

Section 3021 of the *National Defense Authorization Act* (NDAA) (P.L. 113-291) permanently extends the BLM's access to the rent receipts in the PPIF. Section 3021 of the NDAA also added fees for APDs as a source of receipts to the PPIF. Specifically, Section 3021 authorizes the Secretary in fiscal years 2016 through 2026 to charge and collect a \$9,500 APD processing fee, as indexed for inflation. The NDAA authorized APD fee obviated the need for the \$6,500 APD processing fee that had been authorized in annual appropriations acts for several years prior to the enactment of the NDAA.

The NDAA created two sub-accounts within the PPIF to accommodate these two sources of receipts:

- The Rental Account is comprised of rents from oil, gas, and coal leases not paid to States.
- The Fee Account is comprised of fees paid with applications for permits to drill.

The law requires that the rental account is used for coordination and processing of oil and gas use authorizations by the BLM project offices.

The law requires that the fee account is used for the same purposes but is not limited to the activities of project offices.

In 2017, the BLM deposited \$32.7 million into the PPIF, including both rental receipts and the 85 percent share of APD fees that are permanently appropriated. In 2018 and 2019, the BLM anticipates depositing \$36.9 million and \$39.1 million into the fund, respectively. Pursuant to the NDAA, from 2016 through 2019, 15 percent of APD collections are subject to appropriation while 85 percent is permanently appropriated. For more information on the use of this Fund, please see the Oil and Gas Management section in the Management of Lands and Resources Chapter.

Ojito Land Acquisition – The Ojito Wilderness Act authorizes the sale of land to the Pueblo of Zia Indian Tribe and the purchase of land from willing sellers within the State of New Mexico. The sale to the Tribe has been completed; the BLM is planning a land purchase using the proceeds of that sale. The BLM collected revenue in the amount of \$57,000 in 2016; four percent of these funds were paid to the State. There were no deposits into the fund in 2017, and none are projected in 2018 and 2019.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)					
Obligations by program activity:					
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund		0001	7	7	7
Recreation fee demonstration		0002	21	21	22
Expenses, road maintenance deposits		0003	3	5	5
Timber sale pipeline restoration fund		0004	5	5	5
Southern Nevada public land sales (85)		0005	100	65	40
Lincoln County Lands Act		0008	2	2	2
Operation and maintenance of quarters		0013	1	1	1
Permit Processing Improvement Fund		0014	31	32	32
Geothermal Steam Act Fund		0015	0	0	0
NPR-2 Cleanup Fund		0018	0	0	0
Washington County, Utah Land Acquisition Account		0019	0	1	1
Federal Lands Disposal Account		0020	0	0	0
APD CR Anomaly		0021	0	0	0
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts		0900	170	139	115
Budgetary resources:					
Unobligated balance:					
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1		1000	713	748	766
Unobligated balance transfer to other accts [Treas Acct]		1010	0	0	0
Unobligated balance transfer from other acct [Treas Acct]		1011	0	0	0
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations		1021	47	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)		1050	760	748	766
Budget authority:					
Appropriations, discretionary:					
Appropriations precluded from obligation		1134	0	-1	0
Appropriation, discretionary (total)		1160	0	-1	0
Appropriation, discretionary - Computed Totals		1160-20	0	-1	0
Discretionary, Discretionary Change in a Mandatory Program, Appropriations Committee					
Appropriation [APD CHIMP]		1160-40	0	-1	0
Baseline PY Amount		1160-50	0		
Baseline Non-Pay		1160-50		-1	0
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1160-61	0	-1	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1160-62	0	0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
End of PY Balances		1160-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1160-64	0	-1	0
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1160-81	0	-1	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1160-82	0	0	0
End of PY Balances		1160-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1160-84	0	-1	0
Appropriations, mandatory:					
APD CR Anomaly (\$26M)		1200	0	0	0
Recreation fee demonstration program		1201	23	22	23
Forest ecosystem health and recovery fund		1201	3	6	7
Timber sales pipeline restoration fund		1201	0	3	4
Expenses, road maintenance deposits		1201	3	3	3
S. Nevada public land management		1201	90	75	21
S. Nevada public land management-interest earned		1201	0	10	12
Permit processing improvement fund		1201	33	37	37
Operation and maintenance of quarters		1201	1	1	1
Washington County (Land Acquisition)		1201	2	0	0
Lincoln Cty. land sales		1201	0	1	2
Stewardship Contracting		1201	0	0	0
Appropriation (previously unavailable)		1203	13	10	10
Appropriations transferred to other acct [Treas Acct]		1220	0	0	0
Appropriations transferred from other acct [Treas Acct]		1221	0	0	0
Sequestration from General Fund (\$26M in CR)		1230	0	0	0
Appropriations and/or unobligated balance of appropriations temporarily reduced		1232	-10	-10	0
Appropriations precluded from obligation (APD Fees - 85% account)		1234	0	0	0
Appropriations, mandatory (total)		1260	158	158	120
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals		1260-20	158	158	120
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [SNPLMA]		1260-40	90	46	21
Baseline PY Amount		1260-50	90		
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		6	5
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		40	16
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	1	5	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	33		9
End of PY Balances		1260-63		40	28
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	34	45	39
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-81	1	5	2
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-82	33		9
End of PY Balances		1260-83		40	28
Subtotal, outlays		1260-84	34	45	39

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Appropriation [Recreation Fees]	1260-40	23	24	24
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	23		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		10	10
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		14	14
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	6	12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	13		12
End of PY Balances	1260-63		15	5
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	19	27	29
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	6	12	12
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	13		12
End of PY Balances	1260-83		15	5
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	19	27	29
Appropriation [Other Perm Operating]	1260-40	42	88	65
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	42		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		35	30
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		53	35
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	0	26	20
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	44		26
End of PY Balances	1260-63		29	10
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	44	55	56
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	0	26	20
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	44		26
End of PY Balances	1260-83		29	10
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	44	55	56
Effects of sequester	1260-40	-10	-10	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	-10		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		-10	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	-10	-10	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	-10	-10	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	-10	-10	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	-10	-10	0
Appropriation [APD Fee Anomaly]	1260-40	0	0	0
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	0		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
New Authority		1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-84	0	0	0
Appropriation [Effects of General Fund Sequester]					
Baseline PY Amount		1260-50	0		
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-84	0	0	0
Appropriation [APD Fees Precluded from Obligation]					
Baseline PY Amount		1260-50	0		
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		0	0
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	0	0	0
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-81	0	0	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-84	0	0	0
Mandatory, Sequestration pop-up, Authorizing Committee					
Appropriation [Text]		1260-40	13	10	10
Baseline PY Amount		1260-50	13		
Baseline Civilian Pay		1260-50		0	0
Baseline Non-Pay		1260-50		10	10
Policy Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-61	13	10	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-62	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-63		0	0

Account Symbol and Title 14X9926 Permanent Operating Funds		Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Subtotal, outlays		1260-64	13	10	10
Baseline Outlays:					
New Authority		1260-81	13	10	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)		1260-82	0		0
End of PY Balances		1260-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays		1260-84	13	10	10
Budget authority (total)		1900	158	157	120
Total budgetary resources available		1930	918	905	886
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year		1941	748	766	771
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1		3000	94	117	130
New obligations, unexpired accounts		3010	170	139	115
Outlays (gross)		3020	-100	-126	-134
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired		3040	-47	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year		3050	117	130	111
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year		3100	94	117	130
Obligated balance, end of year		3200	117	130	111
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Discretionary:					
Budget authority, gross		4000	0	-1	0
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new discretionary authority		4010	0	-1	0
Budget authority, net (discretionary)		4070	0	-1	0
Budget authority, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals		4070-20	0	-1	0
Outlays, net (discretionary)		4080	0	-1	0
Outlays, net (discretionary)--policy computed totals		4080-20	0	-1	0
Mandatory:					
Budget authority, gross		4090	158	158	120
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from new mandatory authority		4100	10	43	44
Outlays from mandatory balances		4101	90	84	90
Outlays, gross (total)		4110	100	127	134
Budget authority, net (mandatory)		4160	158	158	120
Budget authority, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals		4160-20	158	158	120
Outlays, net (mandatory)		4170	100	127	134

Account Symbol and Title		2017	2018	2019
14X9926		Act	CY	BY
Permanent Operating Funds		Line		
Outlays, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4170-20	100	127	134
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	158	157	120
Outlays, net (total)	4190	100	126	134
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Total investments, SOY: Federal securities: Par value	5000	686	751	802
Total investments, EOY: Federal securities: Par value	5001	751	802	863
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	158	157	120
Outlays	2004-02	100	126	134
Object Classification				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	32	32	32
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	3	3	3
Other personnel compensation	11.5	2	2	2
Total personnel compensation	11.9	37	37	37
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	13	13	13
Travel and transportation of persons	21.0	2	2	2
Rental payments to others	23.2	0	0	0
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	23.3	2	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	7	7	7
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	4	4	4
Operation and maintenance of facilities	25.4	2	2	2
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	1	1	1
Supplies and materials	26.0	3	3	3
Equipment	31.0	1	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	1	1	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	97	66	42
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	170	139	115
Employment Summary				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	551	457	457
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9926]				
	1000			0

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Miscellaneous Trust Funds

MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Appropriations Language

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

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115–90). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriations Language Citations

1. In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws,

In addition to the amounts provided under other statutes for the BLM operations and activities.

2. here is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of Public Law 94–579 (43 U.S.C. 1737),

This appropriation consists of both current and permanent funds. The current appropriations are the contributions authorized by the *Federal Land Policy Management Act* (FLPMA) section 307 (c), which allows parties to contribute funds to the BLM for resource development, protection, and management activities; for acquisition and conveyance of public lands; and for cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands.

3. and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1721(b)),

The permanent appropriation allows the BLM to spend funds contributed under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act* and under authority of various land survey acts.

4. to remain available until expended.

The language makes the funds available without fiscal year limitation. This type of account allows BLM a valuable degree of flexibility needed to support multi-year contracts, agreements and purchases.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Statutes that authorize permanent mandatory trust funds:

<i>The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i)</i>	Provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund; the Act also permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.
<i>The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355)</i>	Provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA in 1976. However, the Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>43 U.S.C. 759</i>	Provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. 43 U.S.C. 761 provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.
<i>31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48)</i>	Classifies the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.
<i>48 Stat. 1224-36</i>	Provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current mandatory appropriations of trust funds:

<i>43 U.S.C. 1721(a) and (b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b))</i>	Provides for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.
<i>The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321</i>	Authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.
<i>The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)</i>	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
<i>Omnibus Appropriations Act, 2009, Division E— Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2009, P.L. 111-8, March 10, 2009</i>	Provides that projects to be funded pursuant to a written commitment by a State government to provide an identified amount of money in support of the project may be carried out by the Bureau on a reimbursable basis.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2017 Actual		2018 CR		2019 President's Budget						Change from 2018 CR		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		FTE	Amount
						FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		
Current:		16,799		24,000							19,890		-4,110
Conveyance of Omitted Lands		-		-							-	+0	-
Resource Development Protection & Management - FLPMA	41	11,019	54	18,850						54	13,046		-5,804
Resource Development Protection & Management - California Off-Highway	35	5,425	25	4,595						25	6,423		+1,828
Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act	2	341	2	410						2	404		-6
Rights-Of-Way	-	14	-	145						-	17		-128
Permanent:		2,185		1,650							1,650		
Resource Development Protection & Management - Taylor Grazing Act	5	1,243	1	939						1	939		
Public Survey	2	942	3	711						3	711		
Trustee Funds - Alaska Townsites	-	-	-	-						-	-		
Total, Miscellaneous Trust Fund	85	18,984	85	25,650						85	21,540		-4,110

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Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Current and Permanent)

Activity Description

The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund provides for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands using money and services that are contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.

Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, State government agencies, and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. Any money remaining after the project is completed is returned to the contributor if they desire.

Current Appropriations:

Funds are routinely received for the following purposes:

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

Permanent Appropriations:

The following funds are permanently available as Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds to the Secretary of the Interior for efforts as specified by the authorizing Act:

- **Taylor Grazing Act Contributions** – These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement.
- **Public Survey Contributions** – These funds are contributions from individuals, companies, or other users of the public lands, for cadastral survey services provided by the BLM.

- *Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites* – These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment.) Only lots occupied before the passage of the FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X9971 Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Resource development FLPMA	0001	11	14	14
Resource development CA OHV	0002	6	6	5
Resource development Taylor Grazing	0003	1	2	1
Public Survey	0004	0	1	1
Sikes Act	0005	0	1	1
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	18	24	22
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	57	58	60
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	0	0	0
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	57	58	60
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriation (special or trust fund)	1201	19	26	22
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	19	26	22
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	1260-20	19	26	22
Mandatory, Appropriations Committee				
Appropriation [Text]	1260-40	19	26	22
Baseline PY Amount	1260-50	19		
Baseline Civilian Pay	1260-50		10	8
Baseline Non-Pay	1260-50		16	14
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-61	6	12	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-62	12		10
End of PY Balances	1260-63		8	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-64	18	20	20
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1260-81	6	12	10
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1260-82	12		10
End of PY Balances	1260-83		8	0
Subtotal, outlays	1260-84	18	20	20
Total budgetary resources available	1930	76	84	82

Account Symbol and Title				
14X9971				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds				
	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	58	60	60
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	9	9	13
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	18	24	22
Outlays (gross)	3020	-18	-20	-20
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	0	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	9	13	15
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	9	9	13
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	9	13	15
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	19	26	22
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	6	12	10
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	12	8	10
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	18	20	20
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	19	26	22
Budget authority, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4160-20	19	26	22
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	18	20	20
Outlays, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4170-20	18	20	20
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	19	26	22
Outlays, net (total)	4190	18	20	20
Character Classification (C)				
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority	2004-01	19	26	22
Outlays	2004-02	18	20	20
Object Classification (O)				
Direct obligations:				
Personnel compensation:				
Full-time permanent	11.1	4	4	4
Other than full-time permanent	11.3	1	2	2
Other personnel compensation	11.5	1	1	1
Total personnel compensation	11.9	6	7	7

Account Symbol and Title				
14X9971				
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Civilian personnel benefits	12.1	2	2	2
Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	3	4	4
Other goods and services from Federal sources	25.3	2	3	3
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.7	1	2	1
Supplies and materials	26.0	1	1	1
Land and structures	32.0	1	2	1
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	41.0	2	3	3
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	99.9	18	24	22
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	85	85	85
Appropriations Requests in Thousands of Dollars (T)				
Budget year budgetary resources [014-9971]	1000			19,890

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Helium Fund
and
Operations

HELIUM FUND AND OPERATIONS

Appropriations Language

No appropriations language.

Explanation

No appropriations language is necessary. The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013*, P.L. 113-40, provides the authority and funding for operation of the program.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 President's Budget												
	2017 Actual		2018 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		Change from 2018 CR	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Production and Sales	19	5,366	19	8,744	-	-	-	-	19	13,346	-	+4,602	
Transmission & Storage Operations	21	3,507	21	5,715	-	-	-	-	21	8,722	-	+3,007	
Administrative and Other Expenses	20	2,787	20	4,541	-	-	-	-	20	6,932	-	+2,391	
Total, Helium	60	11,660	60	19,000					60	29,000	-	+10,000	

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

The 2019 budget request for the Helium Fund and Operations program is \$29,000,000 and 60 FTE, a program increase of \$10,000,000 from the 2018 CR. The amount of the 2019 budget request is based on estimated costs of natural gas and liquid gas sales operations of the Crude Helium Enrichment Unit, and oversight of helium production on Federal lands. The *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA) required the BLM to hold a sale and auction in 2015 for helium that was delivered in 2016. In 2016, the BLM held one sale, both allocated and non-allocated, and one auction. Due to extended contract negotiations with the Federal Helium System's Storage Contract Holders, the BLM received payment in FY 2017 for helium purchased in 2016 to be delivered in 2017. In FY 2017, the Amarillo Field Office sold natural gas and natural liquids, collected money for fees and royalties, and conducted a helium auction and sale in July for total revenue of \$152,912,000.

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The Amarillo Field Office administers the Federal Helium Program that is responsible for the conservation and sale of federally owned helium. The BLM operates and maintains a helium storage reservoir, enrichment plant, and pipeline that supplies over 40 percent of the domestic demand for helium.

Program Purpose

The *Helium Act Amendments of 1960*, P.L. 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorizes activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities. The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996* (HPA), P.L. 104-273, provides for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions, specifying that once the helium debt is retired, the Helium Production Fund will be dissolved. The debt was repaid at the beginning of fiscal year 2014.

The Helium program currently operates under the authority of the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), P.L. 113-40. The HSA provides for the continued operation of the Helium program while facilitating a gradual exit from the helium market. To minimize impacts to the helium market, the HSA provides a "glide path" for ensuring a market-based price for the sale of crude helium through an annual auction and crude helium sale until the amount in storage reaches 3.0 billion cubic feet of federally owned helium. At that point, sales to private industry will cease and the remaining helium will be reserved for Federal users until the HSA mandated disposal of the program assets and sunset of the program by September 30, 2021.

Components

The physical components of the Federal Helium Program include the federal helium reserve, the Cliffside gas field and helium enrichment unit. They also include the Federal helium pipeline, and other infrastructure owned, leased, or managed under contract by the Secretary of the Interior for the storage, transportation, withdrawal, enrichment, purification, or management of helium.

The operational components of the Helium program include managing the helium storage system to ensure that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is

conserved for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves is identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance conservation of crude helium already in storage. The BLM also administers the helium fee and royalty contracts for helium extracted from gas produced on Federal lands as well as the in-kind and open market crude helium gas sale program. Finally, the BLM is responsible for evaluating the nation's helium-bearing gas fields and providing responsible access to Federal land for managed recovery and disposal of helium,

Pursuant to the HSA, the Federal Helium Program is funded with revenue generated from the sale of crude helium (through sales and auctions) and revenue from in-kind crude helium sales, sales of natural gas and natural gas liquids, and royalties from the extraction of helium from Federal lands. Revenue in excess of program operating costs is transferred to the General Fund of the Treasury. The table below shows actual and estimated revenues utilized to operate the Helium Program.

Helium Program	\$ in thousands				
	2015 Actual	2016 Actual	2017 Actual	2018 Estimate	2019 Estimate
Total Revenues*	181,699	239,287	152,912	94,141	53,035

*Includes amounts retained by BLM for operations of the Helium Program (as shown in the Summary of Requirements table). Revenues in excess of program operating costs are transferred to the Treasury.

In FY 2017, the Amarillo Field Office sold natural gas and natural liquids, collected money for fees and royalties, and conducted a helium auction and sale in July for total revenue of \$152,912,000.

In FY 2018, the Amarillo field office is expected to generate \$94,141,000 in revenue. This includes the final auction and sale in June or July 2018.

In FY 2019, the Amarillo Field Office is expected to generate \$53,035,000 by the sale of natural gas and natural gas liquids (\$10,500,000), and fees and royalties (\$19,535,000), and in-kind sales (\$23,000,000).

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Program and Financing (P) (\$ in Millions)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Production and sales	0801	5	8	12
Transmission and storage	0802	4	6	10
Administration and other expenses	0803	3	5	7
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	0900	12	19	29
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	249	277	238
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	2	0	0
Capital transfer of unobligated balances to general fund	1022	-115	-115	-100
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	136	162	138
Budget authority:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections, mandatory:				
Collected	1800	153	95	53
Offsetting collections (previously unavailable)	1802	1	1	1
New and/or unobligated balance of spending authority from offsetting collections temporarily reduced	1823	-1	-1	0
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand (total)	1850	153	95	54
Spending auth from offsetting collections, mand - Computed Totals	1850-20	153	95	54
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-40	153	95	53
Baseline Program [Text]	1850-50	153	95	53
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-61	4	19	11
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-62	14		19
End of PY Balances	1850-63		1	5
Subtotal, outlays	1850-64	18	20	35
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-81	4	19	11

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-82	14		19
End of PY Balances	1850-83		1	5
Subtotal, outlays	1850-84	18	20	35
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Effect of Sequester]	1850-40	-1	-1	0
Baseline Program [Effect of Sequester]	1850-50	-1	-1	0
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-61	0	-1	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1850-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-64	0	-1	0
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-81	0	-1	0
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1850-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-84	0	-1	0
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-40	1	1	1
Spending authority from offsetting collections [Text]	1850-50	1	1	1
Policy Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-61	0	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-62	0		0
End of PY Balances	1850-63		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-64	0	1	1
Baseline Outlays:				
New Authority	1850-81	0	1	1
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	1850-82	0		0
End of PY Balances	1850-83		0	0
Subtotal, outlays	1850-84	0	1	1
Total budgetary resources available	1930	289	257	192
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941	277	238	163
Change in obligated balance:				
Unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000	16	8	7
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010	12	19	29
Outlays (gross)	3020	-18	-20	-36
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040	-2	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050	8	7	0

Memorandum (non-add) entries:

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Obligated balance, start of year	3100	16	8	7
Obligated balance, end of year	3200	8	7	0
Budget authority and outlays, net:				
Mandatory:				
Budget authority, gross	4090	153	95	54
Outlays, gross:				
Outlays from new mandatory authority	4100	4	19	12
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101	14	1	24
Outlays, gross (total)	4110	18	20	36
Offsets against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (collected) from:				
Non-Federal sources	4123	-153	-95	-53
Non-Federal sources (total)	4123-10	-153	-95	-53
Policy Program [Text]	4123-41	-153	-95	-53
Baseline Program [Text]	4123-71	-153	-95	-53
Budget authority, net (mandatory)	4160	0	0	1
Budget authority, net (mandatory)--policy				
computed totals	4160-20	0	0	1
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170	-135	-75	-17
Outlays, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4170-20	-135	-75	-17
Budget authority, net (total)	4180	0	0	1
Outlays, net (total)	4190	-135	-75	-17
Memorandum (non-add) entries:				
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Offsetting collections	5090	1	1	1
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Offsetting collections	5092	1	1	0
Unexpired unavailable balance, SOY: Appropriations	5096	1	1	1
Unexpired unavailable balance, EOY: Appropriations	5098	1	1	1

Character Classification (C)

INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Physical assets:				
Major equipment:				
Other physical assets:				
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority				
Outlays	1352-01	153	95	54
NON-INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:	1352-02	18	20	36
Direct Federal programs:				
Budget Authority				
Outlays	2004-01	-153	-95	-53
	2004-02	-153	-95	-53
Balance Sheet (F)				
ASSETS:				
Federal assets:				
Fund balances with Treasury				
Other Federal assets:	1101	230		
Inventories and related properties				
Property, plant and equipment, net	1802	95		
Other assets	1803	9		
Total assets	1901	179		
LIABILITIES:	1999	513		
Federal liabilities:				
Debt				
Other	2103	0		
Total liabilities	2105	289		
NET POSITION:	2999	289		
Cumulative results of operations				
Total liabilities and net position	3300	224		
	4999	513		

Object Classification (O)

Account Symbol and Title 14X4053 Helium Fund		Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Reimbursable obligations:					
Personnel compensation:					
Full-time permanent					
Civilian personnel benefits	11.1	5	6	9	
Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	12.1	2	3	6	
Operation and maintenance of facilities	23.3	2	3	4	
Operation and maintenance of equipment	25.4	1	1	2	
Supplies and materials	25.7	0	1	1	
Equipment	26.0	1	1	2	
Land and structures	31.0	0	1	1	
Grants, subsidies, and contributions	32.0	0	1	1	
Total new obligations, unexpired accounts	41.0	1	2	3	
	99.9	12	19	29	
Employment Summary (Q)					
Reimbursable civilian full-time equivalent employment	2001	60	60	60	

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Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

ABANDONED WELLS REMEDIATION FUND

Appropriations Language

(b) ABANDONED WELL REMEDIATION. — Section 349 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (42 U.S.C. 15907) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(i) FEDERALLY DRILLED WELLS. — Out of any amounts in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, \$10,000,000 for fiscal year 2014, \$36,000,000 for fiscal year 2015, and \$4,000,000 for fiscal year 2019 shall be made available to the Secretary, without further appropriation and to remain available until expended, to remediate, reclaim, and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current or former National Petroleum Reserve land.”

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

Public Law 113-40, Helium Stewardship Act of 2013 Provides funding to remediate, reclaim and close abandoned oil and gas wells on current and former National Petroleum Reserve Land.

Summary of Requirements
(dollars in thousands)

	2019 President's Budget										Change from 2018 CR	
	2017 Actual		2018 CR		Fixed Costs	Transfers		Program Change		2019 Request		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE
Abandoned Wells Remediation	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	+4,000	2	4,000	-	+4,000

Activity: Abandoned Wells Remediation Fund

Program Overview

Program Responsibilities

The BLM is responsible for managing 136 wells within the 22.8 million acre National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A). All well sites were thoroughly reviewed and grouped into three categories: wells requiring no additional BLM action; wells currently in use by U.S. Geological Survey (USGS); and, wells currently requiring BLM action. In 2013, 50 wells required additional BLM action. These wells were analyzed, based on details from the 2013 Legacy Wells Summary Report, and put into an action plan within the 2013 Legacy Wells Strategic Plan. The Strategic Plan considered potential surface and/or subsurface risks posed to human health, safety, and the environment.

Program Purpose

The wells were drilled by the U.S. Navy or the USGS between 1944 and 1982. In 1976, the BLM assumed the responsibility for the legacy well sites as land manager of the NPR-A. The *Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976*⁴³ (NPRPA) transferred jurisdiction of the reserve from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. In 1982, Secretarial Order 3087 transferred onshore minerals management functions from the U.S. Geological Survey to the BLM.

Components

The BLM regularly monitors the NPR-A legacy wells for visible changes in condition, particularly those in proximity to the coast and subject to coastal erosion. The BLM monitors the wellheads, casings and site conditions at the inland wells approximately every three years to determine which ones pose the highest risk to human health, the environment and those that require some sort of remediation.

Other Funding

To date, the BLM has received \$46 million of the \$50 million authorized by the *Helium Stewardship Act of 2013* (HSA), as well as support from the Oil and Gas Management and Inspection and Enforcement budget subactivities. The remaining \$4.0 million in HSA funding will become available in 2019. The Oil and Gas Management subactivity supports the labor associated with the plugging and abandonment work including design, engineering review, and approvals. The Inspection and Enforcement subactivity supports the field inspections by qualified BLM personnel. The BLM is actively working and will continue working with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) to determine if any of the sites would be eligible for the Formerly Used Defense Sites program funding.

The BLM will continue to monitor the wells to determine if the environmental levels of risk they pose have changed. The BLM is updating the 2013 Legacy Well Strategy to determine the most cost effective path forward for plugging and abandonment of remaining wells. The BLM's technical staff will use the lessons learned from work completed over the past two years to refine the scope of work necessary for future well plugging and abandonment projects and opportunities for streamlining.

⁴³ P.L. 94-258

	As of January, 2018
Wells Requiring No Additional BLM Action	87
Wells Currently Under Contract	5
Wells Currently in Use by USGS	18
Wells Currently Requiring BLM Action	26

The BLM was able to award an indefinite deliverable and indefinite quantity contract to two Alaska Native owned companies. This allowed the firms to compete for individual task orders to complete the surface and subsurface work at multiple legacy well sites. These two companies completed the successful plugging and abandonment and surface cleanup of 19 legacy wells since 2015. Based on the work completed over the past two years, lessons learned will be used to inform and further refine future efforts.

The BLM recently awarded a task order to plug and abandon five more wells using the existing available funds authorized by the HSA. Surface work began in the summer of 2017 and subsurface work will commence in winter 2018.

Budget Schedules

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640 Abandoned Well Remediation Fund	Line	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Combined Schedule (X)				
Obligations by program activity:				
Abandoned Well Remediation Fund (Direct)	0001	11	5	4
Total new obligations (object class 25.2)	0900	11	5	4
Budgetary resources:				
Unobligated balance:				
Unobligated balance brought forward, Oct 1	1000	9	0	0
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations	1021	2	5	4
Unobligated balance (total)	1050	11	5	4
Budget authority:				
Appropriations, mandatory:				
Appropriations, mandatory (total)	1260	0	0	0
	1260-			
Appropriations, mandatory - Computed Totals	20	0	0	0
Mandatory, Authorizing Committee				
	1260-			
Appropriation [Abandoned well remediation fund]	40	0	0	0
	1260-			
Baseline PY Amount	50	0		
	1260-			
Baseline Civilian Pay	50		0	0
	1260-			
Baseline Non-Pay	50		0	0
Policy Outlays:				
	1260-			
New Authority	61	0	0	0
	1260-			
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	62	7		0
	1260-			
End of PY Balances	63		5	4
	1260-			
Subtotal, outlays	64	7	5	4
Baseline Outlays:				
	1260-			
New Authority	81	0	0	0
	1260-			
Balances (excl of EOY PY Bal)	82	7		0
	1260-			
End of PY Balances	83		5	4

Account Symbol and Title 14X2640 Abandoned Well Remediation Fund					
	Line	2016 Act	2017 Act	2018 CY	2019 BY
Total budgetary resources available	1930		11	5	4
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Unexpired unobligated balance, end of year	1941		0	0	0
Change in obligated balance:					
Unpaid obligations:					
Unpaid obligations, brought forward, Oct 1	3000		10	12	7
New obligations, unexpired accounts	3010		11	5	4
Outlays (gross)	3020		-7	-5	-4
Recoveries of prior year unpaid obligations, unexpired	3040		-2	-5	-4
Unpaid obligations, end of year	3050		12	7	3
Memorandum (non-add) entries:					
Obligated balance, start of year	3100		10	12	7
Obligated balance, end of year	3200		12	7	3
Budget authority and outlays, net:					
Mandatory:					
Outlays, gross:					
Outlays from mandatory balances	4101		7	5	4
Budget authority, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	4160-20		0	0	0
Outlays, net (mandatory)	4170-4170-		7	5	4
Outlays, net (mandatory)--policy computed totals	20		7	5	4
Budget authority, net (total)	4180		0	0	0
Outlays, net (total)	4190		7	5	4
Character Classification (C)					
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES:					
Physical assets:					
Construction and rehabilitation:					
Research and development facilities:					
Direct Federal Programs:					
Budget Authority	1312-01		0	0	0
Outlays	1312-02		7	5	4
Object Classification (O)					
Direct obligations:					

Bureau of Land Management**2019 Budget Justifications**

Other services from non-Federal sources	25.2	11	5	4
Employment Summary (Q)				
Direct civilian full-time equivalent employment	1001	1	2	2

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Administrative Provisions

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

Appropriations Language

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

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-90). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution.

Appropriation Language Citations and Authorizations

44 U.S.C. 501

Provides that all executive, congressional, and judicial printing must be done at the GPO, except for printing in field plants operated by executive departments or independent offices if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

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Construction

CONSTRUCTION

Appropriations Language

Of the unobligated balances available under this heading, \$5,465,000 are hereby permanently cancelled: Provided, That no amounts may be cancelled from amounts that were designated by the Congress as an emergency requirement pursuant to a concurrent resolution on the budget or the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985.

Note. — A full-year 2018 appropriation for this account was not enacted at the time the budget was prepared; therefore, the budget assumes this account is operating under the Continuing Resolution through December 9, 2018 (P.L. 115-56). The amounts included for 2018 reflect the annualized level provided by the continuing resolution through December 8, 2017.

Appropriations Language Citation

No appropriations language citation is necessary.

Activity: Construction

Subactivity: Construction

		2017 Actual	2018 CR	2019 President's Budget				
				Fixed Costs	Transfers	Program Change	2019 Request	Change from 2018 CR
Construction	\$00							
	0	0	0	+0	+0	-5,465	-5,465	-5,465
	FTE	2	0			+0	0	+0

Summary of 2019 Program Changes for Construction:

	(\$000)	FTE
Cancellation of Prior-Year Balances	-5,465	+0
Total	-5,465	+0

Justification of 2019 Program Changes

The 2019 budget request proposes to cancel \$5.5 million in prior year balances from the Bureau's Construction account. Appropriations to the Construction account were discontinued in FY 2014 when BLM proposed to shift these activities to the Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements subactivity in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.

Appendices

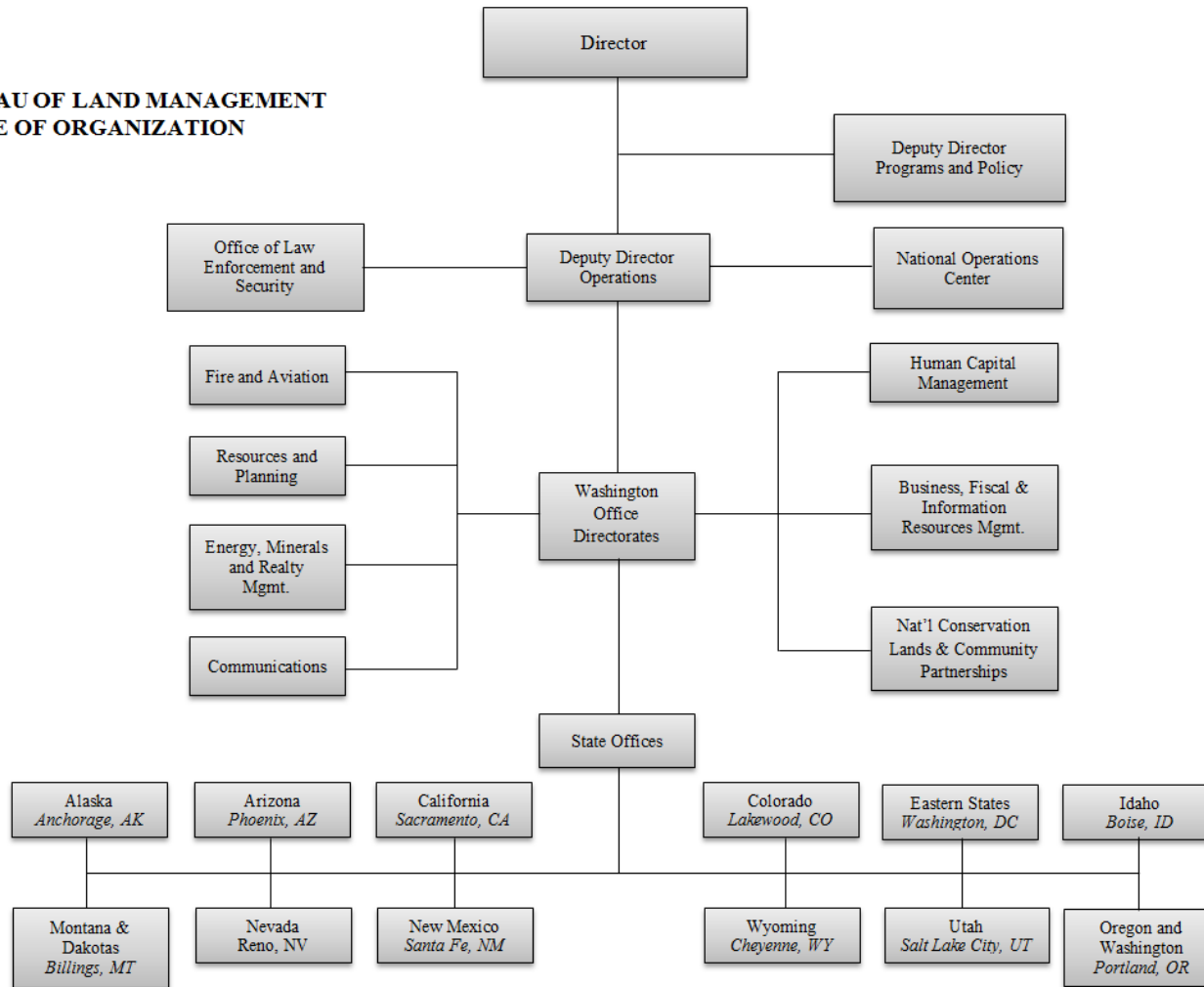
EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE

Employee Count by Grade (Total Employment)

	Prior Year Actuals 2017	Current Year Estimate 2018	Budget Year Estimate 2019
Executive Level V	1	1	1
SES	17	17	17
Subtotal	18	18	18
SL - 00	1	1	1
ST - 00	0	0	0
Subtotal	1	1	1
GS/GM -15	119	116	110
GS/GM -14	348	340	321
GS/GM -13	984	961	908
GS -12	1,686	1647	1556
GS -11	2,653	2592	2449
GS -10	32	31	30
GS - 9	1,083	1058	1000
GS - 8	218	213	201
GS - 7	826	807	762
GS - 6	411	402	379
GS - 5	567	554	523
GS - 4	565	552	521
GS - 3	392	383	362
GS - 2	36	35	33
GS - 1	1	1	1
Subtotal	9,921	9,694	9,157
Other Pay Schedule Systems	460	449	425
Total employment (actuals & estimates)	10,400	10,162	9,601
Total FTE usage (actual & projected)	9,648	9,427	8,905

TABLE OF ORGANIZATION

**BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
TABLE OF ORGANIZATION**



LIST OF ACRONYMS

- 21CSC.....21st Century Conservation Service Corps
- ABC/M.....Activity Based Costing/Management
- ACHP.....Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- ADEC.....Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation
- AFMSS.....Automated Fluid Minerals Support System
- AGO.....America’s Great Outdoors
- AHM.....Aquatic Habitat Management
- AIM.....Assessment, Inventory, and Monitoring Strategy
- AML.....Appropriate Management Levels
- AML.....Abandoned Mine Lands
- AML/HMM.....Abandoned Mine Lands and Hazardous Materials Management
- AMSCM.....Abandoned Mine Site Cleanup Module
- ANCSA.....*Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971*
- AOGCC.....Alaska Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
- AOP.....Aquatic Organism Passage
- APD.....Applications to Permit for Drill
- APP&R.....Annual Performance Plan and Report
- ARPA.....*Archaeological Resource Protection Act*
- ASQ.....Allowable Sale Quantity
- AUM.....Animal Unit Month
- BCI.....Bat Conservation International
- BLM.....Bureau of Land Management
- BIA.....Bureau of Indian Affairs
- BPI.....Budget and Performance Integration

BY.....	Budget Year
CADR.....	Collaborative Action and Dispute Resolution
CAFF.....	Arctic Council’s Conservation of Flora and Fauna Working Group
CASHE.....	Compliance Assessment—Safety, Health, and the Environment
CBMP.....	Circumpolar Biodiversity Monitoring Program
CBWR.....	Coos Bay Wagon Road
CEQ.....	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA.....	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</i>
CFR.....	Comprehensive Facility Review
CHF.....	Central Hazardous Materials Fund
CIRI.....	Cook Inlet Region Inc
CLP.....	Collaborative Landscape Planning
CO.....	Commissioner’s Office
COG.....	Coordination and Oversight Group
CPIC.....	Capital Planning and Investment Control
CSNM.....	Cascade Siskiyou National Monument
DEC.....	Design, Estimating, and Construction
DM.....	Deferred Maintenance
DoD.....	Department of Defense
DOE.....	Department of Energy
DOI.....	Department of the Interior
DRECP.....	California Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan
EGIS.....	Enterprise Geospatial Information System
EOY.....	End of Year
ESA.....	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>
EMS.....	Environmental Management System

ESD.....	Ecological Site Descriptions
FASAB.....	Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board
FBMS.....	Financial and Business Management System
FCI.....	Facilities Condition Index
FEHRF.....	Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund
FIAT.....	Fire and Invasives Assessment Tool
FLPMA.....	<i>Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976</i>
FLTFA.....	<i>Federal Land Transaction Facilitation Act</i>
FOGRMA.....	<i>Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act</i>
FPPS.....	Federal Personnel Payroll System
FRIS.....	Forest Resource Information System
FRR.....	Facility Reliability Rating
FTE.....	Full-time Equivalent
FWS.....	Fish and Wildlife Service
FY.....	Fiscal Year
GAO.....	Government Accountability Office
GCDB.....	Geographic Coordinate Data Base
GHG.....	Green House Gas
GIS.....	Geographic Information System
GLO.....	General Land Office Automated Records System
GPRA.....	<i>Government Performance and Results Act of 1993, and GPRA Modernization Act of 2010</i>
GRSG.....	Greater Sage-Grouse
GSA.....	General Services Administration
GSC.....	Geospatial Steering Committee
HL.....	Healthy Landscapes
HMA.....	Herd Management Area

HOL.....	Hands on the Land
HAS.....	<i>Helium Stewardship Act of 2013</i>
HMM.....	Hazardous Materials Management
I&E.....	Inspection & Enforcement
IOAA.....	<i>Independent Office Appropriation Act</i>
IT.....	Information Technology
IWRS.....	Indian Water Rights Settlement(s)
LBA.....	Lease by Application
LCCs.....	Land Conservation Cooperatives
LMR.....	Land Mobile Radio
LPP.....	Low-Priority Programs
LSC.....	Life Safety Codes
LUP.....	Land-Use Planning
LWCF.....	Land and Water Conservation Fund
MLP.....	Master Leasing Plan
MOP.....	Maintenance Operation Plans
MMBF.....	Million Board Feet
MRR.....	Major Rehabilitation and Replacement
MTS.....	Mineral Tracking System
MW.....	Megawatt
NAGPRA.....	<i>Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act</i>
NAS.....	National Academy of Science
NCA.....	National Conservation Area
NCL.....	National Conservation Lands
NDAA.....	<i>National Defense Authorization Act</i>
NEPA.....	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>

NFLSS.....	National Fluid Lease Sale System
NFWF.....	National Fish and Wildlife Foundation
NFWPCAP.....	National Fish, Wildlife and Plants Climate Adaptation Strategy of 2012
NGO.....	Non-Governmental Organization
NHPA.....	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i>
NM.....	National Monument
NMFS.....	National Marine Fisheries Service
NPLD.....	National Public Lands Day
NPR-A.....	National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska
NPS.....	National Park Service
NRDA.....	Natural Resource Damage Assessment
NOS.....	Notices of Staking
NSB.....	North Slope Borough
NSDI.....	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSPL.....	National System of Public Lands
NSSI.....	North Slope Science Initiative
NWFP.....	Northwest Forest Plan
O&C.....	Oregon and California
O&M.....	Operation and Maintenance
OHV.....	Off-Highway Vehicles
OIG.....	Office of the Inspector General
OM&R.....	Operation, Maintenance, and Replacement
OMB.....	Office of Management and Budget
ONRR.....	Office of the Natural Resources Revenue
OPM.....	Office of Personnel Management
PD.....	Public Domain

PEIS.....	Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PFR.....	Periodic Facility Review
PG.....	Priority Goals
PI.....	Performance Improvement
PL.....	Public Law
PLSS.....	Public Land Survey System
PPIF.....	Permit Processing Improvement Fund
PRP.....	Potentially Responsible Parties
PRPA.....	<i>Omnibus Public Lands Act of 2009</i>
RDM.....	Red Devil Mine
REA.....	Rapid Ecoregional Assessments
RFP.....	Request for Proposal
RI.....	Remedial Investigations
RIA.....	Economic and Threshold Regulatory Impact Analysis
RI/FS.....	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
RMP.....	Resource Management Plans
ROAM.....	Reclaim Our Arizona Monuments
ROW.....	Rights-of-Way
RPS.....	Renewable Portfolio Standard
ROD.....	Record of Decision
SDMS.....	Spatial Data Management System
SEZ.....	Solar Energy Zone
SFLT.....	Service First Leadership Team
SNPLMA.....	<i>Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act</i>
SOS.....	Seeds of Success
SRS.....	Secure Rural Schools

SSLE.....	Security, Safety, and Law Enforcement
SSPP.....	Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
STEM.....	Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics
T&E.....	Threatened and Endangered
UA.....	Universal Accessibility
USFS.....	United States Forest Service
USGS.....	United States Geological Survey
WCF.....	Working Capital Fund
WHB.....	Wild Horse and Burro
WIS.....	Well Information System
WSA.....	Wilderness Study Area
WSR.....	Wild and Scenic Rivers
XM.....	Extraordinary Maintenance
YHONA.....	Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area

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